

# *UNDERAGEALCOHOL ABUSE: A RI THE BOULDER EXPERJENC*

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Within Boulder, Colorado, home of the University of Colorado, alcohol abuse amongst college students was widespread. University students literally were dieing as a result of alcohol misuse. College women were targeted during binge drinking parties and raped, the frequency of sexual and physical assaults and harassments as well as the anti-social behavior became unbearable for this community.

Utilizing several surveys conducted by Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, the Harvard School of Public Health as well as recent sexual assaults and deaths, the community of Boulder established an alcohol summit consisting of community, city, and university leaders, liquor association members, students, where a formidable plan was developed that targeted underage alcohol abuse and its impact on the community.

Coalitions between the University Administration, the Boulder Police Department, the Boulder County Sheriffs Department, the Boulder District Attorney's Office, the Boulder County Health Department, the National Interfraternity and Panhellenic Councils, the University Parents Association and students were formed. As a result of this coalitions, the incidents of alcohol abuse have drastically been reduced and the quality of life for citizens of Boulder, as well as the students of the University of Colorado have greatly improved.

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# *UNDERAGE ALCOHOL ABUSE: A REFORMATION THE BOULDER EXPERIENCE*

Boulder, Colorado is a wealthy community with a population of 96,000 residents including 24,000 college students. Boulder is located at the base of the Rocky Mountains approximately 30 miles west of Denver, Colorado. Boulder is the home of the University of Colorado, who is renowned for their national championship football team, Nobel Prize winners, astronauts, and internationally recognized musical composers as well as a national reputation of being a "party school".

A June 1994 study released by the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University identifies binge drinking (more than five drinks at one sitting for men, more than three drinks for women) as the number one substance abuse problem in American college life. This study indicated that:

- \*• 42% of all college students reported that they had engaged in binge drinking in the past two weeks;
- 33% of college students drink primarily to get drunk;
- alcohol is a contributing factor in more than 40% of all academic problems and 28% of all dropouts;
- 35% of college women reported drinking to get drunk (an increase of 10% from 1977);
- 60% of college women diagnosed with sexually transmitted disease were drinking at the time of the infectious contact;
- \*• 95% of violent crime on campus is alcohol related;
- 90% of all campus rapes occur during alcohol consumption; and that
- 80% of all incidents of campus vandalism are alcohol related.

A recent report from the Harvard School of Public Health confirms these statistics and further defined the destructive secondhand effects of binge drinking. According to the Harvard study, between 62% and 87% of the students on campuses where binge drinking occurs problems are reported as a result of another person's drinking. These problems include being insulted, humiliated, being pushed, hit, or assaulted, having sleep interrupted, property damaged, and being confronted with unwanted sexual advances or worse. In addition, the Harvard study described the University of Colorado at Boulder as follows:

- 31.5% of the students reported binge drinking one to two times in the past two weeks compared to 26.7% in large public universities; 26.2% of CU students reported binge drinking three or more times, compared to 23.7% of students in large public universities.
- 34.3% of CU students reported missing class because of alcohol related problems, compared to 30.9% of students in large public universities.
- 32.1% of CU students reported falling behind in school work because of alcohol related causes, compared to 22.7% of students in large public universities.

A study conducted by NBC Nightly News in December 1994, revealed that:

- \*• 56% of fraternity members, throughout the nation, are more likely to become involved in arguments or fights as a result of drinking, compared to 26% of all college men.
- 52% of fraternity members, throughout the nation, were more than likely to drive while under the influence of alcohol compared to 37% of all college men.

- 12% of fraternity members, throughout the nation, initiated uninvited sexual advances compared to 7.5% of all college men.

The University of Colorado at Boulder has a national reputation as a "party school." Many students reported that their decision to attend the University of Colorado was not for superior educational opportunity, but rather for CU's party status. For these people it has been easy to find a party where unlimited and free alcohol is available to all.

It is generally known that anyone could find a party any time of the day, any day of the week with the majority of the parties occurring at the CU fraternities. Fraternities, with annual budgets that exceed a half million dollars, would purchase numerous kegs of beer for their fellow brothers. In some cases, the fraternities required a cover charge at the door to help defray the costs of the alcohol, but more often, the public was admitted free of charge and allowed to imbibe as much alcohol as they desired. Fraternities not only condoned excessive alcohol use but indeed incorporated alcohol into their very subculture. Alcohol and fraternity became inseparable. The very existence of fraternities today, according to many fraternity members, depends largely on alcohol and without alcohol, fraternities would cease to exist as an institution on American campuses.

