



NORWICH[™]
UNIVERSITY

Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program
(DAAPP)

Norwich University

Spring 2025

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act

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 Norwich University, to certify that it has implemented programs to prevent the abuse of alcohol and use, and /or distribution of illicit drugs both by NU students and employees either on its premises and as a part of any of its activities.

[34 CFR Part 86](#)

Norwich Standards of Conduct

At Norwich, 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 Vermont 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 Norwich community, I agree to:

1. Abide by all state and federal 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.

Employees

Norwich University, as a recipient of federal grants and contracts, is following the terms of the Drug-Free Workplace Act. The use, possession, or manufacturing of any unlawful drug or controlled substance, even where legal under state law, is strictly prohibited by Norwich University on Norwich premises or as part of any of its activities.

<https://forms.norwich.edu/NUPolicy/docpop/PdfPop.aspx>

Currently Enrolled Students

Norwich University 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 state of Vermont and the university. Members of the university community are accountable for their decisions regarding the use of alcohol as well as behavior that occurs because of these decisions. All state and international laws apply to Norwich University 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. At Norwich University, 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, state laws, 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 Norwich community, I agree to:

1. Abide by all state and federal 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: Norwich 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 Norwich Public Safety and/or emergencies services to ensure that a qualified professional can assess the student's condition.
- 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 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:

Norwich University recognizes that the use 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 Alcohol 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 Northfield Police Department. Students who are university employees are subject to disciplinary action.

Norwich University does not encourage the use of alcoholic beverages and prohibits 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 because of those decisions. Norwich University fully complies with the alcohol regulations of the state of Vermont. All state and federal laws apply to Norwich 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.

[Norwich University Policy - STUDENT RULES AND REGULATIONS - FINAL - Version FINAL - Effective Dates \(8/23/2024 - \)](#)

Legal Sanctions

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.

<https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohol-health/alcohol-policy>

<https://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov/>

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

<https://www.dea.gov/drug-information/csa>

Vermont Laws Governing Alcohol, Cannabis and Other Controlled Substances:

Alcohol

It is a crime for a person under twenty-one years old (minor) to procure, possess, or transport alcohol. Penalties for procuring, possessing, or transporting alcohol include a fine up to \$500 and/or imprisonment up to six months. It is a crime to sell or furnish alcohol to a minor. Penalties for selling or furnishing alcohol to a minor include a fine up to \$1,000 and/or imprisonment up to two years. It is a crime to misrepresent one's age, possess a false identification card, use someone else's identification card, forge or alter an identification card, or loan an identification card to another for the purpose of obtaining alcohol. 7 V.S.A. Chapter 21.

Cocaine

It is a crime to knowingly possess, deliver, or sell cocaine. Penalties for possession include a fine up to \$2,000 and/or imprisonment up to one year. Penalties for delivery include a fine up to \$75,000 and/or imprisonment up to three years. Penalties for selling cocaine include fines up to \$100,000 and/or imprisonment up to five years. Penalties for possession, delivery, or sales of 2.5 grams or more include much heavier fines and much longer imprisonment. 18 VSA § 4231.

Heroin

It is a crime to knowingly possess, deliver, or sell heroin. Penalties for possession include a fine up to \$2,000 and/or imprisonment up to one year. Penalties for delivery include a fine up to \$75,000 and/or imprisonment up to three years. Penalties for selling heroin include fines up to \$100,000 and/or imprisonment up to five years. Penalties for possession, delivery, or sales of 200 milligrams or more include much heavier fines and much longer imprisonment. It is a crime to knowingly possess, deliver, or sell depressants, stimulants, and narcotic drugs other than heroin or cocaine. Penalties are very similar to those for heroin or cocaine. 18 VSA § 4234.

LSD

It is a crime to knowingly possess, deliver, or sell LSD. Penalties for possession include a fine up to \$2,000 and/or imprisonment up to one year. Penalties for delivery include a fine up to \$25,000 and/or imprisonment up to three years. Penalties for selling LSD include fines up to \$25,000 and/or imprisonment up to five years. Penalties for possession, delivery, or sales of 100 milligrams or more include much heavier fines and much longer imprisonment. It is a crime to knowingly possess, deliver, or sell hallucinogenic drugs other than LSD. Penalties are very similar to those for LSD. 18 VSA § 4235.

