<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of Alcohol and Drug Information at UNCP</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standards of Conduct for Students</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Consequences for Students</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range of University Sanctions for Students</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related Policies for Students</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalties for Violating Drug Laws in North Carolina</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina Schedules, Controlled Substances and Penalties for Possession</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalties for Violating Federal Drug Laws</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standards of Conduct for Employees</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalties and Sanctions for Employees</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range of Sanctions for Employees</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina Schedules, Controlled Substances and Penalties for Possession</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalties for Violating Drug Laws in North Carolina</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalties for Violating Federal Drug Laws</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Risks Associated with Drug Use</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related Policies for Employees</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources for Students, Faculty and Staff</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAAPP Oversight</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FOR STUDENTS

OVERVIEW
The University of North Carolina at Pembroke is committed to protecting the health and safety of students, faculty and staff. Through its various programs and policies regarding the possession, sale, consumption and distribution of alcoholic beverages, UNCP encourages each person in the university community to make safe and responsible decisions that are in accordance with all applicable existing state and federal laws and local ordinances. Consistent with its educational mission, UNCP provides programs that promote awareness of the various effects of alcohol consumption and drug use. At UNCP, the use, sale, possession or distribution of alcohol or illicit drugs by any persons under the age of 21 is unlawful and strictly prohibited.
In compliance with the Department of Education’s Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA), the UNCP Committee on Substance Abuse and Alcohol Programs (CSAP) provides alcohol and other drug (AOD) programming and services for the campus community. CSAP also provides the requisite annual notification to all students and university employees. The committee is also responsible for issuing a biennial report, which assesses both the university’s AOD programming and services and the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP). The DAAPP and ensuing biennial review are made available to all students, faculty and staff. The CSAP operates under the purview of the vice chancellor for student affairs. Members are listed below.

Kathryn Kelly, CSAP chair, Counseling and Psychological Services
LynnDee Horne, director of Counseling and Psychological Services
Dr. Stephanie Robinson, faculty representative
Cora Bullard, director of Student Health Services
McDuffie Cummings, chief of Police and Public Safety
Dr. Margaret Dutnell, director of Student Conduct
Dr. Scott Billingsley, associate vice chancellor for Academic Affairs
Christina Chow, director for Compliance, Athletics
Olga Phoenix, assistant director of Health Promotion
Ben Simmons, director of employee relations & workforce development
Paul Posener, director of Housing and Residence Life
Art Malloy, associate vice chancellor of Student Affairs

The university is prepared to provide education, prevention, counseling, referrals and rehabilitation opportunities to students, faculty and staff while simultaneously upholding federal and state laws concerning alcohol and drug abuse.

FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS TO SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION
The 2019 Biennial Review will include alcohol and drug incident rates, assessment data, programs and interventions, information regarding referrals and goals and recommendations for the next biennium. It will include actions deemed necessary by the CSAP to improve the totality of UNCP’s efforts to address issues related to alcohol and other drugs.

UNCP DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY
Alcohol and drug abuse is a significant problem in the United States. Out of concern for the well-being of each person in the university community, all students, faculty and staff are subject to the UNCP Drug and Alcohol Policy. The policy is comprehensive. The standards embodied within the policy have been developed for the purpose of maintaining a safe and healthy campus. The policy has been advanced and will be enforced in part to further UNC Pembroke’s efforts to eliminate illegal drugs alcohol abuse from the university community. The UNCP Drug and Alcohol Policy can be accessed via the link below.

Students, faculty and staff who violate this policy may be subject to disciplinary actions consistent with the severity of the violation. For students, disciplinary actions may range from educational sanctions to expulsion. For employees, disciplinary actions may range from letters of warning to dismissal. In all cases in which there has been a violation, the university will inform the student or employee about appropriate services (awareness, prevention, counseling, support groups, etc.) based on the needs of each individual. In some cases these services may be compulsory.

DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAM INFORMATION
The UNCP Drug and Alcohol Policy is disseminated in various university publications. It is contained with the university catalog, the Student Code of Conduct, the Faculty Handbook, the Staff Handbook and other relevant materials. Once per year, the UNCP Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program shall be emailed as an attachment in PDF and MS Word formats to each member of the university community, including all students, faculty and staff. The most recent version of the UNCP Drug and Alcohol Program shall be emailed to all new employees during the on-boarding process. The Office of the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs will send the policy to all new students who enroll during the spring and summer semesters. The Office of Human Resources will provide the UNCP Drug and Alcohol Policy to all persons accepting employment after the annual distribution date.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR STUDENTS
All students at UNCP are expected to comply with federal, state and local drug laws as well as the university’s Drug and Alcohol Policy. Though published on the UNCP website, (see https://www.uncp.edu/campus-life/police-and-public-safety/policies/drug-and-alcohol-policy), the UNCP Drug and Alcohol Policy is emailed to each student each year in MS Word and PDF formats. All students are subject to federal, state and local laws as well as university rules, regulations and policies. Students are not entitled to greater immunities or privileges before the law than those enjoyed by other citizens generally.

