



Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program (DAAPP)

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Spring 2022

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Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act

The Drug Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (34 CFR Part 86) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) require an Institution of Higher Education (IHE) such as Virginia Tech (VT), to certify that it has implemented programs to prevent the abuse of alcohol and use, and /or distribution of illicit drugs both by VT students and employees either on its premises and as a part of any of its activities. At a minimum, an IHE must annually distribute the following in writing to all students and employees:

- (1) Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities;
- (2) A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- (3) A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
- (4) A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students; and
- (5) A clear statement that the IHE will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, State, and Federal law), and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct required by [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) of this section. For the purpose of this section, a disciplinary sanction may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program.

The IHE must also complete a biennial review of its program to:

- (1) Determine its effectiveness and implement changes to the program if they are needed; and
- (2) Ensure that the disciplinary sanctions described in [paragraph \(a\)\(5\)](#) of this section are consistently enforced.

Source: https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/34/86.100#a_5 (Accessed 7/8/2019)

Virginia Tech Standards of Conduct

At Virginia Tech, members of the university community recognize that the possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages by those under the age of 21 and the illegal possession and use of controlled substances by any member of the university community violate laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia and university policy. Further, members of the university community recognize that the misuse or illegal use and possession of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances may pose serious health and safety risks to those engaged in such behavior. Accordingly, students, staff, and faculty are asked to support the following statement of responsibility:

As a member of the Virginia Tech community, I agree to:

1. Abide by all state laws and university policies regulating alcoholic beverages and controlled Substances.
2. Encourage the development of an environment in which individuals can make informed, healthy, and responsible decisions about alcohol and controlled substances.
3. Discourage the illegal or irresponsible behavior of others.
4. Assume responsibility for my decisions and behaviors and accept the consequences resulting from those decisions and behaviors.

Source:

https://codeofconduct.vt.edu/content/dam/codeofconduct_vt_edu/CodeOfConduct-Fall2021.pdf (Accessed 06/24/2022)

Employees

Virginia Tech, as a recipient of federal grants and contracts, is in compliance with the terms of the Drug-Free Workplace Act. The use, possession, or manufacturing of any unlawful drug or controlled substance is strictly prohibited by Virginia Tech.

Source: <https://policies.vt.edu/1020.pdf> (Accessed 3/10/2022)

Currently Enrolled Students

Virginia Tech students should understand and follow the expectations set forth in the Student Code of Conduct. Each student is expected to comply with the alcohol regulations of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the university. Members of the university community are

accountable for their decisions regarding the use of alcohol as well as behavior that occurs as a result of these decisions. All state and international laws apply to Virginia Tech students.

The illegal use or possession of any controlled substance is strictly prohibited by the university. Illegally possessing, using, manufacturing, possessing with intent to manufacture, selling, dispensing, or distributing any substance controlled under state or federal law is prohibited. Possession of used or unused drug paraphernalia is also prohibited (unless there is a documented medical need). Additionally, misusing and abusing medications or prescribed medications (controlled under state or federal law) is prohibited. Students can be suspended or dismissed from the university for a first offense. Students who are also university employees are also subject to employee discipline.

Misuse and abuse of alcohol and controlled substances is in direct conflict with the goals and objectives of any educational institution. Virginia Tech does not condone the misuse or abuse of alcohol and controlled substances.

At Virginia Tech, members of the university community recognize that the possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages by those under the age of 21 and the illegal possession and use of controlled substances by any member of the university community violate laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia and university policy. Further, members of the university community recognize that the misuse or illegal use and possession of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances may pose serious health and safety risks to those engaged in such behavior. Accordingly, students, staff, and faculty are asked to support the following statement of responsibility:

As a member of the Virginia Tech community, I agree to:

1. Abide by all state laws and university policies regulating alcoholic beverages and controlled Substances.
2. Encourage the development of an environment in which individuals can make informed, healthy, and responsible decisions about alcohol and controlled substances.
3. Discourage the illegal or irresponsible behavior of others.
4. Assume responsibility for my decisions and behaviors and accept the consequences resulting from those decisions and behaviors.

Statement on Self-Reporting and Bystander Intervention (SRBI)

Virginia Tech recognizes that the health and safety of students is of utmost importance. Therefore, it is a collective desire that students will seek medical assistance for themselves or others who are significantly intoxicated as a result of alcohol or other substances. We do not want students to feel as though they are choosing between conduct consequences and seeking

assistance. If someone requires assistance, we want them to seek assistance for their health and safety. If medical assistance is sought, Student Conduct will not pursue conduct charges against the individual or organization who sought assistance, or the individual in need of assistance.

Actively assisting requires that an individual:

- Call the rescue squad or the police or seek other individuals qualified to assess the student's condition, such as a professional or student staff member in Housing and Residence Life.
- Stay with the intoxicated student until help arrives.