Marijuana

It is a crime, regardless of age, to knowingly and unlawfully possess more than one ounce of marijuana, more than five grams of hashish, or to cultivate more than two mature marijuana plants or four immature marijuana plants. Penalty for a first violation of possession or cultivation includes a referral to the Court Diversion Program, unless it is shown that such referral would not serve the ends of justice. A conviction of a first offense may subject a person to a fine up to \$500, and/or imprisonment up to 6 months, or both. Alcohol, Cannabis, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use Conviction of a second violation may result in fines up to \$2,000, imprisonment not more than two years, or both. Possession of more than two ounces of marijuana or more than ten grams of hashish, or cultivation of more than four mature marijuana plants or eight immature marijuana plants, as well as delivering or sales, include much heavier fines e.g. up to \$500,000 and much longer imprisonment, e.g. up to 15 years. Individuals under the age of 21 are prohibited from possessing ANY marijuana or hashish. Penalty for a first violation by an individual under 21 years of age for possession of one ounce or less of marijuana, five grams or less of hashish, two or less mature marijuana plants, or four or less immature marijuana plants, is a civil violation and shall be referred to the Court Diversion Program. Possession of a valid Medical Marijuana registration card from another state does not exempt the holder from criminal and civil penalties in Vermont. Vermont state law applicable to Registered Patients does not provide any protection against a violation of federal law. 18 VSA § 4230.

Protective Custody or "Detox"

Being taken to "detox," as it is often referred as, results from consuming dangerous levels of alcohol or other substances. When a law enforcement officer encounters a person who s/he deems to be "incapacitated," the officer is required by law to take the person into "protective custody." "Incapacitation" means that the person appears to be in need of medical care or supervision to assure their safety due to their level of intoxication. This is a civil action to protect the incapacitated person and others, and while it involves handcuffs and other appropriate restraints, it is not necessarily in and of itself an arrest. 18 V.S.A. § 4808.

After the person is taken into protective custody, the officer is required to get the person the appropriate treatment, either at the emergency room or ACT 1, a 24-hour supervised shelter for individuals who are intoxicated and/or incapacitated by drugs or alcohol and who have come to the attention of law enforcement. If ACT 1 is full, or if the individual acts out, refuses to cooperate, or refuses treatment, then they will be taken to the Chittenden County Correctional Facility (jail). Depending upon one's actions during the incident, individuals may be cited for civil and/or criminal violations.

Tobacco

As of September 1, 2019, it is a crime to possess, purchase, or attempt to purchase tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, or tobacco paraphernalia if under the age of 21, or to misrepresent one's age to purchase or attempt to purchase tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, or tobacco paraphernalia. 7 V.S.A. § 1005. As of September 1, 2019, it is also a crime to sell or furnish tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, or tobacco paraphernalia to any person under 21 years of age. 7 V.S.A. § 1007. Penalties may include civil penalty and/or imposition of community service.

Federal Penalties:

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 USC 841; Sentencing Guidelines, 18 USC Appendix)

Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. The following list is a sample of the range and severity of federal penalties imposed for first convictions. Penalties for subsequent convictions or convictions involving additional circumstances may be much more severe.

If death or serious bodily injury result from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance may face a mandatory life sentence and fines ranging up to \$8 million.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of a university (21 USC 845a) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least 1 year

Drug/Substance	Amount	Penalty- 1 st Conviction
Barbiturates	Any amount	Up to 5 years prison. Fine up to \$250,000
Cocaine	5 kgs. Or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	Less than 500 grams	Up to 20 years prison. Fine up to \$1 million
Crack Cocaine	50 grams or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	5-49 grams	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
	5 grams or less	Up to 20 years prison. Fine up to \$1 million
Ecstasy	Any amount	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million. 3 years of supervised releases (following prison)
GHB	Any amount	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million. 3 years of supervised releases (following prison)
Hashish	10-100 kg	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million
	10 kg or less	Up to 5 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000
Hash Oil	10-100 kg	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million
	1 kg or less	Up to 5 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000
Heroin	1 kg or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million.
	100-999 grams	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million.

