

Texas College Presidents' Forum

on
*Campus Drinking:
A Think Tank Session*

Summary of Proceedings

July 17, 2002
William B. Travis Bldg.
Austin, Texas



Hosted by:
Texans Standing Tall/Texas Sport Coalition
Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission
Office of the Governor/Criminal Justice Division
Texas Department of Health

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Part 1: Welcome and Challenge

The Texas Sports Coalition's *Texas College Presidents Forum on Campus Drinking: A Think Tank Session*, sponsored by Texans Standing Tall (TST), the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC), Texas Department of Health (TDH), and the Office of the Governor's Criminal Justice Division (CJD), was held on July 17, 2002 from 3:00 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. at the William B. Travis Building, 1701 N. Congress Ave, Room 1-110A in Austin, Texas.

This event was moderated by Rolando Garza, Administrator for the TABC, and presenters included:

Glenn Brooks, Director of Justice Programs, CJD

Dr. Charles Bell, Executive Deputy Commissioner of TDH

The Honorable Teel Bivins, Senator for the State of Texas

The Honorable Geanie Morrison, Texas Representative (Victoria)

Dr. William DeJong, Director of the Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention

Dr. Brent Patterson, Associate Vice President of Illinois State University

Greg Hamilton, Chief of Enforcement for TABC

Mary Hill, Coordinator for the Texas Sport Coalition

Andrea Morrozoff, Programs Administrator for TABC

Ellen Ward, Executive Director of TST (See the agenda and biographical sketches of presenters in the Appendix.)

College presidents from 24 Texas colleges and universities were invited to participate in this event. Eight college presidents attended and seven presidents sent one or more senior administrators. Five health science presidents were invited and two sent one or more senior administrators. In all, twenty presidents, senior administrators, and representatives from Texas colleges were in attendance at the Forum representing the following universities:

Texas A&M University-College Station

Texas A&M University-Kingsville

Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi

Texas A&M University-Texarkana
Texas A&M University-Commerce
Prairie View A&M University
West Texas A&M University
Stephen F. Austin University
University of Texas-Austin
University of Texas-El Paso
University of The Incarnate World
Southwest Texas State University
Texas Tech University
University of North Texas
Sul Ross State University
Texas A&M University System Health Science Center
University of Texas Health Science Center San Antonio (See the list of attendees in the
Appendix.)

Mr. Brooks of CJD and Dr. Bell of TDH welcomed the participants to the forum and thanked them for their interest and participation in this event. The Honorable Teel Bivins, Texas Senator and chairman of the Senate's Committee on Education, extended a challenge by video to the presidents. Senator Bivins challenged forum participants to address the issue of underage drinking on their campuses to protect the student body from harm and to ensure the safety and sobriety of the future leaders of our state. An additional challenge was offered by the Honorable Representative Morrison, who has served on the Committee for Higher Education and the Committee on Juvenile Justice and Family Issues. Ms. Morrison approached the issue by challenging participants to address underage drinking for the benefit of their university and the students. Ms. Morrison offered her support to forum participants and stated she would look forward to working with the college and university leaders on this important issue.

Part 2: Framing the Issue: A Call to Action

On Institutionalizing a Revolution: Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention in 2002

Dr. William DeJong, a nationally known researcher, lecturer and author in the areas of health promotion, criminal justice, and social psychology presented “On Institutionalizing a Revolution: Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention in 2002.” Dr. DeJong is the Director of the U.S. Department of Education’s Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention. This center has recently produced numerous publications for college administrators and other officials, including *A Call to Action: Changing the Culture of Drinking at U.S. Colleges*, which encourages college and university presidents to take on a leadership role in underage drinking prevention and enforcement by developing effective campus alcohol policies. Dr. DeJong framed the issue for forum participants by reviewing the range of alcohol related problems on college and university campuses. DeJong cited the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)’s 2002 study that found alcohol was involved 1,400 student deaths, 500,000 unintentional injuries, 600,000 assaults, and 70,000 sexual assaults or acquaintance rapes. Other findings were that 2.1 million students drive while under the influence, 400,000 students have unprotected sex, and 150,000 students develop alcohol-related health problems. Additionally, 25 percent of students report academic consequences, including earning lower grades, doing poorly on exams or papers, missing class, or falling behind in classes due to alcohol use.

