

DRUG AND ALCOHOL TESTING POLICY

The City of Virginia adopted the following policy on 06/25/2002 (Date) *

Ron Lackner, City Clerk/Finance Director is the primary contact person for purposes of this policy.

This policy is effective 06/25/2002. (Date)

* See the resolution from the recipient's governing body, which is attached to the end of this policy.

FTA DRUG AND ALCOHOL TESTING PROGRAM

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RESOLUTION ADOPTING POLICY

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to assure worker fitness for duty and to protect employees, passengers, and the public from the risks posed by the misuse of alcohol and use of prohibited drugs. This policy is also intended to comply with all applicable Federal regulations governing drug and alcohol testing programs in the transit industry. The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) of the U.S. Department of Transportation has published Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 655, as amended, that mandates urine drug testing and breath alcohol testing for safety-sensitive positions and prohibits performance of safety-sensitive functions when there is a positive test result. The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) has also published Title 49 CFR Part 40, as amended, that sets standards for the collection and testing of urine and breath specimens.

2. APPLICABILITY

The Drug and Alcohol Testing Policy applies to all safety-sensitive employees (full-or part-time) when performing any transit related business. A safety-sensitive function is any duty related to the safe operation of mass transit service including the operation of a revenue service vehicle (whether or not the vehicle is in revenue service), maintenance of a revenue service vehicle or equipment used in revenue service, security personnel who carry firearms, dispatchers or person controlling the movement of revenue service vehicles and any other transit employee who is required to hold a Commercial Drivers License. Maintenance functions include the repair, overhaul, and rebuild of engines, vehicles and/or equipment. A list of safety-sensitive positions that perform one or more of the mentioned duties is shown in Section 25 of the policy. Supervisors are only safety-sensitive if they perform one of the above functions.

3. DEFINITIONS

Accident. An occurrence associated with the operation of a revenue service vehicle even when not in revenue service or which requires a Commercial Drivers License to operate, if as a result:

- ◆ An individual dies;
- ◆ An individual suffers a bodily injury and immediately receives medical treatment away from the scene of the accident; or,
- ◆ One or more vehicles incur disabling damage as the result of the occurrence and are transported away from the scene by a tow truck or other vehicle.

Adulterated specimen. A specimen that contains a substance that is not expected to be present in human urine, or contains a substance expected to be present but is at a concentration so high that it is not consistent with human urine.

Alcohol. The intoxicating agent in beverage alcohol, ethyl alcohol or other low molecular weight alcohols contained in any beverage, mixture, mouthwash, candy, food, or medication.

Alcohol Concentration. Expressed in terms of grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath as measured by an evidential breath-testing device.

Canceled Test. A drug test that has been declared invalid by a Medical Review Officer. A canceled test is neither positive nor negative.

Commercial Driver's License (CDL). Vehicles with sixteen or more passengers (including the driver) are considered a commercial motor vehicle, which requires the driver to have a commercial drivers license to operate that vehicle.

Covered Employee. An employee who performs a safety-sensitive function including an applicant or transferee who is being considered for hire into a safety-sensitive function (see Section 25 for a list of covered employees).

Designated Employer Representative (DER). An employee authorized by the employer to take immediate action to remove employees from safety-sensitive duties and to make required decisions in testing. The DER also receives test results and other communications for the employer, consistent with the requirements of 49 CFR Part 40 and 655.

Department of Transportation (DOT). Department of the federal government which includes the US Coast Guard, Federal Transit Administration, Federal Railroad Administration, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Research and Special Programs, and the Office of the Secretary of Transportation.

Dilute specimen. A specimen with creatinine and specific gravity values that are lower than expected for human urine.

Disabling damage. Damage, which precludes departure of any vehicle from the scene of the occurrence in its usual manner in daylight after simple repairs. Disabling damage includes damage to vehicles that could have been operated but would have been further damaged if so operated, but does not include damage which can be remedied temporarily at the scene of the occurrence without special tools or parts, tire disablement without other damage even if no spare tire is available, or damage to headlights, taillights, turn signals, horn, mirrors or windshield wipers that make them inoperative.

Evidentiary Breath Testing Device (EBT). A Device approved by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) for the evidential testing of breath at the 0.02 and the 0.04 alcohol concentrations. Approved devices are listed on the NHTSA conforming product list.

Medical Review Officer (MRO). A licensed physician (medical doctor or doctor of osteopathy) responsible for receiving laboratory results generated by the drug testing program who has knowledge of substance abuse disorders, and has appropriate medical training to interpret and evaluate an individual's confirmed positive test result, together with his/her medical history, and any other relevant bio-medical information.

Negative Dilute. A drug test result which is negative for the five drug/drug metabolites but has a specific gravity value lower than expected for human urine.

Negative test result. A verified presence of the identified drug or its metabolite below the minimum levels specified in 49 CFR Part 40, as amended. An alcohol concentration of less than 0.02 BAC is a negative test result.