	100 grams or less	Up to 20 years prison. Fine up to \$1 million
Ketamine	Any amount	Up to 5 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000. 2 years supervised release
LSD	10 grams or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	1-10 grams	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
Marijuana*	1000 kg or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	100- 999 kg	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
	50-99 kg	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million
	50 kg or less	Up to 5 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000
Methamphetamine	50 grams or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	5-49 grams	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
	5 grams or less	Up to 20 years prison. Fine up to \$1 million
PCP	100 grams or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	10-99 grams	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
	10 grams or less	Up to 20 years prison. Fine up to \$1 million
Rohypnol	1 gram or more	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million
	Less than 1 gram	Up to 5 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000

*as of December 20, 2018. Hemp was decoupled from Marijuana and is no longer considered a Schedule 1 Drug under the Controlled Substances Act.

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 USC 844)

Persons convicted on Federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to 1 year in prison and a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000 up to a maximum of \$100,000. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than 2 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than 3 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000. Possession of drug paraphernalia is punishable by a minimum fine of \$750.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine impose a mandatory prison term of not less than 5 years but not more than 20 years and a fine up to \$250,000, or both if:

- A. It is a first conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams;
- B. It is a second conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams;
- C. It is a third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount exceeds 1 gram.

Civil penalties of up to \$10,000 may also be imposed for possession of small amounts of controlled substances, whether or not criminal prosecution is pursued.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 USC 853)

Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation, including houses, cars, and other personal belongings. A warrant of seizure is issued and property is seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

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
Alcohol	Impairments on speech, memory, attention, coordination, balance, reaction time, and judgment; loss of consciousness, vomiting, and slow breathing.	Known health risks from drinking too much include mood and behavior changes, weakened immune system, heart damage, liver inflammation, cancer and pancreatitis.
Ayahuasca	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 serotonergic and immune systems, although more research is needed.
Cannabis (marijuana, pot, weed)	Enhanced sensory perception and euphoria followed by drowsiness/relaxation; slowed reaction time; problems with balance and coordination; increased heart rate and appetite; problems with learning and memory; anxiety	Mental health problems, chronic cough, frequent respiratory infections.
Central Nervous System Depressants (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, and sleep medications)	Drowsiness, slurred speech, poor concentration, confusion, dizziness, problems with movement and memory, lowered blood pressure, slowed breathing.	Barbiturate withdrawal may cause seizures.

Cocaine (coke/crack)	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.
Heroin	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.
Ketamine	Problems with attention, learning and memory; dreamlike states, hallucinations; sedation; confusion; loss of memory; raised blood pressure; unconsciousness; dangerously slowed breathing.	Ulcers and pain in the bladder; kidney problems; stomach pain; depression; poor memory.
LSD (acid)	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 or HPPD; ongoing visual disturbances, disorganized thinking, paranoia, and mood swings.
MDMA (molly/ecstasy)	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.
Mescaline (Peyote)	Enhanced perception and feeling; hallucinations; euphoria; anxiety; increased body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure; sweating; problems with movement.	Unknown at this time.
Methamphetamine (Crystal/Meth)	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.
PCP (Angel Dust)	Delusions, hallucinations paranoia, problems thinking, a sense of distance from one's environment, anxiety. Low doses: slight increase in breathing rate; increased blood pressure and heart rate; shallow breathing; face redness and sweating; numbness of hands or feet; problems with movement. High doses: nausea; vomiting; flicking up and down of eyes; drooling; loss of balance; dizziness; violence; seizures, coma, and death.	Memory loss, problems with speech and thinking, loss of appetite, anxiety.
Prescription Opioids (Oxy/Percs)	Pain relief, drowsiness, nausea, constipation, euphoria, slowed breathing, death.	Increased risk of overdose or addiction if misused.
Psilocybin (Magic Mushrooms/Shrooms)	Hallucinations altered perception of time, inability to tell fantasy from reality, panic, muscle relaxation or weakness, problems with movement, enlarged pupils, nausea, vomiting and drowsiness.	Risk of flashbacks and memory problems. Risk of poisoning if a poisonous mushroom is accidentally used.
Rohypnol (Flunitrazepam/Roofies)	Drowsiness, sedation, sleep; amnesia, blackout; decreased anxiety, muscle relaxation, impaired reaction time and motor coordination; impaired mental functioning and judgment; confusion; aggression; excitability; slurred speak; headache; slowed breathing and heart rate.	Unknown at this time.
Tobacco/Nicotine and Vaping	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.	Greatly increased risk of cancer, especially lung cancer when smoked and oral cancers when chewed; chronic bronchitis; emphysema; heart disease; leukemia; cataracts; pneumonia. Nicotine: in teens it can affect the development of brain circuits that control attention and learning.