As

DeJong explained:

This report, a three-year effort of the Task Force on College Drinking—a group of distinguished alcohol researchers, top higher education administrators, and college students—represented the first time these groups have joined together to formally address the of college alcohol use. The result of this groundbreaking effort was to outline the dramatic effects of heavy drinking on college and university campuses and to present a series of recommendations for effective prevention.

The 2002 NIAAA report identifies gaps in knowledge to inform future research, offers program, policy, and research recommendations, and encourages replication of the identified research-based solutions. Policies and initiatives that demonstrate success and are recommended in this report include:

- Increased enforcement of minimum drinking age laws
- Programs and enforcement of laws to reduce alcohol-impaired driving
- Restrictions on alcohol retail outlet density
- Increased price and excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- Responsible beverage service policies

DeJong and the Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention recommend using comprehensive prevention strategies based on a public health model. This model uses individual and peer factors—that are the predominate focus of past efforts—in combination with strategies based on environmental management. Environmental management includes institutional

factors, community factors and public policy in prevention. Strategies based on environmental management create an environment that:

- supports health-promoting norms,
- restricts marketing and promotion of alcoholic beverages,
- limits alcohol availability and access,
- offers social, recreational, public service, and other extracurricular options, and;
- develops and enforces campus policies and local, state, and federal laws.

Recommendations for institutionalizing these strategies include developing a permanent campus task force, developing campus/community coalitions, and developing regional and state initiatives that sustain focus on the issue.

DeJong refers participants to additional information on developing presidential leadership to institute these recommendations offered in another Higher Education Center publication, “Be Vocal, Be Visible, Be Visionary: Recommendations for College and University Presidents on Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention.” This publication is available through the Higher Education Center’s website at:

www2.edc.org/hec/pubs/

Part 3: Success Stories

Parental Notification Policy

Brent Paterson, PhD, Associate Vice President of Illinois State University

Dr. Paterson, Associate Vice President of Illinois State University, previously served as the Dean of Student Life and Adjunct Associate Professor of Educational Administration at Texas A&M University (TAMU). During his tenure at TAMU- College Station, Dr. Paterson helped to develop the Parental Notification Policy, which has proven to be successful on that campus, and several others. In this presentation, Dr. Paterson discusses the different types of parental notification policies implemented by various universities and the process of developing the parental notification policy at TAMU.

Dr. Paterson first reviews the 1998 Higher Education Amendment, Section 952, which allows parental notification of alcohol or other drug violations, if:

the student is under age 21 and the institution determines that the student has committed a disciplinary violation with respect to such [alcohol or drug] use or possession.

While this section allows for the policy on campuses, definitions of violations and schedules as to when sanctions can be applied are developed and implemented by individual universities. At the University of Delaware (UD), parental notification is predominately punitive—a consequence of the first violation and each subsequent violation of campus alcohol and drug policies and alcohol laws. Ohio State University (OSU) contacts parents in efforts to support the student's health and safety, academic success, and personal development. Factors considered when deciding to contact parents include medical attention received by the student, arrest and consequent criminal charges, major disruption to the educational mission, substantial harm caused to other students, and significant property damage. At Illinois State University (ISU), parents are notified if the students accrue at least 2 semesters of disciplinary probation or are suspended or dismissed. Parents are only notified if disciplinary action is for alcohol or drug violations, physical misconduct, or sexual misconduct.

At TAMU, the parental notification policy began by the Vice President of Student Affairs developing a task force to look into the policy. The task force recommended that parents *should* be notified of violations and developed procedures for implementing the policy. Initially, the task force struggled with balancing the treatment of students as

adults versus the influence of parents in deterring inappropriate student behavior. Finally, the task force decided to focus on the public health issues related to alcohol abuse and its effects on the campus community. TAMU asked parents to partner with the university in addressing increasing use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs by college students. Parents were included in the orientation proceedings for freshmen. Orientation meetings for parents included discussion of the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey results on student alcohol use, myths regarding alcohol use, and the university's parental notification policy. School officials asked parents to talk with their students about expectations for their behavior regarding alcohol and other drug use. TAMU also sends a letter to parents of new students each semester. This letter describes alcohol and drug problems at colleges and universities across U.S. and how TAMU compares to other universities. The letter also explains the purpose of parental notification for alcohol and drug offenses, explains how and when parents are contacted, provides tips for talking with your son or daughter about alcohol, explains the zero tolerance policy on illegal drug possession, use, manufacturing, or distribution, and explains programs and services available to students.