Over the past decade fraternities have openly and flagrantly violated underage alcohol statutes by hosting parties which attract not only their own under age members, but non-collegiate minors and underage persons of the community. This type of behavior is literally killing our young adults as well as psychologically scarring party guests because of their irresponsible abuse of alcohol and consequent abusive and exploitive behavior.

In the recent past, alcohol related deaths began to occur at an alarming rate. In the spring of 1994 a fraternity hosted a binge drinking party at their chapter house. After the party, five people, composed of fraternity and sorority members, decided to continue the party in the mountains West of Boulder. During the drive in the mountains, a fraternity and sorority member decided to "roof surf, a dangerous act of riding on top of the car as it is being driven. The intoxicated driver lost control of the vehicle and rolled the car on top of the sorority member resulting in her death.

This tragic episode did nothing to slow the alcohol parties at the fraternities. The next semester, fall of 1994, a local fraternity hosted a beginning of the year party. As had happened at other parties, a young woman was physically forced to the bedroom of a member of that fraternity and repeatedly raped by that member and his guest. It is common knowledge that high school girls who attend these parties are targeted by members of the fraternity who encouraged them to drink alcohol in order to subdue them so they will not resist sexual advances.

Historically the criminal justice system, as well as society in general, has not devoted the needed time and resources to fully address the problem of alcohol abuse in our colleges. Because of the continually numerous alcohol related tragedies, the problem of youth and alcohol has become the number one priority of the Boulder City Council, the Boulder County Law Enforcement Executives and the Community of Boulder. On June 8, 1995, members of the community met with Boulder County Law Enforcement Executives which facilitated the Boulder County Summit on Alcohol. As a result of the summit a campaign was developed to address the multifaceted problem

of alcohol abuse. The community decided on "Enough is Enough" as both the position of, and slogan for, the campaign against alcohol abuse within the City of Boulder.

The Enough is Enough campaign developed several responses to deal with the issues of youth and alcohol. Some of the strategies include:

- a full time police officer dedicated as the youth alcohol officer;
- a marketing campaign about drinking and driving aimed at high school students;
- providing off duty officers without cost to provide additional patrol at high school prom dances to insure that no drinking occurs;
- \*• providing educational materials for distribution at various community events;
- \*• encouraging and obtaining parental involvement in youth alcohol issues;
- »• developing an alcohol diversion program for first time offenders;
- conducting reverse sting operations targeting adults who purchase alcohol for minors;
- developing compliance checks in conjunction with liquor establishments to identify minors using fraudulent identification to purchase alcohol;
- providing saturation patrols at known underage drinking parties;
- »• targeting local fraternities who supply alcohol to underage people; and
- ensuring extensive media coverage.

The campaign against underage drinking was evolving out of its infancy. Alcohol abuses by the fraternities and sororities at the University of Colorado had been identified as a major component of the alcohol abuse problem in Boulder during the alcohol summit. Early efforts by the police department, which included alcohol awareness education and a formal liaison program, was found to be unsuccessful. Executive officers from the local fraternities had learned to give appropriate answers and gestures while covertly maintaining a free supply of alcohol to minors. A fresh approach was needed to solve this persistent problem.

A three-step campaign was established by the Boulder Police Department to combat the continuing alcohol abuse. The first step was to inform the national Greek organizations of the intent of the Boulder County Law Enforcement Executives to curb the illegal alcohol use at the local fraternity chapters. A letter was sent to each national organization's headquarters represented by a local chapter. This letter formally opened a liaison between the Boulder Police Department and the national organization.

The second step of the program was to alert parents of the students at the University of Colorado about the behavior of any particular fraternity and its alcohol abuses. This was accomplished by mailing a letter from the Boulder Police Department and the Chancellor's office of the University of Colorado. This letter, mailed to the parents of incoming freshman, gave a brief history of the alcohol abuse problem and the need to quell this epidemic. More important, this letter informed parents about the establishment of "The Greek Organization Hot Line." This hot line was a recorded message that concerned parents could call to receive information about which particular fraternities were demonstrating a lack of responsibility regarding alcohol abuse issues. The hot line did not punish all fraternities, but focused attention only on those who refused to cooperate in curbing alcohol abuse. Information about responsible fraternities is also included indicating their stance on the alcohol abuse issue.