		Tobacco products: Use while pregnant can lead to miscarriage, low birth weight, stillbirth, learning and behavioral problems. Vaping products: Some are mixed with the filler Vitamin E acetate and other chemicals, leading to serious lung illness and deaths.
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Source: <https://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs-charts>

Norwich University Drug & Alcohol Programs*

*These are programs that are run routinely or can be provided upon request

<i>Counseling and Wellness Center (CWC) Programming</i>	
<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>
Alcohol 101 for First-Year Students	Web-based, harm-reduction alcohol intervention programming required for all first-year students.
Alcohol Education Training	This is a training that serves as a private and confidential means for students to actively engage in the topic of alcohol use here on the Norwich campus. In this training participants reflect on their own personal pattern of drinking and explore the benefits and risk factors associated with that pattern of use. Additionally, participants will learn about the signs and symptoms of risky, abusive, or dependent patterns of alcohol use while being informed on how to, when to, and where to seek out support for themselves or others in need of intervention. This training is available to Staff, Athletics, the Corps of Cadets and Civilian lifestyles on campus.
Safe Drinking Programming	The CWC provides the student body with free access to drink test strips that monitor for the presence of both GHB and Ketamine, the two most common forms of drugs used to “Roofie” unsuspecting students who are choosing to drink alcohol in various setting. These test strips are distributed to residential life staff, company mentors, distributed at prevention-based events, and made available at the CWC office and at campus events that serve alcohol. Additionally, we offered tabling of educational resources on safe alcohol consumption at any campus events that sell alcohol.
Alcohol Harm Reduction Poster Campaigns	The CWC distributes and broadcasts educational posters on risk factors associated with binge

	drinking behaviors and safe drinking behaviors to lower a person's risk if they so choose to drink.
Tolerance Break from Alcohol Companion Guide	A 31-day guided journey of sobriety from alcohol. The guide provides supportive daily educational and psycho-educational focused journal prompts that focus on helping students reflect on the physical, social, emotional benefits and risk factors of choosing to drink. The guide finishes with focusing on helping students make educationally informed and values-based choices around the decision to drink or not.
BASICS Individual Alcohol Consultations	Students meet one-on-one with a Licensed Alcohol and Drug Counselor (LADC) from the CWC for two to three 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.
eCheck Up to Go Self-Assessment	This anonymous and private alcohol self-assessment tool is a resource available to our entire student and staff population. The self-assessment is an online educational and evaluation tool for measuring and providing students with direct feedback on their risk levels for engaging in alcohol misuse. Each student receiving a VAP (violation of Alcohol Policy) must complete this assessment. The results of that assessment are reviewed by Norwich University's Substance Abuse Prevention Coordinator who is a LADC, who then provides the student and the student conduct staff with recommendations based on that student's level of risk.
CASICS Individual Cannabis Consultations	Students meet one-on-one with a Licensed Alcohol and Drug Counselor (LADC) from the CWC for two to three 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 CASICS (Brief Cannabis Screening and Intervention for College Students) model and motivational interviewing techniques.
Collaboration with Vermont Cares	Norwich University has partnered with a Vermont community resource, Vermont Cares, to provide "Overdose Response & Naloxone Training" to students, staff, public safety officers and RA's. In conjunction with that training Naloxone Nasal Spray doses have been distributed to Public Safety, Resident Life Staff and the Counseling and Wellness Center. Additionally, we have Fentanyl