TAMU's parental notification policy outlines the following procedures for implementation:

- Notify parents by letter of students under 21 years of age found in violation of university alcohol and drug violations
- Notify on first offense and any subsequent offenses
- Offense is not specified in letter (as to encourage parents to discuss the letter further with the student or with the university, providing more opportunity for dialogue between the parent-student or parent-university.
- Describe programs and services offered through Student Life Alcohol and Drug Education Programs
- Ask parents to visit with their son or daughter about use of alcohol and its effects
- Student may request Dean of Student Life not to send a letter to the parents if extenuating circumstances exist (as determined on a case-by-case basis)

Results of parental notification policies are very positive. UD found:

- Twenty five percent of parents called for more information first semester implemented. Subsequently, this dropped to 10 percent of parents.
- A decrease in binge drinking and increase in number of students abstaining from alcohol

Results of policy implementation at TAMU were:

- Five percent of parents called for more information the first year of implementation.
- Only two students were found in violation of subsequent alcohol offenses in first year.

Dr. Paterson concludes that parental notification can be a valuable tool to increase parental involvement, encourage dialogue between students and parents, and to prevent violators from repeating their offenses. Campus environments need to support involving parents in the student's education and in guiding their behavior. Additionally, campus environments should not promote the use of alcohol through advertisements and sponsorships, tailgate parties, or alcohol involvement in official functions. University rules and state laws should be strictly enforced. Parental notification, in addition to creating a supportive environment that does not promote alcohol use and enforces laws and policies, will provide the multi-dimensional approach necessary to prevent students from engaging in alcohol abuse.

Spotlighting Ongoing Campus Initiatives **Greg Hamilton, Chief of Enforcement, TABC**

Greg Hamilton has served as Chief of Enforcement for the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission for eight years. As Chief, Hamilton has actively reached out to a variety of community groups, agencies and organizations from varying disciplines to address the issue of underage alcohol use. In reaching out to colleges and universities in Texas, Hamilton has helped institute strict enforcement of nuisance abatement laws to prevent large alcohol parties that often surround colleges and universities. In this presentation, Hamilton discusses his experiences working with one college to implement the nuisance abatement enforcement approach.

As a graduate of Southwest Texas State University (SWTSU), Chief Hamilton is familiar with the alcohol-related party scene around campuses in Texas, especially those occurring in sorority and fraternity houses. Residents around these houses deal with a variety of secondary effects of these parties, including property damage, physical fights, noise violations at all hours of night, and intoxicated students. To prevent the noise violations, violence, and other unwanted results of large alcohol parties around an East Texas campus, TABC teamed with school officials, law enforcement, the Attorney General's Office, and the local district attorney to strictly enforce nuisance abatement laws. These laws indicate that violations of nuisance abatement can result in a \$5,000 to \$10,000 fine and loss of the residence for up to a year. TABC officials contacted fraternity and sororities with off-campus housing and the owners of these houses (if not owned by the fraternity or sorority) and invited them to a meeting. At the meeting, TABC warned sorority and fraternity members that TABC, local law enforcement, the Attorney General's Office, and the district attorney's office would be strictly enforcing nuisance abatement laws and prosecuting law violators. TABC officials outlined the consequences of being cited for a nuisance abatement violation and the consequences of subsequent violations.

As promised, TABC agents followed up on the enforcement of nuisance abatement laws. Upon the first violation, fraternities or sororities had a letter written to the school, and had to put up a \$10,000 bond. Upon a second violation,

the bond would be lost and upon a successful suit, the residence would be closed for one year. After several fraternities and sororities were cited, and one residence closed, neighbors say you can hear a pin drop at night.

Initiatives such as this, and collaborative efforts of TABC agents, college and university officials, and campus law enforcement officers are often very successful. Enforcing alcohol laws and implementing programs that demonstrate that the school's administration is serious about underage drinking are working to stop this behavior. At times it is necessary to move beyond education and prevention programs to programs that actually demonstrate the consequences of the illegal behavior. Chief Hamilton states that TABC enforcement agents will be more than willing to work with campuses and universities throughout the State of Texas to develop enforcement programs, operate the nuisance abatement initiative, and to train campus law enforcement officials and others on underage drinking laws and other issues, such as false identification.