Students are prohibited from possessing, manufacturing, trafficking, selling, transmitting, using, being under the influence or being a party to any illegal drug or controlled substance use on university premises, or at any of its activities, including but not limited to university-sponsored on- or off-campus activities.

In North Carolina, 21 years of age is the legal drinking age. It is therefore unlawful to purchase or possess alcoholic beverages until one reaches the age of 21. It is also unlawful for anyone to sell or give any alcoholic beverage to a person under 21 years of age or to aid or abet such a person in selling, purchasing or possessing any alcoholic beverage. For additional information, see the UNCP Drug and Alcohol Policy.

FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES
Conviction of state and federal laws that involve the possession or sale of controlled substances can have serious financial consequences. Section 483 of the Federal Higher Education Amendments of 1998 states: “A student who has been convicted of any offense under federal or state law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance SHALL NOT BE ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE ANY GRANT, LOAN OR WORK ASSISTANCE under this title during the period beginning on the date of such conviction” and lasting for one year, two years or indefinitely, depending on the offense.

RANGE OF UNIVERSITY SANCTIONS
Violations of the UNCP Drug and Alcohol Policy can result in reprimand, education requirements, conduct probation, removal from residence halls, mandatory drug education and assessment, referral for treatment or rehabilitation at the student’s own expense, suspension, and possibly expulsion from the university. Student-athletes may have additional sanctions including drug testing in accordance with NCAA rules and regulations.

Related Policies for Students
In addition to the UNCP Drug and Alcohol Abuse Policy, all UNCP students and are expected to know and adhere to the following policies:

- N.C. General Statute § 18B-302 - Sale To or Purchase By Underage Persons
- UNC Pembroke Alcohol Use at Public Events Policy
- UNC Pembroke Athletics Substance Education, Screening and Counseling Program
- UNC Pembroke Chemical Substance Abuse and Impairment Testing Policy for Nursing Students
- UNC Pembroke Code of Conduct
- UNC Pembroke Tailgating Policy
- UNC Pembroke Drug and Alcohol Policy
- UNC Pembroke Student Employment Policy
- UNC Pembroke Student Handbook Administrative Policies
- UNC Pembroke Student Government Constitution
- Clery Act
- Section 483 of the Federal Higher Education Amendments of 1998
- UNC Code Section 502 - Chancellors of Constituent Institutions
- UNC Code Section 603 - Due Process before Discharge or The Imposition of Serious Sanctions
- N.C. General Statute § 90-88 - Controlled Substances Act
- N.C. General Statute § 90-89 - Schedule I, Controlled Substances
- N.C. General Statute § 90-90 - Schedule II
- N.C. General Statute § 90-91 - Schedule III
- N.C. General Statute § 90-94 - Schedule VI
Penalties for Violating North Carolina Drug Laws
In the state of North Carolina, controlled substances are categorized into six schedules. The schedules rank the substances by characteristics, such as the risk to public health and welfare, potential for abuse and pharmacological effects. Schedule I drugs have the highest potential for abuse and are not used medicinally. Schedule VI drugs pose minimal threat to public health and have a lower risk of abuse.

The schedules, controlled substances and penalties for possession listed below describe the schedule system, give examples of drugs in each schedule, and outline the minimum punishment for possession of any amount of the substance. Note the punishments for illegally trafficking controlled substances are much more severe than those for possession. The Illegal Trafficking Penalties listed below describe the minimum amount of controlled substance that one must possess in order to be charged with trafficking.

State of North Carolina Schedules, Controlled Substances and Penalties for Possession

