

# COS/OAC 2014- 2015 Annual Report

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2014-2015 ANNUAL REPORT

Dartmouth College  
Office of Judicial Affairs

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## 2 Introduction

The Committee on Standards (COS) and the Organizational Adjudication Committee (OAC) are charged with upholding Dartmouth College's [Standards of Conduct](#) and the [Academic Honor Principle](#) (AHP) for undergraduate students. This report is intended to:

- Share a broad overview of undergraduate conduct at the College from Summer 2014- Spring 2015;
- Promote transparency of and knowledge about our systems of holding undergraduate students and student organizations accountable; and,
- Engage the community in the prevention of conduct that harms or has the potential to harm individuals, our learning community, and the integrity of the degrees that we award.

### 2.1 Respect for Privacy

This report is publically available. Access was expanded beginning last year; families, alumni, and other stakeholders are vested in the well-being and success of undergraduate students and have interest in this data. It also reflects the premise that readers - parents and organizational advisors in particular - can influence choices of undergraduate students.

Our investment in the transparency of our process does not eclipse our regard for the privacy of the individuals involved. The data in this report is purposefully presented in the aggregate. This report is not intended as a forum for discussion of individual cases and we discourage speculation about the identity of the students who met with the committees or with a hearing officer.

### 2.2 Conduct Process

When a report is forwarded to Judicial Affairs about student conduct that (if true) would be a violation of our standards, we consider the conduct history of the student, the type of behavior alleged, and the harm or threat of harm that may have occurred in deciding the appropriate mode of investigation and/or resolution. Possibilities include:

- A referral to the Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS) or other intervention recommended by Dartmouth's Alcohol and Other Drug Program (DAODAP) director for first violations of the alcohol policy and most Good Samaritan calls.
- An administrative level hearing with a designated hearing officer for more minor misconduct. Outcomes can include restitution, educational or community restoration efforts, completion of a substance use or other medical assessment, Warning, Risk, or a period of College Probation.
- A COS hearing for more serious misconduct or where there is a history of repeated misconduct. Examples of misconduct referred to the COS include violations of the Academic Honor Principle, dating violence, stalking, harassment, driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, trafficking or distribution of drugs, physical assaults, arson, and bomb threats. The COS can impose any of the outcomes described above. They can also Suspend or Separate (expel) an undergraduate student from the College.
- Initiation of an investigation for reports of sexual assault. Reports involving graduate and undergraduate students are referred to an external investigator. An investigation can result in any of the outcomes mentioned above. In some instances, Separation is mandated.

The Organizational Adjudication Committee (OAC) responds to reports of misconduct by undergraduate student organizations. Student organizations recognized by Dartmouth benefit from a range of administrative, advisory, facilities, and financial support. At their best, student organizations present avenues for students to develop leadership skills, explore shared interests, and enrich our campus culture. As stated in

the Group Accountability Policy<sup>1</sup>, the conduct of individuals functioning as a member or leader of a student organization may have consequences for that organization. The most commonly heard organizational allegations are service of alcohol to underage students and other violations of the Social Events Management Procedures.<sup>2</sup>

As per our memo of understanding with the Hanover Police Department, the Department of Safety & Security must also refer certain allegations to local police. Reports of drug trafficking, confiscated drugs, false identification cards, aggravated assault, reports of sexual assault involving a minor, reports involving use of a weapon, arson, burglary, robbery, theft (value greater than \$1,000), fraud, domestic violence, and homicide must be reported. The College also forwards reports of sexual assault (can be anonymized at the request of the reporting person if no minors are involved).

## 2.3 Other COS Functions

The Committee on Standards also acts as the appellate body for academic suspensions and separations and for certain registrarial appeals.

When an undergraduate student has been suspended or separated for unsatisfactory academic progress<sup>3</sup>, s/he can request that a subcommittee of the COS consisting of two faculty and one staff member review that action. In a request for review, the student may ask for the action to be converted to Academic Probation (or Suspension if the action was Separation) or for permission to take a Medical Withdrawal in lieu of the action. The COS considers evidence of significant extenuating circumstances which would warrant a different action. Students requesting review of an academic action are encouraged to address their efforts throughout the term to respond to these circumstances, evaluate their academic effort and attendance throughout the term, and explain what other decisions they considered (i.e. withdrawal from the course or term).

A subcommittee of the COS consisting of one student, one faculty, and one staff member can hear appeals of certain registrarial decisions and actions. Such appeals are infrequent. The COS considers if there is new information that wasn't reasonably available to the student at the time of the original decision and/or if there was a procedural error that prejudiced the original decision. Examples of the types of decisions that can be appealed to the COS are late additions or withdrawals from a course, request for exemption of the sophomore summer residency requirement, and requests for partial exemption from the senior year requirement.

## 2.4 Family Notification

The Office of Judicial Affairs communicates with parents and/or guardians if a student is responding to COS level allegations, when a COS case is resolved, and when the outcome of an administrative hearing results in a period of Probation. Parents and guardians may also be contacted by a staff member, usually an undergraduate dean, if the College is aware of transport to the emergency room for alcohol or other drugs or if a student is taken into police custody.