Texas Sport Coalition **Mary Hill, Coordinator, and "Star" Athletes**

(Introduction Mary Hill)

Mary Hill, a former Dean of Students, professor, and coach at West Texas A&M University, now works as an associate for the U.S. Department of Education's Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention. Ms. Hill developed the Texas Sport Coalition, which has now been presented to 2101 Texas athletes on 91 college and high school campuses. Ms. Hill begins her presentation by discussing her experiences working with youth on college campuses. She explains:

"I kept hearing that athletes drink more than non-athletes and when male athletes drink—more assaults occur. As an 'old' coach and former Dean of Students at West Texas A&M University, I knew there was a different side of the story."

Ms. Hill sought the many outstanding athletes with positive values on college campuses to present a model alcohol and violence prevention program and to represent positive role models and leaders on their campuses and in their communities.

Using the "train-the-trainer" model, Ms. Hill designed a program to be taught by "leader" athletes to their peers. The Sports Coalition assists 10 college campuses per year to complete the following: a) select an organization of athletic leaders such as CHAMPS, or peer educators; b) train the advisors of the athletic or peer education leadership organization; c) select 12 athletes with positive societal values and train them in skills to become positive role model and leaders on their campus and in their communities; d) present the program, led by the trained athletes, to the college

freshman athletes (high-risk target population); and e) in the spring, host a Leadership Institute for five high schools in their region, including 12 of their select athletes with positive values to be trained by college athletes.

A brief PowerPoint presentation on science-based prevention approaches introduces each module. Trained college athletes then facilitate small focus discussion groups of six athletes. During the focus sessions they discuss the problems of alcohol use and abuse and/or violent behavior among athletes and suggest solutions to reduce the problem. Through this unique approach, the athletes do not feel they are being “preached to” but rather appreciate that someone is listening to their voices. This is a bottom-up approach that creates ownership in the prevention program.

So far, over 254 select college athletes have been trained to facilitate the program to college freshmen and high school athletes. Three of these athletes demonstrated how key elements of this program are presented in the following section.

Texas Sport Coalition Program—Key Elements, Star Athletes Keisha Cornelius, Bobby Darnell, Anna Hartzel

Social Norming, Keisha Cornelius

Keisha Cornelius, basketball player from Texas A&M—Corpus Christi discussed the environmental strategy of changing the normative behavior on campus and in the community.

Cornelius described social norming as a successful science-based environmental approach that corrects misperceptions of underage drinking and violent behavior among athletes on the college campus. According to the latest research, behavior is usually a result of perception. If a person believes “everyone is doing it,” and therefore it is normal behavior, then they may engage in the behavior to be perceived as normal.

When athletes first arrive for the training they are asked to take a wall survey to determine their perception on how many drinks a college freshman consumes or how many times they cut class due to alcohol and other drug use. Results of these surveys indicate that 97 percent of new athletes believe college freshman athletes have consumed alcohol in the past 30 days. They also believe that they have cut class as result of alcohol and other drugs in the past year. The reality from our research is that 46 percent of Texas athletes do not drink at all and 65 percent do not cut class.

In break-out groups, discussion items include athletes as positive role models, why athletes drink, and how to handle peer pressure. The difference between the perception and the reality of alcohol use are also discussed. Athlete participants are asked to help develop messages that could be used around the campus to correct these misperceptions. Student athletes develop all of the messages used in the publicity of this program, as research demonstrates that messages created by the target audience are more effective than those created by marketing firms. For example, as one

student stated, “athletes are concerned about improving performance, and messages that include this statement will get the attention of that population.”

At the end of the discussion group, student athletes are encouraged to share what they have learned with other athletes and peers.

Violence Prevention, Bobby Darnell

Bobby Darnell, a football player from Baylor University, discussed the second environmental approach to prevent violence and encourage compliance with laws and university policies. This approach, presented in the same “discussion group” format as that of social norming, presents basic facts on violence to student athletes. “Emotional” is included in the definition of violence. The program module targets “controlling behavior” and the effects of alcohol can have on behavior. Athletes who are involved in controlling relationships, whatever the type, will not reach their potential. When alcohol is introduced, these situations can result in violence. Sessions usually begin with a discussion of characteristics of a healthy relationship. Discussions usually focus on trust, honesty, and communication. “Red flags” in relationships are then discussed. Students usually report jealousy, high temper, and possessiveness. Characteristics of each of these emotions are discussed and students are asked to brainstorm on how situations involving these emotions can be handled. Options for help on campus, and what an athlete can do to prevent violent behavior among their peers are offered.