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule I</th>
<th>Schedule II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has a high potential for abuse. Has no medical use. Has a lack of accepted safety.</td>
<td>Has a high potential for abuse. Has accepted medical use with severe restrictions. Abuse may lead to physical or psychological dependence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin, Ecstasy, GHB, Methaqualone, Peyote, Opiates (and others)</td>
<td>Cocaine, Raw Opium, Opium Extracts-Fluid and Powder, Codeine, Hydrocodone, Morphine, Methadone, Methamphetamine, Ritalin (and others)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Offense - Class 1 Felony, 4-5 months</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule III</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has a high potential for abuse, but less than Schedule I or II substances. Has an accepted medical use. Abuse may lead to limited dependence. Ketamine, Anabolic Steroids, Some Barbiturates (and others)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Offense - Class 1 Misdemeanor, 45 days in jail</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second Offense – Class 1 Felony, 4-5 months</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule IV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has low potential for abuse. Has accepted medical use. Abuse may lead to limited dependence. Valium, Xanax, Rohypnol, Darvon, Clonazepam, Barbital (and others)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Offense - Class 1 Misdemeanor, 45 days in jail</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second Offense – Class 1 Felony, 4-5 months</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has low potential for abuse. Has accepted medical use. Abuse may lead to limited dependence. Over the counter cough medicines with codeine (and others)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Offense - Class 2 Misdemeanor, 30 days in Jail</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second Offense – Class 1 Misdemeanor, 45 days in Jail</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule VI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has low potential for abuse. Has no accepted medical use. Abuse may lead to limited dependence. Marijuana, Hashish, Hashish Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Offense - Class 3 Misdemeanor, 10 days in Jail</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second Offense – Class 2 Misdemeanor, 30 days in Jail</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal Trafficking Penalties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Marijuana</strong></th>
<th><strong>Heroin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cocaine</strong></th>
<th><strong>Methamphetamines</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-49 lbs.</td>
<td>4-13 grams</td>
<td>28-199 grams</td>
<td>28-199 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class H Felony</td>
<td>Class F Felony</td>
<td>Class G Felony</td>
<td>Class F Felony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-30 Month</td>
<td>70-84 Months</td>
<td>35-42 months</td>
<td>70-84 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,000 fine</td>
<td>$50,000 fine</td>
<td>$50,000 fine</td>
<td>$50,000 fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-1999 lbs.</td>
<td>14-27 grams</td>
<td>200-399 grams</td>
<td>200-399 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class G Felony</td>
<td>Class E Felony</td>
<td>Class F Felony</td>
<td>Class E Felony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-42 months</td>
<td>90-117 months</td>
<td>70-84 Months</td>
<td>90-117 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000 fine</td>
<td>$100,000 fine</td>
<td>$100,000 fine</td>
<td>$100,000 fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-9999 lbs.</td>
<td>28 grams or more</td>
<td>400 grams or more</td>
<td>400 grams or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F Felony</td>
<td>Class C Felony</td>
<td>Class C Felony</td>
<td>Class C Felony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-84 Months</td>
<td>225-279 Months</td>
<td>225-279 Months</td>
<td>225-279 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 fine</td>
<td>$250,000 fine</td>
<td>$250,000 fine</td>
<td>$250,000 fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 lbs. or more</td>
<td>28 grams or more</td>
<td>400 grams or more</td>
<td>225-279 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class D Felony</td>
<td>Class C Felony</td>
<td>Class C Felony</td>
<td>Class D Felony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175-219 Months</td>
<td>225-279 Months</td>
<td>225-279 Months</td>
<td>175-219 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200,000 fine</td>
<td>$250,000 fine</td>
<td>$250,000 fine</td>
<td>$200,000 fine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Penalties for Violating Federal Drug Laws

The possession, use or distribution of illegal drugs is prohibited by federal law. There are strict penalties for drug convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. The following information, although not complete, is an overview of federal penalties for first convictions. All penalties are doubled for any subsequent drug convictions.

A. Denial of Federal Benefits
21 U.S.C. 862
A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including school loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses. Federal drug trafficking convictions may result in denial of federal benefits for up to five years for a first conviction. Federal drug convictions for possession may result in denial of federal benefits for up to one year for a first conviction and up to five years for subsequent convictions.

B. Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate
21 U.S.C. 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 may be issued and property may be seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

C. Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties
21 U.S.C. 841
Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. The list below is a sample of the range and severity of federal penalties imposed for first convictions. Penalties for subsequent convictions are twice as severe.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Penalty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>1 Kilogram Or More</td>
<td>Not less than 10 years in prison and not more than life in prison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>5 Kilograms Or More</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crack Cocaine</td>
<td>50 Grams Or More</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine</td>
<td>100 Grams Or More</td>
<td>Fine up to $4 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCP</td>
<td>100 Grams Or More</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD</td>
<td>10 Grams Or More</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Penalties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>1000 Kilograms Or More</td>
<td>Not less than 5 years in prison and not more than 40 years in prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Phenyl-N-propanamide</td>
<td>400 Grams Or More</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>100-999 Grams</td>
<td>Fine up to $2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>500-4999 Grams</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crack Cocaine</td>
<td>5-49 Grams</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine</td>
<td>10-99 Grams</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Phenyl-N-propanamide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines</td>
<td>Any Amount</td>
<td>Up to 3 years in prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbiturates</td>
<td>Any Amount</td>
<td>Fine up to $250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>50-100 Kilograms</td>
<td>Fine up to 20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hashish</td>
<td>10-100 Kilograms</td>
<td>Fine up to $1 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hash Oil</td>
<td>1-100 Kilograms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flunitrazepam</td>
<td>1 Gram</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Rohypnol, “roofies,” or “roaches”)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>Less Than 50 Kilograms</td>
<td>Up to 5 years in prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hash Oil</td>
<td>Less Than 1 Kilogram</td>
<td>Fine up to $250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flunitrazepam</td>
<td>Less Than 30 Milligrams</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Rohypnol, “roofies,” or “roaches”)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces 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 U.S.C. 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 one year.