Non-negative test result. A test result found to be adulterated, substitute, invalid, or positive for drug metabolites. Non-negative results are considered a positive test or refusal to test if MRO cannot determine legitimate medical explanation.

Performing a safety-sensitive function. A covered employee is considered to be performing a safety-sensitive function and includes any period in which he or she is actually performing, ready to perform, or immediately available to perform such functions.

Positive test result. A verified presence of the identified drug or its metabolite at or above the minimum levels specified in 49 CFR Part 40, as amended. A positive alcohol test result means a confirmed alcohol concentration of 0.04 BAC or greater.

Prohibited drug. Marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamines, or phencyclidine at levels above the minimum thresholds specified in 49 CFR Part 40, as amended.

Revenue Service Vehicles. All transit vehicles that are used for passenger transportation service or that require a CDL to operate. Includes all ancillary vehicles used in support of the transit system.

Safety-sensitive functions. (a) the operation of a transit revenue service vehicle even when the vehicle is not in revenue service; (b) the operation of a non-revenue service vehicle by an employee when the operation of such a vehicle requires the driver to hold a Commercial Drivers License (CDL); (c) maintaining a revenue service vehicle or equipment used in revenue service; (d) controlling the movement of a revenue service vehicle; and (e) carrying a firearm for security purposes.

Substance Abuse Professional (SAP). A licensed physician (medical doctor or doctor of osteopathy) or licensed or certified psychologist, social worker, employee assistance professional, or addiction counselor (certified by the National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors Certification Commission or by the International Certification Reciprocity Consortium/Alcohol and other Drug Abuse) with knowledge of and clinical experience in the diagnosis and treatment of drug and alcohol related disorders.

Substituted specimen. A specimen with creatinine and specific gravity values that are so diminished that they are not consistent with human urine.

Test Refusal. The following are considered a refusal to test if the employee:

- ◆ Fails to appear for any test (excluding pre-employment) within a reasonable time, as determined by the employer, after being directed to do so by the employer;
- ◆ Fails to remain at the testing site until the testing process is complete;
- ◆ Fails to provide a urine or breath specimen for any drug or alcohol test required by Part 40 or DOT agency regulations;

- ◆ In the case of a directly observed or monitored collection in a drug test, fails to permit the observation or monitoring of your provision of a specimen;
- ◆ Fails to provide a sufficient amount of urine or breath when directed, and it has been determined, through a required medical evaluation, that there was no adequate medical explanation for the failure;
- ◆ Fails or declines to take a second test the employer or collector has directed you to take;
- ◆ Fails to undergo a medical examination or evaluation, as directed by the MRO as part of the verification process, or as directed by the DER as part of the “shy bladder” or “shy lung” procedures;
- ◆ Fails to cooperate with any part of the testing process (e.g., refuse to empty pockets when so directed by the collector, behave in a confrontational way that disrupts the collection process); or,
- ◆ If the MRO reports that there is verified adulterated or substituted test result.

Verified negative test. A drug test result reviewed by a medical review officer and determined to have no evidence of prohibited drug use above the minimum cutoff levels established by the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Verified positive test. A drug test result reviewed by a medical review officer and determined to have evidence of prohibited drug use above the minimum cutoff levels specified in 49 CFR Part 40 as revised.

Validity testing. The evaluation of the specimen to determine if it is consistent with normal human urine. The purpose of validity testing is to determine whether certain adulterants of foreign substances were added to the urine, if the urine was diluted, or if the specimen was substituted.

4. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Every covered employee will receive a copy of this policy and will have access to the corresponding federal regulations including 49 CFR Parts 40 and 655. In addition, all covered employees will undergo a minimum of sixty (60) minutes of training on the signs and symptoms of drug use including the effects and consequences of drug use on personal health, safety, and the work environment. The training includes manifestations and behavioral cues that may indicate prohibited drug use.

All supervisory personnel or company officials who are in a position to determine employee fitness for duty will receive sixty (60) minutes of reasonable suspicion training on the physical, behavioral, and performance indicators of probable drug use and sixty (60) minutes of additional reasonable suspicion training on the physical, behavioral, speech, and performance indicators of probable alcohol misuse.

Information on the signs, symptoms, health effects, and consequences of alcohol misuse is presented in Attachment A.

5. PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

Prohibited substances address by this policy includes the following.

- A. Illegally Used Controlled Substances is prohibited at all times in the workplace unless a legal prescription has been written for the substance. This includes, but is not limited to: marijuana, amphetamines, opiates, phencyclidine (PCP), and cocaine, as well as any drug not approved for medical use by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Illegal use includes use of any illegal drug, misuse of legally prescribed drugs, and the use of illegally obtained prescription drugs. Also, the medical use of marijuana, or the use of hemp related products, which can cause drug or drug metabolites to be present in the body above the minimum thresholds, is a violation of this policy.