The third step of the program established consistent police operations targeting fraternities and boarding houses conducting parties distributing alcohol to underage persons. Additionally, the Boulder community had rallied behind the Boulder Police Department after years of tolerating the second hand effects of alcohol on the community. Property damage, unconscious, intoxicated people passed out in neighbors yards, inebriated individuals urinating in public view, assaults (both physical and sexual), harassment (both sexual and racial) and deaths are but samples of the undesirable social impact on the community.

The area in Boulder known as "The Hill" is the haven for the majority of University students as well as the site of all of the fraternity and sorority houses. Because of the social problems mentioned, the Hill was being avoided by the average citizen of Boulder, literally terrorized away from this eight square block area.

It was apparent that the police would have a major role in changing the existing behavior. Past police practice had proven unsuccessful in combating the underage alcohol abuse problem. The first objective was to review the current state and municipal statutes. This review revealed very powerful tools for the police department. Some of the statutes were new but the majority could be applied in a new way.

In the early 1980's, Colorado made it illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess alcohol. In 1994, the Colorado legislature broadened this statute whereby the legislature conditioned the youth's driving privileges on the compliance with this statute. For most people under the age of 21, the loss of their driver's license has a significant impact on their lives.

Two other applicable statutes used were the distribution of alcohol to an underage person and the selling of alcohol without a permit. This law targets adults who provide alcohol to minors (under the age of 21) and would be applied in a different manner than before. By issuing a summons for the distribution of alcohol to a minor for each underage person inside the residence, it would be financially devastating for the fraternity to continue with this practice. On one occasion a fraternity was cited for underage alcohol distribution to more than 70 underage persons. It was explained to the executive officers of this fraternity that the next time this occurred, they would be facing a collective fine of more than \$21,000.00.

Three additional statutes were employed to help combat the alcohol abuse. These statutes, Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor, (defined here as anyone under the age of 18), Conspiracy to Commit a Crime and Public Nuisance, brought a wealth of ammunition into the police arsenal. The contributing statute would be used for anyone under the age of 18 years old (the high school student) that has consumed alcohol provided by the fraternity. The executive officer, as well as the individual who served the high school student, would be arrested, jailed and arraigned on a felony.

The conspiracy statute would be used for anyone in the executive staff of the fraternity who was aware of or helped plan the illegal activity. This statute would also apply to the executive staff of sororities who, in conjunction with the fraternities, plan a social event where alcohol was distributed to underage people.

Lastly, but by far the most persuasive, is the Public Nuisance statute. Under this statute, any property used in the continuous or repeated activity in violation of a statute of the State of Colorado is deemed to be a public nuisance that can be seized and sold at a public auction with the proceeds reverting to the City and County. This is the same statute that has been successful in eliminating crack houses from neighborhoods throughout the country. A system was developed to record and document all illegal activities that are associated with any particular fraternity as a result of the alcohol violations for further court action.

Having analyzed the laws that could be utilized, a formidable strategy was developed to enforce these laws. The enforcement concept is threefold. First, it is important to identify all persons at the party, their age and function, so that all individuals can be held responsible for their own behavior. Underage persons would be cited for possession of alcohol and those distributing the alcohol and the fraternity executive member responsible would likewise be identified and cited. By holding individuals accountable, behavior would be much more likely to change.

The second key part of the concept is the seizure of property and evidence or contraband. Kegs, taps, liquor, and in extreme circumstances, structures, would be seized and presented to court as evidence or sold and converted to public funds under the public nuisance statutes. This action reinforces the behavior modification theory of actions and consequences, either positive or negative.

The third component is to document the activities of each chapter. As success and mistakes are made, it is important that documentation of those mistakes are recorded and, more important, the remedial efforts of the chapters to correct the problems to prevent recurrence. This documentation is crucial to the overall success in that provides a constant reminder that the program is ongoing.

With the overall concept in mind, a tactical plan was constructed. It is well known that during a fraternity party anyone is allowed to enter without challenge. This is known as "open to the public", where anyone off the street is allowed to enter the premises. This includes approximately 75% of the college population less than 21 years old. Information about what exactly what was occurring inside the fraternities was needed to have a successful operation.

