



Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program (DAAPP)

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Spring 2020

Table of Contents

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act	3
Virginia Tech Standards of Conduct	4
Employees	4
Currently Enrolled Students	4
Legal Statutes	8
Federal Law Governing Alcohol	8
Federal Law Governing Controlled Substances	8
Virginia Law Governing Alcohol	9
Virginia Law Governing Controlled Substances	12
Health Risks	14
Virginia Tech Drug & Alcohol Programs	16
Virginia Tech Disciplinary Sanctions	23
Employees	23
Currently Enrolled Students	23
Distribution of Annual Notification	25
Employee Notification	25
Student Notification	25
Appendix A	26

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

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 7/9/2019)

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://www.hokiehandbook.vt.edu/content/dam/hokiehandbook_vt_edu/assets/doc/HokieHandbook2019-20.pdf (Accessed 7/8/2019)

Currently Enrolled Students

Virginia Tech students should understand and follow the expectations set forth in the Hokie Handbook. 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 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://www.hokiehandbook.vt.edu/content/dam/hokiehandbook_vt_edu/assets/doc/HokieHandbook2019-20.pdf (Accessed 7/8/2019)

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 publicly 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/controlled-substances-act>

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://www.hokiehandbook.vt.edu/content/dam/hokiehandbook_vt_edu/assets/doc/HokieHandbook2019-20.pdf (Accessed 7/9/2019)

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 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 up to \$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 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 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 misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is a fine up to \$500.
5. 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 conviction, the violator must be imprisoned for not less than five years, but may suffer life imprisonment and a fine up to \$500,000.
6. Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedules III, IV, or V of the Drug Control Act or an imitation controlled substance which imitates a controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V, except for an anabolic steroid classified in Schedule III constituting a violation of Virginia Code §18.2-248.5, with the intent to sell or otherwise distribute, upon conviction exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to one year and a fine up to \$2,500, either, or both.

7. Possession of marijuana, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to 30 days and a fine up to \$500, either, or both. Upon a second conviction, punishment is confinement in jail for up to one year and fine up to \$2,500, either, or both.
8. Possession of less than one-half ounce of marijuana with the intent to sell or otherwise distribute, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to one year and a fine up to \$2,500, either, or both. If the amount of marijuana involved is more than one-half ounce to five pounds, the crime is a felony with a sanction of imprisonment from one to 10 years, or in the discretion of the jury or court trying the case without a jury, confinement in jail for up to one year and a fine up to \$2,500, either, or both. If the amount of marijuana involved is more than five pounds, the crime is a felony with a sanction of imprisonment from five to 30 years.
9. 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://www.hokiehandbook.vt.edu/content/dam/hokiehandbook_vt_edu/assets/doc/HokieHandbook2019-20.pdf (Accessed 7/9/2019)

Health Risks

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

Alcohol

- Known health risks from drinking too much include mood and behavior changes, weakened immune system, heart damage, liver inflammation, cancer, and pancreatitis.

Cannabis (marijuana & hashish)

- Known risks are cough, frequent respiratory infections, possible mental health decline, and addiction.

Stimulants (cocaine, amphetamine, methamphetamine, Adderall and other ADHD prescription stimulants)

- Known risks include addiction, weight loss, loss of sense of smell, increased blood pressure, infection and death of bowel tissue from decreased blood flow, lung damage from smoking, nasal damage from snorting, and death.

Hallucinogens (LSD, Psilocybin mushrooms, Peyote/Mescaline)

- Known risks include hallucinations, intensified feelings and sensory experiences, increased energy and heart rate, and nausea.

Club Drugs (Ecstasy/X/MDMA/methylenedioxymethamphetamine)

- While fatal overdoses are rare, symptoms include high blood pressure (hypertension), faintness, panic attacks, and in severe cases, a loss of consciousness and seizures. Other known health risks include involuntary jaw clenching, lack of appetite, mild detachment from oneself (depersonalization), illogical or disorganized thoughts, restless legs, nausea, hot flashes or chills, headache, sweating, and muscle or joint stiffness

Opioids (heroin, opium, some prescription pain medications)

- Known risks include addiction, dangerous slowdown of heart rate and breathing, coma, and death.

Tobacco/Nicotine

- Known risks include multiple types of cancers, lung disease, heart disease, stroke, vascular disease, and aneurysm.

Central Nervous System Depressants (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, and sleep medications)

- Known risks include addition, drowsiness, slurred speech, poor concentration, confusion, dizziness, problems with movement and memory, lowered blood pressure, slowed breathing (exacerbated in combination with alcohol, which can lead to death). Barbiturate withdrawal may cause seizures.

Dissociative Drugs (Ketamine, PCP, DXM, Salvia divinorum)

- Known risks include anxiety, memory loss, and impaired motor function, including body tremors and numbness.

Source: <https://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs-charts> (Accessed on 7/8/2019)

Virginia Tech Drug & Alcohol Programs

<u>Hokie Wellness (Student Services)</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 16 - 20 students who receive around 40 hours 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	End of year assessment.

	referred through the student conduct system.	
Individual Drug 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.	Pre-assessment, post session 1 survey, and post session 2 follow up survey.
Party Positive Classes	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 consumption guidelines and protective/preventive behaviors.	Post workshop survey and follow-up survey.
Programming for High-Risk Groups	Presentations to identified high risk groups using 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.