Federal Transit Administration drug testing regulations (49 CFR Part 655) require that all covered employees be tested for marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, opiates, and phencyclidine as described in Section 7 of this policy. Illegal use of these five drugs is prohibited at all times and thus, covered employees may be tested for these drugs anytime that they are on duty.

- B. Legal Drugs: The appropriate use of legally prescribed drugs and non-prescription medications is not prohibited. However, the use of any substance which carries a warning label that indicates that mental functioning, motor skills, or judgement may be adversely affected must be reported to a supervisor and the employee is required to provide a written release from their doctor or pharmacist indicating that the employee can perform their safety-sensitive functions.
- C. Alcohol: The use of beverages containing alcohol (including any mouthwash, medication, food, candy) or any other substances such that alcohol is present in the body while performing safety-sensitive job functions is prohibited. An alcohol test can be performed on a covered employee under 49 CFR Part 655 just before, during, or just after the performance of safety-sensitive job functions.

6. PROHIBITED CONDUCT

- A. All covered employees are prohibited from reporting for duty or remaining on duty any time there is a quantifiable presence of a prohibited drug in the body above the minimum thresholds defined in 49 CFR Part 40, as amended.
- B. Each covered employee is prohibited from consuming alcohol while performing safety-sensitive job functions or while on-call to perform safety-sensitive job functions. If an on-call employee has consumed alcohol, they must acknowledge the use of alcohol at the time that they are called to report to duty. The covered employee will subsequently be relieved of their on-call responsibilities.

- C. The employer shall not permit any covered employee to perform or continue to perform safety-sensitive functions if it has actual knowledge that the employee is using alcohol.
- D. Each covered employee is prohibited from reporting to work or remaining on duty requiring the performance of safety-sensitive functions while having an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or greater regardless of when the alcohol was consumed.
- E. No covered employee shall consume alcohol for eight (8) hours following an involvement in an accident or until they submit to the post-accident drug/alcohol test, whichever occurs first.
- F. No covered employee shall consume alcohol within four (4) hours prior to the performance of safety-sensitive job functions.

7. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Analytical urine drug testing and breath testing for alcohol will be conducted as required by 49 CFR Part 40. All covered employees shall be subject to testing prior to employment, for reasonable suspicion, following an accident, and random as defined in Section's 10, 11, 12 and 13 of this policy. All covered employees who have tested positive for drugs or alcohol on a random, reasonable suspicion, or post-accident will be tested prior to returning to duty after completion of the Substance Abuse Professional's recommended treatment program and subsequent release to duty. Follow-up testing will also be conducted following return-to-duty for a period of one to five years, with at least six (6) tests performed during the first year. The duration and frequency of the follow-up testing above the minimum requirements will be at the discretion of the Substance Abuse Professional.

A drug test can be performed any time a covered employee is on duty. An alcohol test can be performed just before, during, or after the performance of a safety-sensitive job function.

All safety-sensitive employees will be subject to urine drug testing and breath alcohol testing as a condition of ongoing employment. Any safety-sensitive employee who refuses to comply with a request for testing shall be removed from duty and subject to discipline. Refer to City of Virginia personnel policy to determine the ramifications for policy violations. Employees who are suspected of providing false information in connection with a drug test, or are suspected of falsifying test results through tampering, contamination, adulteration, or substitution will be required to undergo an observed collection. Verification of the above listed actions will be considered a test refusal and will result in the employee's removal from duty and discipline. Refer to City of Virginia personnel policy to determine the ramifications for policy violations. Refusal can also include an inability to provide sufficient urine specimen or breath sample without a valid medical explanation, as well as verbal or written declaration, obstructive behavior, or physical absence resulting in the inability to conduct the test within the specified time frame.

8. DRUG TESTING PROCEDURES

Testing shall be conducted in a manner to assure a high degree of accuracy and reliability and using techniques, equipment, and laboratory facilities which have been approved by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). All testing will be conducted consistent with the procedures set forth in 49 CFR Part 40, as amended. The procedures will be performed in a private, confidential manner and every effort will be made to protect the employee, the integrity of the drug testing procedures, and the validity of the test result.

The drugs that will be tested for include marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamines, and phencyclidine. After the identity of the donor is checked using picture identification, a urine specimen will be collected using the split specimen collection method described in 49 CFR Part 40, as amended. Each specimen will be accompanied by a DOT Chain of Custody and Control Form and identified using a unique identification number that attributes the specimen to the correct individual. The specimen analysis will be conducted at a DHHS certified laboratory. An initial drug screen and validity test will be conducted on the primary urine specimen. For those specimens that are not negative, a confirmatory Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS) test will be performed. The test will be considered positive if the amounts of the drug(s) and/or its metabolites identified by the GS/MS test are above the minimum thresholds established in 49 CFR Part 40, as amended.