	test strips available in the Counseling and Wellness Center for students and staff to procure. S
Health Promotion Class	HHPR 212 Health Promotion, is a junior-level service-learning course that gives students the opportunity to engage with the Norwich community to help design, implement, and evaluate health promotion programs that are made for students by students. The course is currently working on a multi-year project to improve alcohol misuse behaviors on campus. The mission of this program is to improve overall community, social, and individual well-being through promotion of healthy drinking behaviors at Norwich. This will be done through a comprehensive strategy that combines individual-level education and counseling, interpersonal mentorship and social support, and community-level communication strategies that together address behaviors, peer pressure, and the overarching culture of alcohol use.
Peer Substance Use Support Group	Peer led group that meets weekly to hold a space that offers support to students at various different stages of change as it relates to addressing harmful patterns of substance use. The group is led by a student in recovery and advised by the LADC in the CWC.
Alcohol Screening Day	Once a year the CWC hosts an event in which they make free waffles and “mocktails” with recipe cards, in exchange for these students complete a short alcohol screener (AUDIT), which provides direct feedback to the student about their risks factors and how to access supports.
Beer Goggles and BAC card giveaways	The CWC in coordination with Public Safety sets up an obstacle course for people to drive a golf cart through while wearing different beer goggles that represent various levels of intoxication. BAC cards are given out with psycho-education on what is happening within the body at different toxicity levels.
SAMSHA 3-year Grant	Norwich University is currently in year one of three of an awarded grant by SAMSHA that focuses on a three inter-related and collaborative project goals will be implemented to address issues in access and capacity of mental health services: 1. Develop and deliver a suicide-prevention and trauma-informed leadership training program for staff, faculty, and students every semester. 2. Expand delivery of the course, “Resilient Bodies,” which teaches stress reduction, mindfulness, emotional regulation, and conflict resolution skills; 3. Develop, implement, and evaluate a student-led, community-based substance abuse prevention program on campus.

Resident Life Alcohol and Substance Use Programming	RA and community advocates are required to provide their resident floors with programming that is educational and culturally focused. Which includes healthy choices around alcohol and other substances.
Membership of the Vermont College Coalition (VCC)	Representatives of the CWC meet regularly with professionals from other colleges and universities in Vermont which aim to collaborate around the mission of prevention and treatment of substance abuse that exists on college campuses.
NUEMS DUI Re-enactment	A reenactment of a DUI car wreck was also featured on the green with educational messaging about the risks of drinking and driving before the junior ring ceremony.
Campus Activities Board (CAB) Events	The CAB office provides ongoing scheduled events for students that are sober outlets for students to engage in.
Wellness Week - Annual Event	Programming promoting healthy behaviors and focus on mental health awareness in February.
Access to local community AA and NA meetings	The university will provide support and transportation for students seeking to access local AA and NA meetings.
Healthy Minds Study	Norwich is committed to understanding and responding to the needs of our students and gathers anonymous data on mental health and substance use on a biannual basis through the Healthy Minds Study.
Counseling and Wellness Center (CWC)	The CWC has 5 licensed counselors, one of which is dually licensed as a Licensed Alcohol and Drug Counselor. This supportive team of professionals can provide substance abuse assessment, treatment and referral to higher levels of care as needed.
CWC Coordination with the Athletic Department	CWC offers an orientation to risk factors of alcohol and other substance use to head coaches, along with orienting them to services available from the CWC and how to make a referral.
Substance Abuse Prevention Coordinator (SAPC) and Wellness Coordinator	The SAPC and the Wellness coordinator collaborate to provide ongoing programming and outreach to address risk factors for ongoing campus needs related to substance misuse.