Egregious alcohol/illegal drug violations, violations having a significant individual or community impact, and prior violations that demonstrate an actual, potential, or perceived pattern of behavior are not likely to have outcomes that are mitigated and are not likely to be protected under this policy. Those behaviors not covered under this statement include violations of the Code of Conduct other than the alcohol/drugs policy, such as the following:

- Abusive conduct (i.e. assault, battery, harassment, stalking, recording/distributing images without consent)
- Sexual and gender-based violence
- Hazing
- Damage to property
- Fake ID
- Disorderly or disruptive conduct (i.e. behavior that interferes with the duties of a public/civil official, the rights and/or activities of others, or the orderly functioning of the university and/or the performance of the duties of university personnel)
- Endangering others through use, possession, or providing alcohol or the controlled substance
- Providing alcohol/drugs to minors under the age of 18
- Providing alcohol/drugs in bulk
- Bias related incidents
- Distribution or possession with the intent to distribute drugs
- Students who have prior alcohol/drug related conduct history or have engaged in high-risk alcohol/substance use before
- Action by police or other law enforcement personnel

Actions to be taken by Student Conduct:

- The assistance seeker and the individual in need of assistance will be required to meet with a member of Student Conduct if they met any of the current criteria for a violation of the alcohol beverage and/or illegal drug policies.

- Those persons will likely be issued substance-related educational requirements that may include, but are not limited to alcohol and/or drug education, counseling, and/or a substance misuse assessment.
- Document the actions taken by the student and the office.
- Failure to complete the educational assignments or treatment recommendations will typically result in further conduct action.

Accountability

Virginia Tech recognizes that the misuse and misuse of alcohol is a persistent social and health problem in our society and that it interferes with the goals and objectives of any educational institution. Accordingly, members of the university community who decide to serve or consume alcoholic beverages are reminded that they are personally responsible for their conduct under all circumstances. Intoxication or ignorance of the law does not release an individual from that responsibility. Violations of university policy occurring under such circumstances will be treated in the same manner as any other violation. Violations of the Alcoholic Beverage Policy and any associated guidelines will result in disciplinary action. Students who violate this policy will likely be required to complete substance-related educational requirements as described above as part of their Student Conduct sanction. Violations of state law also may be referred to the Virginia Tech Police. Students who are university employees are subject to disciplinary job action.

Virginia Tech does not encourage the use of alcoholic beverages and strongly discourages illegal or otherwise irresponsible use of alcohol, including the illegal sale of alcohol and distribution of alcohol to those not of legal drinking age; for students and student organizations, the illegal sale of alcohol will likely be considered a serious violation of the alcohol policy. Illegal sale is defined as any time money changes hands and there is unlimited access to alcohol, including but not limited to selling cups and cover charges for entertainment when alcohol is available. Members of the university community are accountable for their decisions regarding use of alcohol and the behavior that occurs as a result of those decisions. Virginia Tech fully complies with the alcohol regulations of the Commonwealth of Virginia. All state laws apply to Virginia Tech students and student organizations. These laws prohibit possession and consumption of all alcoholic beverages by persons under 21 years of age on all university grounds and buildings.

Source:

https://codeofconduct.vt.edu/content/dam/codeofconduct_vt_edu/CodeOfConduct-Fall2021.pdf (Accessed 3/10/2022)

Legal Statutes

Federal Law Governing Alcohol

The primary Federal law governing alcohol policy is the 21st Amendment, which repealed national prohibition. It also gives individual States control over:

- Whether to allow the sale of alcohol in the State
- Whether to allow importing alcohol into the State
- How to distribute alcohol throughout the State
- Possession of alcohol in the State

The Federal Uniform Drinking Age Act of 1984 sets the minimum legal drinking age to 21 and every State abides by that standard. According to this Act, the Federal government can withhold ten percent of Federal funding for highways from States that do not prohibit people under age 21 from buying or publically possessing any alcoholic beverage.

Source: <https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohol-health/alcohol-policy> (Accessed 7/9/2019)

More comprehensive alcohol policy information can be found at:
<https://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov/> (Accessed 7/9/2019)

Federal Law Governing Controlled Substances

According to the United States Drug Enforcement Agency, The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) places all substances which were in some manner regulated under existing federal law into one of five schedules. This placement is based upon the substance's medical use, potential for misuse, and safety or dependence liability. More information can be found in [Title 21 United States Code \(USC\) Controlled Substances Act](#).

The CSA also provides a mechanism for substances to be controlled (added to or transferred between schedules) or decontrolled (removed from control). The procedure for these actions is found in [Section 201 of the Act \(21U.S.C. §811\)](#).

Proceedings to add, delete, or change the schedule of a drug or other substance may be initiated by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), or by petition from any interested party, including:

The manufacturer of a drug, a medical society or association, a pharmacy association, a public interest group concerned with drug misuse, a state or local government agency, or an individual citizen.