The test results from the DHHS certified laboratory will be reported to a Medical Review Officer (MRO). An MRO is a licensed physician with detailed knowledge of substance abuse disorders and drug testing. The MRO will review the test results to ensure the scientific validity of the test and to determine whether there is a legitimate medical explanation for a confirmed positive, substitute, or adulterated test result. The MRO will attempt to contact the employee to notify the employee of the non-negative laboratory result, and provide the employee with an opportunity to explain the confirmed laboratory test result. The MRO will subsequently review the employee's medical history/medical records, as appropriate, to determine whether there is a legitimate medical explanation for a non-negative laboratory result. If no legitimate medical explanation is found, the test will be verified positive or refusal to test and reported to the Drug and Alcohol Program Manager (DAPM). If a legitimate explanation is found, the MRO will report the test result as negative to the DAPM and no further action will be taken. If the test is invalid with out a medical explanation, a retest will be conducted under direct observation.

Any covered employee who questions the results of a required drug test under paragraphs 11 through 15 of this policy may request that the split sample be tested. The split sample test must be conducted at a second DHHS-certified laboratory with no affiliation with the laboratory that analyzed the primary specimen. The test must be conducted on the split sample that was provided by the employee at the same time as the primary sample. The method of collecting, storing, and testing the split sample will be consistent with the procedures set forth in 49 CFR Part 40, as amended. The employee's request for a split sample test must be made to the Medical Review Officer within seventy-two (72) hours of notice of the original sample verified test result. Requests after seventy-two (72) hours will only be accepted at the discretion of the MRO if the delay was due to documentable facts that were beyond the control of the employee.

If the analysis of the split specimen fails to confirm the presence of the drug(s) detected in the primary specimen, if the split specimen is not able to be analyzed, or if the results of the split specimen are not scientifically adequate, the MRO will declare the original test to be canceled and will direct the City of Virginia to retest to the employee under direct observation.

The split specimen will be stored at the initial laboratory until the analysis of the primary specimen is completed. If the primary specimen is negative, the split will be discarded. If the primary is positive, the split will be retained for testing if so requested by the employee through the MRO. If the primary specimen is positive, it will be retained in frozen storage for one year and the split specimen will also be retained for one year.

Consistent with 49 CFR Part 40, as amended, collection under direct observation (by a person of the same gender) with no advance notice will occur if:

- A. The laboratory reports to the MRO that a specimen is invalid, the MRO reports to The City of Virginia that there was not an adequate medical explanation for the result;
- B. The MRO reports to The City of Virginia that the original positive, adulterated, or substituted test result had to be cancelled because the test of the split specimen could not be performed;
- C. The City of Virginia may direct a collection under direct observation of an employee if the drug test is a return-to-duty test or follow-up test.
- D. The collector, must immediately conduct a collection under direct observation if:
 - 1. They are directed to by The City of Virginia to do so; or
 - 2. The collector observes materials brought to the collection site or the employee's conduct clearly indicates an attempt to tamper with a specimen; or
 - 3. The temperature on the original specimen was out of range; or
 - 4. The original specimen appeared to have been tampered with.

9. ALCOHOL TESTING PROCEDURES

Tests for breath alcohol concentration will be conducted utilizing a National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)-approved Evidential Breath Testing Device (EBT) operated by a trained Breath Alcohol Technician (BAT). Alcohol screening tests may be performed using a non-evidential testing device, which is also approved by NHSTA. If the initial test indicates an alcohol concentration of 0.02 or greater, a second test will be performed to confirm the results of the initial test. The confirmatory test must occur on an EBT. The confirmatory test will be conducted

at least fifteen minutes after the completion of the initial test. The confirmatory test will be performed using a NHTSA-approved EBT operated by a trained BAT. The EBT will identify each test by a unique sequential identification number. This number, time, and unit identifier will be provided on each EBT printout. The EBT printout, along with an approved alcohol testing form, will be used to document the test, the subsequent results, and to attribute the test to the correct employee. The test will be performed in a private, confidential manner as required by 49 CFR Part 40, as amended. The procedure will be followed as prescribed to protect the employee and to maintain the integrity of the alcohol testing procedures and validity of the test result.

A safety-sensitive employee who has confirmed alcohol concentration of 0.04 or greater will be considered a positive alcohol test and in violation of this policy. For the consequences of a positive alcohol test, refer to City of Virginia personnel policy to determine the ramifications for policy violations. Even though an employee who has a confirmed alcohol concentration of 0.02 to 0.039 is not considered positive, the employee shall still be removed from duty for at least eight (8) hours. Refer to City of Virginia personnel policy to determine the ramifications for policy violations. An alcohol concentration of less than 0.02 will be considered a negative test.

The City of Virginia affirms the need to protect individual dignity, privacy, and confidentially throughout the testing process. If at any time the integrity of the testing procedures or the validity of the test results is compromised, the test will be canceled. Minor inconsistencies or procedural flaws that do not impact the test result will not be a canceled test.

10. PRE-EMPLOYMENT TESTING

All applicants for covered transit safety-sensitive positions shall undergo urine drug testing prior to hire or transfer into a covered position that requires the performance of a safety-sensitive function.

