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This handbook was created by the Division of Student Affairs for student leaders.

For additional copies, contact the Office of Student Affairs, 106 Norwood Hall, 341-4292, stuaff@umr.edu.

DRUG/ALCOHOL MISSION STATEMENT UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI - ROLLA

UMR has the responsibility to provide a campus environment where healthy life-style choices are made by students, faculty, and staff. Recognizing the interrelationship between the individual and the social and physical environment, the overriding goal of this mission is to involve the University in alleviating alcohol and other drug-related problems among members of the campus community.

The following principles guide UMR's alcohol and drug policy:

- Maintenance of an environment conducive to intellectual and personal development of students and to the safety and welfare of all members of the University community
- Encouragement of drug-free activities and support of those who choose not to use alcohol and other drugs
- Expecting students, faculty, and staff to accept responsibility for individual choices and behavior and be positive role models
- Promotion of healthy attitudes through increased student, staff, and faculty understanding of the risks of alcohol and other drug use
- Recommendation of policies and promotion of activities that contribute to an environment which supports reduction in the use of and reliance upon alcohol and other drugs
- Provision of support for the development of a system to respond to the needs of members of the University community who are experiencing alcohol and other drug-related problems



STUDENT ALCOHOL HANDBOOK

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-ROLLA

A Letter from UMR's Substance Abuse Prevention Program

The low risk use of alcohol involves making choices that do not hurt yourself or others. Students often come to college with the perception that everyone drinks alcohol. If an individual does not drink or does so moderately, he/she may feel out of place because of this perception. As a result students often increase their alcohol consumption to meet this perceived, although unfounded, peer pressure. Research on college campuses nationwide has indicated that most students perceive the average level of alcohol consumption to be much higher than it actually is. In trying to conform with what they think is a typical level of consumption, students often exceed the actual group norms. About 25% of the college student population uses alcohol abusively, endangering themselves and sometimes others.

Young adults frequently ask, "What is alcohol abuse?" Anytime a person's use of alcohol interferes with his or her life functioning (i.e. school, family, relationships), alcohol is being abused. An individual may not even question alcohol use despite adverse consequences such as flunking an exam because of a hangover or being arrested for driving while intoxicated. A more common problem experienced by students is difficulty with friends or family members due to drinking. Even though a person may feel more at ease and socially skilled after drinking alcohol, in fact they are seen by others as acting in inappropriate ways. Persons abusing alcohol who have started to experience a loss of control over other areas of life may experience physical or psychological withdrawal symptoms if they decide to quit drinking.

Students drink to alleviate stress, deal with loneliness or boredom, or feel more comfortable in social situations, but they are at risk for developing an alcohol problem if this behavior persists. Drinking patterns developed in college are likely to be continued after graduation and may not be appropriate in a professional environment. The earlier an alcohol problem is diagnosed and treated the better the chances for recovery; thus it is important to seek information and help.

In a university environment, students often do not know where to turn when they have questions. The goal of this handbook is to be educational and answer questions about alcohol policies, laws, and programs, and the effects of alcohol.

For more detailed information, the UMR Substance Abuse Prevention Program (S.A.P.P.) is available for consultation, evaluation, reference, and alcohol-related programming. Stop by Student Health Services, HIS Building, 341-4284 to make an appointment to discuss your questions or pick up free alcohol-related brochures and pamphlets. Our goal is to help make college life an enjoyable, positive experience for students!



UNIVERSITY/CAMPUS ALCOHOL POLICIES

UNIVERSITY POLICY (Policy for all property in the University of Missouri system.)

From the Collected Rules & Regulations of the University of Missouri: Bd., Min. 6-27-80, p. 38, 125.



110.050 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

- A. **POLICY** — The use, or possession of any alcoholic beverage is prohibited on all University property, except in the President's residence and the Chancellors' residences, and the sale, use or possession may, by appropriate University approval be allowed in approved University Alumni Centers or Faculty Clubs, and for single events and reoccurring similar events in designated conference, meeting, or dining facilities provided by University food services, subject to all legal requirements.
- B. **PROCEDURES** — In accordance with the above policy, the following procedures shall be followed:
1. The President shall be the University's Managing Officer designated by the Board of Curators as the person responsible on behalf of the University for compliance with state law.
 2. That the Chancellor for each campus be delegated the authority for acting upon the requests to use alcoholic beverages on University property.
 3. That all requests for use of alcoholic beverages on University property be submitted to the Chancellor or her/his designee at least seven (7) days prior to the date of the intended use.
 4. That each written request submitted contain the following information:
 - a. The date and time of the activity.
 - b. The name of the group making the request and the general makeup of its activity.
 - c. The location of the activity.
 - d. The nature of the activity and the general type of the group to attend.
 - e. The name of the person exercising responsibility for the activity.
 5. Each Chancellor will designate a person who would be responsible on behalf of the campus for compliance with state law.
 6. Each premise, except the President's residence and the Chancellors' residences, on the respective campuses which will serve alcoholic beverages will need to be licensed.
 7. Any additional campus regulations shall be submitted to the President for approval prior to implementation by the campus.

(The Alcohol Beverage Permit - UMR, can be obtained from 113 University Center - West)

UMR (CAMPUS) POLICY

Organizations

- The possession, use and/or consumption of alcoholic beverages by University recognized clubs and organizations (RSO's) and at campus events, must conform with policies established by the Board of Curators, the University of Missouri-Rolla, and local ordinances, and state law. (This includes clubs, organizations, and campus events that include but are not limited to, professional societies, academic honoraries, athletic teams, service, departmental, and social organizations and booster club and alumni events.)
- Consumption and purchase of alcoholic beverages by minors (people under the age of 21) and selling or giving alcoholic beverages to minors is prohibited by law.
- Alcohol shall not be a part of new membership recruitment programs.
- A risk management seminar (e.g., discussion of alcohol policy, alcohol education, low-risk partying, confrontation and intervention skills, referral resources, and liability issues) will be provided by the University. Representatives of recognized student organizations that have events which include alcoholic beverages will attend these annually/biannually. Faculty advisors will be encouraged to attend. Other RSO's and their advisors must sign a form stating they are exempt from this requirement and return it to the Office of Students Activities at the beginning of the fall semester.
- Beverage alcohol may not be provided as free awards to individual students or campus groups.