In determining into which schedule a drug or other substance should be placed, or whether a substance should be decontrolled or rescheduled, certain factors are required to be considered. These factors are listed in [Section 201 \(c\), \[21 U.S.C. § 811 \(c\)\]](#) of the CSA

Source: <https://www.dea.gov/drug-information/csa> (Access 3/10/2022)

Virginia Law Governing Alcohol

The Commonwealth of Virginia and the Virginia State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board have enacted a variety of laws and regulations that govern alcoholic beverages. They are summarized as follows:

1. Persons under the age of 21 are prohibited from possessing or consuming beer, wine, liquor, or other alcoholic beverages. Persons found in violation of this statute may be fined up to \$2,500 and imprisoned for a period of not more than 12 months. In addition, such person's Virginia driver's license may be suspended for a period of not more than one year. Those found guilty of a violation of this statute shall be ordered to pay a mandatory minimum fine of \$500 or ordered to perform 50 hours of community service as a condition of their probation.
2. Persons may be fined up to \$100 for drinking in public.
3. Persons found in possession of a false driver's license (also includes possession of another individual's identification to make them appear to be 21 in order to purchase or consume alcohol) may be fined up to \$1,000 and imprisoned for a period not to exceed six months. Driving privileges may be revoked for 30 to 365 days. Manufacture of a fake identification is a Class 1 misdemeanor violation, which may result in imprisonment for up to 12 months and/or up to a \$2,500 fine.
4. It is illegal for intoxicated persons, regardless of age, to purchase or to possess alcoholic beverages. Persons in violation of this statute may be fined up to \$1,000 and imprisoned for a period not to exceed 12 months.
5. It is illegal to serve or sell alcoholic beverages to persons who are intoxicated or suspected of being under the legal drinking age. It is also illegal to purchase alcoholic beverages for such persons. Individuals believed to be intoxicated are prohibited from remaining in an area where alcoholic beverages are served. Persons found in violation of these statutes may be fined up to \$1,000 and imprisoned for a period not to exceed 12 months.

6. It is illegal to drive while under the influence of alcohol. Individuals are considered impaired if their blood alcohol content (BAC) exceeds 0.08 percent. Persons under the age of 21 who drive with a BAC of at least 0.02 percent but less than 0.08 percent may be fined up to \$500 and have their driver's license suspended for up to six months. Persons with a BAC of 0.08 percent or higher or persons refusing a breath test will have their driver's license automatically revoked. Those who refuse a breath test may have their license suspended for up to 12 months. If a person is found to have a BAC of 0.15 percent or over, a minimum jail time of five days may be imposed. If they wish to have a restricted driver's license during their suspension, they will be required to attend VASAP classes and have an ignition interlock. For a juvenile who is in violation, they can receive a minimum fine of \$500 or 50 hours of community service. A person may be charged with a DUI for driving under the influence of narcotics.
7. It is illegal to purchase alcoholic beverages from any person not licensed to sell them, to sell alcoholic beverages without the appropriate license, and to consume alcoholic beverages in any unlicensed public area.

Regulations

In compliance with the laws of the Commonwealth, and to maintain conditions conducive to learning, possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages is only permitted according to the following provisions:

1. In the privacy of a student room, alcoholic beverages are permitted for those persons 21 years of age or older in accordance with state law, provided that at least one of the 21-year-old residents of the room is present. Possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages in any other area of the residence halls, including suite living rooms, is forbidden except at events authorized by residence life. Legal consumption of alcoholic beverages in living areas other than private student rooms (e.g., hallways and lounges) will be allowed only when specifically authorized by Housing and Residence life.
2. Kegs of any description in student rooms or residence halls, including Oak Lane, are prohibited.
3. The director of Fraternity and Sorority Life, in conjunction with the director of Housing and Residence Life, determines regulations concerning the use of alcoholic beverages in "Oak Lane Community" (also known as Special Purpose Housing) during parties. This information is published in the Oak Lane Community Guide.
4. The Commandant of Cadets establishes and publishes regulations to be observed by cadets regarding the possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages. This information is published in the Cadet Regulations Manual.
5. The possession and use of alcoholic beverages is prohibited on all other university property except in certain facilities that are fully registered with the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (ABC). Alcoholic beverages may be served in other facilities as

specified in this policy with an appropriate banquet license issued by the ABC Board. Private residences are subject to ABC regulation, and those who hold university events in private residences are subject to state laws concerning the sale, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages.