Norwich University Student Disciplinary Sanctions

Alcohol Policy Violation Sanctions:

Violation of Alcohol Policy – Possess or consume on campus	VAPPC	Corp of Cadets and Civilians: \$200.00** fine – or – 20 Restitution Work Hours (student option) And mandatory e-checkup assessment + resource packet
2 nd Violation of Alcohol Policy	VAP2	Corp of Cadets and Civilians: \$500.00** fine – or – 50 Restitution Work Hours (student option) And mandatory e-checkup assessment + resource packet And mandatory assessment with LADC
3 rd Violation of Alcohol Policy	VAP3	Corp of Cadets and Civilians: Possible suspension or dismissal
Furnishing Alcohol to Minors	VAPFM	Corp of Cadets: 45 days CMC & 45 tours, possible suspension or dismissal Civilians: 40 Community restitution hours, possible suspension or dismissal
Toleration of Violations –Violation of Alcohol Policy	VAPT	Corp of Cadets and Civilians: \$200.00 fine** (Sustained) - OR – 20 Restitution Work Hours (student option)

Tobacco Policy Violations:

Violation of the Tobacco Policy	VTP	Civilian: 1-19 Community Restitution Hours
2 nd VTP	VTP2	Civilian: 20-39 Community Restitution Hours

3 rd VTP	VTP3	Civilian: 30-40 Community Restitution Hours
Violation of the Tobacco Policy	VTP	Corp of Cadets: 1-6 days CMC & 10 –15 tours

Possession or Use of Controlled Substances or Other Drug Paraphernalia and Possession of Prohibited Substances:

Possession or Use of Controlled Substances or other Drug Paraphernalia	PUCSDP	Corp of Cadets: 45 days CMC & 45 tours, possible suspension or dismissal Civilians: 40 Community restitution hours, possible suspension or dismissal
Possession or Use of Prohibited Substances	PUPS	Corp of Cadets: 45 days CMC & 45 tours, possible suspension or dismissal Civilians: 40 Community restitution hours, possible suspension or dismissal

** A \$200 fine penalty level does not trigger a previously enacted disciplinary probation and may only be imposed by a Student Affairs staff member (except as noted below) when adjudicating a first violation of the alcohol policy. A \$500 fine penalty level does trigger a previously enacted disciplinary probation resulting in administrative separation and may only be imposed by a Student Affairs staff member when adjudicating a second violation of the alcohol policy. On the first violation of the alcohol policy, possess or consume on campus, a student will be required to complete an alcohol education program. The decision whether to refer the student is left to the staff member (except as noted below) adjudicating the case. An alcohol education program is required for the alcohol violation that includes a charge of disorderly conduct as part of the same incident. Staff members adjudicating these cases will refer the student to a licensed provider. Toleration of Violations - Violation of Alcohol Policy (VAP) will result in a fine of \$200.00 for the initial offense and any subsequent offenses. Students guilty of toleration more than once will not be subject to an escalation of fines for repeated offenses. Noted Exception: Assistant Commandants are authorized to delegate charging and adjudicating authority for a first violation of the alcohol policy (or toleration) to the cadet commander level. This authority also extends to the included charge of disorderly conduct (within the range of the adjudicating official) when the conduct is related to the first alcohol violation. Assistant Commandants will provide close oversight of this process to ensure consistent application of this standard.

Reference the Norwich University Student Rules and Regulations below to site what constitutes a violation of these rules and regulations.

Norwich University Employee Disciplinary Sanctions

Violation of this policy/program by employees may lead to disciplinary action, up to and including termination and may have legal consequences. In addition, the University reserves the right to require an employee to complete an appropriate rehabilitation program before returning to the workplace.

Distribution of Annual Notification

Student and Employee Notification:

Norwich University will provide notification of the DAAPP to students and employees two times a year, early during the fall and spring semesters, as part of the university's annual notice of rights and responsibilities. Students and employees will receive notification through official university channels including email, NU Daily Announcements and will be made available on the university's 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 will receive notification at the new employee orientation and must be reviewed and completed within the first 30 days of employment at the university.