UMR BANNER, POSTER & FLIER POLICY

In order to use the privilege of posting banners, posters and fliers on campus, adherence to regulations are required. Included in these regulations is the following:

Poster or fliers promoting the consumption of alcohol are not permitted to be posted on campus.

A complete listing of this policy can be obtained from Student Activities Office in 218 University Center.

UMR HOUSING POLICY

290.050 SECTION C. (From the Collected Rules & Regulations of the University of Missouri) **ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES** — A ruling of UMR and the State of Missouri prohibits the possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages on UMR property or at UMR social functions. Students entering the residence halls under the influence of alcohol will be subject to disciplinary action. The alcohol policy for Thomas Jefferson, Kelly, Farrar, Altman and McAnerney Halls is summarized in the single paragraph below which was taken from the Joe Miner Survival Guide—Residence Hall Review.

Alcoholic beverages are prohibited in the residence halls. Possession of any alcoholic beverages will be resolved through the same procedures used for other policy violations. Any alcohol found in a residents' possession as well as any articles related to storing, dispensing or consuming alcohol will be confiscated and disposed of.

However, residents of Holtman Hall may be permitted limited alcohol under very specific parameters. To obtain a copy and/or an explanation of the policy contact the Director of Residential Life, 104 Norwood Hall, 341-4218.

SELECTED EXPLANATIONS OF STATE LAWS AND CITY STATUTES

Selected sections of the Rolla and State of Missouri statutes are in the Appendix to this document. For additional information check out the web sites for Rolla and the State as listed in the Appendix.

The following acts are prohibited by either the State of Missouri statutes or by statutes of the city of Rolla, or both:

1. Purchase or possession of alcoholic beverages by minors, defined as persons under twenty-one (21) years of age. Persons found guilty of violating this law are subject to a fine of up to \$500.00 and/or a jail sentence of up to three (3) months.
2. Selling or giving alcoholic beverages to minors. Violations subject the offender to the same penalties as in "1", above.
3. Misrepresentation of age by a minor for the purpose of obtaining alcoholic beverages. Where identification has been requested by and provided to a seller/vendor, and the identification has been falsified by the purchaser, the seller/vendor is not subject to penalty, but the purchaser is.
4. Having or displaying open containers of any type of alcoholic beverage within any public place within the city, unless the public place is licensed and drinking is permitted there.
5. Selling or giving alcoholic beverages to persons who are intoxicated or who appear to be intoxicated. It is also a violation to sell or supply such beverages to persons who are obtaining them for intoxicated individuals.
6. Sale of any alcoholic beverage within the city requires prior procurement of an appropriate license from the city clerk.

Zero Tolerance Law

A person below the age of 21 who has a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .02% to .099% while driving is guilty of driving with a positive BAC. This is a Class C misdemeanor and on the first offense the driver's license will be suspended for 30 days on the spot. If stopped for a second offense, the license will be suspended for one year. If stopped with a .10% BAC or greater, a Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) offense may be imposed.



Social Host Liability

The phrase "social host liability" applies to a range of situations in which individuals are served alcohol by a host in a social setting, and injury results to the person served due to impairment relating to the alcohol consumption. The different states have adopted different stances regarding social host liability cases, partly owing to the wide variety of situations presented in these cases. Missouri does not presently have a social host liability statute or legal precedent that makes social servers of alcohol liable for damages to those served. However, it is likely that such legislation or case law will come into effect in the next few years. About half the states have legislation or case law precedents in place for one or more social host liability situations, and in nearly all these states the legislation or precedents have occurred within the last five years. This trend appears likely to spread to other states and to other social host situations as values regarding alcohol use continue to change in our society.

- Recognized Student Organizations's (RSO) who have national affiliations are encouraged
- ## **EXPECTATIONS OF RISK MANAGEMENT**
- Recognized Student Organizations (RSO's) who have national affiliations are encouraged to follow the risk management policy set forth by their national organization.
 - Club or organizational funds should not be used to purchase alcoholic beverages.
 - Sponsors of social functions where alcoholic beverages are available are encouraged to take responsibility to be fully informed of liability laws and any applicable insurance requirements.
 - RSO's are encouraged to make sure low-risk use guidelines have been agreed upon in advance when co-sponsoring activities involving alcohol with other groups.
 - At any event where alcohol is served, it is recommended that a system be implemented to ensure that alcoholic beverages are not accessible or served to persons under the legal drinking age or to persons who appear to be intoxicated, regardless of age (i.e., security, "checking in" of alcohol, designated servers, no "open" parties).
 - Sponsors of social functions are encouraged to designate a reasonable portion of the party budget for the purchase of food and to make nonalcoholic beverages available at the same place and featured as prominently as alcoholic beverages. It is recommended that nonalcoholic beverages and food be served for the entire duration of the event.
 - Students, faculty and staff who choose to drink are expected to handle alcohol in a low-risk way.
 - Beverages whose alcoholic content is difficult to determine (e.g., "teas", punches) should not be served.
 - It is recommended that drinking games, competitions, or themes that might encourage the consumption of alcohol not be permitted, encouraged, or sponsored.
 - It is recommended that the promotion of alcoholic beverages not encourage any form of alcohol abuse nor place emphasis on quantity and frequency of use. Alcohol should be discouraged as the focus of the event.
 - Members of the campus community are encouraged to promote alcohol-free events.
 - Individuals and groups in the campus community should not promote the irresponsible use of alcohol.
 - If an individual is or has been abusing alcohol or other drugs, it is recommended that assistance be provided to them (e.g., intervention, confrontation, medical assistance, monitoring).
 - Members of the campus community are encouraged to provide safe transportation to and from events, including a designated driver program.
 - Portraying drinking as a solution to personal or academic problems should be discouraged.
 - The University is encouraged to provide ongoing education to inform individuals about the

potential risks associated with excessive use of alcohol and the use of illicit drugs.

SAMPLE GREEK RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

The following is the Risk Management Policy, regarding alcohol and drugs, for the fraternities who are members of FIPG. Most of the remaining UMR fraternities and sororities have similar policies, some are more and some are less restrictive. Please check individual fraternity or sorority Risk Management Policies for details.