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<sup>1</sup> The Group Accountability Statement (<http://www.dartmouth.edu/judicialaffairs/account.html>) presents the College's position on the responsibility for the conduct of officers and members of undergraduate student organizations. Newly elected presidents are encouraged to speak with their advisor or Judicial Affairs to learn if their organization has a recent history of misconduct.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning on October 19, 2015, the SEMP procedures were replaced by the Alcohol Management Program procedures.

<sup>3</sup> Academic Progress requirements are described here: <http://student-affairs.dartmouth.edu/resources/student-handbook/standards.html#acadregs>

## 3 Committee on Standards Case Summaries

### 3.1 Academic Actions

During this academic year, 35 students requested review of an academic suspension or separation from the College. The COS approved 57% of these petitions either allowing a student to continue on academic probation with a defined academic recovery plan or to take a medical withdrawal in lieu of the suspension or separation.

### 3.2 Registrarial Appeals

There was one appeal to withdraw from a course after the deadline and one appeal of a waiver of the sophomore residency requirement. The late withdrawal was approved based on new information that wasn't reasonably available at the time of the original decision.

### 3.3 Overview of Academic Honor Principle and COS Conduct cases

During the 2014-2015 academic year, the COS heard more cases than any other year in the fifteen year period reviewed. Of the 133 reports of serious misconduct, 81% alleged violations of the Academic Honor Principle.

Beginning with the Summer 2014 term, Dartmouth adopted a new disciplinary procedure<sup>4</sup> to respond to allegations of sexual assault and now refers such cases to an independent investigator rather than the COS. The COS is still responsible for adjudicating allegations of sexual assault that occurred prior to June 18, 2014 and any allegations that violate Dartmouth's *Sexual Harassment, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Policy*<sup>5</sup>. To reflect this change, a third category of cases (broadly labeled as Title IX) has been added in Figure

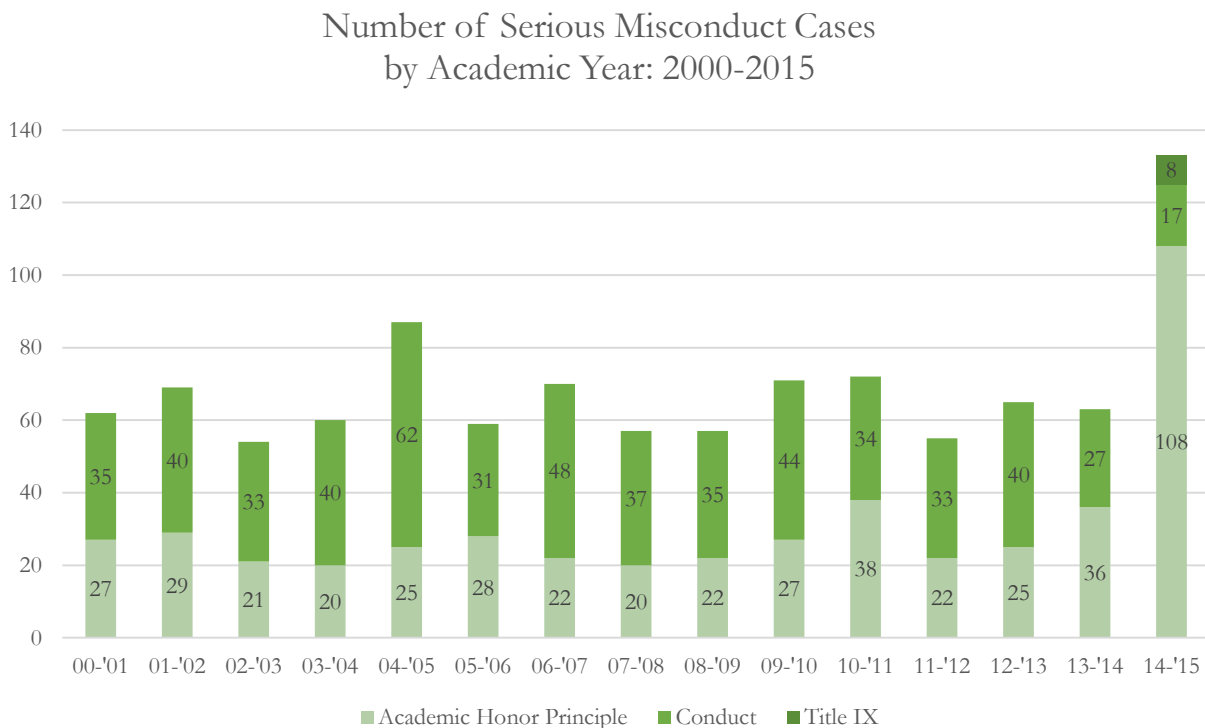


Figure 1

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.dartmouth.edu/sexualrespect/policies/unified-sexual-assault-policy.html>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.dartmouth.edu/sexualrespect/policies/undergrad-sexual-harassment-policy.html>

1 for the 2014-2015 academic year; previous annual reports included such cases in the overall “Conduct” category.

