STATE MANDATED RISK MANAGEMENT TRAINING
HOUSE BILL 2639

• Sec. 51. 9361: Registered Student Organization (RSO) Members and Advisors are required to attend at least one annual Risk Management Training program.
• Officers are required to report information gathered to the entire organization’s membership after the event.
• House Bill 2639 went into effect September 1, 2007.
“The goal is to make sure that everyone on campus knows there are some guidelines to follow before planning activities, such as parties and trips, and – just as important – to discourage hazing, boozing and other illegal activities.”
ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM

After today’s State Mandated Risk Management Training, you should:

- Understand the purpose of the training, specifically the state law component.
- Have a better understanding of risk associated with the topic areas.
- Recognize potential risks within your organizations.
- Identify campus and community resources to address risks associated with the topic areas.
- Obtain tools to train your organizations about potential risks and develop a risk management plan that is effective for your organization.
MANDATORY TOPICS:

- Alcohol
- Drugs
- Hazing
- Sexual Abuse/Harassment
- Fire and Other Safety Issues
- Behavior at Organization Sponsored Events
- Travel
GENERAL REMINDERS:

• **Attendance:** your attendance from start to finish today is required for compliance.

• **Cell Phones:** please set your phones to silent to avoid disrupting presentations.

• **Take Notes:** notes will help you do your report to take back to your organizations.
WHAT IS RISK MANAGEMENT?

• Risk Management is the process of considering the potential and perceived risk involved in student activities.
• It includes monitoring organization activities and taking both corrective action and proactive steps to minimize accidental injury and/or loss.
RISK MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

• Identify risky behavior and activities
• Assess the probability of adverse outcomes
• Identify and implement controls to eliminate or reduce the risk
• Reassess the activity after the risks have been managed

Georgia Institute of Technology, 2002
ALCOHOL AND DRUGS
WHAT’S THE BIG DEAL??

- Over **1,400** students ages 19-24 die from alcohol related injuries.
- More than **70,000** students ages 18-24 are victims of a sexual assault or date rape in which involved alcohol.
- About **25%** of college students report academic consequences of their drinking including missing class, falling behind, and doing poorly on exams.
- More than **150,000** students develop an alcohol-related health problem, and between **1.2 and 1.5%** of students indicate they tried to commit suicide within the past year due to drinking and/or drugs.
- **2.1 million** students between the ages of 18-24 drove under the influence of alcohol last year.
HIGH RISK DRINKING

High risk college student drinking includes the following:

- Underage Drinking
- Drinking and Driving
  - Including other activities where the use of alcohol is dangerous
- Drinking when health conditions and/or medications make the use of alcohol dangerous
- Binge Drinking
  - Men = 5 drinks in a row
  - Women = 4 drinks in a row
PROVIDING ALCOHOL TO MINORS

• Providing alcohol to a minor is a Class A misdemeanor.
  ─ Punishable by a fine up to $4,000, confinement in jail for up to a year, or both. Plus six months driver’s license suspension.
• Providing alcohol to a minor at a gathering that involves binge drinking and/or coerced drinking will also result in community service and enrollment in an alcohol awareness program.
• Students entering education, law, criminal justice, among other fields will prevent potential employment opportunities due to the record.
DWI OFFENSES

• **Driving Under the Influence – Minors:** it is illegal for a minor to operate a motor vehicle in a public place while having any detectable amount of alcohol in the minor’s system. Driving under the influence is a Class C misdemeanor, punishable by a fine up to $500, an alcohol awareness course, community service, and a driver’s license suspension.

• **Driving While Intoxicated:** a person commits an offense if the person is intoxicated while operating a motor vehicle in a public place. DWI is a Class B misdemeanor, with a minimum term of confinement of 72 hours.

• **Driving While Intoxicated with an Open Container:** Section 49.04 of the Texas Penal Code also states that driving while intoxicated while the driver had an open container of alcohol in the person’s immediate possession is a Class B misdemeanor, with a minimum term of confinement of six days.
NEW TEXAS LAW
EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 2011

• The Texas Legislature passed a new law that enables a person under 21 to not be charged by the police for possessing and/or consuming alcohol if the person calls 911 in the case of someone having alcohol poisoning.

• This limited immunity applies only to the first person to call for medical assistance and requires the caller to remain at the scene until medical assistance arrives and cooperate with EMS and law enforcement officers.
The students of Texarkana College are expected to obey the laws of the land, the regulations of the College, and to act in keeping with the accepted customs of society. While the administration and discipline committee cannot assume full responsibility for the students when they are not on campus, the college reserves the right to dismiss a student whose conduct is deemed improper or is detrimental to the welfare of the college Community.

A student shall be prohibited from using or being under the influence of intoxicating beverages in classroom buildings, laboratories, auditoriums, library buildings, museums, faculty and administration offices, intercollegiate and intramural athletic facilities, and all other public campus areas. With the prior consent of the Board or the Board’s designee, the provisions herein may be waved with respect to any specific event sponsored by the College District. State law shall be strictly enforced at all times on all property controlled by the College District in regard to the possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages.
NEW TRENDS ON DRUGS

• More people ages 12 and older are trying pain relievers (without prescription) than any other drug.
• First time marijuana users are going down from 3 million in 2000 to 2 million in 2006.
• Increase in first time users for prescription-type stimulants and ecstasy.
• More people are entering rehab with addictions of marijuana, methamphetamine, and other opiates.

Center for Substance Abuse Research
SIGNS OF A PROBLEM

- Failure to fulfill class work, miss work, late for class
- Sudden changes in attitude or behavior
- Use of drug culture jargon
- Secretive behavior, paranoia
- Poor hygiene
- Financial problems
- Changes in weight
- Dilated pupils
- Slurred speech
- Trouble making eye contact
- Vomiting
- Unconsciousness
TC DRUG USE POLICY

No student shall possess, use, transmit, or attempt to possess, use or transmit, or be under the influence of, any of the following substances on College District premises or off premises at a College District-sponsored activity, function or event:

A. Any controlled substance or dangerous drug as defined by law, including but not limited to marijuana, any narcotic drug, hallucinogen, stimulant, depressant, amphetamine, or barbiturate.

B. Any abusable glue, aerosol paint, or any volatile chemical substance for inhalation.

C. Any performance-enhancing substance, including steroids.

D. Any designer drug.

E. Any other intoxicant or mood-changing, mind-altering, or behavior-altering drug.

EXCEPTION
A student who uses a drug authorized by a licensed physician through a prescription specifically for that student’s use shall not be considered to have violated this rule.

Violation
Students who violate this policy shall be subject to appropriate action. Such disciplinary action may include referral to drug and alcohol counseling or rehabilitation programs or student assistance programs, suspension, expulsion, and referral to appropriate law enforcement officials for prosecution.
Texarkana College has a vital interest in maintaining a safe and healthy environment for our students, employees, and visitors. The purpose of this policy is to reduce harm from secondhand smoke, provide an environment that encourages persons to be tobacco free, establish a campus culture of wellness, reduce health insurance and health-care costs, and promote a tobacco-free future.

A. This policy applies to all members of the College community.

B. For areas located within Bowie and Cass Counties, the use of all tobacco products is prohibited on all property that is owned, operated, leased, occupied, or controlled by the College, except as otherwise provided in Section IV – Exceptions and limitations.

   The use of tobacco products is prohibited
   - in all Texarkana College vehicles.
   - in any vehicle leased or rented by Texarkana College.
   - in all private vehicles parked on property owned or leased by Texarkana College.
   - in all buildings owned, leased, or rented by Texarkana College.
HAZING
WHAT IS HAZING?

Prohibited acts for the purpose of initiation, admission into, affiliation with, or as a condition of continued membership in a group or organization or as part of any activity of a recognized student organization or student group includes any act that inflicts or intends to inflict physical or mental harm or discomfort or which may demean, disgrace, or degrade any person, regardless of location, intent, or consent of participant(s). Although hazing is related to a person’s initiation or admission into, or affiliation with, any student group or organization, a hazing charge may be upheld even without direct proof that a person’s initiation or continued membership is contingent upon participation in the activity. In addition to violating this code of conduct, hazing also is a violation of Texas law (Texas Education Code 27.151 and 51.936).
WHAT IS HAZING? (continued)

Hazing includes, but is not limited to:
• Striking a student, abandoning a student in an unfamiliar location, blindfolding a student or tying a student’s hands, or planning hazing activities to be performed by others.
• Forced consumption of any food, alcohol, drugs, or any other substance.
• Forced physical activity, such as calisthenics.
• Deprivation of food or sleep.
• Any activity that is intended to subject the individual to embarrassment or humiliation.
Reporting hazing is the law:

According to the law, a person can commit a hazing offense not only by engaging in a hazing activity but also by soliciting, directing, encouraging, aiding, or attempting to aid another in hazing; by intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly allowing hazing to occur; or by failing to report in writing to the Dean of Student’s Office firsthand knowledge that a hazing incident is planned or has occurred. The fact that a person consented to or acquiesced in a hazing activity is not a defense to prosecution for hazing under the law. The penalty for failure to report hazing activities is a fine not to exceed $2,000, up to 180 days in jail, or both.
In order to make meaningful change, it is important to identify the key barriers to change and work on dismantling these. Common barriers to eliminating hazing include:

- Denial of the problem
- Dismissing hazing as harmless
- Silence
- Fear
- Insufficient support for victims of hazing
- Cultural norms that promote hazing as acceptable behavior

Information adapted from www.stophazing.org
TRANSFORMING OUR PRACTICES

• Don’t divide your membership into categories
• Review planned activities with a trusted advisor
• Tell people outside your group what you will be doing and where
• Have retreats & activities that don’t divide or poke fun

Set Expectations
• Be concise and clear
• Develop a firm vision for group or task
• Gain cooperation or understanding
• Address hot topics with a structured process
SEXUAL HARASSMENT & ASSAULT
Sexual assault is defined as intentionally or knowingly causing physical sexual contact or sexual penetration of another person without that person’s consent. Sexual assault is without consent of the other person if the actor compels the other person to submit or participate by use of physical force or violence, or threat of force or violence, and the other person believes the actor has the present ability to execute the threat, or the other person cannot consent. Penal Code 22.011
Stalking:
A person commits an offense if the person, on more than one occasion and pursuant to the same scheme or course of conduct that is directed specifically at another person, knowingly engages in conduct, including following the other person, that:

• The actor knows or responsibly believes the other person will regard as threatening:
  • Bodily injury or death of the other person
  • Bodily injury or death for a member of the other person’s family or household
  • That an offense will be committed against the other person’s property.
Harassment:
A person commits an offense if, with intent to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, or embarrass another, he/she:

• Initiates communication by telephone, in writing, or by electronic communication and in the course of the communication makes a comment, request, suggestion, or proposal that is obscene;
• Threatens, by telephone, in writing, or by electronic communication in a manner reasonably likely to alarm the person receiving the threat, to inflict bodily injury on the person or to commit a felony against the person, a member of his family or household, or his property;
• Conveys, in a manner reasonably likely to alarm the person receiving the report, a false report, which is known by the conveyor to be false, that another person has suffered death or serious bodily injury.
Sexual Harassment:
Sexual Harassment includes, but is not limited to - Unwelcome sexual advances, unwelcome requests for sexual favors, unwelcome verbal comments of a sexual nature, and unwelcome physical contact or touching of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment is wrongful regardless of whether the parties are of the same sex or of the opposite sex. Sexual harassment occurs when:

• Submission to such conduct is explicitly or implicitly made a term or condition of employment, instruction, or participation in other college activities;

• Submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as a basis for personnel or academic decisions that affect the individual who has been subjected to sexual advances; and/or

• Such conduct has the effect of interfering with the individual’s work on academic performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work or learning environment.
WHY IT OCCURS

Sexual Assault:

• Occurs most commonly among women in late adolescence and early adulthood
• Can occur to both men and women
• Is about power, control... Usually not sex
• May involve the use of alcohol
• Focus on their own wants and needs, disregarding and disrespecting the wants and needs of their victims.
• Only 6% reported to police
Stalking:
- Usually occurs by known person.
- Usually by current or former partner.
- Threats should be taken seriously.
- 4 out of 5 stalking victims are women.
- Unwanted phone calls, texts, emails, spying

Bullying:
- Domination, manipulation, humiliation.
- Seen as the best way to relate to others.
- Often display high aggression, high impulsivity, a low level of empathy, low self-esteem and a limited ability to work co-operatively with others.
- Can occur in person, electronically (Internet).
WHAT TO DO?

• Let person know you believe them
• Develop paper trail
• Network of support
• Report to the Police, protects victim
• Seek professional counseling
• Launch campus resources/advocates (Dean of Student, Counseling, Police Department)
• Protective/Restraining Order
FIREARMS, WEAPONS & GENERAL SAFETY
IN THE EVENT OF A FIRE, SMOKE FROM A FIRE, OR A GAS ODOR HAS BEEN DETECTED

- Pull fire alarm
- Evacuate students and staff to a safe distance outside of building.
- Follow normal fire evacuation route. Follow alternate route if normal route is too dangerous.
- Faculty take class roster.
- Staff notifies TC police (call 911 if fire is visible). College President or Chief of Police must report incident to Fire Marshall.
- Faculty take roster after being evacuated.
- After consulting with Administration, Faculty or Staff may move students to shelter if weather is inclement or building is damaged.
- No one may reenter building(s) until entire building(s) is declared safe by fire or police personnel.
- President or Chief of Police notifies students and staff of termination of emergency.

*TC Emergency Procedures Guidelines located in every classroom and office*
WEAPONS

Possessing, using or storing firearms, weapons, ammunition, fireworks, dangerous chemicals, incendiary devices or explosives on College-controlled property or at College events or programs, except as may be authorized by College administration or by federal, state or local law or regulations. Prohibited weapons include but are not limited to firearms, pellet guns, sling shots, martial arts devices, knives, and clubs.
WEAPONS

STAFF OR STUDENT WHO IS AWARE OF A WEAPON BROUGHT ON CAMPUS

• Notify TC Police immediately.
• Tell TC Police name of suspected person who brought the weapon, where the weapon is located, if the suspect has threatened anyone or any details that may prevent the suspect from hurting someone or himself/herself.
• If instructor suspects that a weapon is in the classroom, he/she should confidentially notify a neighboring Instructor. Instructor should not leave classroom.

TC Emergency Procedures Guidelines
You receive a telephoned bomb threat, you should do the following:

- Get as much information from the caller as possible.
- Try to ask the following questions:
  - When is the bomb going to explode?
  - Where is it right now?
  - What materials are in the bomb?
  - Who is calling?
  - Why are you doing this?
  - Listen closely to caller’s voice and speech patterns and to noises in background.
  - Notify TC Police immediately.
  - Await further instructions.

TC Emergency Procedures Guidelines
GENERAL HEALTH SAFETY

• Be Cautious of Your Health and Others
• Wash Hands
• Potlucks: Have Cards that Note What is in Food (Allergies), Be Aware You are Taking Own Risk if Food is Made at Home
TRAVEL
MODES OF TRANSPORTATION
Modes of transportation used for student travel shall include, but may not be limited to cars, vans, and busses. Travel arrangements for student groups shall be made in accordance with administrative regulations.

DRIVER REQUIREMENTS
A driver who is transporting students in College-owned or -leased vehicles must:
• Be an employee or other approved driver of the District.
• Hold a valid driver’s license appropriate for the vehicle to be driven. A driver of a commercial motor vehicle must have a commercial driver’s license.
• Have an acceptable driving record
SAFETY STANDARDS
The driver shall ensure that the number of passengers does not exceed the designed capacity of the vehicle and that each passenger is secured by a safety belt, if provided.

DRIVER FATIGUE
A driver shall not drive for more than two consecutive hours without taking a fifteen-minute break or relief from driving.

VEHICLE REQUEST
The driver must complete the Vehicle Request Form. For questions contact Facilities Services ext. 3374

TC Board Policy CJ(LOCAL)
SAFE DRIVING PRACTICES

• Use of personal vehicles - Strongly Discouraged
• The driver should not drive more than 10 hours in a day
• Be aware of weather conditions
• Be aware of traffic (comply with all traffic laws)
• Have a co-pilot in charge of navigation, radio, A/C, phone calls, etc.
• Be aware of vehicle condition
• Do not transport, consume, or possess alcohol or illegal substances
• Do not go to establishments for purposes of consuming alcohol or using illegal substances
Prior to trip

- Have an action plan ready
- Have TC Police Department phone number
- May want to look up locations and numbers for nearby hospitals
- Have emergency contact list with you
- Be aware of participants’ medical needs
- Ask participants to bring with them medical insurance cards
- Have first aid kit ready
- Make sure vehicle(s) are in good condition
- Also may want to look up possible vehicle repair locations
BEHAVIOR
WHAT TO CONSIDER

Who do I Represent?
• Myself
• My family
• My organization
• My school

Building and Losing Reputations
• What are some ways of building a good reputation around campus?
• What’s an easy way to lose a good reputation?
THINK ABOUT IT

What can we do as leaders to not only set a good example for our organizations, but the student body as a whole?

• On campus
• Off campus neighborhoods, be a good neighbor
• Meetings
• Socials
• School sponsored events
SERVICES

Dean of Students
- Implements policies for the College regarding alcohol and other behavioral areas
- Provides vision for Student Life
- Adjudicates violating the Student Code of Conduct
- Risk Management Training
- Coordinate Fall Fest and Spring Fling

Police Department
- Here for your safety
- Orientation presence
- Reports on Violations

Counseling Service
- Individual Counseling
- By appointment
COMPLETING COMPLIANCE
NOW WHAT?

• Pair up with other members who attended training
• Prepare a training using today’s information to educate members
• Fill out Compliance Form and Obtain Signatures from those at your organization training
• Review Current Policies and Risk Management for organizations
• Prepare/update Risk Management Policy/Expectations for organizations
• Ensure Organization Members have access to Policy/Expectations
• Follow your Policy/Expectations
• Continue educating your membership
STATE MANDATED
RISK MANAGEMENT
TRAINING
TEXARKANA COLLEGE