FRATERNITY INSURANCE PURCHASING GROUP

The Fraternity Insurance Purchasing Group (FIPG) is a corporation which encompasses over 55% of all campus fraternities, chapters, and members (the same percentage of UMR fraternities belong). FIPG has established a risk management policy which includes those listed for Alcohol and Drugs and is committed to helping the member fraternities make the transition to compliance with this policy.

FIPG has many educational resources including a Risk Management Manual which is designed to provide chapter leaders with additional ideas to help them develop chapter policies and programs which meet compliance goals.

Risk Management Policy

The Risk Management Policy of the Fraternity Insurance Purchasing Group, Inc. includes the provisions which follow and shall apply to all fraternity entities and all levels of fraternity membership.

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

1. The possession, sale, use or consumption of ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, while on chapter premises, during a fraternity event, in any situation sponsored or endorsed by the chapter, or in any event an observer would associate with the fraternity, must be in compliance with any and all applicable laws of the state, province, county, city and institution of higher education, and must comply with either the BYOB or Third Party Vendor Guidelines.
2. No alcoholic beverages may be purchased through chapter funds nor may the purchase of same for members or guests be undertaken or coordinated by any member in the name of, or on behalf of, the chapter. The purchase or use of a bulk quantity or common sources of such alcoholic beverage, e.g., kegs or cases, is prohibited.
3. OPEN PARTIES, meaning those with unrestricted access by nonmembers of the fraternity, without specific invitation, where alcohol is present, shall be prohibited.
4. No members, collectively or individually, shall purchase for, serve to, or sell alcoholic beverages to any minor (i.e., those under legal "drinking age").
5. The possession, sale or use of any ILLEGAL DRUGS or CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES while on chapter premises or during a fraternity event or at any event that an observer would associate with the fraternity, is strictly forbidden.
6. No chapter may co-sponsor an event with an alcohol distributor, charitable organization or tavern (tavern defined as an establishment generating more than half of annual gross sales from alcohol) where alcohol is given away, sold or otherwise provided to those present.
7. No chapter may cosponsor or co-finance a function where alcohol is purchased by any of the host chapters, groups or organizations.
8. All rush activities associated with any chapter will be a DRY rush function.
9. No member shall permit, tolerate, encourage, or participate in "drinking games."
10. No alcohol shall be present at any pledge/associate member/novice program, activity or ritual of the chapter.

RESPONSIBLE HOSPITALITY POLICIES FOR SOCIAL HOSTS

*From "Prevention Updates", The Higher Education Center for
Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention*

- Student Organizations should not purchase alcohol with organization funds.
- Ensure that the sale of alcoholic beverages is strictly prohibited.
- Do not charge admission to any event in which alcohol is provided or allowed to be consumed by guests.
- Do not focus party themes around alcohol or intoxication.
- Post the organization's alcohol policy at the entrance and at each alcohol serving location.
- Do not hold open parties. Require an invitation for admission to the party.
- Do not allow intoxicated guests to join the party.
- Require proof of age for access to alcohol. Use wristbands to identify guests who are of legal age to drink.
- Limit guests to only one drink per visit to the bar.
- Do not allow self-service of alcohol.
- Serve a variety of high-protein foods and non-alcoholic beverages.
- Prevent intoxication among guests by monitoring the number of drinks served to each and watching for signs of impairment.
- Do not serve alcohol to intoxicated guests.
- Do not play drinking games. Activities should be arranged for guests that do not revolve around alcohol.
- Stop serving alcohol at least one hour before the event ends.
- Prevent alcohol-impaired guests from driving or leaving without safe transportation home. Provide safe transportation to and from events as needed.
- Have trained sober monitors assigned to watch the guests and offer assistance.
- Hire professional security as needed.
- If a guest does manage to drink to the point of "passing out", make sure they are monitored closely--do not leave an unconscious person alone.



MEDICAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL USE

ALCOHOL'S EFFECTS VARY FROM PERSON TO PERSON

Drinking alcohol affects some people more than others. The amount of alcohol in the bloodstream and its influence on the individual after one drink varies from person to person, or even in the same person from day to day. What makes the difference?

Body weight. The greater the weight of body muscle, the lower the blood alcohol concentration from a given amount to drink. For example, a 150-pound man will usually feel affected sooner than a 200-pound man drinking at the same rate.

Speed of drinking. The more quickly one drinks, the faster the blood alcohol concentration rises. When a person drinks faster than the alcohol can be broken down, alcohol builds up in the bloodstream.

Type of beverage. The amount of alcohol varies from drink to drink. Drinks with more alcohol generally put alcohol into the bloodstream faster than drinks with less.

Ingredients in a drink affect the rate at which alcohol enters the blood and is oxidized. Water or fruit juices mixed with drinks slows alcohol absorption; carbonated beverages, like colas or tonic water, speed it up. Warm alcohol is absorbed more quickly than cold.

The drinker's sex. Women show a higher blood alcohol concentration than men after the same amount of alcohol, even when body weights are the same.

Food in the stomach. Eating while drinking slows alcohol absorption into the bloodstream, especially if you eat high protein foods like meat, cheese, or eggs.

The drinking situation. The setting, along with the drinker's mood, attitudes, reasons for drinking, and desires or expectations based on previous experiences contribute to drinking reactions. If you are tired, tense, in poor health, or upset, even one drink can affect you more than usual.

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION (BAC)

Blood Alcohol Concentration refers to the percent of alcohol in the blood. For example, at .10 percent BAC (the level of legal intoxication in most states) there is 1 part alcohol for every 1000 parts blood. The following chart shows general behavior and physical changes at various BAC's.