Of the 133 cases, five were referred to an independent investigator, five were resolved through alternate means, and the remaining 123 were referred to the Committee on Standards. In four of the five cases resolved through alternate means, there was not sufficient evidence to proceed with a hearing; in each instance the student reporting an Honor Principle violation or suspicion of drug dealing wished to remain anonymous and there was no other evidence to evaluate. In one instance, the reporting student, the responding student, and the College agreed to a mediated resolution between the two parties.

### 3.4 Academic Honor Principle

The Faculty Guidelines for Responding to Violations of the Academic Honor Principle (adopted in 1983 by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences) directs instructors to bring suspected violations of the Honor Principle to the COS. Students who observe suspected violation are required to do something in response, but the Honor Principle does not dictate a course of action. Several students this year brought concerns to the attention of their faculty members. The three most common types of academic dishonesty reported this year were cheating on an exam, quiz, or in-class assignment; submitting copied work (examples of sources included posted solutions, similar problem sets, answer keys, or work from other students); and plagiarism of a published work.

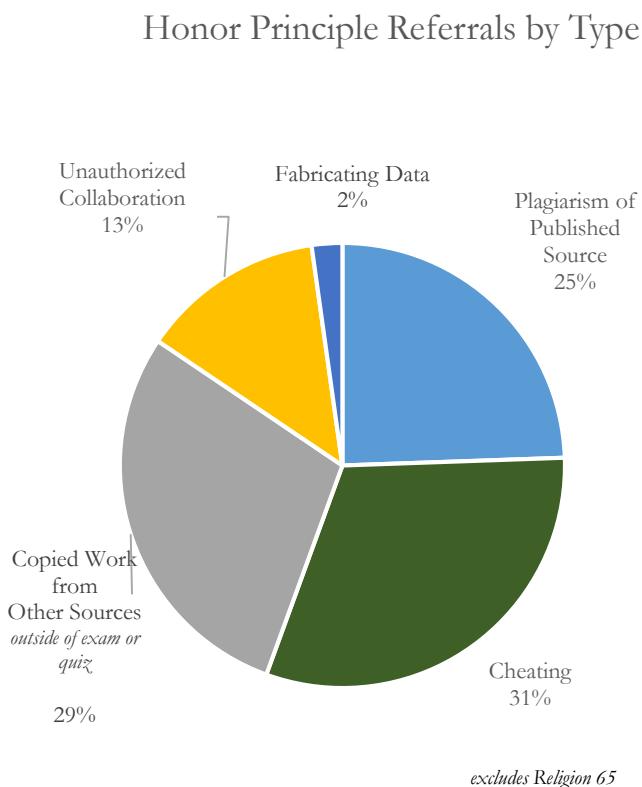


Figure 2

Cheating on a quiz, exam, or in-class assignment comprised 72% of the cases referred. Excluding the 64 cases from Religion 65, cheating remained the most prevalent form of academic dishonesty reported this past academic year as can be seen in Figure 2.

6 of the 14 cheating cases referenced in Figure 2 involved the use of a smart phone to access course information during an exam. In the five preceding academic years, the COS heard a total of three cases involving smart phones. Given the ubiquity of the technology in student’s lives -- and bemused response to the question as to why they are bringing a phone to an exam in the first place -- the simple strategy of asking students to leave their phones on a table at the front of the exam room (with their ID on top for easy retrieval) to minimize such cheating is working for some faculty and could easily be adopted by others.

#### 3.4.1 Increase in Academic Integrity Cases Over Time

The 2014-2015 academic year brought a marked increase in Academic Honor Principle cases referred to the COS. From 2000-2014, the COS heard an average of 26 Honor Principle cases each year. During the Fall 2014 term, 64 students were charged for violating the Honor Principle in their Religion 65 class. Forty-four

students were alleged to have violated the Honor Principle in other courses. Even when Religion 65 is excluded from the data, there were more Academic Honor Principle cases in 2014-2015 than any other year since 2000.<sup>6</sup>

While this report focuses on data from this academic year in the context of the past 15 years, it is worth noting that there has been a historical upward trend in the number of Academic Honor Principle cases referred to the COS. From 1980 to 2000, the COS heard an average of 15 cases per year. From 2000 to 2015, the average number of cases doubled to 31.<sup>7</sup>

### 1980-2015 Number of Honor Principle Cases

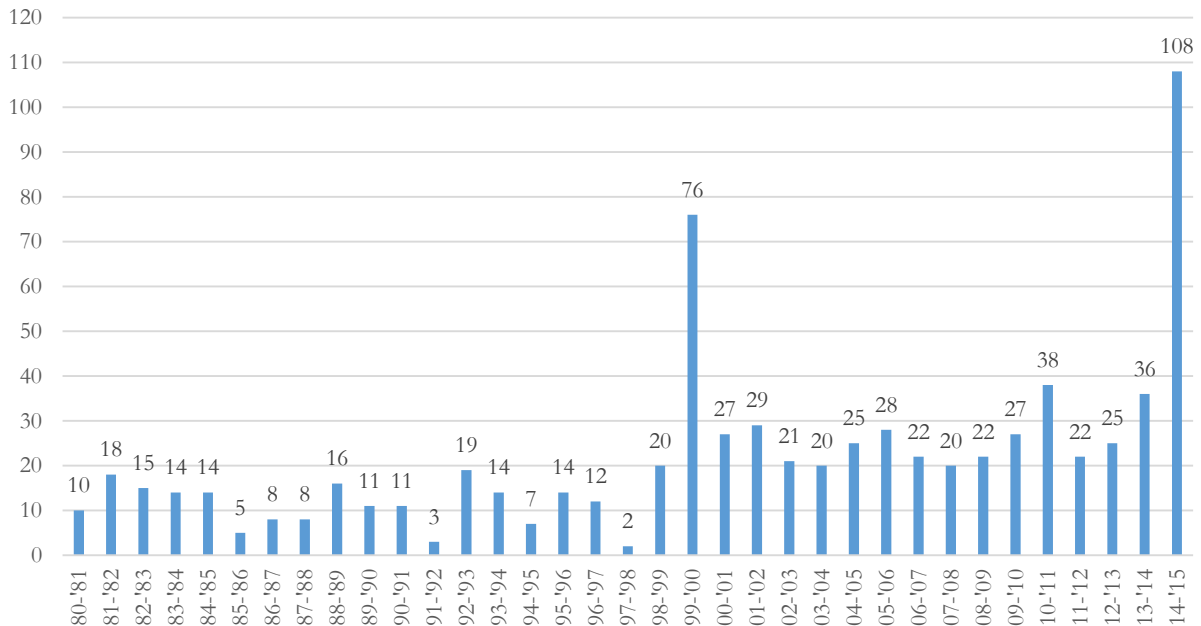


Figure 3

#### 3.4.2 Who is Involved

Given the large number of cases this past academic year, we also reviewed demographic data to explore if there were statistically significant differences in who is alleged to have violated the Honor Principle. There were no statistically significant differences on the basis of international student status, ethnicity, or status as a first-generation student.

<sup>6</sup> Extending the data review to 1980, the next largest number of Honor Principle cases was in 1999-2000 when there were 76 reports, 63 of which came from a single Computer Science course.

<sup>7</sup> This average is not unduly influenced by Religion 65. During the 1999-2000 academic year, 63 students were involved in an AHP case from a single computer science course. Thus, the 20-year-average from 1980 to 2000 is affected by one large case to a similar degree as the 15-year-average from 2000-2015. When CS 4 and Religion 65 are factored out of the data the averages are 12 and 27 respectively.

Men were overrepresented in the Religion 65 case (they represented 68% of the course enrollment and 78% of the students charged), but not in other Honor Principle cases. Class year was the one category where significant differences were found. First-year students, seniors, and “super-seniors” were underrepresented in Religion 65 and Honor Principle cases overall. Sophomores represented 44% of the enrollment in Religion 65 and 56% of the students charged; they were not overrepresented in other cases. The junior class was overrepresented in other cases, but not in Religion 65.

### 3.4.3 Understanding Why

Judicial Affairs staff reviewed the statements of the 24 students (excluding Religion 65) who admitted responsibility for violating the Honor Principle prior to their hearing. While all students have the opportunity to submit a written statement, only students who admitted responsibility provided substantive commentary on what contributed to their choice to violate the Honor Principle.

50% percent of students who admitted responsibility explicitly identified some form of academic stress influencing their decision. Feeling pressured for time was mentioned by 46% of the students. Panic during an exam, difficulty managing non-academic stress, and carelessness in plagiarism cases were mentioned by at least 25% of the students.

Statements from students involved in Religion 65 offered different reasons. Students reflected that the large class size, the ease with which one could cheat, and the technology mediated their decision (they describe believing that they gave less thought to responding via a clicker than they would have if they had had to sign their name to the same questions and answers submitted on paper). They also described a peer effect; believing that other students were cheating in this way – and presumably were not getting caught – was a factor described by many.

Similar to the previous year, few students had discussed their study/writing habits or perceived pressures with anyone prior to being notified of the allegation. Thus, the advice of the COS to students was also consistent with previous years. The stressors that students are describing as undergraduates do not abate in graduate school or as an employee. Performance may no longer be measured in grades, but you will still be evaluated; time will often feel in short supply; and life intrudes in the form of illnesses, family disagreements, and the needs of others. Talk with your family and advisors about the pressures you feel, build strong academic habits, and develop healthy coping strategies before a looming deadline or exam. Staff at RWIT, the

## RELIGION 65: A CLOSER LOOK

The professor identified discrepancies between the number of students attending class and the number of electronic responses (via a “clicker”) to in-class questions which contributed to the overall course grade. Such exercises were offered sporadically throughout the term and either polled the class on their viewpoint or posed a multiple-choice question from the class reading. Taken together, the responses accounted for 15% of the final course grade.