D. Federal Drug Possession Penalties
Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one 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 two years in prison and a minimum fine of $2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than three years in prison and a minimum fine of $5,000.
FOR EMPLOYEES

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR EMPLOYEES

Faculty and staff provide guidance for students in the university community. In doing so, there is an expectation that faculty and staff model appropriate behavior and adhere to university policies as well as local, state and federal ordinances and laws that pertain to the use of alcohol and other drugs. The UNCP Drug and Alcohol Abuse Policy is published on the UNCP website and can be accessed via the link below. Each employee is expected to review and abide by all aspects of the policy as it pertains to employees.


UNCP employees are prohibited from manufacturing, using, dispensing, purchasing, possessing, distributing, or being under the influence of, or being a party to any illegal drug or controlled substance use on university premises. Additionally, employees are subject to federal, state and local laws and ordinances, as well as university rules, regulations and policies. Employees of the university are not entitled to greater immunities or privileges before the law than those enjoyed by other citizens generally.

In North Carolina, 21 years of age is the legal drinking age. It is also unlawful to purchase or possess alcoholic beverages until one reaches the age of 21. It is unlawful for any employee to sell or give any alcoholic beverage to a person under 21 years of age or to aid or abet such a person in selling, purchasing or possessing any alcoholic beverage. Any person 21 years or older who aids or abets an underage person in the violation of North Carolina law may be fined $2,000, imprisoned for 2 years, or both (General Statute 18B-302). It is the policy of the university to cooperate with local law enforcement who may be investigating incidents where violations of this law have been committed on and off campus.

Penalties and Sanctions for Employees

Penalties for employees who violate any applicable laws or university policies regarding illegal possession or use of alcohol or provision of alcohol to persons under 21 years of age will be determined on a case-by-case basis and will cover the entire range of penalties available to the university as an employer, including but not limited to suspension and discharge from employment. If an employee is not discharged after the first violation, he or she may be discharged if there is a second violation. University action is not dependent upon and does not preclude criminal or civil action in the courts.

Penalties will be imposed by the university in accordance with procedural safeguards applicable to disciplinary actions against faculty members, administrators and other employees, as required by Section 502 D (3) and Section 603 of the University Code; by the Board of Governors policies applicable to other employees exempt from the State Human Resources Act (hereafter EHRA); and by regulations of the State Human Resources Commission.
Employees who are subject to the Human Resources Act (hereafter SHRA) should refer to the State Human Resources Manual, (available through the Human Resources Office or on the OSHR Website) Section 7, “Discipline, Appeals and Grievances” and UNCP’s “SHRA Employee Grievance Policy.”

The penalties to be imposed by the university shall range from written warnings to discharges from employment. Sanctions are dependent upon the frequency and severity of the policy violation. Multiple violations constitute grounds for termination.

State of North Carolina Schedules, Controlled Substances and Penalties for Possession

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule I</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has a high potential for abuse. Has no medical use. Has a lack of accepted safety.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin, Ecstasy, GHB, Methaqualone, Peyote, Opiates (and others)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Offense - Class 1 Felony, 4-5 months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule II</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has a high potential for abuse. Has accepted medical use with severe restrictions. Abuse may lead to physical or psychological dependence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine, Raw Opium, Opium Extracts-Fluid and Powder, Codeine, Hydrocodone, Morphine, Methadone, Methamphetamine, Ritalin (and others)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Offense - Class 1 Misdemeanor, 45 days in jail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Offense – Class 1 Felony, 4-5 months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule III</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has a high potential for abuse, but less than Schedule I or II substances. Has an accepted medical use. Abuse may lead to limited dependence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketamine, Anabolic Steroids, Some Barbiturates (and others)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Offense - Class 1, 45 days in jail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Offense – Class 1 Felony, 4-5 months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Schedule IV

Has low potential for abuse. Has accepted medical use. Abuse may lead to limited dependence.

Valium, Xanax, Rohypnol, Darvon, Clonazepam, Barbital (and others)

**First Offense** - Class 1 Misdemeanor, 45 days in Jail

**Second Offense** – Class 1 Felony, 4-5 months

Schedule V

Has low potential for abuse. Has accepted medical use. Abuse may lead to limited dependence.

Over the counter cough medicines with codeine (and others)

**First Offense** - Class 2 Misdemeanor, 30 days in Jail

**Second Offense** – Class 1 Misdemeanor, 45 days in Jail

Schedule VI

Has low potential for abuse. Has no accepted medical use. Abuse may lead to limited dependence.