A review of alcohol and violence laws and sanctions are included in this session. Discussions of laws and campus policies indicate student athletes do not believe more laws are needed, but that the current laws and policies should be enforced more consistently. While students cannot enforce laws or policies they can help to ensure that others are aware of the sanctions for breaking the law. Students can encourage campus and community law enforcement and policy makers to ensure enforcement is continuous and consistent.

Almost all college’s mission statements include a key word about citizenship. The Sports Coalition’s approach to why student athletes should obey laws is that good citizens are law-abiding citizens. All students are given an Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) policy when registered on campus but most do not look at it until they get in trouble. In order to be proactive, students must be educated on the sanctions of the policies. Coalition facilitators hand out the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) flier on laws regarding alcohol use under age 21 and ask the athletes to read and then comment on the sanctions. Sanctions from the AOD policy and any athletic department sanctions are also reviewed and discussed in these sessions.

Holistic Wellness, Anna Hartzell

Anna Hartzell, basketball player from Texas A&M, Corpus Christi, presents the last module of the Sports Coalition’s program: holistic wellness. Holistic wellness is defined as an individual approach to prevention. The other strategies focus on changing the environment, but holistic wellness targets individual responsibility. This approach encourages athletes to make healthy lifestyle choices in all areas of life, including mental, physical, social, emotional, and spiritual

aspects. The message to student athletes is: “in order to reach your potential you should make choices everyday to keep all areas of your life in balance.”

A *Discover - UnCover - Discard Model* is used in presenting this prevention approach. In *Discovering* the wellness approach, the mini-lecture describes the five areas of wellness and techniques to become competent athletes.

To *Uncover*, each athlete is given a one-page self inventory on the five areas of wellness and the response scores are then put on a “*wellness wheel*”. The scores are connected to show whether or not the wheel is balanced and running smoothly.

To *Discard*, athletes are encouraged to work on the areas that need to be improved by designing two actions steps of healthy choices that they will make each day to improve the balance of their wheel. Student athletes then work in small groups to develop sample action steps as a group and then share their work with the others. Athletes are left with the message that if they assume the individual responsibility of making healthy choice everyday they can and will improve their performance and especially quality of life.

Closure, Mary Hill

The Sports Coalition contracted with an outside evaluator to determine the impacts of this program and results indicate positive impacts. The Sports Coalition’s program goals defined by “desired outcomes” have been reached as evidenced by the evaluation. For example, one outcome was to increase positive role models among athletes attending the Sports Coalition’s sessions. On a scale of 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest), all three training modules receive scores above a “4”. All three training groups (select athletes – college freshman athletes and high school athletes) indicated that the program would affect future positive behavior. Participant athletes’ thinking about alcohol policies was above average. Overall, Ms. Hill believes the success of this program is that student athletes in Texas are choosing to become positive role models for their peers.

Part 4: Comments and Recommendations from Texas College Presidents & Senior Administrators

Building Strategies to Improve Quality of Life and Public Health Moderated: Andrea Morrozoff, TABC

At this time in the program, college presidents and other representatives were asked to provide their feedback on the presentations and to discuss ways they could impact underage drinking through policy and prevention strategies on their campuses. Comments from participants were recorded on a flip chart. A summary of these comments are listed below:

- Research Society on Alcoholism considers Texas culture on drinking is a “joke.”
- Mixed messages are sent to young people. (It is difficult to change the attitudes of students once they reach the college level.)
- Open container law just changed. (The attitude of most Texans toward alcohol is evidence by the only recent change in open container law. Until recently, passengers in vehicles could still drink alcoholic beverages.)
- There needs to be more publicity of the change in the open container law and other similar laws, rather than creating new ones.
- Need intervention, referral and treatment options in place—legitimate mechanisms for identifying those in need of help; and treatment by qualified professionals for those referred.
- Important to have trained AOD counselors (While sometimes you would like to refer a student to treatment or counseling, it is often difficult to identify those that need treatment, and often the type or quality of treatment needed is unavailable.)
- Fear of causing alarm (As an administrator, you must balance getting the message out without causing undue alarm among students and parents.)
- Presidents have a key role...set policy from the top down
 - Develop a task force
 - Allocate funds (i.e. for the treatment providers necessary on campuses)
 - Set an example
- Strategies: Task force (inclusive)
 - Educational efforts have been massive
 - Student peer leadership