<p>The Recovery Community at Virginia Tech</p>	<p>The Recovery Community at Virginia Tech is a group of students in recovery or thinking about recovery from substance abuse. Students 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.</p>	<p>Track attendance and events.</p>
<p>Tobacco-Free Hokies</p>	<p>Distribution of Tobacco-Free Hokies t-shirts to students who are smoke and tobacco-free. This program rewards students who are already tobacco-free, and also offers a 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>
<p><u>Hokie Wellness (Employee Services)</u></p>		
<p>Employee Assistance Program (EAP)</p>	<p>Confidential services to employees and supervisors who must confront employees with personal problems that affect the work environment, are available through the employee's medical insurance provider. 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. Agencies should consider such treatment for classified employees as justification</p>	<p>Services provided by third party vendor. Information not disclosed.</p>

	under rule 10.4 of the Rules for the Administration of the Virginia Personnel Act, "Sick Leave."	
<u>Department of Housing & Residence Life</u>		
Oversight and preventative efforts	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 full-time professional staff provide oversight and preventative efforts in this regard.	Incidents and referrals are tracked and evaluated internally. Referrals are made to Student Conduct, counseling, and health-oriented programming as needed.
<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	Fraternities and sororities residing in the Oak Lane residential community will	Track number of registered events and conduct referrals that are associated with that

	register all events that include alcohol consumption with the FSL office for the sake of furthering risk management coaching and education.	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.

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.
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.

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 in	SRBI use is tracked with Maxient.
--	--	-----------------------------------

	<p>need of assistance. However, Student Conduct still meets with the student and refers them 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 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.</p>	<p>Data collected through Maxient.</p>

	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.	
--	--	--

<u>VT Athletics</u>		
----------------------------	--	--

Hokie Wellness Education Program	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.	Post-workshop survey.
Counseling and Athletic Mental Performance Services	Student-athletes are referred to Dr. Gary Bennett, Assistant Athletic Director, Sport Psychologist, on drug and alcohol-related student conduct referrals.	Assessment and evaluation of substance use and misuse.

<u>VT Police</u>		
-------------------------	--	--

Conduct Case Mentoring	Alcohol/Narcotic Counseling to those referred to our department from Student Conduct.	Student Conduct Assessments and Referrals.
VTPD Community Day	Virginia State Police DUI	No evaluation performed.

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://www.hokiehandbook.vt.edu/content/dam/hokiehandbook_vt_edu/assets/doc/HokieHandbook2019-20.pdf (Accessed 7/8/2019)

Distribution of Annual Notification

Employee Notification

Virginia Tech will provide notification of the DAAPP to employees two times a year, September and February, 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, September and February, 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

“34 CFR § 86.100 - What Must the IHE's Drug Prevention Program Include?” *Legal Information Institute*, Legal Information Institute, www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/34/86.100. (Accessed on 7/8/19)

“Alcohol Policy.” *National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 17 Nov. 2016, www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohol-health/alcohol-policy. (Accessed on 7/9/19)

“Alcohol's Effects on the Body.” *National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 6 June 2019, www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohols-effects-body. (Accessed on 7/8/19)

DeJong, William, and Kimberley Timpf. *Complying with the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations [EDGAR Part 86]*. Campus Prevention Network, www.everfi.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Complying-With-the-Drug-Free-Schools-and-Campuses-Regulations-CPN-final.pdf. (Accessed on 7/8/19)

DeRicco, Beth. *Complying with the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations: A Guide for University and College Administrators*. U.S. Department of Education, July 2006, www.safesupportivelearning.ed.gov/sites/default/files/hec/product/dfscr.pdf. (Accessed on 7/8/19)

Hokie Wellness. *The Recovery Community @ Virginia Tech*. <https://hokiewellness.vt.edu/students/recovery.html> (Accessed 7/9/19)

National Institute on Drug Abuse. *Alcohol's Effects on the Body*. National Institutes of Health. <https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohols-effects-body>. (Accessed on 7/11/19)

National Institute on Drug Abuse. *Commonly Abused Drugs Charts*. National Institutes of Health, 2 July 2018, www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs-charts. (Accessed on 7/8/19)

National Institute on Drug Abuse. *Misuse of Prescription Drugs*. National Institutes of Health, December 2018, <https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/misuse-prescription-drugs/overview>. (Accessed on 7/8/19)

National Institute on Drug Abuse. *Tobacco, Nicotine, and E-Cigarettes*. National Institutes of Health, January 2018, <https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/misuse-prescription-drugs/overview>. (Accessed on 7/9/19)

Office of the Executive Vice President and Provost. Faculty Handbook. Virginia Tech. https://www.provost.vt.edu/who_we_are/faculty_affairs/faculty_handbook.html. (Accessed on 7/9/19)

Smith, Kayla. "Policy on a Drug-Free University." *Policy No. 1020*, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 24 Jan. 2018, www.policies.vt.edu/1020.pdf. (Accessed on 7/8/19)

United States Drug Enforcement Agency. *The Controlled Substances Act*. United States Drug Enforcement Administration. <https://www.dea.gov/controlled-substances-act>. (Accessed on 7/11/19)

Virginia Tech Student Affairs. "Hokie Handbook." *Hokie Handbook*, Virginia Tech, 1 June 2019, www.hokiehandbook.vt.edu/content/dam/hokiehandbook_vt_edu/assets/doc/HokieHandbook2019-20.pdf. (Accessed on 7/8/19)