Marijuana, Hashish, Hashish Oil

**First Offense** - Class 3 Misdemeanor, 10 days in Jail

**Second Offense** – Class 2 Misdemeanor, 30 days in Jail

Illegal Trafficking Penalties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marijuana</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Fine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-49 lbs.</td>
<td>Class H Felony</td>
<td>25-30 Month</td>
<td>$5000 fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-1999 lbs.</td>
<td>Class G Felony</td>
<td>35-42 Months</td>
<td>$25,000 fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-9999 lbs.</td>
<td>Class F Felony</td>
<td>70-84 Months</td>
<td>$50,000 fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 lbs. or more</td>
<td>Class D Felony</td>
<td></td>
<td>$200,000 fine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Penalties for Violating Federal Drug Laws

The possession, use or distribution of illegal drugs is prohibited by federal law. There are strict penalties for drug convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. The following information, although not complete, is an overview of federal penalties for first convictions. All penalties are doubled for any subsequent drug convictions.

A. Denial of Federal Benefits
21 U.S.C. 862
A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including school loans,
grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses. Federal drug trafficking convictions may result in denial of federal benefits for up to five years for a first conviction. Federal drug convictions for possession may result in denial of federal benefits for up to one year for a first conviction and up to five years for subsequent convictions.

B. Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate
21 U.S.C. 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 may be issued and property may be seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

C. Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties
21 U.S.C. 841
Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. The list below is a sample of the range and severity of federal penalties imposed for first convictions. Penalties for subsequent convictions are twice as severe.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Penalty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>First Conviction</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>1 Kilogram or More</td>
<td>Not less than 10 years in prison and not more than life in prison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>5 Kilograms or More</td>
<td>Fine up to $4 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crack Cocaine</td>
<td>50 Grams or More</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine</td>
<td>100 Grams or More</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCP</td>
<td>100 Grams or More</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD</td>
<td>10 Grams or More</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>1000 Kilograms or More</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Phenyl-N-propanamide</td>
<td>400 Grams or More</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>100-999 Grams</td>
<td>Not less than 5 years in prison and not more than 40 years in prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>500-4999 Grams</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crack Cocaine</td>
<td>5-49 Grams</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine</td>
<td>10-99 Grams</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PCP</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LSD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Phenyl-N-propanamide</td>
<td>Any Amount</td>
<td>Up to 3 years in prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines</td>
<td>Any Amount</td>
<td>Up to 3 years in prison</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Barbiturates
- Any Amount
- Fine up to $250,000

### Marijuana
- 50-100 Kilograms
- Fine up to 20 years

### Hashish
- 10-100 Kilograms
- Fine up to $1 million

### Hash Oil
- 1-100 Kilograms

### Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol, “roofies,” or “roaches”)
- 1 Gram

### Marijuana
- Less Than 50 Kilograms
- Up to 5 years in prison
- Fine up to $250,000.

### Hash Oil
- Less Than 1 Kilogram
- Fine up to $250,000.

### Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol, “roofies,” or “roaches”)
- Less Than 30 Milligrams

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of a university (21 U.S.C. 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 one year.

### D. Federal Drug Possession Penalties
Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one 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 two years in prison and a minimum fine of $2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than three years in prison and a minimum fine of $5,000.

### DRUG USE AND ASSOCIATED HEALTH RISKS

#### HEALTH RISKS
Alcohol and drug abuse is a serious problem that affects millions of lives in the United States. In order to educate and proactively prevent alcohol and drug problems within the UNCP community, alcohol and drug-associated health risks are provided below.

All psychoactive drugs (including alcohol and nicotine) can produce negative health risks; this includes one-time or short-term use as well as long-term chronic use. The development of a Substance Use Disorder, which may progress to addiction, is of concern for all of the substances identified in Table B below with the exception of caffeine and steroids. Caffeine and steroids, when abused, do still carry health risks.
Additionally, the use of many psychoactive substances may lead to Substance-Induced Disorders—disorders that symptomatically resemble other mental health conditions, but are generated or exasperated by the use of a psychoactive substance (e.g., Substance/Medication-Induced Depressive Disorder, Substance/Medication-Induced Psychotic Disorder). The Substance Use Disorder diagnostic criteria are listed in Table A below.

**Table A**

**Substance Use Disorder Characteristics**

A problematic pattern of substance use leading to clinically significant impairment or distress, as manifested by at least two of the following, occurring within a 12-month period:

1. The substance is often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period of time than was intended.
2. There is a persistent desire or unsuccessful attempts to cut down or control the substance use.
3. A great deal of time is spent in activities necessary to obtain the substance, use the substance or recover from the effects of the substance.
4. Craving, or a strong desire or urge to use the substance.
5. Recurrent substance use resulting in a failure to fulfill major role obligations at work, school or home.
6. Continued substance use despite having persistent or recurrent social or interpersonal problems caused or exacerbated by the effects of the substance.
7. Important social, occupational or recreational activities are given up or reduced because of the substance use.
8. Recurrent substance use in situations in which it is physically hazardous.
9. Substance use is continued despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problem that is likely to have been caused or exacerbated by the substance.
10. Tolerance, as defined by either of the following:
    a. A need for markedly increased amounts of the substance to achieve intoxication or desired effect.
    b. A markedly diminished effect with continued use of the same amount of the substance.
11. Withdrawal, as manifested by either of the following:
    a. The characteristic withdrawal syndrome for the specific substance used (refer to the table below for characteristics).
    b. The primary substance used or a substance with similar effects (e.g., alcohol for a benzodiazepine) is taken to relieve or avoid withdrawal symptoms.

**Severity:**

Mild: Presence of 2-3 symptoms
Moderate: Presence of 4-5 symptoms
Severe: Presence of 6 or more symptoms

The table below lists possible symptoms of intoxication and withdrawal for substances with health risks and addictive potential. While this table is detailed, it is not an exhaustive list of all possible
health impacts. Not all substances will have clinically identifiable withdrawal symptoms. Tolerance (i.e., a person’s diminished sensitivity to a drug/need to take more of a substance to achieve a desired effect), either physical and/or psychological, occurs with repeated use of all the substances identified here. Additional information is included for each substance identified.

Table B
*Definition provided at the bottom of the table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Class</th>
<th>Intoxication Symptoms</th>
<th>Withdrawal Symptoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Alcohol**: (e.g., beer, wine, “fortified” wine, spirits, liquor, whiskey) | • Problematic behavioral and/or psychological changes (e.g., inappropriate sexual or aggressive behavior, mood lability, impaired judgment)  
• Slurred speech  
• Incoordination  
• Unsteady gait  
• Nystagmus*  
• Impairment in attention or memory  
• Stupor or coma | • Autonomic hyperactivity (e.g., sweating or pulse rate greater than 100 bpm)  
• Increased hand tremor  
• Insomnia*  
• Nausea or vomiting  
• Transient visual, tactile, or auditory hallucinations or illusions  
• Psychomotor agitation  
• Anxiety  
• Generalized tonic-clonic seizures* |

- Alcohol’s initial effects are those of pleasure and relaxation. As the brain adjusts to the substance, sedation occurs; this effect may lead to increased drinking to maintain the pleasurable effects.
- High-risk situations include ones where alcohol is consumed rapidly (i.e., binge drinking), cannot be tasted, is taken on an empty stomach or is used in combination with other substances.
- Dangerous side effects include trouble breathing; unconsciousness; dying due to suffocation from vomit; and deadly levels of alcohol being absorbed into bloodstream.
- Drinking alcohol while under the influence of other sedatives (e.g. opiates, barbiturates and sleep medications) is dangerous because it increases their effects and can result in death. If taken with pain relievers, irritation of the stomach lining or liver damage may occur.
- Binge drinking involves a dangerous pattern of excessive alcohol consumption. For women, binge drinking is defined as having four or more drinks within a two-hour period. For men, binge drinking is identified as having five or more drinks over the course of two hours.
- A standard drink size is: one 12-oz. beer, one 5-oz. glass of wine or one 1.5-oz. shot of distilled spirits.
- Long-term potential health risks include: addiction, central nervous system depression, chronically impaired judgment, liver damage, malnutrition, pancreatitis, lowered immune response, coma or death from overdose, chronic impairment in attention or memory, severely depressed mood.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Substance Class</th>
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<th>Withdrawal Symptoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caffeine:</strong> (e.g., coffee, tea, soda, energy drinks, caffeine pills)</td>
<td>- Restlessness&lt;br&gt;- Nervousness&lt;br&gt;- Excitement&lt;br&gt;- Insomnia*&lt;br&gt;- Flushed face&lt;br&gt;- Diuresis*&lt;br&gt;- Gastrointestinal disturbance&lt;br&gt;- Muscle twitching&lt;br&gt;- Rambling flow of thought and speech&lt;br&gt;- Tachycardia* or cardiac arrhythmia*&lt;br&gt;- Periods of inexhaustibility&lt;br&gt;- Psychomotor agitation</td>
<td>- Headache&lt;br&gt;- Marked fatigue or drowsiness&lt;br&gt;- Dysphoria*, depressed mood, or irritability&lt;br&gt;- Difficulty concentrating&lt;br&gt;- Flu-like symptoms (e.g., nausea, vomiting, or muscle pain/stiffness)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Low to moderate amounts of caffeine result in increased alertness and concentration, sometimes euphoria. High amounts lead to nervousness and agitation. Panic attacks are correlated to high doses of caffeine.
- Overdose on caffeine is very rare but possible. Symptoms of caffeine poisoning include nausea, vomiting, irregular heart rate, and confusion. Death is caused by seizure that results in an inability to breathe.
- Due to its effect of raising blood pressure, people with hypertension or irregular heartbeats should avoid caffeine. Caffeine may also raise blood pressure for those on antidepressants or over-the-counter cold medications. Caffeine may also heighten effects of stronger stimulant-type substances (e.g., amphetamines, cocaine).
- Combining alcohol and caffeine is particularly risky because caffeine masks alcohol's sedative effects. Caffeine does not “sober up” a person though. Alcohol will continue to work on the brain and body systems exactly as it would without caffeine; however, a person’s ability to gauge their level of impairment will decrease significantly.

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cannabis:</strong> (e.g., marijuana, sinsemilla, hashish, hash oil, synthetics – K2/spice)</td>
<td>- Problematic behavioral and/or psychological changes (e.g., impaired motor coordination, euphoria*, anxiety, sensation of slowed time, impaired judgment, social withdrawal)&lt;br&gt;- Conjunctival injection*&lt;br&gt;- Increased appetite</td>
<td>- Irritability, anger or aggression&lt;br&gt;- Nervousness or anxiety&lt;br&gt;- Sleep difficulty (e.g., insomnia* and/or vivid, disturbing dreams)&lt;br&gt;- Decreased appetite or weight loss&lt;br&gt;- Restlessness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Users’ experiences with cannabis vary based on past experience, THC content of the substance, method of administration, and amount used. Regardless of a user’s subjective experience, cannabis impacts memory and learning up to three days after one dose.
- The negative impacts on mood, learning, attention, memory, motivation, and ability to experience pleasure are more pronounced and permanent in the brains of children, adolescents, and young adults (i.e., ages 0-30).
- When smoked, effects include initial relaxation and mood elevation, followed by drowsiness and sedation.
- When ingested orally, effects take up to two (2) hours to be felt by the user and the impairment lasts up to three times longer. The effects are similar as when smoked, but hallucinogenic responses are more likely.
- Cannabis rarely results in lethal overdoses. It may, however, produce anxiety and paranoia, especially at higher THC concentrations.
- Cannabis significantly impairs motor coordination, reaction time, and processing of sensory experience. As such, driving, operating machinery, or other tasks that require complex thinking and motor coordination are dangerous to perform while intoxicated.
- Cannabis can interact with heart, blood pressure, and immune system medications. Combining cannabis with opioids may have dangerous impacts on the cardiovascular system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Class</th>
<th>Intoxication Symptoms</th>
<th>Withdrawal Symptoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Phencyclidine and Ketamine:** (e.g., PCP, angel dust, special K, cat Valium) | • Problematic behavioral and/or psychological changes (e.g., belligerence, assaultiveness, impulsiveness, unpredictability, psychomotor agitation, impaired judgment)  
• Vertical or horizontal nystagmus*  
• Hypertension* or tachycardia*  
• Numbness or diminished responsiveness to pain  
• Ataxia* | • Phencyclidine-induced Psychotic Disorder  
• Phencyclidine-induced Bipolar Disorder  
• Phencyclidine-induced Anxiety Disorder  
• Phencyclidine-induced Depressive Disorder |
- Dysarthria*
- Muscle rigidity
- Seizures or coma
- Hyperacusis*

- PCP can be lethal as it increases heart rate and body temperature to dangerous levels.
- PCP also has adverse reactions when taken with alcohol or sedatives. Taking PCP with stimulants or ecstasy can raise body temperature and irregular heartbeat.
- Users experience decreased sensitivity to pain which may lead to serious injuries that go untreated, especially when other effects, like increased aggression are considered.
- PCP acts like an amphetamine to release the neurotransmitter dopamine; this makes the substance highly reinforcing, which increases the risk of addiction.
- PCP and ketamine produce states of dissociation or disconnectedness from one’s body.
- Some ketamine users develop urological symptoms including bladder inflammation, painful urination, and incontinence. Damage to kidneys and the liver may also occur.
- PCP and ketamine both cause permanent damage to white and gray matter tissues in the brain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Class</th>
<th>Intoxication Symptoms</th>
<th>Withdrawal Symptoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hallucinogens:</strong> (e.g., mescaline, LSD, DMT, morning glory seeds, nutmeg, salvia, jimsonweed, MDMA/Ecstasy, Peyote, belladonna)</td>
<td><strong>Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Problematic behavioral and/or psychological changes (e.g., marked anxiety or depression, ideas of reference, fear of “losing one’s mind” paranoid ideation, impaired judgment)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perceptual changes occurring in a state of full wakefulness and alertness (e.g., subjective intensification of perceptions, depersonalization, derealization, illusions, hallucinations, synesthesias*)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dilated pupils</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tachycardia*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sweating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Palpitations*</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blurring of vision</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tremors</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incoordination</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Varied experiences with hallucinogens are the norm and are based on previous experience, expectation, body chemistry and setting. Feelings of detachment, emotional swings, altered sense of space and time, illusions, and feeling of
detachment of body are common. Users may also report experiencing mystical or religious insight.