- Gaps (that must be considered)
 - We vs. Them (Administrators/authority officials versus the students—students may reject information coming from these types of officials.)
 - Value gap (What students believe and how they feel about underage drinking and the opinions of school administrators, officials, law enforcement, etc.)
 - Parental norms (Parent behavior setting precedent for student behavior.)
 - Dialogue among students (Who are the leaders? Are there leaders? What are the messages that are being sent from these leaders?)
 - Parent coalitions (SAFE homes) (Parents need to be involved at an earlier intervals in their student’s life than college.)
 - Encouraged by TEA/TABC/PTA
 - High school level
- “Inside out” peers
- Law enforcement regularly deals with the “3 V’s”-Alcohol-related Vandalism, Violence, and Vomit. College students bring the norm of acceptance to college.
- Many need intervention counseling
- Need top down set up.
- Sustained approach
- Commuter campuses have different issues. . .need different models to address different types of college campuses and different campus issues.

Following the comment session, presidents and college officials were asked to fill out brief questionnaires to be collected at the end of the program. The questionnaires asked the participants to identify *one or more* underage drinking enforcement strategies they would like to pursue in the upcoming school year and whether they would you be willing to look into parental notification for their campus. Participants were also polled regarding their interest in forming a campus and community team of leaders and key stakeholders to participate in a symposium to develop an action plan for addressing underage drinking among students. Contact information for interested participants was requested.

Responses from these brief questionnaires are listed below:

Look into Parental Notification: 7 campuses will look into implementing the policy

5 campuses already have a parental notification policy

Will form a task force to review and develop policies: 4 campuses will form task force. Several mentioned they are already doing this.

Continue Texas Sports Coalition: 7 campuses in attendance will continue participation

3 would like to start the program on their campus

Other comments and/or strategies presidents and senior administrators would like to pursue in the upcoming year:

- Cooperative efforts with local merchants
- Late night alternative programming
- Awareness across entire institution
- Student access to rehabilitation opportunities
- Peer educators and athletes are taking the lead in telling other students “drinking is not cool”
- Request TABC to provide education first and enforcement second
- We need keg registration
- Database that allows TABC to respond where problems are
- Need education
- Need community reinforcement techniques
- Provide professional referral service to those with drinking problem.
- Will review all prevention strategies

The following campuses would be willing to form a campus and community team of leaders to participate in a symposium that will develop an action plan for addressing underage drinking among students: (University and point of contact is listed.)

1. Sul Ross State University – Dr. Ken Waldrop, Dean Of Students & Dr. Rafel Rodriquez, Dir. Counseling and Prevention Services
2. University of Texas- Austin - Dr. Chick Roper, Director of Univ. Health Services or Dr. Jim Vick, VP of Student Affairs
3. Texas Tech University – Dr. Michael Shonrock, VP for Student Affairs
4. Texas A&M Corpus Christi – Dr. Elliot Chenaux, VP of Student Affairs
5. Texas A&M Commerce – Mr. Rick Miller, Director Synergy Lab.
6. Prairie View A&M University – R. V. Stephens, Chief of Police and Ms. Thelma Pierre, Director of Health Services

7. Southwest Texas State University – Judy Row, Director, Alcohol and Drug Resource Center.
8. Texas A&M University – College Station – Dr. Bill Kibler, Associate V. P. Student Affairs
9. West Texas A&M University – Meri Lyn O’Dell, Adm. Assistant for University Police and Prairie Christian, Director of Peer Educators
10. Stephen F. Austin University – Peggy Scott, Judicial Officer and Darren Fort, Associate Athletic Director
11. Texas A&M University – Kingsville - Dr. Dianne Brown, Director of Life Services and Wellness and Jill Wilson, Athletic Director
12. University of The Incarnate Word – Renee Moore, Dean of Student Affairs (Contact Dr. Terry Dicianna) and Marveen Mahon, Director of Health Services
13. University of Texas Health Science at San Antonio – Debra Van Damme, Start Center
14. University of Texas- Brownsville - Daniel Ramirez, Operation Manager of Athletics
15. University of Texas – Arlington – Deborah Garcia, Academic Advisor for Athletics
16. Baylor University – Pat Saiz, Academic Advisor for Athletics

Part 5: Closure

Ellen Ward, Executive Director, Texans Standing Tall

Ellen Ward, Executive Director of TST, closed the session by thanking the participants for their time and input. She pointed out the growing national momentum to change the college culture on alcohol is evidenced by the range of new projects funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Higher Education Center, NIAAA, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention that address various aspects of the issue. All forum hosts agreed to provide assistance to the campuses in implementing new prevention and enforcement policies and programs, and to be in contact with the campuses on future initiatives.