- A. All offers of employment of covered positions shall be extended conditional upon the applicant passing a drug test. An applicant shall not be hired into a covered position unless the applicant takes a drug test with verified negative results.
- B. A non-covered employee shall not be placed, transferred or promoted into a covered position until the employee takes a drug test with verified negative results.
- C. If an applicant fails a pre-employment drug test, the conditional offer of employment shall be rescinded. Evidence of the absence of drug dependency from a Substance Abuse Professional that meets with 49 CFR Part 40, as amended, and a negative pre-employment drug test will be required prior to further consideration for employment.
- D. When an employee, being placed, transferred, or promoted from a non-covered position to a covered position, submits a drug test with a verified positive result, the employee shall be subject to disciplinary action. Refer to City of Virginia personnel policy to determine the ramifications for policy violations.

- E. If a pre-employment/pre-transfer test is canceled, applicant will be required to take and pass another pre-employment drug test.
- F. In instances where a covered employee is on extended leave for a period of ninety (90) days or more regardless of reason, the employee will be required to take a drug test under 49 CFR Part 655 and have negative test results prior to the conduct of safety-sensitive job functions.
- G. Applicants are required to report previous DOT covered employer drug and alcohol test results. Failure to do so will result in the employment offer being rescinded.

11. REASONABLE SUSPICION TESTING

All safety-sensitive employees will be subject to a reasonable suspicion drug and/or alcohol test when there are reasons to believe that drug or alcohol use is impacting job performance and safety. Reasonable suspicion shall mean that there is objective evidence, based upon specific, contemporaneous, articulable observations of the employee's appearance, behavior, speech or body odor that are consistent with possible drug use and/or alcohol misuse. Reasonable suspicion referrals must be made by at least one supervisor who is trained to detect the signs and symptoms of drug use and alcohol use, and who reasonably concludes that an employee may be adversely affected or impaired in their work performance due to possible prohibited substance abuse or alcohol misuse. A reasonable suspicion alcohol test can only be conducted just before, during, or just after the performance of a safety-sensitive job function. A reasonable suspicion drug test can be performed any time the covered employee is on duty. Examples of reasonable suspicion include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A. Physical signs and symptoms consistent with prohibited substance use or alcohol misuse.
- B. Evidence of the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of controlled substances, drugs, alcohol, or other prohibited substance.
- C. Occurrence of a serious or potentially serious accident that may have been caused by prohibited substance abuse or alcohol misuse.
- D. Fights (to mean physical contact), assaults, and flagrant disregard or violations of established safety, security, or other operating procedures.

An employee who refuses an instruction to submit to a drug/alcohol test shall not be permitted to finish his or her shift and shall immediately be placed on administrative leave pending disciplinary action. Refer to City of Virginia personnel policy to determine the ramifications for policy violations.

A written record of the observations which led to a drug/alcohol test based on reasonable

suspicion shall be prepared and signed by the supervisor making the observation prior to the release of the test results. This written record shall be submitted to the City of Virginia management and shall be attached to the forms reporting the test results.

12. POST-ACCIDENT TESTING

All safety-sensitive employees will be required to undergo urine and breath testing if they are involved in an accident with a transit revenue service vehicle that results in a fatality regardless of whether or not the vehicle is in revenue service. This includes all surviving covered employees that are operating the vehicle at the time of the accident and any other whose performance cannot be completely discounted as a contributing factor to the accident. In addition, a post-accident test will be conducted if an accident results in injuries requiring immediate transportation to a medical treatment facility; or one or more vehicles incurs disabling damage, unless the operators performance cannot be completely discounted as a contributing factor to the accident. The accident definition may include some incidents where an individual is injured even though there is no vehicle collision.

- A. As soon as practicable following an accident, as defined in this policy, the transit supervisor investigating the accident will notify the transit employee operating the transit vehicle and all other covered employees whose performance could have contributed to the accident of the need for the test. The supervisor will make the determination using the best information available at the time of the accident.
- B. The appropriate transit supervisor shall ensure that an employee, required to be tested under this section, is tested as soon as practicable, but no longer than eight (8) hours after the accident for alcohol, and within thirty-two (32) hours for drugs. If an alcohol test is not performed within two (2) hours of the accident, the supervisor will document the reason(s) for the delay. If the alcohol test is not conducted within eight (8) hours, or the drug test within thirty-two (32) hours, attempts to conduct the test must cease and the reasons for the failure to test documented.
- C. Any covered employee involved in an accident must refrain from alcohol use for eight (8) hours following the accident, or until they undergo a post-accident alcohol test.
- D. An employee who is subject to post-accident testing who fails to remain readily available for such testing, including notifying a supervisor of their location if they leave the scene of the accident prior to submission to such test, may be deemed to have refused to submit to testing.
- E. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the delay of necessary medical attention for the injured following an accident, or to prohibit an employee from leaving the scene of an accident for the period necessary to obtain assistance in responding to the accident, or to obtain necessary emergency medical care.