Men	1	.043	.034	.029	.025	.022	.019	.017
Drinks	2	.087	.069	.058	.050	.043	.039	.035
during	3	.130	.103	.087	.075	.065	.058	.052
1 hour	4	.174	.139	.116	.100	.087	.078	.070
	5	.217	.173	.145	.125	.108	.097	.087
	6	.261	.209	.174	.150	.130	.117	.105
Weight		100	125	150	175	200	225	250
Women	1	.050	.040	.034	.029	.026		
Drinks	2	.101	.080	.068	.058	.050		
during	3	.152	.120	.101	.087	.076		
1 hour	4	.203	.162	.135	.117	.101		
	5	.253	.202	.169	.146	.126		
	6	.304	.244	.203	.175	.152		
Weight		100	125	150	175	200		

TYPICAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL IN NON-TOLERANT PEOPLE

.02% - Relaxed, reaction time goes down, buzz develops

.04% - Buzz and relaxation continues, but reaction time continues to slow and clumsiness kicks in

.06% - Cognitive judgment impaired, less able to process information

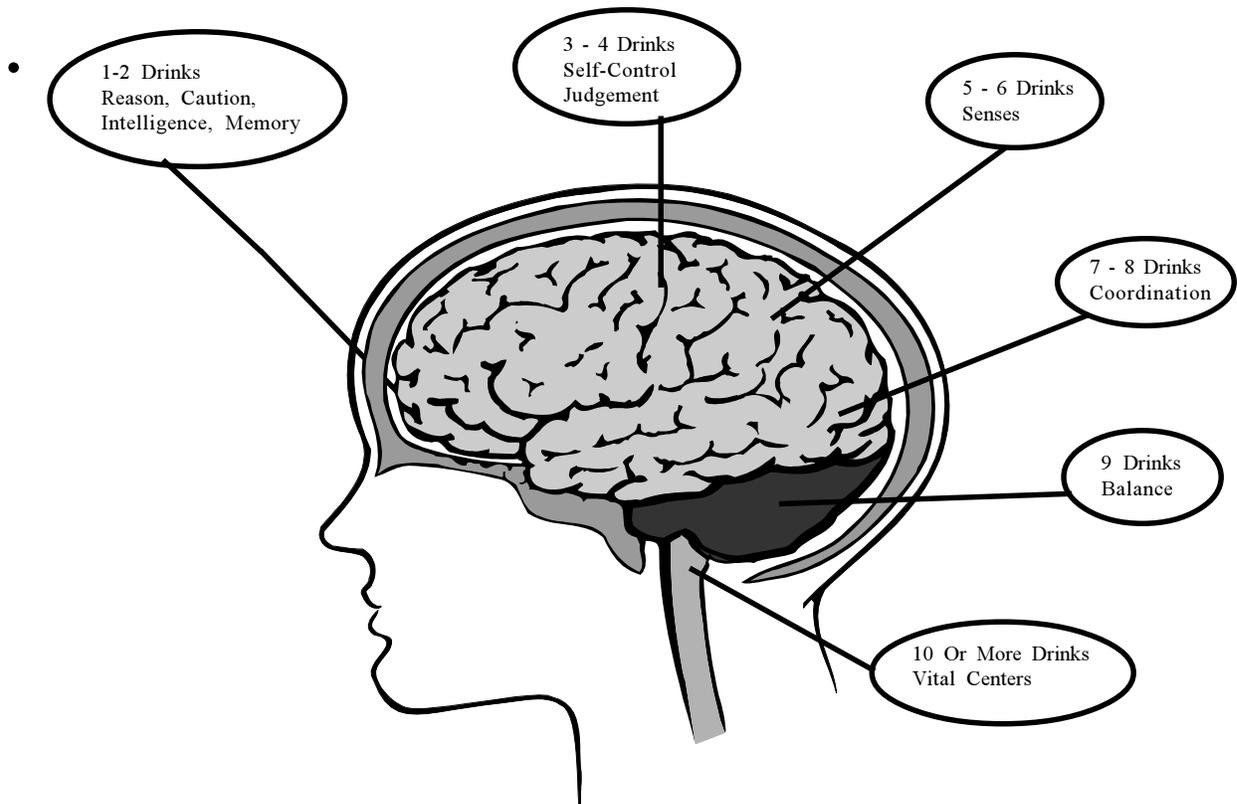
.08% - Motor coordination goes downhill

.10% - Clear breakdown in judgment and coordination, visibly sloppy

.15-.25% - High risk of blackouts and accidents

.25-.35% - Can pass out, lose consciousness, risk of death

.40% - Lethal dose



TIME TABLE FACTOR

Hours since first drink	1	2	3	4	5	6
Subtract from BAC	.015	.030	.045	.060	.075	.090

For example, if a 175 lb. male has 5 drinks in 2 hours, his blood alcohol would be .125 minus the time table factor of .030 so blood alcohol would be .095

People only burn about .016% off their blood alcohol level each hour. There is **NO WAY** to sober up more quickly -- only time will do it. Drinking coffee, exercising, vomiting or taking cold showers won't help you sober up. It just makes you wide awake and still leaves you drunk.

These estimates are based on 1 hour of drinking. If you're on prescription medication or have other health problems and want more information about alcohol's effect on you, consult your health care provider.

And just for your information, a 12-ounce beer, a 4-ounce glass of wine, a 10-ounce wine cooler, and a shot (1 ounce) of liquor have the same amount of alcohol.



WHEN YOU CHOOSE TO REFUSE

When you choose to refuse alcohol you can say:

- No, thank you.
- No, thank you, I don't drink alcohol.
- I'd really prefer a soft drink (or juice, water, coffee, etc.)
- No, thank you, I have given up drinking alcohol.
- My doctor advised me to stop drinking alcohol.
- Drinking alcohol doesn't agree with me.
- I've found that drinking was becoming a problem for me, and I've decided to quit.
- I don't seem to be able to control my drinking as well as I'd like to. I've decided to stop.



Most people will understand and even admire you for your honesty and strength. Many will tell you that they too are contemplating not drinking.

Some people will feel uncomfortable with your decision. You will need to let them know that you are glad they enjoy a drink and that you do not feel they need to change their habits because of you. Others will be unpleasant and push you to drink. **YOU WILL NEED TO BE FIRM.** Let them know that you have made a decision for your benefit. If they become upset or insistent, you may need to avoid them.