- a. Alcoholic beverages may be served in accordance with ABC Board rules and regulations at approved functions located in the Inn at Virginia Tech and Owens Banquet Hall.
- b. Facilities that may be approved with an appropriate banquet license from the ABC Board include the Bowman Room in the Jamerson Athletic Center, the Commonwealth Ballroom, other banquet or meeting rooms in Squires Student Center, the Multipurpose Room and Graduate Student Lounge in the Graduate Life Center, and other self contained rooms or areas in facilities that may, from time to time, by the specific designated university official.
- c. Alcoholic beverages may be served only at functions where the majority of attendees are of legal age for the consumption of alcoholic beverages.
- d. Alcoholic beverages may be served only at functions confined to areas that are not open to the public or that have public access. Typical areas where alcoholic beverages may not be served are outdoor plazas and patios, unfenced lawns, lobbies and reception areas.
- e. Alcoholic beverages may be served only as a complement to food service. Food service includes hors d'oeuvres or any food served within the context of receptions, dinners, or other meals.
- f. Sponsors of events to be held on campus at which alcohol is to be served must complete a registration request for space and submit the Beverage Request and Security Form. An ABC Banquet License may also be required. These forms must be received at least 30 days prior to the event to allow time for processing. All event approval forms shall indicate whether alcoholic beverages will be served. Approval confirmation must be obtained before alcoholic beverages can be served.
- g. The event sponsor is responsible for the cost of a banquet license obtained through either a private or university registered caterer.
- h. The Virginia Tech Police shall be notified by copy of the approval form of all events on campus at which alcoholic beverages will be served.
- i. Sponsors of university events held at off-campus locations are responsible for ensuring that the rules and regulations of this policy are followed. Events held off- campus are exempted from the requirement to request event approval.
- j. If an event sponsor fails to secure event approval or a banquet license, future event approval requests from that sponsor will not be approved. If an event sponsor fails to obtain the appropriate ABC license, alcoholic beverages may be

seized while the event is in progress, and service of alcoholic beverages will cease immediately. Additionally, the event is subject to cancellation at the discretion of the Virginia Tech Police, and the event sponsor could be charged with criminal violations of the ABC Code.

Alcoholic beverages are further governed by [Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Policy and Procedures No. 1015](#). (Accessed 7/24/2019)

Source:

https://codeofconduct.vt.edu/content/dam/codeofconduct_vt_edu/CodeOfConduct-Fall2021.pdf (Accessed 3/10/2022)

Virginia Law Governing Cannabis

Legal:

- Adults 21 years and older may possess not more than one ounce of cannabis on his person or in any public place.
- Generally, adults 21 years and older may use marijuana in private residences. However, nothing prohibits the owner of a private residence from restricting the use of marijuana on its premises.
- Adults 21 and over may grow up to four plants per household (not per person), according to specified requirements (see “Home Cultivation” below).
- “Adult sharing” or transferring one ounce or less of marijuana between persons who are 21 years or older without remuneration is legal. “Adult sharing” does not include instances in which (i) marijuana is given away contemporaneously with another reciprocal transaction between the same parties; (ii) a gift of marijuana is offered or advertised in conjunction with an offer for the sale of goods or services; or (iii) a gift of marijuana is contingent upon a separate reciprocal transaction for goods or services.

“Home Cultivation” became legal on July 1, 2021. Adults 21 and over may now grow up to four marijuana plants per household (not per person), for personal use. Plants can be grown only at your main place of residence.

Someone who grows plants must:

- a. ensure that no plant is visible from a public way;
- b. take precautions to prevent unauthorized access by persons younger than 21 years of age; and

- c. attach to each plant a legible tag that includes the person's name, driver's license or ID number, and a notation that the marijuana plant is being grown for personal use as authorized by law.

It remains illegal to grow more than four plants, to sell or distribute marijuana grown at home, or to manufacture marijuana concentrate from home-cultivated marijuana. Individuals who choose to do so are subject to criminal penalties.

Illegal:

- With the exception of possession by a person in his residence or possession by a licensee in the course of his duties related to such licensee's marijuana establishment, any person who possesses on his person or in any public place
 - (i) more than four ounces but not more than one pound of marijuana or an equivalent amount of marijuana product as determined by regulation promulgated by the Board is guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor and, for a second or subsequent offense, a Class 2 misdemeanor and
 - (ii) more than one pound of marijuana or an equivalent amount of marijuana product as determined by regulation promulgated by the Board is guilty of a felony punishable by a term of imprisonment of not less than one year nor more than 10 years and a fine of not more than \$250,000, or both.
- It remains illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to consume, purchase, or possess marijuana, or to attempt to consume, purchase or possess any amount of marijuana.
- It remains illegal to distribute or sell marijuana, and/or to possess any amount of marijuana with the intent to distribute or sell it. This prohibition applies equally to businesses, which will not be permitted to sell, "gift," or in any other way distribute marijuana.
- Existing safety measures remain in place, including prohibiting use of marijuana while driving a motor vehicle or while being a passenger in a motor vehicle being driven; possessing marijuana on school grounds, while operating a school bus, in a motor vehicle transporting passengers for hire, or in a commercial vehicle.
- It remains illegal to consume marijuana or offer marijuana to another person in any public place.