- F. In the rare event that the City of Virginia is unable to perform an FTA drug and alcohol test (i.e., employee is unconscious, employee is detained by law enforcement agency), the City of Virginia may use drug and alcohol post-accident test results administered by state and local law enforcement officials in lieu of the FTA test. The state and local law enforcement officials must have independent authority for the test and the employer must obtain the results in conformance with state and local law.

13. RANDOM TESTING

All covered employees will be subjected to random, unannounced testing. The selection of employees shall be made by a scientifically valid method of randomly generating an employee identifier from the appropriate pool of safety-sensitive employees.

- A. The dates for administering unannounced testing of randomly selected employees shall be spread reasonably throughout the calendar year.
- B. The number of employees randomly selected for drug/alcohol testing during the calendar year shall be not less than the percentage rates established by Federal regulations for those safety-sensitive employees subject to random testing by Federal regulations. The current random testing rate for drugs established by the City of Virginia equals fifty percent of the number of covered employees in the pool and the random testing rate for alcohol established by the City of Virginia equals ten percent (10%) of the number of covered employees in the pool.
- C. Each covered employee shall be in a pool from which the random selection is made. Each covered employee in the pool shall have an equal chance of selection each time the selections are made. Employees will remain in the pool and subject to selection, whether or not the employee has been previously tested. There is no discretion on the part of management in the selection and notification of the individuals who are to be tested.
- D. Random tests can be conducted at any time during an employee's shift for drug testing. Alcohol random tests can be performed just before, during, or just after the performance of a safety-sensitive duty. Tests can occur during the beginning, middle, or end of an employee's shift.
- E. Employees are required to proceed immediately to the collection site upon notification of their random selection.

14. RETURN-TO-DUTY TESTING

All safety-sensitive employees who previously tested positive on a drug or alcohol test or refused a test, must test negative for drugs, alcohol (below 0.02 for alcohol), or both and be evaluated and

released by the SAP before returning to work. For an initial positive drug test a return-to-duty test is required and an alcohol test is allowed. For an initial positive alcohol test a return-to-duty alcohol test is required and a drug test is allowed. Following the initial assessment, the SAP will recommend a course of rehabilitation unique to the individual. Before scheduling the return to duty test, the SAP must assess the employee and determine if the required treatment has been completed. The SAP should schedule the return-to-duty test only when the employee is known to be drug- and alcohol-free and there is no risk to public safety.

15. FOLLOW-UP TESTING

Safety-sensitive employees will be required to undergo frequent, unannounced drug and alcohol testing following their return-to-duty. The follow-up testing will be performed for a period of one to five years with a minimum of six tests to be performed the first year. The frequency and duration of the follow-up tests (beyond the minimums) will be determined by the SAP reflecting the SAP's assessment of the employee's unique situation and recovery progress. Follow-up testing should be frequent enough to deter and/or detect a relapse. Follow-up testing is separate and in addition to the random, post-accident, reasonable suspicion and return-to-duty testing.

16. RESULT OF POSITIVE DRUG/ALCOHOL TEST

Any covered employee who tests positive for the presence of illegal drugs or alcohol above the minimum thresholds set forth in 49 CFR Part 40, as amended, will be referred for evaluation by a SAP. A SAP is a licensed or certified physician, psychologist, social worker, employee assistance professional, or addiction counselor with knowledge of and clinical experience in the diagnosis and treatment of alcohol and drug-related disorders. No employee will be allowed to return to duty requiring the performance of safety-sensitive job functions without the approval of the SAP.

A positive drug and/or alcohol test will also result in disciplinary action as specified herein.

- A. As soon as practicable after receiving notice of a verified positive drug test result, a confirmed alcohol test result, or a test refusal, the Drug and Alcohol Program Manager will contact the employee's supervisor to have the employee cease performing any safety-sensitive function.
- B. The employee shall be referred to a SAP for an assessment. The SAP will evaluate each employee to determine what assistance, if any, the employee needs in resolving problems associated with prohibited drug use or alcohol misuse.
- C. Refusal to submit to a drug/alcohol test shall be considered a positive test result. Refer to City of Virginia personnel policy to determine the ramifications for policy violations. A test refusal includes the following circumstances:
 1. A covered employee who consumes alcohol within eight (8) hours following involvement in an accident without first having submitted to post-accident drug/alcohol tests;