CONFRONTING AN INTOXICATED PERSON

You need to intervene when an intoxicated person causes problems like excessive noise, vandalism, embarrassing or antisocial behavior, or violence (assaults) at your parties. The following are some tips to help you deal with these disruptive individuals:

- 1) If you see a confrontation coming, try to get another person to assist.
- 2) Do what is immediately necessary to stop the problem behavior — quiet the person and get him/her to stop drinking for the moment.
- 3) Try to get the intoxicated person away from the crowd and speak to him/her alone to avoid embarrassment and to avoid putting him/her on the defensive.
- 4) Be simple, direct, specific, and clear about what you want the person to do (or stop doing). You are confronting the person's drinking and resulting behaviors, not the person or his/her behavior in general.
- 5) Stick to the issue and maintain the offensive — don't let this person put you on the defensive about your behavior and the fact that you may drink. Expect from the drunk person: excuses, sarcasm, attempts to change the subject of the conversation, and attempts to pass the behavior off as "no big thing." Keep the conversation centered around the person's behavior and don't get off into tangents.
- 6) Don't argue or threaten the intoxicated person. Be very careful not to use judgmental language, as this will put the person on the defensive.
- 7) If the person lives with you, follow-up with discussion the day-after on his drinking behavior. You obviously can't "counsel" someone while they are really intoxicated, but you need to make contact when they are sober.
- 8) If all else fails, try to get the intoxicated person's friends to assist you in calming him/her down (this obviously won't work if they are more drunk than him/her!) Use this technique with discretion. If necessary get outside help (i.e., Resident Assistant, Campus Police, Advisor).

GUIDELINES FOR DEALING WITH AN INTOXICATED PERSON

Intoxicated & Sick

1. Allow only a few people to be present, only as many as needed to help. Talk in a soothing, reassuring voice.
2. Do NOT leave a person vomiting, alone. Never induce vomiting in a semiconscious or unconscious person!
3. Put the person to sleep on their side (fetal position) May prop a pillow behind their back to keep them in that position. Make sure there are no blankets or pillow over their face.
4. Check on the person regularly - check *ABC's. Call for help immediately if there is any irregularity:
 - * Airway-make sure airway is clear from obstructions.
 - * Breathing-less than 12 breaths a minute is cause for concern.
 - * Circulation-Pulse should be strong and regular. Normal pulse is 60-100 . beats per minute
5. Remember that the person is helpless and must be cared for. Assign someone to monitor the person continuously if necessary.

Intoxicated and Passed Out

1. Check if conscious - shake and shout; inflict minor pain (rub their sternum, pinch top of hand.).
2. If unconscious *there is cause for concern* - check ABC's - Airway, Breathing, Circulation - pulse and respiration rates that are depressed indicate a need for medical assistance immediately!
3. Alcohol overdose is *life threatening* - very serious. A number of college students die from alcohol overdose every year.

Intoxicated and Obnoxious

1. Size up the situation as soon as possible - do you need to do anything?
2. Try to act calm even though you may be afraid or annoyed.
3. Do not try to counsel or reason with someone who is drunk. Wait until the next day to discuss their behavior.
4. Be firm — do not allow yourself to be intimidated, but try not to provoke anger.
5. Call for help if needed; draw support from others if person is attempting to hurt self or others.
6. Main goal is to get the person into bed and asleep.

Remember: Only time will make a person sober - cold showers and coffee only make for an awake drunk.

ALCOHOL AND ACQUAINTANCE RAPE: STRATEGIES TO PROTECT YOURSELF AND EACH OTHER

What is date rape?

Rape occurs when someone forces another person to have sexual intercourse of any kind--vaginal, oral, or anal. Rape can occur between opposite or same-sex individuals.

When someone forces another person to have sexual intercourse, he or she is subject to the same *criminal penalties* whether the victim is an acquaintance or a total stranger--and whether or not either party is **intoxicated**.



Rape is always a *crime*, whether or not the rapist knows the victim.

How common is acquaintance rape on campuses?

The most common violent crime on college campuses today is acquaintance rape.

About 1 out of 6 college women have been raped or been the victim of attempted rape during the past year.

More than 8 out of 10 of these women knew their attackers.

“I would warn a girlfriend about drinking and hooking up (with a man) because your thinking gets really warped...He’s like, “Lets go back to the room and just talk and listen to music.” When you’re sober, you know that’s not what’s going on, but when you have a couple of beers, you have to be careful that you don’t fall into that.” --senior woman

So, what does alcohol have to do with it?

- Drinking alcohol can set you up to be a victim of sexual assault, or someone who commits rape.
- Most people admit that their thinking gets distorted when they drink. As a result they can miss important danger signals, such as changes in the voice or behavior of a potential assailant.
- People are less likely to avoid or talk their way out of a conflict.
- Women and men who drink are less able to communicate what they want and don’t want in terms of sex.
- The odds that “maybe” or even “no” will be interpreted to mean “yes” increase when *either* party has been drinking.
- Men who drink are also at greater risk of being accused of raping someone--rightly or wrongly.
- Like it or not, many men and women feel that a woman who has more than one or two drinks is asking for sex, no matter what she says.
- Regardless of how much a woman drinks, a man is never justified in forcing sex on her if she resists or says “no,” or ***if she is under the influence of alcohol.***

“When I woke up, she was crying, and we both were shocked and unsure about what had happened. I’ve lived with that experience ever since. For months afterwards, I was depressed and frightened. I dropped out of school for a semester. I know she’s suffered. If people knew how awful it is to take advantage of someone and live with yourself afterwards they would act very differently.” --junior man

Consequences of Acquaintance Rape

- It can cause lasting emotional and legal damage.
- It can disrupt or end schooling.
- It can result in pregnancy.
- It can expose both men and women to sexually transmitted diseases. *If you have sex when you drink, you are less likely to use condoms--or use them properly.*

“Any time you’re drunk, you’re vulnerable...I think women are more vulnerable when they’re drunk...just for what would happen afterwards--date rape, or sexual molestation, or whatever.”

--junior man

What Can You Do To Protect Yourself or Be Safer?

If you are a woman...

Drink less or not at all. Drink in safe supervised areas.

Take care of each other--use a buddy system or escort service and look out for other women who may be at risk.

Avoid going by yourself to a room with a man who has been drinking.

Tell a friend where you’re going and when you’ll be back.

Avoid “teas” or any open container--they can contain extremely large portions of alcohol or be laced with drugs such as GHB or Rohypnol.

If you are a man...

Speak out against acquaintance rape--communicate to other men that it’s okay not to drink and not to have sex.

You can reduce your risk of harming someone else by reducing or stopping your drinking when you socialize.

Look out for women and men who may be at risk and intervene if necessary.

Drinking moderately or not at all will keep you more alert to when your behavior and the behavior of other men become aggressive.

Create an atmosphere of zero tolerance for heavy drinking and for any type of violence.

HOW TO ASSIST THE PROBLEM DRINKER

Who is the Problem Drinker?

It may not be the amount of alcohol someone consumes that creates a problem so much as the effect of the drinking on the major areas of life. What happens when the person drinks? Are they experiencing changes in the following?

- * achievement (deterioration in school, work, hobbies)
- * relationships (problems with family, friends, or intimate relationships)
- * money (the expense of alcohol precludes necessities)
- * legal (destruction of property, verbal fights, discipline by authority)
- * health (destruction of property, verbal fights, discipline by authority)

A person won't usually develop problems in all these areas. Observe the behavior and determine if it has occurred recently. Next, determine if the behavior is due to alcohol and whether it is becoming a pattern.

Many people have a friend or a relative whose drinking is adversely affecting their life. This is not uncommon. One in ten drinkers will develop an alcohol problem and one-half of them will do so before they are 25 years old.

What to Say to a Problem Drinker

If you have felt concerned over the drinking behavior of a friend or relative, but have wondered what to say, this section is for you. Although risky or uncomfortable, it is important to talk to a problem drinker about his/her behavior. These suggestions do not intend to transform you into a counselor, but rather to let you be someone who can be helpful. Keep in mind the following principles as you approach the subject.

- * Learn the facts about alcohol and problem drinking. Go to referral services for information.
- * Plan your discussion. Use the time to collect your own thoughts. Choose a time and place to avoid interruptions. The talk should occur when the person is sober.
- * Specify behaviors that cause you to be concerned. Behaviors are observable and measurable (e.g., skipping Friday afternoon classes, kicking a hole in the door, insulting friends). Generalities and pushing your values probably won't work.
- * Care!!! List positive points about the person throughout the discussion. Ask "How do you view your current behavior?" Listen to the person's expression of feelings.
- * Expect a lot of excuses and minimization of the problem. Most people are reluctant to admit that they have an alcohol problem. Don't be put on the defensive because you may drink yourself. Use of alcohol in itself is not a problem; abuse is a problem.
- * Don't expect a dramatic change. It took many years to develop the problem—it takes time to change. Plant a seed for thought.
- * Learn about campus and community resources for information and help.
- * You cannot take control of anyone's life but your own.

ARE YOU HAVING PROBLEMS WITH ALCOHOL?

If you check yes to any three of the following you may already have a drinking problem.

	YES	NO
1. Do you gulp drinks for the effect that rapid drinking produces?	___	___
2. Do you start the day with a drink?	___	___
3. Do you drink alone to escape from reality, boredom, loneliness, or anger?	___	___
4. Do you frequently overdose on alcohol or get drunk?	___	___
5. Do you drink to relieve a hangover?	___	___
6. Do you lose time from school because of drinking?	___	___
7. Do you drink to lose shyness and build up your self confidence?	___	___
8. Is drinking affecting your reputation?	___	___
9. Do you drink to escape from study or home worries?	___	___
10. Does it bother you if somebody says maybe you drink too much?	___	___
11. Do you have to take a drink to go out on a date?	___	___
12. Do you ever get into money trouble over buying liquor?	___	___
13. Have you lost friends since you've started drinking?	___	___
14. Do you hang out now with a crowd where alcohol is easy to get?	___	___
15. Do your friends drink less than you do?	___	___
16. Do you drink until the bottle is empty?	___	___
17. Have you ever had a loss of memory from drinking?	___	___
18. Has drunk driving ever put you into a hospital or a jail?	___	___
19. Do you get annoyed with classes or lectures on drinking?	___	___
20. Do you think you have a problem with liquor?	___	___

From p.143 Alcohol which had taken questions 6-20 from Young People and A.A. with permission from Alcoholics Anonymous World Services, Inc., 1969, 1979.

ALCOHOL COUNSELING AND PROGRAMS

Several programs for individual and group counseling are available and can be found on campus and in the Rolla community. Please note that these programs are not exclusively geared toward dealing with alcohol-related problems and many are also very willing to work with organizations to help develop attitudes and atmospheres for responsible drinking. Listed below, with brief descriptions, are three of the available programs. Other programs are available in the community.

UMR Substance Abuse Prevention Program (S.A.P.P.)

Student Health Services
University of Missouri-Rolla
Phone: 341-4225
umrshs@umr.edu
Office hours: 8 am - 4:30 pm, Monday - Friday

The Substance Abuse Prevention Program at the University of Missouri-Rolla serves to educate the campus community about the effects of alcohol and other drug use. Teaching low-risk decision-making about drug use and healthy life-style alternatives to substance abuse is the goal of this program.

The programs' preventive services include outreach programs, consultation services, and educational activities.

UMR TECHS Peer Educators

(Teaching, Encouraging, Caring, and Helping Students)

Phone: 341-4225, HIS Building
or: 341-4226, Altman Hall
umrtechs@umr.edu
<http://umr.edu/~umrtechs>

UMR TECHS is a group of paid students who provide assistance and education to their peers through group presentations and campus workshops. TECHS teach other students about daily life issues and instill in them the ability to carry on healthy life styles both at UMR and in the work world.

UMR TECHS provide and coordinate programs on alcohol and other drug abuse issues, acquaintance rape, sexual awareness, stress management, and more. If you would like to request a program or become a UMR TECHS member contact Student Health Services, 341-4225, or Altman Hall TECHS office, 341-4226

Another program available through the TECHS is the interactive CD "**Alcohol 101**" program. The program takes you through several active scenarios at a party where you make the choices regarding alcohol, and you're taken through the personal and legal consequences of those choices. If your fraternity, sorority, or student organization would be interested in a presentation, please contact the TECHS office at 341-4225, or 341-4226.

Information is also available through the TECHS offices for Project CHEERS. Project CHEERS is a designated driver program sponsored by the Missouri Division of Highway Safety, for local businesses who serve alcohol. Once a business becomes a part of Project CHEERS, they agree to provide provide free soft drinks to the designated driver in a group of at least two or more for the duration of the evening. However, someone in that group must be consuming an alcoholic beverage for the program to apply. The business is then entitled to receive free promotional items from Project CHEERS. For more information on Project CHEERS, contact the TECHS Offices.

UMR Center for Personal and Professional Development (CPPD)

204 Norwood Hall
 University of Missouri-Rolla
 Phone: 341-4211
 Office hours: 8:00 am - 4:30 pm, Monday - Friday

Services Available: Free, confidential evaluation, treatment and referral for faculty, staff and students who may be experiencing problems related to chemical dependency issues.

The Center for Psychiatric Services

(Phelps County Regional Medical Center)
 1000 W. 10th Street
 Phone: 341-2350 (Direct line and 24-hour Crisis Line)

Services Available: Free, confidential chemical abuse evaluations with proper referral. Inpatient treatment programs for chemical dependency problems.

Hours of operation: 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Chemical Dependency Program: 28-day inpatient treatment including individual, group and family counseling, medical detoxification, education, skill building and relaxation therapy. Includes the 12 step program with A.A. and N.A. meetings on-unit with follow-up aftercare provided.

Population Served: Adolescent and adult males and females ages twelve years and older.

Rolla Alcoholics Anonymous

- Support group for persons with drinking problems.

P.O. Box 293
 Rolla, MO 65402
 364-5154

Contact: Bob

Meetings: AA meets from 7:30-9 pm Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday & Sunday in the basement (Rear entrance) of 804 W. Main, Rolla, MO.

-Campus Group
 17 St. Patrick's Lane
 Rolla, MO 65401
 364-1435 / 341-9004

Contact: Don

Meetings: ** Meets Monday at 7:30 pm and Monday through Friday at noon in the basement of St. Patrick's Church.

Fee: Donations accepted for printed materials.

**denotes "open" meetings

Al Anon Meetings

364-0992

Contact: Virginia

Meetings: Meets Tuesday, 7:30-8:30 p.m. and Thursday, 9:00-10:00 a.m. at the Christian Church, 8th & Main (east side entrance & to right)



SELECTED SECTIONS FROM THE ROLLA STATUTES

For more information on Rolla statutes: <http://www.rollanet.org/~muncourt/toc.html>

ARTICLE 1 IN GENERAL

Sect. 4-2. Drinking in Public

It shall be unlawful for any person to drink, expose or display any beer or alcoholic liquors in open containers upon the public streets or within any public place of the city; provided, however, that this Section shall not apply to public places legally licensed and where such drinking is permitted. (Ord. 1008, Sec. 1)

Sect. 4-7. Purchase or possession of intoxicating liquor by a minor -Prohibited; penalty provisions.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one (21) years to knowingly purchase or attempt to purchase or knowingly have in his possession any intoxicating liquor as defined in Section 311.020 RSMo.2978.

(b) Any person found guilty of violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be subject to a fine not to exceed five hundred and no/100 (\$500.00) dollars or be subject to imprisonment in jail for a period not to exceed three (3) months, or by both such fine and confinement. (Ord. 2381, Sec. 1)

Sect. 4-8. Sale or supplying of intoxicating liquor to minors -Prohibited; penalty provisions.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly sell, vend, give away or otherwise supply any intoxicating liquor as defined in Section 311.020 RSMo. 1978 in any quantity whatsoever to any persons under the age of twenty-one (21) years.

(b) Any person found guilty of violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine not to exceed five hundred and no/100 (\$500.00) dollars, or be subject to imprisonment in jail for a period not to exceed three (3) months, or by both such fine and confinement. (Ord. 2382, Sec. 1)

ARTICLE II INTOXICATING BEVERAGES

Division 1. Intoxicating Liquors

Definition (Sec. 4-1., Article 1)

Intoxicating liquor - shall mean and include alcohol for beverage purposes, alcoholic, spirituous, vinous or other liquor or combinations of liquor, a part of which is spirituous, vinous or fermented and all preparations or mixtures for beverage purposes, such liquors containing alcohol in excess of three and two-tenths percent by weight; except, that it shall not apply to nor include malt liquors, commonly known as beer, having an alcoholic content of not in excess of five percent by weight.

Sect. 4-15. License - Required; except for prescriptions.

It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or expose for sale, either at wholesale or retail, within the city any intoxicating liquor, in any quantity, without having first procured a license from the city clerk in accordance with the provisions of this Division. Nothing in this Division shall be construed as limiting the right of a physician to prescribe intoxicating liquor in accordance with his professional judgement for any patient at any time or prevent a druggist from selling intoxicating liquor, lawfully acquired, to a person on prescription from a regularly licensed physician as above provided. (Ord. 495, Sec.5)

Sec. 4-16. Same - Compliance with state law; written consent of neighboring real estate owners.

Before any applicant shall be entitled to procure a license from the city to sell intoxicating liquors, either at retail or wholesale, the applicant must first have satisfied all the requirements of the written consent of the majority of the real estate owners within 185 feet from the boundary line of the property where such person proposes to operate or conduct his business, provided, that in no event shall such distance exceed 300 feet from the structure that is to house such business, shall be eligible to make application for and shall be entitled to receive from the city, upon payment of the license tax, a license to sell intoxicating liquors within the city, at retail or wholesale. (Ord. 4956, Sec.4; Ord. 1288, Sec.1; Ord; 2597, Sec.1.)

Division 2. Intoxicating Malt Liquor

Definition (Article I, Sec.4-1.)

Intoxicating malt liquor shall mean and include all beer having an alcoholic content of more than three and two-tenths (3.2) percent by weight and not in excess of five percent by weight.

Sec. 4-27. License - Required

It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or expose for sale, whether at wholesale or retail, within the city, any intoxicating liquor in any quantity, without first having procured a license from the city clerk in accordance with the provisions of this Division. (Ord. 495, Sec.6.)

Sec. 4.28. Compliance with state law; state license required; consent of neighboring real estate owners.

Before any applicant shall be entitled to procure a license from the city to sell intoxicating malt liquors, either at wholesale or retail, for consumption on the premises where sold or in the original package, the applicant must first have satisfied all the requirements of the liquor laws of the state and obtain a license from the state supervisor of liquor control to engage in such business. Any person, upon proof of having satisfied the requirements of the liquor laws of the state and upon presentation of a license from the state supervisor of liquor control and written consent of the majority of the real estate owners within the block where such person proposes to operate or conduct his business, shall be eligible to make application for and shall be entitled to receive from the city, upon payment of the license tax, a license to sell intoxicating malt liquors within the city, at retail or wholesale, for consumption on the premises where sold in the original package, in accordance with the kind of license obtained from the state supervisor of liquor control. (Ord.495.Sec.5.)

SELECTED SECTIONS OF MISSOURI REVISED STATUTES

For more Information: <http://www.moga.state.mo.us>

Chapter 311 Liquor Control Law

311.050 License required.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, partnership or corporation to manufacture, sell or expose for sale in this state intoxicating liquor, as defined in section 311.020, in any quantity, without taking out a license.

311.310 Sale to minor—certain other persons, misdemeanor—exceptions.

Any licensee under this chapter, or his employee, who shall sell, vend, give away or otherwise supply any intoxicating liquor in any quantity whatsoever to any person under the age of twenty-one years, or to any person intoxicated or appearing to be in a state of intoxication, or to a habitual drunkard, and any person whomsoever except his parent or guardian who shall procure for, sell, give away or otherwise supply intoxicating liquor to any person under the age of twenty-one years, or to any intoxicated person or any person appearing to be in a state of intoxication, or to a habitual drunkard, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, except that this section shall not apply to the supplying of intoxicating liquor to a person under the age of twenty-one years for medical purposes only, or to the administering of such intoxicating liquor to any person by a duly licensed physician. No person shall be denied a license or renewal of a license issued under this chapter solely due to a conviction for unlawful sale or supply to a minor when serving in the capacity as an employee of a licensed establishment.

311.320 Misrepresentation of age by minor to obtain liquor—use of altered driver's license, passport or I.D. cards, penalties.

1. Any person of the age of seventeen years and under the age of twenty-one years who shall represent that he has attained the age of twenty-one years for the purpose of purchasing, asking for or in any way receiving any intoxicating liquor, except in cases authorized by law, shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person under the age of seventeen years who shall represent that he has attained the age of twenty-one years for the purpose of purchasing, asking for or in any way receiving any intoxicating liquor, except in cases authorized by law, may be considered a delinquent child and may be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of chapter 211, RSMo.
2. In addition to any other penalties established in subsection 1 of this section and established in sections 577.500 to 577.530, RSMo, any person who is less than twenty-one years of age who uses a reproduced, modified or altered chauffeur's license, motor vehicle operator's license, identification card issued by any uniformed service of the United States, passport or identification card established in section 302.181, RSMo, for the purpose of purchasing, asking for or in any way receiving any intoxicating liquor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars for each separate offense.

311.329 Reproduction or alteration of identification card, penalty.

. Any person who has in his possession a reproduced, modified or altered motor vehicle driver's license, nondriver's license issued by any uniformed service of the United States, or identification card established in section 302.181, RSMo, or any other such identification card which indicates that the person represented on the card is over twenty-one years of age, is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

311.480 Eating places, drinking of liquor on premises, license required, when hours-regulations-penalties-exceptions.

1. It shall be unlawful for any person operating any premises where food, beverages or entertainment are sold or provided for compensation, who does not possess a license for the sale of intoxicating liquor, to permit the drinking or consumption of intoxicating liquor in, on, or about the premises between 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. the following day, without having a license as in this section provided.

(There are 7 more parts to this section)

311.482 Temporary permit for sale by drink and nonintoxicating beer may be issued to certain organizations, when, duration—collection of sales taxes, notice to director of revenue.

1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter or chapter 312, RSMo, a permit for the sale of intoxicating liquor as defined in section 311.020, and nonintoxicating beer as defined in section 312.010, RSMo, for consumption on premises where sold may be issued to any church, school, civic, service, fraternal, veteran, political or charitable club or organization for the sale of such intoxicating liquor at a picnic, bazaar, fair, or similar gathering. The permit shall be issued only for the day or days named therein and it shall not authorize the sale of intoxicating liquor for more than seven days by any such club or organization.

2. To secure the permit, the applicant shall complete a form provided by the supervisor, but no applicant shall be required to furnish a personal photograph as part of the application. The applicant shall pay a fee of twenty-five dollars for such permit.

3. If the event will be held on a Sunday, the permit shall authorize the sale of intoxicating liquor and nonintoxicating beer on that day beginning at 11:00 a.m.

4. At the same time that an applicant applies for a permit under the provisions of this section, the applicant shall notify the director of revenue of the holding of the event and by such notification, by certified mail, shall accept responsibility for the collection and payment of any applicable sales tax. Any sales tax due shall be paid to the director of revenue within fifteen days after the close of the event, and failure to do so shall result in a liability of triple the amount of the tax due plus payment of the tax, and denial of any other permit for a period of three years. Under no circumstances shall a bond be required from the applicant.

5. No provision of law or rule or regulation of the supervisor shall be interpreted as preventing any wholesaler or distributor from providing customary storage, cooling or dispensing equipment for use by the permit holder at such picnic, bazaar, fair or similar gathering.

Chapter 537

Torts and Actions for Damages

537.053 Sale of alcoholic beverage not proximate cause of personal injuries or death—exceptions—requirements—(dram shop law).

1. Since the repeal of the Missouri Dram Shop Act in 1934 (Laws of 1933-34, extra session, page 77), it has been and continues to be the policy of this state to follow the common law of England, as declared in section 1.010, RSMo, to prohibit dram shop liability and to follow the common law rule that furnishing alcoholic beverages is not the proximate cause of injuries inflicted by intoxicated persons.

2. The legislature hereby declares that this section shall be interpreted so that the holdings in cases such as *Carver v. Schafer*, 647 S.W.2d 570 (Mo. App. 1983); *Sampson v. W. F. Enterprises, Inc.*, 611 S.W.2d 333 (Mo. App. 1980); and *Nesbitt v. Westport Square, Ltd.*, 624 S.W.2d 519 (Mo. App. 1981) be abrogated in favor of prior judicial interpretation finding the consumption of alcoholic beverages, rather than the furnishing of alcoholic beverages, to be the proximate cause of injuries inflicted upon another by an intoxicated person.

3. Notwithstanding subsections 1 and 2 of this section, a cause of action may be brought by or on behalf of any person who has suffered personal injury or death against any person licensed to sell intoxicating liquor by the drink for consumption on the premises who, pursuant to section 311.310, RSMo, has been convicted, or has received a suspended imposition of the sentence arising from the conviction, of the sale of intoxicating liquor to a person under the age of twenty-one years or an obviously intoxicated person if the sale of such intoxicating liquor is the proximate cause of the personal injury or death sustained by such person.