Source: <https://www.cannabis.virginia.gov/>

Virginia Law Governing Controlled Substances

The law prescribes ranges of permissible penalties upon conviction. As required by the Federal Safe and Drug-Free Communities and Schools Act of 1994, the pertinent state laws, including sanctions for their violation, are summarized below:

1. Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a Class 5 felony conviction for which the punishment is a term of imprisonment ranging from one to 10 years, or in the discretion of the jury or the court trying the case without a jury, confinement in jail for up to 12 months, and a fine upto \$2,500, either or both.
2. Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule III of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a Class 1 misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to 12 months and a fine up to \$2,500, either, or both.
3. Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule IV of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a Class 2 misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to six months and fine up to \$1,000, either, or both.
4. Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule V of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a Class 3 misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is a fine up to \$500.
5. Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule VI of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a Class 4 misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is a fine up to \$250.
6. Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II of the Drug Control Act with the intent to sell or otherwise distribute, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a felony conviction for which the punishment is imprisonment from five to 40 years and a fine up to \$500,000. Upon a second conviction, the violator must be imprisoned for not less than five years, but may suffer life imprisonment and a fine up to \$500,000.
7. Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedules III, IV, or V/VI of the Drug Control Act or an imitation controlled substance which imitates a controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V/VI, with the intent to sell or otherwise distribute, upon conviction exposes the violator to a Class 5 felony conviction for Schedule III, Class 6 felony conviction for Schedule IV, Class 1 misdemeanor conviction for Schedule V or VI.
8. Notwithstanding the aforesaid provisions, Rohypnol shall be deemed to be listed on Schedule I for the purposes of penalties for violations of the Drug Control Act. Any person knowingly manufacturing, selling, giving, distributing, or possessing Rohypnol

shall be punished under the penalties prescribed for other Schedule I controlled substances.

Source: https://virginiarules.org/varules_topics/drugs-overview/

Health Risks

The following is a list of the most frequently used drugs, and the health risks associated with the misuse of each.

Drug Name	Short Term Health Effects	Long Term Health Effects
<i>Alcohol</i>	Impairments on speech, memory, attention, coordination, balance, reaction time, and judgment; loss of consciousness, vomiting, and slowed breathing	Known health risks from drinking too much include mood and behavior changes, weakened immune system, heart damage, liver inflammation, cancer, and pancreatitis.
<i>Ayahuasca</i>	Strong hallucinations including altered visual and auditory perceptions; increased heart rate and blood pressure; nausea; burning sensation in the stomach; tingling sensations and increased skin sensitivity.	Possible changes to the serotonergic and immune systems, although more research is needed.
<i>Cannabis (marijuana, pot, weed)</i>	Enhanced sensory perception and euphoria followed by drowsiness/relaxation; slowed reaction time; problems with balance and coordination; increased heart rate and appetite; problems	Mental health problems, chronic cough, frequent respiratory infections.

	with learning and memory; anxiety.	
<i>Central Nervous System Depressants (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, and sleep medications)</i>	Drowsiness, slurred speech, poor concentration, confusion, dizziness, problems with movement and memory, lowered blood pressure, slowed breathing.	Barbiturate withdrawal may cause seizures.
<i>Cocaine (coke/crack)</i>	Narrowed blood vessels; enlarged pupils; increased body temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure; headache; abdominal pain and nausea; euphoria; increased energy, alertness; insomnia, restlessness; anxiety; erratic and violent behavior, panic attacks, paranoia, psychosis; heart rhythm problems, heart attack; stroke, seizure, coma.	Loss of sense of smell, nosebleeds, nasal damage and trouble swallowing from snorting; infection and death of bowel tissue from decreased blood flow; poor nutrition and weight loss; lung damage from smoking.
<i>Heroin</i>	Euphoria; dry mouth; itching; nausea; vomiting; analgesia; slowed breathing and heart rate.	Collapsed veins; abscesses (swollen tissue with pus); infection of the lining and valves in the heart; constipation and stomach cramps; liver or kidney disease; pneumonia.
<i>Ketamine</i>	Problems with attention, learning, and memory; dreamlike states, hallucinations; sedation; confusion; loss of memory; raised blood pressure;	Ulcers and pain in the bladder; kidney problems; stomach pain; depression; poor memory.

	unconsciousness; dangerously slowed breathing.	
<i>LSD (acid)</i>	Rapid emotional swings; distortion of a person’s ability to recognize reality, think rationally, or communicate with others; raised blood pressure, heart rate, body temperature; dizziness; loss of appetite; tremors; enlarged pupils.	Frightening flashbacks (called Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder [HPPD]); ongoing visual disturbances, disorganized thinking, paranoia, and mood swings.
<i>MDMA (molly/ecstasy)</i>	Lowered inhibition; enhanced sensory perception; increased heart rate and blood pressure; muscle tension; nausea; faintness; chills or sweating; sharp rise in body temperature leading to kidney failure or death.	Long-lasting confusion, depression, problems with attention, memory, and sleep; increased anxiety, impulsiveness; less interest in sex.
<i>Mescaline (Peyote)</i>	Enhanced perception and feeling; hallucinations; euphoria; anxiety; increased body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure; sweating; problems with movement.	Unknown at this time.
<i>Methamphetamine (Crystal/Meth)</i>	Increased wakefulness and physical activity; decreased appetite; increased breathing, heart rate, blood pressure, temperature; irregular heartbeat.	Anxiety, confusion, insomnia, mood problems, violent behavior, paranoia, hallucinations, delusions, weight loss, severe dental problems, intense itching leading to skin sores from scratching.