On October 30, the professor utilized a clicker question and then followed up with a paper format of the same question. He reported that 43 students had electronic responses recorded for them, but the paper record showed that they were not present on that day to have responded on their own behalf.

64 students admitted responsibility for the violation. Of those, 63 students requested individual hearings. The five COS Chairs identified common themes and individual circumstances that distinguished students from one another. They met as a group to deliberate on the sanctions, but each hearing officer applied the resulting sanctioning guidelines to his/her own cases.

Sanctions ranged from four terms of College Probation to two terms of suspension. Honesty during a hearing and when a student admitted responsibility were distinguishing factors. One student who had not cheated on the date in question came forward to admit having done so on another date.



Academic Skills Center, Counseling and Human Development, the Wellness Center, Research Librarians, Undergraduate Deans, OPAL advisors, and faculty advisors serve as resources. Academic and personal stress is real; no student should feel that you are alone in managing it.

### 3.5 Conduct Cases

Nineteen reports of misconduct were referred to the COS for resolution during the 2014-2015 academic year. An additional five reports of sexual assault were referred to independent investigators. Figure 4 illustrates the types of cases that were resolved. If a student was charged with multiple violations, the charge that is most serious and/or most descriptive of the overall case was used to categorize the report.

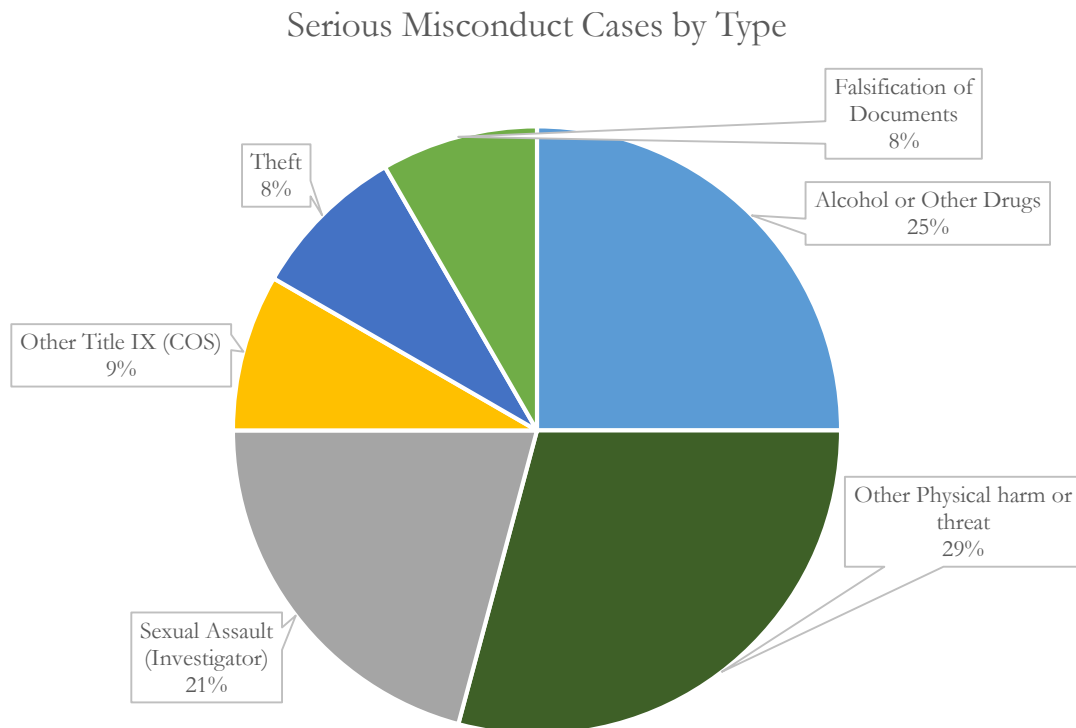


Figure 4

- Seven students were alleged to have physically harmed, threatened, or hazed other students.
- Six students were referred to the COS for alleged violations of the Alcohol and Other Drug Policy. These cases included allegations of driving under the influence, drug use, distribution of drugs, and repeated violations of the alcohol policy. Dartmouth adopted a new hard alcohol policy in the Spring 2015 term; none of the cases heard by the COS since the adoption of that policy involved the service or consumption of hard alcohol.
- Two students were alleged to have harassed, threatened, or harmed a current or former romantic partner.
- Two students were alleged to have falsified letters of recommendation and other information presented to the College.
- Two students were charged with theft.

### 3.6 Summary of Outcomes & Student Choices

This section summarizes the outcomes of the 122 cases that were referred to the Committee on Standards and resolved by the end of the Spring 2015 term<sup>8</sup> and describes student choices during the hearing process.

84% of student admitted responsibility for the alleged misconduct prior to their hearing. The breakdown by type of case is shown in Figure 5. In Religion 65, 43 students were originally identified. It is of note that an additional 21 students came forward to accept responsibility. Most describe being motivated by a personal sense of fairness (not letting a friend bear the burden of their responsibility).

COS procedures allow a student who has admitted responsibility to request a private meeting with one of the COS Chairs or a meeting with a COS panel. That request is typically approved if there are no questions of fact to be resolved. If a student denies responsibility or prefers a committee hearing, they meet with two students, two faculty, one administrator, and a non-voting chair. Students may be accompanied by an advisor and observer to such a hearing, but are expected to speak on their own behalf. 93% of students requested individual hearings, but as can be seen in Figure 6, this is skewed by the percentage of students charged in Religion 65 who requested individual hearings.

Student Acceptance of Responsibility Before Hearing				
	Conduct (N=17)	Other Honor Principle (N=41)	Honor Principle: Rel 65 (N=64)	Overall (N=122)
<b>Admit Responsibility</b>	59% (10)	68% (28)	100% (64)	84% (102)
<b>Deny Responsibility</b>	41% (7)	32% (13)	0% (0)	16% (20)

Figure 5

22 students met with a COS committee. 5 students met with a joint COS/OAC panel that also considered allegations of misconduct by their organization. 95 students met individually with one of the five designated COS Chairs.

All students charged in conduct cases were found responsible; 92% of students charged in Honor Principle cases were found responsible.

Type of Hearing Requested by Students Admitting Responsibility				
	Conduct (N=10)	Other Honor Principle (N=28)	Honor Principle: Rel 65 (N=64)	Overall (N=102)
Requested COS Chair Hearing	70% (7)	89% (25)	98% (63)	93% (95)
Requested Committee Hearing	30% (3)	11% (3)	2% (1)	7% (7)

Figure 6

by adding an educational component to a sanction and/or requiring completion of a medical or behavior assessment. The longest period of suspension imposed by the Committee on Standards during the 2014-2015 year was for four terms (one full academic year).

Figure 7 presents the sanctions imposed for the 114 students found responsible. Students who receive College Probation may continue their enrollment at the College. A suspension is imposed for a specified number of terms. The COS will also respond to the individual circumstances of a case

<sup>8</sup> One case had not been heard by the end of the Spring 2015 term.

2014-2015 COS Hearing Outcomes		
Finding or Sanction	Frequency	Percentage* of Cases
Not Responsible	8	7%
College Probation	13	11%
Suspension	101	83%
Separation	0	0%

*\*percentages are rounded and thus total 101*

Factors that informed sanctions include the conduct itself, an evaluation of intent, degree of harm or possible harm, the credibility of the responding student, and history of prior misconduct. Figure 7 presents the frequency and percentage of outcomes and sanctions.

Figure 7

## 4 Title IX Cases

As described in both the *Unified Disciplinary Procedures* and the *Sexual Harassment, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Policy*, when the College receives a report alleging a Title IX violation:

“The scope and timing of further investigation and/or action will depend upon a number of factors including: whether the Reporting Person requests confidentiality or that the investigation not be pursued; whether the Reporting Person wishes to make a disciplinary complaint under this policy; whether the College has an obligation to proceed with an investigation, regardless of the Reporting Person’s wishes, in order to ensure campus safety; and whether ongoing fact-gathering by the police requires a temporary delay in further factual investigation by the College.”<sup>9</sup>

A total of eight cases were referred for disciplinary resolution during the 2014-2015 academic year. A forthcoming Title IX report will provide additional information about the overall number of reports made to the College and describe the choices that individual students made to report and otherwise engage resources.

### 4.1 Sexual Assault Investigations

During the 2014-2015 academic year, five students chose to initiate our formal disciplinary process asserting they had been sexually assaulted by a fellow student. Of these five students, three chose to also make a report to local police. The College retained an independent investigator for each report to investigate the allegation. Four different investigators, from a larger pool selected by the College, were tasked with these investigations. Responsibilities of the investigator include interviewing the reporting and responding parties, identifying and interviewing applicable witnesses, collecting and reviewing any electronic or physical evidence, and making a determination – based on the evidence available and utilizing their experience and training – as to whether a violation of Dartmouth’s Sexual Assault Policy occurred. The standard of evidence employed is the “preponderance of the evidence”. In other words, does the available evidence indicate that it is more likely than not that the violation occurred.

Four of the students initiating a disciplinary complaint were undergraduate students at Dartmouth; one was a graduate student here. Four of the responding students were undergraduates; one was a graduate student<sup>10</sup>. One responding student chose to resign from Dartmouth before the investigation had been completed. In

<sup>9</sup> See *Unified Disciplinary Procedures* and *the Sexual Harassment, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Policy*

<sup>10</sup> Reports alleging violations of these policies that name faculty or staff members are adjudicated through a separate process. Information can be found at <https://www.dartmouth.edu/sexualrespect/>.

the remaining four cases, the investigator was unable to conclude, by the preponderance of evidence standard, that the responding student was in violation of the policy.

The absence of a finding of responsibility does not mean that a report was false – in no instance did the investigator conclude that the reporting party had made a false or misleading report. An investigator’s finding also does not preclude the College from addressing concerns about the responding student’s behavior and establishing no contact orders, modifying residential assignments, and prescribing counseling or other educational interventions. The Title IX Coordinator continues to coordinate support and resources for a reporting student regardless of the outcome of their case and for any responding student who is found not responsible or whose sanction permits them to maintain their enrollment.

## 4.2 Sexual Harassment, Dating Violence, and Stalking

The Committee on Standards heard two cases alleging harassment, threatening behavior, physical violence, and/or unauthorized access in the context of a current or past dating relationship. The COS found both students responsible and suspended each for two terms.

## 5 Organizational Misconduct

Undergraduate student organizations are subject to the same conduct rules as undergraduate students. If the alleged conduct is serious or there is a history of repeated misconduct, the matter is referred to the Organizational Adjudication Committee panel consisting of three students, two faculty members, and two administrators led by a non-voting chair. Other reports are addressed in an administrative hearing with a member of the Judicial Affairs staff.

There were fourteen allegations of organizational misconduct during the 2014-2015 academic year. Four of those were referred to an OAC hearing and 10 were resolved in an administrative hearing. Although the College does not release the names of students involved in individual student conduct cases, we will disclose information about organization conduct cases (without naming individuals).

All fourteen cases involved a Greek letter organization. 11 (79%) of the cases involved fraternities; 2 involved sororities, and 1 involved a co-ed organization. In 12 of the cases, the organization was found responsible. Organizations admit responsibility before a hearing at a lower rate than do students charged in individual conduct cases.

All but one case alleged violations of the alcohol and other drug policy, one case included allegations of hazing and physical harm, and two cases alleged damage and disorderly conduct.

Organizational Conduct Case Sanctions	
	Frequency of Sanction
Permanent Loss of College Recognition	1
Suspension (3 terms)	1
College Probation (2-4 terms)	3
Social Probation (2-4 terms)	2
Reprimand	4
Warning	2
Alcohol Ed Referral	2

Figure 8

The OAC voted to permanently remove recognition from Alpha Delta Fraternity following a finding that officers and older members had branded 11 new members. The brothers described personal knowledge of the practice dating back a decade and that this was an “open secret” of the fraternity. At the time of the incident, the fraternity was already suspended and had been directed that “all organizational activities must cease and desist for the full term of the suspension”. Alpha Delta had also received notice at the time of their earlier suspension that, “if found responsible for non-compliance [with the terms of the suspension] or any

further violations of College Standards, the organization should be prepared for permanent derecognition". The OAC also considered a multi-year history of policy violations and successively more assertive attempts by the OAC and College offices to address organizational conduct through chapter development and sanctions.

## 6 Administrative Hearings & Educational Resolutions

Previous sections of this report have focused on behavior which, if true, would likely result in suspension from the College. The majority of student misconduct does not rise to this level however. The Office of Judicial Affairs receives reports from multiple sources including the Department of Safety & Security, Residential Education, the Title IX Coordinator, and from members of the community. Where information concerning an undergraduate student would not result in a suspension (if the student were found responsible), it is handled as an administrative level hearing or through an educational resolution (i.e. referral to the alcohol or other drug education program, community mediation, etc.).

During the 2014-2015 academic year there were 459 administrative-level cases. The particular violations that students were charged with are listed in Figure 9. Students may be charged with more than one violation in a given case. For this reason, the total number of allegations is higher than the total number of cases.

Most administrative-level cases involved alcohol. The Good Samaritan Policy is Dartmouth's medical amnesty provision. If someone calls for emergency medical assistance for themselves or on behalf of another student, the student is offered the option of completing a Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS) or other alcohol education intervention in lieu of conduct action. Although the overall number of alcohol policy violations increased slightly since the 2013-2014 year (345 reports to 354), the number of Good Samaritan calls decreased (94 to 75).

Administrative Hearings & Educational Resolutions: Number of Allegations	
Alcohol Policy Violations	354 (72%)
Fire Safety Violation	46 (9%)
Unauthorized Entry	44 (9%)
Other Drugs	42 (8%)
Disorderly Conduct	37 (7%)
Failure to Comply	27 (5%)
Theft or Damage of Property	17 (3%)
Safety Violation: Swimming	15 (3%)
Misrepresentation	8 (2%)
Weapons Policy	6 (1%)
Other College Policies (including Res Ed)	21 (4%)

Figure 9

If a student has never previously been reported for an alleged violation of the alcohol policy, they are also offered the option of completing BASICS. In these cases, no conduct sanction is issued unless it is found that the student is responsible for other misconduct (examples include use of a fake ID, damage to property, unauthorized entry into another student's room, etc.) or if the student does not complete the BASICS program. Of the 354 reports involving alcohol this year, 238 (67%) resulted in a referral to BASICS with no conduct action. An additional 87 students were referred to BASICS in addition to a conduct sanction. Figure 10 presents the distribution of administrative hearing outcomes.