2. A covered employee who leaves the scene of an accident without a legitimate explanation prior to submission to drug/alcohol tests;
 3. A covered employee who is suspected of providing false information in connection with a drug test, or who is suspected of falsifying test results through tampering, contamination, adulteration, or substitution of a urine specimen;
 4. A covered employee who provides an insufficient volume of urine specimen or breath sample without a valid medical explanation;
 5. A verbal or written declaration, obstructive behavior, refusal to sign the required DOT drug and/or alcohol testing forms, or physical absence resulting in the inability to conduct the test within the specified time frame;
 6. A covered employee whose urine sample has been verified by the MRO as substitute or adulterated;
 7. A covered employee fails to appear for any test within a reasonable time, as determined by the employer, after being directed to do so by the employer;
 8. A covered employee fails to remain at the testing site until the testing process is complete;
 9. A covered employee fails to provide a urine specimen for any drug test required by CFR Part 40 or DOT agency regulations;
 10. A covered employee fails to permit the observation or monitoring of a specimen collection;
 11. A covered employee fails or declines to take a second test the employer or collector has directed you to take;
 12. A covered employee fails to undergo a medical examination or evaluation, as directed by the MRO as part of the verification process, or as directed by the DER as part of the “shy bladder” or “shy lung” procedures; or
 13. A covered employee fails to cooperate with any part of the testing process (e.g., refuse to empty pockets when so directed by the collector, behave in a confrontational way that disrupts the collection process).
- D. An alcohol test result of >0.02 to <0.039 BAC shall result in the removal of the employee from duty for eight (8) hours.

17. GRIEVANCE AND APPEAL

The consequences specified by 49 CFR Part 40, Section 40.149 paragraph (a)(5) and paragraph (c) for a positive test or test refusal are not subject to arbitration.

18. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

Drug/alcohol testing records shall be maintained by the Drug and Alcohol Program Manager and, except as provided below or by law, the results of any drug/alcohol test shall not be disclosed without express written consent of the tested employee.

- A. The employee, upon written request, is entitled to obtain copies of any records pertaining to their use of prohibited drugs or misuse of alcohol including any drug or alcohol testing records. Covered employees have the right to gain access to any pertinent records such as equipment calibration records, and records of laboratory certifications.
- B. Records of a verified positive drug/alcohol test result shall be released to the Drug and Alcohol Program Manager, Department Supervisor and Professional manager on a need-to-know basis.
- C. Records will be released to a subsequent employer only upon receipt of a written request from the employee.
- D. Records of an employee's drug/alcohol tests shall be released to the adjudicator in a grievance, lawsuit, or other proceeding initiated by or on behalf of the tested individual arising from the results of the drug/alcohol test.
- E. Records will be released to the National Transportation Safety Board during an accident investigation.
- F. Records will be released to the DOT or any DOT agency with regulatory authority over the employer or any of its employees.
- G. Records will be released if requested by a Federal, state or local safety agency with regulatory authority over The City of Virginia or the employee.
- H. If a party seeks a court order to release a specimen or part of a specimen contrary to any provision of CFR Part 40, necessary legal steps to contest the issuance of the order will be taken.
- I. In cases of a contractor or sub-recipient of a state department of transportation, records will be released when requested by such agencies that must certify compliance with the regulation to the FTA.

19. DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAM MANAGER (DAPM) AND DESIGNATED EMPLOYER REPRESENTATIVE (DER)

FTA regulations require that a single contact person be identified to answer questions for this policy. Any questions regarding this policy or any other aspect of the substance abuse program should be addressed to the following City of Virginia representatives:

Drug and Alcohol Program Manager and Designated Employer Representative:

Name: Britt See-Benes
Title: City Administrator
Address: 327 1st Street South
Virginia, MN 55792

Telephone number: (218) 749-3753
Fax Number: (218) 749-3580

Secondary Contact:

Name: Sherry Erickson
Title: HR/Safety Director
Address: 327 1st Street South
Virginia, MN 55792

Telephone number: (218) 749-3568
Fax Number: (218) 749-3580

A complete copy of regulation 49 CFR Part 40, as amended is available for review.

20. MEDICAL REVIEW OFFICER

Name: Dr. Niel Dash, MD
Title: Chief MRO
Address: 546 Franklin Avenue
Massapequa, NY 11758

Telephone number: (800) 526-9341
Fax Number:

21. SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFESSIONAL

Name: Bob Lyman, MS Ed., LICSW
Title: Counselor
Address: Sand Creek
925 East Superior St. Suite 107
Duluth, MN 55802

Telephone number: 218.481.7477 (ext.1135) / 844.678.5710
(ext.1135)

22. CONSORTIUM

Name: City of Virginia (do own draws)
Address: 327 1st Street South
Virginia, MN 55792

Telephone number: (218) 748-7500
Fax Number: (218) 749-3580

23. DHHS CERTIFIED LABORATORY

Name: Iron Range Onsite Drug Screening
Address: 7343 Mock Road,
Embarrass, MN 55732

Telephone number: 218-741-9189
Fax Number: 218-309-2002

24. EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Name: Sand Creek – Employee Wellness
Address: Northland Medical Center South
925 East Superior St. Suite 107
Duluth, MN 55802

Telephone Number: **PHONE:** 218.481.7477 (ext.1135) / 844.678.5710
(ext.1135)
FAX: 218.481.7480

25. SAFETY-SENSITIVE FUNCTIONS *

List the job titles of those that perform safety-sensitive job functions:

- 1. Mechanic
- 2.