<p><i>PCP (Angel Dust)</i></p>	<p>Delusions, hallucinations, paranoia, problems thinking, a sense of distance from one’s environment, anxiety.</p> <p>Low doses: slight increase in breathing rate; increased blood pressure and heart rate; shallow breathing; face redness and sweating; numbness of the hands or feet; problems with movement.</p> <p>High doses: nausea; vomiting; flicking up and down of the eyes; drooling; loss of balance; dizziness; violence; seizures, coma, and death.</p>	<p>Memory loss, problems with speech and thinking, loss of appetite, anxiety.</p>
<p><i>Prescription Opioids (Oxy/Percs)</i></p>	<p>Pain relief, drowsiness, nausea, constipation, euphoria, slowed breathing, death.</p>	<p>Increased risk of overdose or addiction if misused.</p>
<p><i>Psilocybin (Magic Mushrooms/Shrooms)</i></p>	<p>Hallucinations, altered perception of time, inability to tell fantasy from reality, panic, muscle relaxation or weakness, problems with movement, enlarged pupils, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness.</p>	<p>Risk of flashbacks and memory problems.</p> <p>Risk of poisoning if a poisonous mushroom is accidentally used.</p>
<p><i>Rohypnol® (Flunitrazepam/Roofies)</i></p>	<p>Drowsiness, sedation, sleep; amnesia, blackout; decreased anxiety; muscle relaxation, impaired reaction time and motor coordination; impaired</p>	<p>Unknown at this time.</p>

	<p>mental functioning and judgment; confusion; aggression; excitability; slurred speech; headache; slowed breathing and heart rate.</p>	
<p><i>Tobacco/Nicotine and Vaping</i></p>	<p>Increased blood pressure, breathing, and heart rate. Exposes lungs to a variety of chemicals. Vaping also exposes lungs to metallic vapors created by heating the coils in the device.</p>	<p>Greatly increased risk of cancer, especially lung cancer when smoked and oral cancers when chewed; chronic bronchitis; emphysema; heart disease; leukemia; cataracts; pneumonia.</p> <p>Nicotine: in teens it can affect the development of brain circuits that control attention and learning.</p> <p>Tobacco products: Use while pregnant can lead to miscarriage, low birth weight, stillbirth, learning and behavior problems.</p> <p>Vaping products: Some are mixed with the filler Vitamin E acetate and other chemicals, leading to serious lung illnesses and deaths.</p>

Source: <https://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs-charts> (Accessed on 06/24/2022)

Virginia Tech Drug & Alcohol Programs

<u>Hokie Wellness</u>		
<u>Program</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Evaluation</u>
21st Birthday Project	Ten-minute, harm-reduction intervention in exchange for coupons for non-alcohol based activities to be used during the week of the student's 21st birthday.	Follow up survey after birthday.
AlcoholEdu for First-Year Students	Web-based, harm-reduction alcohol intervention programming required for all first-year students.	Pre, post, and follow up surveys conducted.
BASICS Individual Alcohol Consultations	Students meet one-on-one with a Master's level Intervention Specialist from Hokie Wellness for two to six 50-minute sessions. These one-on-one consultations provide students the opportunity to discuss personal values and reflect on their behaviors. These consultations use a variation of the BASICS (Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students) model and motivational interviewing techniques.	Pre assessment, post session 1 survey, and post session 2 follow up survey.
IMPACT Peer Education and Prevention Team	The team consists of approximately 16 students who receive around 40 hours	End of year assessment.

	<p>of training on alcohol-related issues and facilitation skills over the course of the year. Each year, this team implements dozens of programs, conducts campus outreach, and facilitates classes for students referred through the student conduct system.</p>	
<p>Individual Substance Misuse Consultations</p>	<p>Students meet one-on-one with a Master’s level Intervention Specialist from Hokie Wellness for two to six 50-minute sessions. These one-on-one consultations provide students the opportunity to discuss personal values and reflect on their behaviors.</p>	<p>Pre assessment, post session 1 survey, and post session 2 follow up survey.</p>
<p>Party Positive Classes</p>	<p>Using a harm reduction approach, this class addresses: a) alcohol consumption patterns of students at Virginia Tech b) The Commonwealth of Virginia’s and Virginia Tech’s alcohol laws and policies c) defines and demonstrates how to calculate a standard drink, d) tolerance, and f) bystander intervention. The class explores “positive drinking”, including choosing not to drink, lowering risk, and adopting specific</p>	<p>Post workshop survey and follow-up survey.</p>

	consumption guidelines and protective/preventive behaviors.	
Programming for High-Risk Groups	Presentations to groups such as, Athletes and Greeks in social fraternities use a harm-reduction approach to alcohol misuse prevention with the goal of increasing knowledge concerning alcohol, improving decision-making, and reducing negative outcomes.	Post workshop survey.
Recovery Ally Training	An interactive training session on recovery from addiction, ways to eliminate stigma, and how to become a Recovery Ally.	End of year assessment.
Virginia Tech Recovery Community	The Virginia Tech Recovery Community is a group where students in recovery or thinking about recovery from substance use can find community, friendship and understanding. Our community strives to provide supportive relationships, spaces, and activities that not only promote substance-free living, but encourage holistic growth.	Track attendance and events.
REVIVE! Opioid Response Emergency Response Training	A state developed presentation that teaches about opioids, addiction, and	Post-training survey.

	<p>how to respond in an emergency. After learning how to respond to an overdose, participants receive the opioid overdose reversal drug, Narcan (Naloxone) and an emergency response kit.</p>	
Tobacco-Free Hokies	<p>Distribution of Tobacco-Free Hokies T-shirts to students who are smoke and tobacco-free. Each year, about 1,000 shirts are distributed. In addition to rewarding students who are already tobacco-free, we offer our 60-Day Challenge to students who wish to quit smoking or dipping. We offer quitting services to help them throughout the process.</p>	<p>Survey during distribution.</p>
Tobacco Cessation Services	<p>Hokie Wellness provides free tobacco cessation services for students. We also provide reduced prices on nicotine replacement products for those interested.</p>	<p>Follow up survey.</p>
<p><u>Department of Housing & Residence Life</u></p>		
Oversight and preventative efforts	<p>HRL strives to address and reduce problems and transgressions related to alcohol and other drugs in residence hall facilities. Both paraprofessional staff (resident advisors, "RAs") and</p>	<p>Incidents and referrals are tracked and evaluated internally. Referrals are made to Student Conduct, counseling, and health-oriented programming as needed.</p>

	full-time professional staff provide oversight and preventative efforts in this regard.	
<u>Office of Fraternity & Sorority Life</u>		
Risk Management Institute	Seeks to bring together invited chapter officers to manage their events in such a way as to reduce risk, adhere to university policies, and align fraternity/sorority values with courageous leadership.	Students complete paper assessment surveys before they leave the institute.
Ongoing educational programming	FSL staff provide ongoing education through one-on-one meetings with Council and chapter leaders and at regular council-wide meetings. FSL staff also provide risk management advising, workshops, and reviews for the sake of helping chapters strengthen their practices and in response to Student Conduct sanctions	FSL distributes paper surveys at the end of FLI programs and large-scale events.
Event registration for Oak Lane residents	Fraternalities and sororities residing in the Oak Lane residential community will register all events that include alcohol consumption with the FSL office for the sake of furthering risk management coaching and education	Track number of registered events and conduct referrals that are associated with that organization on registered date.

Partnership between IFC and Blacksburg Police Department	Before each home football game, the IFC President and Chief of Blacksburg Police communicate regarding the logistics and potential safety concerns for the upcoming weekend. BPD also visits the IFC meetings at least once a semester.	Track incident numbers (arrests, hospital transports) from Center Street tailgate area.
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Schiffert Health Center & Cook Counseling Center

Schiffert Health Center Intake Form	Schiffert asks all students about their tobacco/vaping usage, alcohol intake, and any drug use at the time of each visit.	As cases arise, information is noted in individual medical records and referrals are made to departments and agencies as appropriate.
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Counseling Services	Cook Counseling Center provides individual and group counseling, as well as psychopharmacologic treatment. Referrals are also made to Hokie Wellness and other departments and agencies as appropriate.	Assessment and evaluation of substance use and misuse.
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Office of Student Conduct

Self-Reporting and Bystander Intervention (SRBI)	If medical assistance is sought for the student themselves or others who are severely intoxicated as a result of alcohol or other substances, Student Conduct will not pursue conduct charges against the individual or organization who sought assistance, or the individual	SRBI use is tracked with Maxient.
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	<p>in need of assistance. However, Student Conduct still meets with the student and refers them to Hokie Wellness for education and support and to address any underlying substance-use concerns.</p>	
<p>Agreed Resolution Process</p>	<p>The Agreed Resolution meeting provides the conduct officer and the student an opportunity to resolve the conduct matter through a mutually agreeable outcome. Through a collaborative sanctioning model, a conduct officer and student jointly determine if a policy violation exists and an appropriate outcome is proposed. If students are found responsible for violating the alcohol or illegal drugs policies, they are assigned a status sanction, such as formal warning, probation, or deferred suspension. In addition, they are assigned educational sanctions, including substance education and resources through Hokie Wellness.</p>	<p>Data collected through Maxient.</p>
<p>Formal Hearings</p>	<p>If a student does not agree with the outcome of an agreed resolution, they may choose to move forward to a</p>	<p>Data collected through Maxient.</p>

	<p>formal hearing. Formal hearings are often also held in cases in which suspension or dismissal are potential outcomes. The student or student organization will be notified in advance of the conduct charges they have allegedly violated, and the time, date, and location of the hearing. During the formal hearing, the conduct officer(s) will determine responsibility for the alleged violations, including sanctions, if necessary. The outcome of that formal hearing will be final unless the hearing results in a loss of privilege, in which case, students may appeal.</p>	
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<u>VT Athletics</u>		
<p>Hokie Wellness Education Program</p>	<p>Hokie Wellness staff and peer educators meet with teams on an individual basis to facilitate 1-hour workshop focused on positive/negative impacts of drinking, social norms, the impact of alcohol on academic/physical performance, team culture and bystander intervention.</p>	<p>Post-workshop survey.</p>
<p>Counseling and Athletic Mental Performance Services</p>	<p>Student-athletes are referred to Dr. Gary Bennett, Assistant Athletic Director, Sport</p>	<p>Assessment and evaluation of substance use and misuse.</p>

	Psychologist, on drug and alcohol-related student conduct referrals.	
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<u>VT Police</u>		
Conduct Case Mentoring	Alcohol/Narcotic Counseling to those referred to our department from Student Conduct.	Student Conduct Assessments and Referrals
Drunk Goggle Carts	DUI Awareness program that incorporates peddle carts in an obstacle course to show the participant impairment levels.	Various groups request this program for awareness purposes.
VTPD Community Day	Virginia State Police DUI Simulator-Much like the Drunk Goggle Carts this simulator uses a golf cart with drunk goggles in an obstacle course.	No evaluation performed.
Gobblernights	Drunk Goggles Walk and Turn for DUI/Public Intoxication awareness	Provides each individual an opportunity to explore the levels of intoxication that they may face prior to getting behind the wheel of a vehicle and/or walking home.

<u>Human Resources</u>		
Employee Assistance Program (EAP)	All health plans offered to state employees and their dependents have employee assistance programs (EAPs).	Services provided by third party vendors. Information not disclosed.

	Included are up to four sessions at no charge for such services including mental health, alcohol or drug misuse assessment.	
Virginia Tech Alcohol and Drug Policy Summary	<p>At the discretion of management, an employee may be granted leave from work to participate in rehabilitation programs for treatment of alcohol and other drug problems.</p> <p>Agencies should consider such treatment for classified employees as justification under rule 10.4 of the Rules for the Administration of the Virginia Personnel Act, "Sick Leave."</p>	

Several departments and programs are currently going through restructuring and/or name changes. Once everything is in place, the programs and resources will be updated accordingly.

Virginia Tech Disciplinary Sanctions

Employees

Unlawful possession or use of a controlled substance by faculty will be addressed on a case-by-case basis by the appropriate superiors. Faculty cases can be reviewed by department heads and deans. Appropriate penalties may include suspension, required counseling and/or finally dismissal. Faculty dismissal must comply with the [Faculty Handbook](#).

Violations by staff and wage employees should be addressed by supervisors and department heads in communication with appropriate persons in Human Resources. The subject is addressed in State Policy 1.60 Standards of Conduct and Performance. Violation of State Policy 1.05 Alcohol and Other Drugs is considered a Group I, II or III offense depending upon the

nature of the violation. The employee may be subject to termination; however, participation in a drug rehabilitation program may result in the mitigation of disciplinary action.

Currently Enrolled Students

Unlawful possession or use of a controlled substance by students is a violation of University Policies for Student Life. Students will face serious disciplinary action for violation of this policy. Students and student organizations will be considered for disciplinary action whether violations are committed on or off university property.

The university is especially concerned about high-risk behavior which threatens the lives, health, safety, and academic success of our students and has deemed off-campus violations to be actionable in the university Student Conduct system. Behaviors deemed high-risk include (but are not limited to) major alcohol violations and illegal drug violations. When conduct violates both criminal law and the policies found in University Policies for Student Life and the Student Code of Conduct, disciplinary action may be taken by the university, irrespective of and separate from any criminal action. The university may proceed with disciplinary action before a trial or postpone action until after a trial at the discretion of the university. Student Conduct uses the preponderance of the evidence standard when determining responsibility for a violation of the Student Code of Conduct.

Students who are suspended from Virginia Tech as a result of drug or alcohol policy violations must complete substance-use counseling consultations with Hokie Wellness upon their reenrollment.

In addition, these students are required to meet with a staff member in Student Conduct and, at times, to complete additional educational sanctions to facilitate a smooth transition back into school.

Source:

https://codeofconduct.vt.edu/content/dam/codeofconduct_vt_edu/CodeOfConduct-Fall2021.pdf (Accessed 6/24/2022)

Distribution of Annual Notification

Employee Notification

Virginia Tech will provide notification of the DAAPP to employees two times a year, early during the fall and spring semesters, as part of the university's annual notice of rights and responsibilities. Employees will receive notification through official university communication channels including email, the Virginia Tech Daily newsletter, and the university website. Supervisors of employees who do not have access to electronic communications will be asked to share the annual notice with their employees. New full-time faculty and staff receive notification at new employee orientation, which is offered through the Division of Human Resources and completed within the first 30 days of employment at the university.

Student Notification

Virginia Tech will provide notification of the DAAPP to students two times a year, early during the fall and spring semesters, as part of the university's annual notice of rights and responsibilities. Students will receive notification through official university communication channels including email, the Virginia Tech Daily newsletter, and the university website.

Appendix A

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