A covert operation was utilized using the assistance of several volunteers between the ages of 18 and 20 years old. The "operatives", along with two undercover police officers, were sent into the fraternities to be served alcohol. The instructions given the operatives were simple: if in attempting to enter the fraternity they were challenged, they were to present legal identification that would show their true age. If the operatives were not challenged, they were to enter the house and attempt to be served alcohol.

Of the more than 24 operations that were conducted during the summer of 1995, our operatives were only challenged once. During this party, the fraternity had a doorman set up to control access into the party. Our operative was stopped and told the doorman that they were 18 years old, as well as showed proper identification showing their age as 18 years old. The doorman told our operative, "Go on in, everyone else is underage". Additionally, the doorman told the operative to stay in the basement and not to come outside as they did not want the police to raid their party. Needless to say, the police came and issued 35 summonses for underage drinking and distributing alcohol to a minor.

Once inside, the operative was instructed to locate and obtain some alcohol, usually beer. Often alcohol was served to them by a member of the fraternity or more likely, self served by the operative. Once this had occurred, one undercover officer would verify that the substance was indeed alcohol then contact the awaiting task force via a cellular phone. The other undercover officer stayed with the alcohol to prevent removal once the raid started and to identify the person who had distributed the alcohol.

A team, composed of eight uniformed officers under the direction of a team leader, would receive the information from the undercover officer inside the fraternity. The information received would include that the operative had been served alcohol, where the alcohol was located, if money was being taken, etc. The team would then enter the fraternity with the goal of containing all participants within the residence and not allowing anyone to leave.

To accomplish the goal of all underage persons being held accountable for their actions, the tactical plans called for all exit points (doors and windows) to be manned by a uniformed officer with instructions to keep people inside the premises until the situation could be contained and controlled. At the same time, a two-officer entry team would immediately enter the fraternity and seize the alcohol, usually kegs, and remove it to a police van. If money had been tendered at the door, one of the undercover officers would identify himself and seize the money as well as the identification of the person collecting the money.

Once the task force had descended on a fraternity, it took less than 60 seconds to set up and control the house. The entry team would be inside the residence and the kegs seized. A single location, usually a living room with the main entrance, would be selected as the only exit point. All people inside would be brought to this central location, instructed to sit on the floor and be under the watch of three uniformed officers during the processing. An interior sweep of the entire residence would be conducted to identify anyone attempting to avoid detection.

Addressing the entire crowd, the team leader instructed the party attendees who were 21 or older, with proper identification, to come forward where they would be released immediately. Next, anyone under the age of 21 years old who had not been drinking was instructed to come forward. These people would be examined and if there were no indicia of alcohol that person was released without any further action. All others remaining were then processed for underage possession of alcohol.

The process, from start to finish, took between 1 1/2 and 2 hours depending on how many people were in attendance at the party. During the first two weekends of operation, more than ten parties had been targeted using this new approach. As a result, more than 500 summonses issued for underage drinking. From the middle of June until the first week of September, over 2,500 summonses had been issued for underage possession of alcohol by minors. The fraternities soon realized that immense pressure was being placed on them by the Police Department as a result of their illegal behavior. In conjunction with the news media, both local and national, all parties within fraternities ceased for the duration of the Summer after two weeks of operations. Private boarding houses and apartment complexes were then targeted using the same tactical plans with the same results.

As a result of the increased enforcement, the Greek Community sent a letter **to the Boulder** Police Department and the University of Colorado on August 25, 1995. The Greek Community said:

*"In the past, the Boulder Police Department's and the University of Colorado's efforts to gain compliance on alcohol issues with the Greek Community have proven ineffective. This is largely due to our Greek Community's reluctance to comply with recommendations. However, the Greek Community recognizes that we are in a changing environment. The Greek Community wishes to work with the Boulder Police Department and the University of Colorado in establishing procedures and enforcement policies to eliminate underage drinking in Boulder. As aspiring leaders of the University and community, Greeks want to initiate pro-active, positive and effective measures to address this problem."*

On September 12-13, 1995, a meeting was held for the national executive directors of fraternities and sororities to discuss the issues of alcohol abuse. The national representatives were supportive of our operation and voiced a desire to return to the values upon which the fraternities and sororities were founded. As a show of support, fraternity and sorority member meetings were called with over 3,000 student Greek members attending. The assembly was addressed by the University of Colorado President of the International Fraternity Council, representatives of the national chapters, representatives of presidents of local chapters, the Chief of Police for the University of Colorado, the Chief of Police for the Boulder Police Department, the Sheriff of Boulder County and the District Attorney of Boulder. The message was clear - underage drinking of alcohol must cease; Enough is Enough.

On September 24, 1995, the Greek Community of University of Colorado at Boulder passed a resolution regarding alcohol in the Greek community. This resolution, in part, states:

*"...Be it further resolved, that no member chapter of the University of Colorado Interfraternity and Panhellenic Councils will host any Junction in its chapter house or on its property during which alcohol is distributed or consumed;..."*

Nowhere else has an entire campus Greek community taken such a positive and proactive step to map their own destiny and bring about changes necessary for the Greek system to survive while protecting its members and community. We saw the true commitment and resolve of leaders on this eventful day.

In conjunction with the efforts of the Boulder Police Department, many community members also took an active role in curbing the underage drinking problem. The University of Colorado Parents Association have formed a partnership that advocates an alcohol-responsible campus. The Parents Association have been instrumental in lobbying the Board of Regents, and other university officials, to change the alcohol stance taken by the University for more than a decade.

The Chancellor for the University of Colorado at Boulder, appointed an alcohol committee to study the problem. This committee reported back to the Chancellor with five goals. They are to:

1. develop/refine enforceable policies and practices regarding alcohol abuse on campus;

2. create, coordinate, and promote educational programs addressing alcohol abuse targeted for each constituent group within the campus community;
3. develop strategies to change University of Colorado at Boulder's reputation as a "party school";
4. design a coordinated response system for dealing with incidents involving alcohol; and to
5. promote social alternatives to drinking.

It was realized that the effect of the increased enforcement would quickly overwhelm the judicial system, especially if driving privileges were at stake. Also, it was strongly felt that education was a worthwhile component in the overall scheme. Boulder County Health provided expertise in addressing the issue of youth and alcohol by providing alcohol awareness classes known as the "Teen Alcohol Diversion Program" (TADP). These classes provided education about the abuses and effects of alcohol on the human body. It was decided through a plea arrangement for first time offenders of the underage possession statute, that the offender could successfully complete this course and avoid the loss of their driver's license. The violator is required to pay for the course, thereby making the program self sufficient and further instilling accountability.

The Boulder County Liquor Association in conjunction with the Boulder Police Department developed the "Beer Keg Tracking System" to assist the community in curbing the irresponsible use of alcohol. This program proposes a way to identify adults who are providing access to kegs by underage drinkers. This is expected to provide a powerful ally in our fight to restrict access to alcohol by minors and stop the problem at its source.

The program provides numbered tags to liquor retailers. The retailers in turn attach these tags to beer kegs as they are purchased. The purchaser is required to sign an affirmation in which he/she agrees to not sell, serve, or give away the beer to any underage person. If that keg is then found at an underage drinking party, the tag will assist the police in identifying who was responsible for its purchase. If the keg is returned to the liquor store without the tag, the purchaser will be cited for theft (of the tag itself) and the deposit on the tap and keg is forfeited.

Owners of apartment complexes in Boulder have also expressed a desire to be an ally with the Boulder Police Department to reduce the alcohol abuse within the community. Apartment owners routinely spend tens of thousands of dollars each year making repairs to apartments after students leave. To help, owners are placing a clause in their rental agreement for tenants under the age of 21 years old stating that no alcohol is permitted within the apartment at anytime. If an underage tenant has alcohol inside the apartment, or a party occurs at the apartment and alcohol is present, the tenants are served with an eviction notice and are ordered to vacate the apartment within 72hrs.

By applying a very specific plan of action, coupled with the collective cooperation of the University of Colorado administration and the national fraternity organizations, the underage drinking problem that was out of control in Boulder, Colorado, is beginning to recede.

A comparative analysis of underage drinking was completed one year later during the Summer of 1996. The same enforcement concentration was applied, as was in 1995, with the results of only 350 underage alcohol summons issued. An 86% reduction in comparison to the same

period in 1995. In addition to the reduction in violations, there has been a reduction in the disorderly anti-social conduct that had surrounded the alcohol abuse. Officers are no longer responding to incidents that have driven long time residents from these neighborhoods and in fact, the community has begun to promote student activities. To help the Greek community in accomplishing their resolution of substance free housing, the Boulder Police Department began sponsoring alcohol free social events for the Greeks. The first event occurred during the homecoming festivities, 1995, when in conjunction with a local theater, a homecoming concert/dance was offered for all Greeks. This provided an opportunity for the Greeks to come together for a night of live entertainment and socializing without alcohol. Sponsoring these social events for the Greeks helped to reinforce their commitment to substance free housing. In establishing this stance, an improved relationship between the Greeks and the community evolved.

As with any change of long established behaviors, individuals and organizations meet difficulties as they deal with the various issues that surround that change. The Greek community also was confronted with difficulties within their collective organizations. In January 1997, under new chapter leadership, they decided to step away from their collective resolve concerning alcohol that they established in September 1995. The new leadership wanted to make the alcohol resolution a "goal" rather than a standard. As a result, literally overnight, large parties in chapter houses began to recur.

During one party in January, attended by more than 250 underage people, a fight broke occurred and a fire alarm was activated. When fire and police personnel responded, they were met with an aggressive crowd that began throwing beer cans and objects at the officers. Another incident that occurred less than three weeks later when five chapter houses sponsored an underage alcohol party. More than 84 summonses were issued and 65 cases of beer were seized.

Because a liaison between the police and the national organizations that represent the local chapters had been established, the police department enlisted the assistance of the national fraternity leaders in dealing with the recurrence of binge drinking parties. The national chapters were very responsive to the community and reemphasized their commitment to the alcohol issue. One local chapter involved in both incidents was brought under scrutiny by the national headquarters and from their investigation they immediately implemented the following changes:

1. They disbarred twelve members from the fraternity citing the inability to possess the core values for the organization.
2. ALL chapter property will immediately become substance free (alcohol and drugs)
3. They require that each member sign a "performance contract" outlining the fraternity's expectations of each member.

Similar sanctions were also given to the other chapters involved, but most impressive was the damnation of the actions of these fraternities/sororities by their own members. The student Interfraternity Council (IFC), elected students from each of the chapter houses, imposed substantial fines and community services projects on each offending chapters. For the first time the governing body for the Greek community was given the responsibility and authority needed to take control of problems that members of their organization manifested. The authority given to the IFC came not only from the police department but also by the university when the message was sent to each

member of the Greek Community that if they do not follow nor abide by the decisions of their elected officials, then the community and the university would step in. Those chapters would no longer be recognized by the University of Colorado.

During the next several months the IFC met to discuss their new role in the Greek Community and as a governing body presented binding legislation to their constituents banning alcohol from their chapter functions and establishing a set of norms and expectations for the Greek Community. Each fraternity and sorority unanimously approved these new policies and they renewed their pledge to curb the alcohol abuse and to return to the core values that the Greek Community was founded.

The Greeks later showed the renewed resolve during a recent civil unrest that occurred in May 1997. During the last week of school, a sizeable group of intoxicated students gathered and ignited trash and furniture in intersections found within the residential portion of Boulder that houses the majority of students. As fire and police responded, they again were met with an unruly crowd that began throwing rocks and bricks at officers. This crowd refused to disperse and continued growing in size and became more violent. Although mostly college students comprised this crowd, no Greek member was a participant.

Because of the partnership between the police and the Greeks forged over the past two years, leaders of the Greek community met with the police department and outlined a plan to help the community in quelling the crowd. That evening, under the guidance of the Greek student leaders, several teams of Greeks went into the area and began speaking with their peers and were able to convince the majority to end the violence. Additionally, anytime a crowd gathered, the Greeks went into the crowd, extinguished the fire and were persuasive in dissipating the group and returned this residential area to normal.

The work accomplished by community members, the Boulder Police Department, the University of Colorado, and the Greek community has sparked a national debate as to the core values of being a Greek member at any university. Over the past two years several national fraternities have enacted substance free housing for all their chapters. This national dialog continues within the Greek Community where more national organizations are returning to their core values that enhance scholastic abilities, leadership potential and their roles as responsible community members.

What is most important, with the successful abatement of binge and illegal alcohol abuse on our campuses, the horrible and untimely loss of young lives and the shattering grief of their families will be curtailed, instead safeguarding the future of our young adults and their contribution to our communities.