* or any others who operate a revenue service vehicle (whether or not the vehicle is in revenue service), dispatch (anyone who controls revenue service vehicles’ movement), maintenance of a revenue service vehicle or equipment used in revenue service, security personnel who carry firearms, and any other employee who holds a Commercial Driver’s License.

26. POLICY MODIFICATION

The City of Virginia has the right to modify this policy as changes in regulation or law occurs.

APPENDIX A

Alcohol Fact Sheet

Alcohol is a socially acceptable drug that has been consumed throughout the world for centuries. It is considered a recreational beverage when consumed in moderation for enjoyment and relaxation during social gatherings. However, when consumed primarily for its physical and mood-altering effects, it is a substance of abuse. As a depressant, it slows down physical responses and progressively impairs mental functions.

Signs and Symptoms of Use

- ◆ Dulled mental processes
- ◆ Lack of coordination
- ◆ Odor of alcohol on breath
- ◆ Possible constricted pupils
- ◆ Sleepy or stuporous condition
- ◆ Slowed reaction rate
- ◆ Slurred speech

(Note: Except for the odor, these are general signs and symptoms of any depressant substance.)

Health Effects

The chronic consumption of alcohol [average of three servings per day of beer (12 ounces), whiskey (1 ounce), or wine (6 ounce glass)] over time may result in the following health hazards:

- ◆ Decreased sexual functioning
- ◆ Dependency (up to 10 percent of all people who drink alcohol become physically and/or mentally dependent on alcohol and can be termed “alcoholic”)
- ◆ Fatal liver diseases
- ◆ Increased cancers of the mouth, tongue, pharynx, esophagus, rectum, breast, and malignant melanoma.
- ◆ Kidney disease
- ◆ Pancreatitis
- ◆ Spontaneous abortion and neonatal mortality
- ◆ Ulcers
- ◆ Birth defects (up to 54 percent of all birth defects are alcohol related).

Social Issues

- ◆ Two-thirds of all homicides are committed by people who drink prior to the crime.
- ◆ Two to three percent of the driving population is legally drunk at any one time. This rate has doubled at night and on weekends.
- ◆ Two-thirds of all Americans will be involved in an alcohol-related vehicle accident during their lifetimes.
- ◆ The rate of separation and divorce in families with alcohol dependency problems is 7 times the average.

- ◆ Forty percent of family court cases are alcohol problem related.
- ◆ Alcoholics are 15 times more likely to commit suicide than are other segments of the population.
- ◆ More than 60 percent of burns, 40 percent of falls, 69 percent of boating accidents, and 76 percent of private aircraft accidents are alcohol related.

The Annual Toll

- ◆ 24,000 people will die on the highway due to the legally impaired driver.
- ◆ 12,000 more will die on the highway due to the alcohol-affected driver.
- ◆ 15,800 will die in non-highway accidents.
- ◆ 30,000 will die due to alcohol-caused liver disease.
- ◆ 10,000 will die due to alcohol-induced brain disease or suicide.
- ◆ Up to another 125,000 will die due to alcohol-related conditions or accidents.

Workplace Issues

- ◆ It takes one hour for the average person (150 pounds) to process one serving of an alcoholic beverage from the body.
- ◆ Impairment in coordination and judgement can be objectively measured with as little as two drinks in the body.
- ◆ A person who is legally intoxicated is six times more likely to have an accident than a sober person.

APPENDIX B
Minimum Thresholds

INITIAL TEST	INITIAL TEST CUTOFF LEVELS (ng/ml)
Marijuana metabolites	50
Cocaine metabolites	300
Opiate metabolites	2,000
Phencyclidine	25
Amphetamines	1,000

CONFIRMATORY TEST	CONFIRMATORY TEST CUT/OFF LEVELS (ng/ml)
Marijuana metabolites (1)	15
Cocaine metabolites (2)	150
Opiates:	
Morphine	2,000
Codeine	2,000
Phencyclidine (PCP)	25
Amphetamines:	
Amphetamines	500
Methamphetamine (3)	500

- 1 Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid.
- 2 Benzoylecgonine
- 3 Specimen must also contain amphetamine at a concentration greater than or equal to 200 ng/ml.

These cutoff levels are subject to change by the Department of Health and Human Services as advances in technology or other considerations warrant identification of these substances at other concentrations.

COUNCIL CHAMBERS

Resolution No.

City of Virginia, Minnesota, **June 25, 2002**

Resolution **approving updated “Drug and Alcohol Testing Policy”**

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Virginia, that

WHEREAS, on July 25, 2000, the City Council and the City of Virginia adopted a policy regarding urine drug testing and breath alcohol testing for safety-sensitive positions in accordance with the terms of 49 CFR Part 655.

WHEREAS, the Federal Transit Administration made a number of changes to its Drug and Alcohol Testing Regulations and the Minnesota Department of Transportation, Office of Transit, recommends that the City of Virginia update its policy.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council approve the updated “Drug and Alcohol Testing Policy”.

Moved by Councillor
adopted.

supported by Councillor

that the above resolution be

Ayes:

Nays: