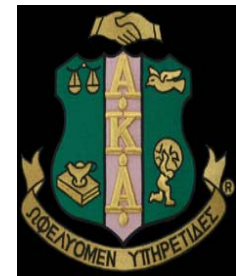




Event Management: *Everyone's Responsibility*



Sponsored by:

Bucknell Department of Public Safety,

Office of Greek Life, and Inter-Fraternity and Pan-Hellenic Counsels

Introduction

- The Department of Public Safety is dedicated to supporting the safety and well-being of the Bucknell community, this includes Greek Life.
- This presentation is intended to provide guidelines for conducting of safe, legal, enjoyable fraternity social functions, and the safe return of guests to their homes.

The problem

- Fraternities and Sororities across the United States are faced with increased challenges of properly screening and identifying attendees at their organization-sponsored parties where alcoholic beverages are served.

The Solution

- This presentation is intended to help Bucknell fraternities and sororities understand their responsibility to properly screen attendees and how to adequately meet that challenge of maintaining a safe environment.

The Goal

- To enable door monitors, and sober monitors at fraternity and sorority functions to ensure that all attendees are of legal age to attend the function, spot phony identifications, and to know when to call for outside assistance.

Legal Responsibility

- A person commits a **misdemeanor** of the third degree if he knowingly sells or furnishes any liquor or malt or brewed beverages to a person who is less than 21 years of age.
 - PA Crimes Code §6310.1(a)
 - Fine \$1,000 - \$2,500

Legal Responsibility

- A person commits a **summary offense** if he knowingly sells or furnishes **nonalcoholic** beverages to any person under 21 years of age.
- Nonalcoholic beverage includes any beer, wine or liquor having some alcoholic content but not more than 0.5% alcohol by volume.

Legal Responsibility...**2007**

Rider University

- March 2007 Freshman Gary D. died of alcohol poisoning at a party at Phi Kappa Tau
- In August 2007 the Attorney General of New Jersey indicts 5 members of Rider University
 - Dean of Students
 - Dean of Greek Life
 - Chapter President
 - House Resident Assistant (PA, at BU)
 - Pledge Coordinator

Legal Responsibility...*2007*

- This case is unprecedented because it has charged University officials, citing that they were knowledgeable about the actions occurring across campus with underage drinking and hazing at Greek parties.
- If convicted, the officials and fraternity members charged would face a penalty of 18 months in prison and a fine of up to \$10,000.
- For Bucknell This affects anyone who is responsible for events, such as Chapter Presidents, Social Chairs, Risk Managers and PA's.

Occupancy Limits

- Each fraternity and sorority house has a legal limit to the number of occupants it may have in the house at any one time.
- Exceeding that limit creates a safety hazard and subjects the house to fines and possible suspension of its city assembly permit.



Occupancy Limits

- The occupancy limit is a legal limit set by the County based on size and structure and required to have people in the house
- Hand counters are an effective, inexpensive methods of counting those who enter the property.
- Door monitors are responsible for counting the occupants at any given time.



Occupancy Limits

- Each house is responsible for;
 - having the occupancy limits posted in a visible area
 - knowing the amount of attendance in the residence at any time
 - allowing access to code enforcement at any time
- Violations of this code could result in suspension or forfeiture of occupancy permit which will only allow residents to remain at the house

Hosting the Event

There are NO authorized weekday parties!

- Weekday events are small, registered, on-campus gatherings limited to BROTHERS only.
- All events, no matter what size, require inspections by Public Safety prior to beginning. *The President or Risk Manager must be present.*
- Event themes must be approved by Dean's Marrara or Landis. Violations may result in suspension of event host privileges.

Hosting the Event

- Alcohol amounts must be listed on all event registration sheets *and approved*.
 - Any alcohol over registered amount will be confiscated
 - *Any* hard alcohol discovered will result in the *closure or forfeiture* of the event
- Flammable wall coverings or decorations are not permitted. IE. Hay, paper, corn stalks
 - Events will not be permitted to begin with fire code violations

Hosting the Event

- All houses are required to maintain white lights that constitute half of the lights in the event. These should be on an easily accessible switch in case of emergency
- All security requests must come through Public Safety. No outside agencies are allowed to work on campus w/o certification.
- All parties on or off campus **MUST** end no later than 2 a.m. (Friday & Saturday)

You as the “Social Host”

- Under social host liability laws, adults who serve or provide alcohol to persons under the age of 21 can be held liable if an underage person who was provided alcohol is killed or injured, or kills or injures another person.



You as the “Social Host”

- Defendants can be deemed negligent under a social host liability theory when there is evidence that the defendants knowingly supplied alcohol to minors.

*** A club in Hartford, CT was recently found with 115 minors inside the attendees, bouncers, bartenders and owner (who was home sleeping) were all criminally charged

You as the “Social Host”

- More than 80 percent of Greek insurance claims between 1985 and 1997 involved alcohol and only two of all the claims and lawsuits filed involved legal-aged students. Fraternity members tend to pay almost six times more than sorority members for liability insurance.

You as the “Social Host”

- Between 1970 and 2001, there were 43 alcohol state and federal negligence cases involving Greek organizations.
- The 1990’s had the greatest number of cases (28)
- But with three cases in one year alone between 2000 and 2001, and four currently pending, this decade has the possibility of surpassing the previous one.
- Most of the cases refer to **fraternity events**; only four cases involved individuals drinking in a fraternity house outside of an event.

Court Case Outcomes

- *Estate of Hernandez v. Arizona Board of Regents (1994)*: An underage student attended a fraternity party where he consumed alcohol and subsequently got into a fatal car accident in which Ruben Hernandez was killed. The Estate of Hernandez sued the national and local fraternity chapter as well as the Arizona Board of Regents which leased the fraternity house. The fraternity was held liable because the state's statute only protected social hosts who served alcohol to those over the legal drinking age and, in this case, the fraternity knowingly served alcohol to underage students.
- *Coghlan v. Beta Theta Pi Fraternity (1999)*: Freshman Rejena Coghlan attended two fraternity parties after being admitted to the Alpha Phi sorority in 1993. Coghlan became intoxicated and fell from a third floor fire escape from the sorority house. In 1999, the Idaho Supreme Court found that **inference of duty to protect** Coghlan from the "criminal acts of third persons" was sufficient to warrant further litigation, especially since university employees--Greek advisors at the parties--had knowledge of her drinking and therefore could be held liable for her injuries.

Court Case Outcomes

- *Krueger v. MIT (1997)*: In 1997, 18-year-old MIT freshman Scott Krueger died after ingesting a large amount of alcohol at a fraternity party. Documents and testimony that surfaced after his death show that numerous people had contacted MIT years before to report alcohol-related disturbances from fraternities, demonstrating that the university had some indication that future alcohol-related incidents were possible.
- Two former students had written prior, “When a student is killed or dies at an MIT fraternity, how will MIT explain its full knowledge of dangerous and illegal practices persisting unchecked over a period of years?”
- MIT ended up settling with the Krueger family for \$6 million, accepting some of the blame for the death. The Krueger family settled with Phi Gamma Delta’s national fraternity organization in 2002 for \$1.75 million.

Court Case Outcomes

- The family of Siera Hanson is filing a lawsuit against John Steinmetz, Texas Tech Student Government Association President, and 10 other Phi Delta Theta fraternity members, including Scott Herman, Fraternity President, along with the Phi Delta Theta national fraternity.
- At the time of the incident, Steinmetz was social chairman, Herman was president, Nobles was vice president, Doriff was risk management and Booher was pledge review of the Phi Delta Thetas. The rest of those named in the lawsuit were representatives of the fraternity, added to the lawsuit for contributing alcohol to a minor.
- Court records state that about a week before the party, the fraternity members met at their chapter meeting and planned the Feb. 11, 2001 party. According to court records, Heddleston, who was an employee at a beer store, purchased about \$1,000 worth of alcohol.
- Court records state the fraternity was **negligent by furnishing and permitting the consumption of alcohol by minors, failing to provide adequate security at a fraternity event, allowing intoxicated people to consume alcohol and selling and serving alcohol to intoxicated people.**
- A MADD representative stated, "Sure, the individual needs to be held account able for drinking and driving, but a majority of the blame goes on those who contribute to the minor."

Illegal access

- Underage persons use many ruses to fool door monitors into allowing them access to parties where alcoholic beverages are served.
- The fraternity or sorority is legally responsible for those who gain access - even if access itself was illegal.

False Identifications

- A person commits a **misdemeanor** of the second degree if he intentionally, knowingly or recklessly manufactures, makes, alters, sells or attempts to sell an identification card falsely representing the identity, birth date or age of another.
 - PA Crimes Code §6310.2(a)

False Identifications

- A person commits a **summary offense** for the first violation and a **misdemeanor** of the third degree for any subsequent violation if he, being under 21 years of age, possesses an identification card falsely identifying that person - as being 21 years of age or older.
 - PA Crimes Code §6310.3(a)
 - Fines range from \$1,000 - \$2,500.

False Identifications

- Fake identification are easily obtained.
- Internet sites sell phony driver's licenses, birth certificates and other forms of fake identification.



False Identifications

- Fake state identification cards are easily obtained.
- They are available for all 50 states.
- These cards look and feel authentic. It is extremely difficult to notice the differences.

False Identifications

- Pennsylvania Identification Cards look like driver's licenses, but are easier to obtain.

Verify the type of card being presented.



False Identifications

- Fake state ID cards are printed on both sides with photos and signatures scanned on in the appropriate places.
- Designed to look like the "official" cards with a magnetic encoding strip and bar codes, these cards look like the real thing.

Non-resident student identifications

- Many types of fake nonresident student identifications are available via the Internet.



Do not accept nonresident student identifications without some other proof of identity.

Fake Holograms

- Producing holograms is very difficult and very expensive. While some ID cards available online have great hologram laminations of the same quality as drivers licenses, fake holograms will generally be of a different design.

Acceptable Identifications

- Only the following are legally acceptable in Pennsylvania:✱
 - A valid photo driver's license issued by the PA Department of Transportation or by any other state.
 - A valid photo identification card issued by the PA Department of Transportation or by any other state.

✱ *Source: PA Liquor Control Board*

Acceptable Identifications

- A valid armed forces identification card containing the holder's photograph.
- A valid passport or travel visa issued from another country containing the holder's photograph.

Reminder – Bucknell Student ID's alone are **not acceptable. They do **not** prove the age of the presenter.**

Bucknell Student Identifications

- An Bucknell student identifications do not prove the age of the presenter.
- The year of graduation is a general indicator, but is not sufficient proof of age.

Do not accept Bucknell Identification cards as the only form of identification.

Detecting Fake Identification

- It isn't always easy to identify an underage drinker.
- If you have a guest who appears to be under 21, you should consider them a potential underage drinker and ask for proper identification.



The F.E.A.R method of carding

- **F**eel for:
 - Glue lines or bumpy surfaces by the picture or birth date.
 - Pin holes on the surface.
 - Thickness of an ID. If it has been re-laminated, it may be thicker than a normal card.

Examine the card

- Examine:
 - The photo and physical description. They should match the person handing you the ID.
 - The expiration date. You cannot accept an expired ID.
 - The birth date. Do your math. Are they 21?

Examine the card

- Whether or not the ID is a duplicate. If it is, ask for another form of ID.
- The state logo. If it is partially missing, or appears altered, it might be a fake ID.
- The hologram. Is it a genuine hologram or a generic one added to a fake ID?

Examine the card

- The card's reverse side lettering. Some ID-makers neglect the back side of the ID. Look for blurred lettering or a cut out piece of paper.
- Whether it is an out-of-state license. Use an ID checking guide when you're looking at an unfamiliar license.



Ask questions about the card

- Ask:
 - About basic information on the card, such as the date of birth, middle initial, zip code, age, etc.
 - For a second form of ID. people with fakes rarely carry back-up identification.
 - The person to complete and sign a Declaration of Age card (PLCB-931).

Return the card

- **R**eturn:
- If you are satisfied that the proof of age is valid, you may permit the individual to be served.

If you are not convinced - do not serve them.

Legal forms of defense

To defend yourself against citations for serving minors, you should document your carding. The Pennsylvania Liquor Code allows the following methods to be used in defense:

- Polaroid Photos
- Photocopies
- Videotapes
- ID swipe machines
- A completed Declaration of Age Card (PLCB-931)

Take your time.

- Don't let the line of guests dictate the speed with which you check them in.
- Take your time.
- Be sure you check each guest carefully.

You are responsible for underage drinking that results from improper guest screening.

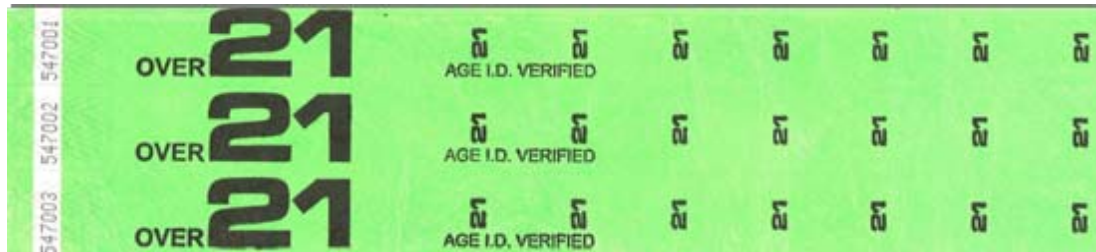
Secure access to the property

- Be sure all guests must go through your identity verification.
- Don't allow access through the back door or other means of entry.

Wrist bands are an effective method of controlling access to parties that serve alcoholic beverages.

Use of wristbands

- Wristbands are an effective and inexpensive method of ensuring everyone in the building has been checked by door monitors.



** If you think the wristband id fake or was reused, lightly pull on it. Methods such as taping, melting or counterfeiting are easily identified.

Internal communication

- Door monitors and those inside who are responsible for party control should be able to communicate effectively.
- 2-way radios are being provided for door monitors to be able to talk with those inside.



Conflict management



- If you are unable to satisfy your request for proper identification, or the person becomes uncooperative or unruly, call the Public Safety Department **immediately** – 577-3333.
- We will help you resolve the problem, or have the person removed from your property



Conflict management, cont.

- There are three levels of conflict management you might deal with.
 - **Level 1**: No problem/drinking responsibly.



Conflict management, cont.

- **Level 2:** Potential or borderline intoxication.
- This person should be closely watched.
 - He/she shows some signs of intoxication or may be under 21 years of age.
- May include someone getting drinks for another who is under 21 years of age.

Conflict management, cont.

- **Level 3:** Clearly intoxicated.
 - Demonstrates many cues and should not be given any more alcohol.
 - May be becoming loud, violent or aggressive.
 - May be showing a lack of judgment.



Conflict management, cont.

- How to intervene
 - Remain calm.
 - Make your response appropriate.
 - Use “I” statements.
 - Be sure everyone is safe, including you and the drinker.
 - Remain non-judgmental.
 - Offer alternatives.
 - Know your limits.

Intoxicated or sick guests

- If a guest at a fraternity or sorority party does become intoxicated or sick, call the Public Safety Department **immediately** – 577-3333
- We will help you get the person safely out of your property.

We will do so without causing any unreasonable disruption of your event.

Guest responsibility

- Not all responsibility falls on the fraternity or sorority.
- Your guests and all others who attempts to gain access have legal obligations as well.

Excessive noise

- A common problems associated with fraternity or sorority parties is noise that causes disturbance reports in the neighborhood.
- Both Lewisburg Borough and East Buffalo Township have noise ordinances that are enforced by their police departments.
- Help your guests by reminding them that excessive noise can result in a fine of \$150 - \$1,000... **FOR YOUR HOUSE!**

Disorderly Conduct

- A person is guilty of disorderly conduct if, with intent to cause public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm or recklessly creating a risk thereof, he:
 - A. Engages in fighting or threatening, or in violent or tumultuous behavior.
 - B. Makes unreasonable noise.

Disorderly Conduct cont.

- C. Uses obscene language or makes an obscene gesture.
- D. Creates a hazardous or physically offense condition by any act that serves no legitimate legitimate purpose of the actor.
- The fine is up to \$300, plus court costs.

Public drunkenness

- A person is guilty of a summary offense if he appears in any public place manifestly under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance - to the degree that he may endanger himself or other persons or property, or annoy persons in his vicinity.
- § 5505, Crimes Code of PA.
- Fines can be up to \$300, plus court costs

Open Containers

- No person within the city shall transport or have in his possession an open or unsealed bottle or container of alcoholic beverage when such person is in a public place - or upon the private property of another without permission.
- The fine is up to \$1000 (usual first offence is \$50).

Disorderly Gatherings

- Both Lewisburg Boro and East Buffalo Township has passed ordinances regarding large social events that are enforceable both on and off campus.
- A “Disorderly Gathering” is any event police are called to or have their attention drawn to that violates noise, occupancy or alcohol regulations and are required to take action to disperse attendees

Disorderly Gatherings

- Individuals cited at the event can be individually charged
- Event houses, those listed in the lease, even if not present, will generally be charged for the violation.
- Individual violations carry a fine of \$300, while event hosts can be fined up to \$1000.
- In addition, the property owner will be notified of the violation and the house will be placed on a violators list.
- Subsequent violations during an academic year may result in the occupants being evicted

Closing the Party

- All parties on or off campus **MUST** end no later than 2 a.m. (Friday & Saturday)
- By 1:40am you should;
 - Begin announcements advising everyone the event will be ending
 - Stop serving alcohol
 - Stop the music
 - Turn all lights on/up
 - Admit no new guests!

Closing the Party

- By having people leave in small groups you minimize the chance of law violations from occurring
- Remind guests to comply with city ordinances
 - Noise
 - Open Container
 - Public Urination
- If stragglers hesitate in leaving, call Public Safety for assistance.
- Public Safety will be on patrol in the area of your party assist and minimize problems from occurring.

Let us help you

- The Bucknell Department of Public Safety, takes pride in the job we have to help you keep your fraternity or sorority house safe and secure from alcohol or drug-related problems.
- Don't be afraid to call for assistance

Thank you!

Jason Friedberg

Chief of Public Safety