In January, President Hanlon announced the adoption of several initiatives to reduce high risk behaviors that changed or will change the College's Standards of Conduct. Among the initiatives are the ban on hard

alcohol, elimination of pledge or probationary periods, and the forthcoming adoption of a new Alcohol Management Program.

The Hard Alcohol policy<sup>11</sup> went into effect on March 30, 2015. It states,

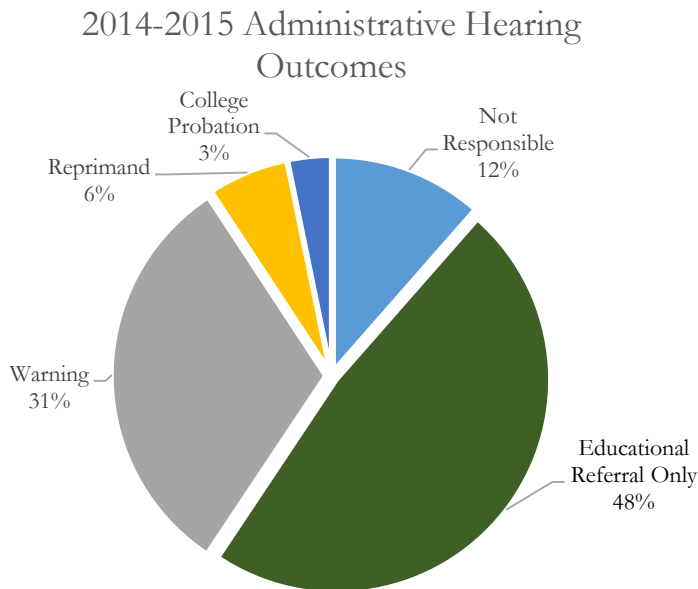


Figure 10

“Possession, consumption, or service of hard alcohol (30 proof or higher) by undergraduate students and organizations is prohibited on campus and at events held by College recognized undergraduate organizations and athletic teams both on and off campus. In addition, no one may possess, serve, or consume hard alcohol in or on the grounds of the following undergraduate facilities: Residence Halls, Fraternity and Sorority Housing, Undergraduate and Senior Societies, Affinity Houses, Collis Center, Tom Dent Cabin, Robinson Hall, and '53 Commons including Sarner Underground.”

5 students were found in violation of the new hard alcohol policy during the spring term.

## 7 Acknowledgement

Members of the Committee on Standards and the Organizational Adjudication Committee are Dartmouth students, faculty, and staff who represent our community by election or appointment. In particular, we wish to thank our graduating seniors and faculty whose terms of service are complete: Melanie Benson-Taylor, Janelle Bullock, Catherine Bryt, Taylor Cathcart, Jennifer Dalecki, Taylor Enoch-Stevens, Elana Folbe, Erin Frey, James Graham, Cynthia Huntington, Xiahong Feng, Meir Kohn, Fermin Liu, Michael Lenke, Jon Miller, Gillian O’Connell, Ekaterina Pletneva, Andy Solares, Tyler Stout, Sam Todd, Tatsuro Yamamura, and Shuo Zheng.

<sup>11</sup> The Policy also outlines likely sanctions for violations. A second violation of the policy will most likely result in suspension. <https://www.dartmouth.edu/judicialaffairs/standards/policies/alcohol.html>

## 8 Feedback

This report aimed to:

- Share a broad overview of undergraduate conduct at the College from Summer 2014- Spring 2015;
- Promote transparency in and knowledge about our systems of holding undergraduate students and student organizations accountable; and,
- Engage the community in the prevention of conduct that harms or has the potential to harm individuals, our learning community, and the integrity of the degrees that we award.

We welcome your feedback and suggestions via e-mail to [Judicial.Affairs@Dartmouth.edu](mailto:Judicial.Affairs@Dartmouth.edu). In your e-mail, please let us know if you are a current student, parent/guardian, alum, faculty, or staff member and how future reports can better meet the described objectives.

# Appendix A:

## Organizational Conduct Records

The three year history of an organization is considered in determining the charge level and/or appropriate sanction. Organization leaders are strongly encouraged to consult with their sponsoring department and/or Judicial Affairs during periods of officer transition to review their conduct history.

The following organizations were found responsible for violations of the Standards of Conduct during the 2014-2015 Academic Year. Organizations listed in boldface have three or more violations in the last three years.

### *Fraternities*

**Alpha Delta Fraternity** (had two OAC cases during this academic year)

**Bones Gate**

Gamma Delta Chi

**Psi Upsilon** (had two hearings during this academic year)

Phi Delta Alpha

**Theta Delta Chi** (had two hearings during this academic year)

### *Sororities*

Kappa Kappa Gamma

Kappa Delta

### *Co-educational Fraternal Organizations*

Tabard