

## Hazing Statutes and Legislation from 2002-2007

State	Legislation		Statute Citation	Statutory Language		
	Introduced*	Enacted**		General	Forced Consumption	Liability
Alabama			<b>§16-1-23. Hazing prohibited; penalty</b>	(3)(b) No person shall engage in what is commonly known and recognized as hazing, or encourage, aid, or assist any other person thus offending.		(3)(c) No person shall knowingly permit, encourage, aid, or assist any person in committing the offense of hazing, or willfully acquiesce in the commission of such offense, or fail to report promptly his knowledge or any reasonable information within his knowledge of the presence and practice of hazing in this state to the chief executive officer of the appropriate school, college, university, or other educational institution in this state. Any act of omission or commission shall be deemed hazing under the provisions of this section.
Alaska						
Arizona			<b>§15-2301. Hazing prevention policies; definitions</b>	A. Every public educational institution in this state shall adopt, post and enforce a hazing prevention policy.		Each hazing prevention policy shall include: 4. A statement that aiding and abetting another person who is engaged in hazing is prohibited. 6. A statement that all students, teachers and staff shall take reasonable measures within the scope of their individual authority to prevent violations of the hazing prevention policy. 7. A description of the procedures for students, teachers and staff to report violations of the hazing prevention policy and the procedures to file a complaint for a violation of the hazing prevention policy.
Arkansas			<b>§6-5-201 thru §6-5-204</b>	<b>§6-4-202</b> (a) No student of any school, college, university, or other educational institution in Arkansas shall engage in what is commonly known and recognized as hazing or encourage, aid, or assist any other student in the commission of this offense.		<b>§6-4-202</b> (b)(1) No person shall knowingly permit, encourage, aid, or assist any person in committing the offense of hazing, or willfully acquiesce in the commission of such offense, or fail to report promptly his knowledge or any reasonable information within his knowledge of the presence and practice of hazing in this state to an appropriate administrative official of the school, college, university, or other educational institution in Arkansas. (2) Any act of omission or commission shall be deemed hazing under the provisions of this subsection (b).

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<p><b>California</b></p>		<p><b>2003 AB1411 2006 SB1454</b></p>	<p><b>Penal Code §245.6</b></p>	<p>a) It shall be unlawful to engage in hazing, as defined in this section.                  (b) "Hazing" means any method of initiation or preinitiation into a student organization or student body, whether or not the organization or body is officially recognized by an educational institution, which is likely to cause serious bodily injury to any former, current, or prospective student of any school, community college, college, university, or other educational institution in this state.</p>		
<p><b>Colorado</b></p>			<p><b>§18-9-124. Hazing - penalties - legislative declaration.</b></p>	<p>(3) It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in hazing.</p>	<p>(b) "Hazing" includes but is not limited to:                  (I) Forced and prolonged physical activity;                  (II) Forced consumption of any food, beverage, medication or controlled substance, whether or not prescribed, in excess of the usual amounts for human consumption or forced consumption of any substance not generally intended for human consumption;                  (III) Prolonged deprivation of sleep, food, or drink.</p>	
<p><b>Connecticut</b></p>			<p><b>§53-23a. Hazing.</b></p>	<p>(b) No student organization or member of a student organization shall engage in hazing any member or person pledged to be a member of the organization. The implied or express consent of the victim shall not be a defense in any action brought under this section.</p>	<p>"Hazing" shall include, but not be limited to:                  (E) Requiring the ingestion of any substance or any other physical activity which could adversely affect the health or safety of the individual. The term shall not include an action sponsored by an institution of higher education which requires any athletic practice, conditioning, or competition or curricular activity.</p>	

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<b>Delaware</b>			<b>§9301 thru §9304</b>	<b>§ 9304.</b> Each institution shall adopt a written anti-hazing policy and, pursuant to that policy, shall adopt rules prohibiting students or other persons associated with any organization operating under the sanction of or recognized as an organization by the institution from engaging in any activity which can be described as hazing.	<b>§ 9302.</b> "Hazing" shall include, but not be limited to, any brutality of a physical nature, such as whipping, beating, branding, forced calisthenics, exposure to the elements, forced consumption of any food, liquor, drug or other substance, or any other forced physical activity which could adversely affect the physical health and safety of the individual...	
<b>District of Columbia</b>						
<b>Florida</b>		<b>2005 HB193</b>	<b>§1006.135 Hazing at high schools with grades 9-12 prohibited.</b>		"Hazing" includes, but is not limited to,... forced consumption of any food, liquor, drug, or other substance, or other forced physical activity that could adversely affect the physical health or safety of the student...	
<b>Georgia</b>			<b>§16-5-61. Hazing.</b>	(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to haze any student in connection with or as a condition or precondition of gaining acceptance, membership, office, or other status in a school organization.		
<b>Hawaii</b>						

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Idaho		2002 <i>HB594</i>	§18-917	<p>(1) No student or member of a fraternity, sorority or other living or social student group or organization organized or operating on or near a school or college or university campus, shall intentionally haze or conspire to haze any member, potential member or person pledged to be a member of the group or organization, as a condition or precondition of attaining membership in the group or organization or of attaining any office or status therein.</p>	<p>(2) As used in this section, "haze" means to subject a person to bodily danger or physical harm or a likelihood of bodily danger or physical harm, or to require, encourage, authorize or permit that the person be subjected to any of the following: (b) Compelled ingestion of any substance by the person;</p>	
Illinois			720 ILCS 120	<p><b>Sec. 5.</b> Hazing. A person commits hazing who knowingly requires the performance of any act by a student or other person in a school, college, university, or other educational institution of this State, for the purpose of induction or admission into any group, organization, or society associated or connected with that institution if: (a) the act is not sanctioned or authorized by that educational institution; and (b) the act results in bodily harm to any person.</p>		

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<p><b>Indiana</b></p>			<p><b>§35-42-2-2</b></p>	<p>(b) A person who recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally performs:            (1) an act that creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to another person; or            (2) hazing; commits criminal recklessness. Except as provided in subsection (c), criminal recklessness is a Class B misdemeanor.</p>		<p>(e) A person, other than a person who has committed an offense under this section or a delinquent act that would be an offense under this section if the violator was an adult, who:            (1) makes a report of hazing in good faith;            (2) participates in good faith in a judicial proceeding resulting from a report of hazing;            (3) employs a reporting or participating person described in subdivision (1) or (2); or            (4) supervises a reporting or participating person described in subdivision (1) or (2);            is not liable for civil damages or criminal penalties that might otherwise be imposed because of the report or participation.</p>
<p><b>Iowa</b></p>			<p><b>§708.10 Hazing.</b></p>	<p>1. a. A person commits an act of hazing when the person intentionally or recklessly engages in any act or acts involving forced activity which endanger the physical health or safety of a student for the purpose of initiation or admission into, or affiliation with, any organization operating in connection with a school, college, or university.</p>		
<p><b>Kansas</b></p>			<p><b>§21-3434. Promoting or permitting hazing.</b></p>	<p>(a) No social or fraternal organization shall promote or permit hazing.</p>		

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Kentucky			<p><b>§ 164.375</b>  <b>Policy statements of boards of trustees concerning "hazing" activities of campus organizations.</b></p>		<p>(1) The boards of trustees of the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville and the boards of regents of those state colleges set out in KRS 164.290 shall, within ninety (90) days of July 15, 1986, adopt statements of campus policy which prohibit any action or situation which recklessly or intentionally endangers mental or physical health or involves the forced consumption of liquor or drugs for the purpose of initiation into or affiliation with any organization.</p>	
Louisiana		<p><b>2004</b>  <b>SB16</b></p>	<p><b>RS 17:183</b>  <b>Hazing; public elementary and secondary students</b>  <b>RS 17:1801.</b>  <b>Hazing prohibited;</b>  <b>penalties</b></p>	<p><b>§1801.</b> Hazing in any form, or the use of any method of initiation into fraternal organizations in any educational institution supported wholly or in part by public funds, which is likely to cause bodily danger or physical punishment to any student or other person attending any such institution is prohibited.</p>		<p><b>§183</b> D.(1) Each city, parish, and other local public school board shall develop, adopt, and post a policy to enforce the prohibition in this Section against hazing and to prevent its occurrence.  (2) Each such policy shall include, at a minimum, the following:  (c) A statement that aiding and abetting another person who engages in hazing is prohibited.  (e) A statement that all students, teachers, and other school employees shall take reasonable measures within the scope of their individual authority to prevent violations of the policy.  (f) A description of the procedures for students, teachers, and other school employees to report violations of the policy and the procedures to file a complaint for a violation of the policy.</p>

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Maine			<p><b>20-A §6553. Prohibition of hazing.</b>  <b>20-A §10004. Prohibition of hazing.</b></p>	<p><b>§6553.</b>                  2. Adoption of policy. The school board shall adopt a policy which establishes that "injurious hazing," either on or off school property, by any student, staff member, group or organization affiliated with the public school is prohibited.                  §10004.                  2. Adoption of rules. The trustees shall adopt rules:                  A. For the maintenance of public order; and                  B. Prohibiting injurious hazing by any student, faculty member, group or organization affiliated with the institution, either on or off campus.</p>		
Maryland			<p><b>§3-607. Hazing.</b></p>	<p>(a) <i>Prohibited.</i> - A person may not recklessly or intentionally do an act or create a situation that subjects a student to the risk of serious bodily injury for the purpose of an initiation into a student organization of a school, college, or university.</p>		
Massachusetts	<p><b>2007 SB712</b></p>		<p><b>§269:17 thru §269:19</b></p>		<p><b>§269:17.</b> "Hazing" shall include... forced consumption of any food, liquor, beverage, drug or other substance, or any other brutal treatment or forced physical activity which is likely to adversely affect the physical health or safety of any such student or other person...</p>	<p><b>§269:18.</b> Whoever knows that another person is the victim of hazing as defined in section seventeen and is at the scene of such crime shall, to the extent that such person can do so without danger or peril to himself or others, report such crime to an appropriate law enforcement official as soon as reasonably practicable. Whoever fails to report such crime shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars.</p>

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Michigan		<p><b>2004 SB783</b></p> <p><b>2004 SB784</b></p>	<p><b>§750.411t</b></p>	<p>(1) Except as provided in subsection (4), a person who attends, is employed by, or is a volunteer of an educational institution shall not engage in or participate in the hazing of an individual.</p>	<p>hazing includes any of the following that is done for such a purpose:</p> <p>(iii) Activity involving consumption of a food, liquid, alcoholic beverage, liquor, drug, or other substance that subjects the individual to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affects the physical health or safety of the individual.</p>	
Minnesota			<p><b>§121A.69 Hazing policy.</b></p> <p><b>§135A.155 Hazing policy.</b></p>	<p><b>§121A.69</b> Subd. 3. School board policy. Each school board shall adopt a written policy governing student or staff hazing.</p> <p><b>§135A.155</b> The board of trustees of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities shall, and the University of Minnesota is requested to, adopt a clear, understandable written policy on student conduct, including hazing.</p>		<p><b>§135A.155</b> The policy must include procedures for reporting incidents of inappropriate hazing and for disciplinary actions against individual violators and organizations.</p>
Mississippi			<p><b>§97-3-105. Hazing; initiation into organization.</b></p>	<p>(1) A person is guilty of hazing in the first degree when, in the course of another person's initiation into or affiliation with any organization, he intentionally or recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of physical injury to such other person or a third person and thereby causes such injury.</p>		

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<b>Missouri</b>			<p><b>§578.360, §578.363, §578.365</b></p>	<p><b>§578.363.</b> Each educational institution in this state shall adopt a written policy prohibiting hazing by any organization operating under the sanction of the institution.</p> <p><b>§578.365</b> Hazing--consent not a defense--penalties.</p>	<p><b>§578.360</b> Acts of hazing shall include:</p> <p>(a) Any activity which recklessly endangers the physical health or safety of the student or prospective member, including but not limited to physical brutality, whipping, beating, branding, exposure to the elements, forced consumption of any food, liquor, drug or other substance or forced smoking or chewing of tobacco products;</p>	
<b>Montana</b>						
<b>Nebraska</b>			<p><b>§28-311.06 Hazing, defined; penalty. §28-311.07 Hazing; consent not a defense.</b></p>	<p><b>§28-311.06</b> (2) It shall be unlawful to commit the offense of hazing. Any person who commits the offense of hazing shall be guilty of a Class II misdemeanor.</p>	<p><b>§28-311.06</b> (1)(a) Hazing activity shall include...consumption of any food, liquor, beverage, drug, or harmful substance not generally intended for human consumption...</p>	
<b>Nevada</b>			<p><b>§200.605 Penalties; definition.</b></p>		<p>4. As used in this section, "hazing" means an activity in which a person intentionally or recklessly endangers the physical health of another person for the purpose of initiation into or affiliation with a student organization, academic association or athletic team at a high school, college or university in this state. The term:</p> <p>(a) Includes, without limitation, any physical brutality or brutal treatment, including, without limitation, whipping, beating, branding, forced calisthenics, exposure to the elements or forced consumption of food, liquor, drugs or other substances.</p>	

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New Hampshire			§631:7 Student Hazing.			<p>If a) A natural person is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if such person:          ... (3) Is present at or otherwise has direct knowledge of any student hazing and fails to report such hazing to law enforcement or educational institution authorities.          (b) An educational institution or an organization operating at or in conjunction with an educational institution is guilty of a misdemeanor if it:          (1) Knowingly permits or condones student hazing; or          (2) Knowingly or negligently fails to take reasonable measures within the scope of its authority to prevent student hazing; or          (3) Fails to report to law enforcement authorities any hazing reported to it by others or of which it otherwise has knowledge.</p>
New Jersey	2006 AB1173		<p>§2C:40-3. Hazing; aggravated hazing          §2C:40-4. Consent not available as defense to hazing          §18A:3-26. Information on hazing included</p>	<p>§2C:40-3.          a. A person is guilty of hazing, a disorderly persons offense, if, in connection with initiation of applicants to or members of a student or fraternal organization, he knowingly or recklessly organizes, promotes, facilitates or engages in any conduct, other than competitive athletic events, which places or may place another person in danger of bodily injury.          §18A:3-26.          3. The bill of rights developed by the Attorney General pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1991, c.388 (C.18A:3-25) shall include information on the criminal penalties for hazing and aggravated hazing established pursuant to P.L.1980, c.169 (C.2C:40-3 et seq.).</p>		
New Mexico						

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<p><b>New York</b></p>	<p><b>2007 AB2607 &amp; SB1117</b></p> <p><b>2007 AB2795</b></p> <p><b>2007 AB5538 &amp; SB2600</b> <i>Addresses consumption</i></p>		<p><b>§120.16 Hazing in the first degree.</b></p> <p><b>§120.17 Hazing in the second degree.</b></p>	<p>§ 120.16 A person is guilty of hazing in the first degree when, in the course of another person's initiation into or affiliation with any organization, he intentionally or recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of physical injury to such other person or a third person and thereby causes such injury.</p>		
<p><b>North Carolina</b></p>		<p><b>2003 HB1171</b></p>	<p><b>§14-35. Hazing; definition and punishment</b></p> <p><b>§14-38. Witnesses in hazing trials; no indictment to be founded on self-criminating testimony.</b></p>	<p><b>§14-35.</b> It is unlawful for any student in attendance at any university, college, or school in this State to engage in hazing, or to aid or abet any other student in the commission of this offense. For the purposes of this section hazing is defined as follows: "to subject another student to physical injury as part of an initiation, or as a prerequisite to membership, into any organized school group, including any society, athletic team, fraternity or sorority, or other similar group." Any violation of this section shall constitute a Class 2 misdemeanor.</p>		<p><b>§14-38.</b> In all trials for the offense of hazing any student or other person subpoenaed as a witness in behalf of the State shall be required to testify if called upon to do so: Provided, however, that no student or other person so testifying shall be amenable or subject to indictment on account of, or by reason of, such testimony.</p>

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<p><b>North Dakota</b></p>			<p><b>§12.1-17-10. Hazing - Penalty.</b></p>		<p><b>§12.1-17-10.</b> Hazing - Penalty. A person is guilty of an offense when, in the course of another person's initiation into or affiliation with any organization, the person willfully engages in conduct that creates a substantial risk of physical injury to that other person or a third person. As used in this section, "conduct" means any treatment or forced physical activity that is likely to adversely affect the physical health or safety of that other person or a third person, or which subjects that other person or third person to extreme mental stress, and may include extended deprivation of sleep or rest or extended isolation, whipping, beating, branding, forced calisthenics, overexposure to the weather, and forced consumption of any food, liquor, beverage, drug, or other substance. The offense is a class A misdemeanor if the actor's conduct causes physical injury, otherwise the offense is a class B misdemeanor.</p>
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Ohio			<p><b>§2307.44 Civil liability for hazing.</b>  <b>§2903.31. Hazing.</b></p>	<p><b>§2307.44</b> Any person who is subjected to hazing, as defined in division (A) of section 2903.31 of the Revised Code, may commence a civil action for injury or damages, including mental and physical pain and suffering, that result from the hazing.</p> <p><b>§2903.31.</b> (A) As used in this section, "hazing" means doing any act or coercing another, including the victim, to do any act of initiation into any student or other organization that causes or creates a substantial risk of causing mental or physical harm to any person.</p>		<p><b>§2307.44</b> ...If the hazing involves students in a primary, secondary, or post-secondary school, university, college, or any other educational institution, an action may also be brought against any administrator, employee, or faculty member of the school, university, college, or other educational institution who knew or reasonably should have known of the hazing and who did not make reasonable attempts to prevent it and against the school, university, college, or other educational institution.</p>
Oklahoma			<p><b>§21-1190. Hazing - Prohibition</b></p>		<p>F. 1. "Hazing" means an activity which recklessly or intentionally endangers the mental health or physical health...</p> <p>2. "Endanger the physical health" shall include but not be limited to any brutality of a physical nature, such as whipping, beating, branding, forced calisthenics, exposure to the elements, forced consumption of any food, alcoholic beverage as defined in Section 506 of Title 37 of the Oklahoma Statutes, low-point beer as defined in Section 163.2 of Title 37 of the Oklahoma Statutes, drug, controlled dangerous substance, or other substance, or any other forced physical activity which could adversely affect the physical health or safety of the individual...</p>	

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Oregon			§163.197 Hazing.		(2) As used in this section, "haze" means to subject a person to bodily danger or physical harm or a likelihood of bodily danger or physical harm, or to require, encourage, authorize or permit that the person be subjected to any of the following: (c) Compelled ingestion of any substance by the person;	
Pennsylvania	2007SB563		24§5351 thru 24§5354		§5352. The term "hazing" shall include, but not be limited to, any brutality of a physical nature, such as whipping, beating, branding, forced calisthenics, exposure to the elements, forced consumption of any food, liquor, drug or other substances, or any other forced physical activity which could adversely affect the physical health and safety of the individual...	

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Rhode Island			§11-21-1 thru §11-21-3		<p><b>§11-21-1.</b> (b) "Hazing" as used in this chapter, means any conduct or method of initiation into any student organization, whether on public or private property, which willfully or recklessly endangers the physical or mental health of any student or other person. This conduct shall include, but not be limited to, whipping, beating, branding, forced calisthenics, exposure to the weather, forced consumption of any food, liquor, beverage, drug, or other substance, or any brutal treatment or forced physical activity which is likely to adversely affect the physical health or safety of the student or any other person, or which subjects the student or other person to extreme mental stress, including extended deprivation of sleep or rest or extended isolation.</p>	<p><b>§11-21-2.</b> Every person, being a teacher, superintendent, commandant, or other person in charge of any public, private, parochial, or military school, college or other educational institution, who shall knowingly permit any activity constituting hazing, as defined in § 11-21-1, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100).</p>
South Carolina		2002 <i>HB3309</i>	<p>§16-3-510 thru §16-3-540</p> <p>§59-63-275. Student hazing prohibited; definitions.</p> <p>§59-101-200. Hazing prohibited; penalties.</p>			<p><b>§16-3-520.</b> It is unlawful for any person to knowingly permit or assist any person in committing acts made unlawful by Section 16-3-510 or to fail to report promptly any information within his knowledge of acts made unlawful by Section 16-3-510 to the chief executive officer of the appropriate school, college, or university.</p>
South Dakota						

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Tennessee		2001 <i>HB93</i>	§49-2-120. Prohibition against hazing. §49-7-123. Hazing prohibited.	"Hazing" means any intentional or reckless act ... by one (1) student acting alone or with others which is directed against any other student, that endangers the mental or physical health or safety of that student, or which induces or coerces a student to endanger such student's mental or physical health or safety.		
Texas	2007 <i>HB2835 and SB1469</i>  2007 <i>SB1054</i> <i>Both Address consumption</i>	2005 <i>HB1791</i>	§37.151 thru §37.157  §51.936. HAZING.		(6) "Hazing" means any intentional, knowing, or reckless act, occurring on or off the campus of an educational institution, by one person alone or acting with others, directed against a student, that endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a student... The term includes: (C) any activity involving consumption of a food, liquid, alcoholic beverage, liquor, drug, or other substance that subjects the student to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affects the mental or physical health or safety of the student;	§ 37.152. PERSONAL HAZING OFFENSE. (a) A person commits an offense if the person: (4) has firsthand knowledge of the planning of a specific hazing incident involving a student in an educational institution, or has firsthand knowledge that a specific hazing incident has occurred, and knowingly fails to report that knowledge in writing to the dean of students or other appropriate official of the institution. § 37.155. IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION AVAILABLE. In the prosecution of an offense under this subchapter, the court may grant immunity from prosecution for the offense to each person who is subpoenaed to testify for the prosecution and who does testify for the prosecution. Any person reporting a specific hazing incident involving a student in an educational institution to the dean of students or other appropriate official of the institution is immune from civil or criminal liability that might otherwise be incurred or imposed as a result of the report. Immunity extends to participation in any judicial proceeding resulting from the report. A person reporting in bad faith or with malice is not protected by this section.

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Utah		<p><b>§76-5-107.5. Prohibition of "hazing"</b></p>		<p>(1) A person is guilty of hazing if that person intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly commits an act or causes another to commit an act that:</p> <p>(iii) involves consumption of any food, liquor, drug, or other substance or any other physical activity that endangers the mental or physical health and safety of an individual;</p>	<p>(4) A person who in good faith reports or participates in reporting of an alleged hazing is not subject to any civil or criminal liability regarding the reporting.</p>
Vermont		<p><b>§16-1-140a thru §16-1-140d</b></p> <p><b>§ 16-9-565. Harassment and hazing prevention policies.</b></p> <p><b>§ 16-72-2182 and §16-75-2284. Harassment and hazing prevention policies (Post-secondary institutions.)</b></p>			<p><b>§140b. Unlawful conduct</b></p> <p>(c) It shall be unlawful to:</p> <p>(1) engage in hazing;</p> <p>(2) solicit, direct, aid, or attempt to aid, or abet another person engaged in hazing; or</p> <p>(3) knowingly fail to take reasonable measures within the scope of the person's authority to prevent hazing.</p>

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Virginia		<p><b>2003 SB864</b></p> <p><b>2003 HB1617</b></p> <p><b>2004 HB1331</b></p>	<p><b>§18.2-55.1. Hazing of youth gang members unlawful; criminal liability.</b></p> <p><b>§18.2-56. Hazing unlawful; civil and criminal liability; duty of school, etc., officials.</b></p>	<p>It shall be unlawful to haze so as to cause bodily injury, any student at any school, college, or university.</p>		
Washington			<p><b>§28B.10.900 thru §28B.10.902</b></p>	<p><b>§28B.10.901</b> (1) No student, or other person in attendance at any public or private institution of higher education, or any other postsecondary educational institution, may conspire to engage in hazing or participate in hazing of another.</p>		
West Virginia			<p><b>§18-2-33. Rules for antihazing. §18-16 thru §18-16-4 Antihazing laws</b></p>		<p><b>§18-16-2.</b> (a) ...The term "hazing" includes, but is not limited to, any brutality of a physical nature, such as whipping, beating, branding, forced consumption of any food, liquor, drug or other substance, or any other forced physical activity which could adversely affect the physical health and safety of the individual or individuals...</p>	

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Wisconsin			§948.51 Hazing.		(2) No person may intentionally or recklessly engage in acts which endanger the physical health or safety of a student for the purpose of initiation or admission into or affiliation with any organization operating in connection with a school, college or university. Under those circumstances, prohibited acts may include any brutality of a physical nature, such as whipping, beating, branding, forced consumption of any food, liquor, drug or other substance, forced confinement or any other forced activity which endangers the physical health or safety of the student.	
Wyoming						

\* Introduced legislation from January 1, 2007 to April 3, 2007

\*\* Enacted legislation from January 1, 2002 to April 3, 2007