- Belladonna use can be lethal as large amounts of the substance are needed to achieve the hallucinogenic effect. This increases heart rate and body temperature to dangerous levels.
- Physical effects of hallucinogens may include jitteriness, nausea, chills and changes in coordination.
- LSD can produce bad trips characterized by anxiety and unclear thinking, which may cause fatal accidents.
- Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder is characterized by re-experiencing one or more of the perceptual symptoms that were experienced while intoxicated with a hallucinogen once use of the hallucinogen has ceased. These symptoms cause clinically significant distress for the individual and are not attributable to another medical condition. This disorder is most commonly seen with LSD use, but not exclusively.
- Ecstasy is a mood-altering substance with both stimulant and hallucinogenic properties; it is also rarely sold in an unadulterated form (i.e., many substances sold as MDMA may not contain any of the chemical compound).
- Ecstasy/MDMA increases heart rate, blood pressure and body temperature to often dangerous levels. Users experience an increased sense of energy and alertness, and decreased appetite. They also become empathetic to those around them and report heightened feelings of love and connectedness with others. These experiences may lead to risky sexual practices, difficulty reconnecting with one’s own body, and increased impulsivity.
- Death can result when Ecstasy/MDMA is used in very hot environments (e.g., parties, clubs) and high levels of physical activity (e.g., dancing, sexual activity).
- High doses may cause jitteriness and teeth clenching. Single use of Ecstasy/MDMA negatively impacts receptors for serotonin in the brain, a very important neurotransmitter. Long-term use severely damages these neurotransmitter receptors and results in permanent mood changes.
- If taken in conjunction with antidepressants (e.g., MAOIs or SSRIs) that inhibit certain neurotransmitter levels, Ecstasy/MDMA can increase heart rate and blood pressure to lethal levels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Class</th>
<th>Intoxication Symptoms</th>
<th>Withdrawal Symptoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Inhalants:** (e.g., volatile hydrocarbons – glues, fuels, paints, nitrous oxide, amyl-, butyl-, isobutyl nitrite) | • Clinically significant problematic behavioral or psychological changes (e.g., belligerence, assaultiveness, apathy, impaired judgement)  
• Dizziness  
• Nystagmus*  
• Incoordination  
• Slurred speech | • No clearly defined withdrawal syndrome features. This is partly due to the high variability in the chemical composition of these substances. |
- Unsteady gait
- Lethargy
- Depressed reflexes
- Psychomotor retardation
- Tremor
- Generalizes muscle weakness
- Blurred vision or diplopia*
- Stupor or coma
- Euphoria*

- Chemicals in this category have very little in common with each other.
- Nitrous oxide creates a sense of euphoria, reduces pain and inhibitions, and is followed by drowsiness. The effects mimic those of alcohol use.
- Solvents reduce inhibition, generate mild euphoria, and are followed by depression. Other effects may include hallucinations or distorted perceptions.
- Inhalation of nitrites can cause reduction in blood pressure through dilation of blood vessels but is unlikely to cause a fatal overdose.
- Nitrous oxides can cause problems in breathing oxygen. Surgical grade anesthesia can disrupt heart functioning, suppress respiration, and cause death.
- Solvent intoxication causes muscular incoordination, headaches, nausea, and vomiting. Death can occur if heartbeat is disrupted.
- Combining inhalants with other drugs that induce sleep (e.g. alcohol, opiates, barbiturates, Quaaludes, benzodiazepines, and cold medicines) is extremely dangerous. Taken together, inhalants and these drugs have synergistic effects (i.e., an increase in the effects of one or both of the drugs) that may cause death.
- Nausea, headaches and perceptual distortions are common. Permanent damage to bone marrow, lungs, liver, and kidneys are a risk.
- Use increases the risk of lung or cardiac arrest with initial or repeated use (i.e., sudden sniffing death syndrome).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Class</th>
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<th>Withdrawal Symptoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Opioids:** (e.g., morphine, heroin, fentanyl, oxycodone, codeine) | - Clinically significant problematic behavioral or psychological changes (e.g., initial euphoria* followed by apathy*, dysphoria*, psychomotor agitation or retardation, impaired judgment)  
- Pupillary constriction* or pupillary dilation* in the case of overdose  
- Drowsiness or coma  
- Slurred speech | - Dysphoria*  
- Nausea or vomiting  
- Muscle aches  
- Lacrimation* or rhinorrhea*  
- Pupillary dilation, piloerection*, or sweating  
- Diarrhea  
- Yawning  
- Fever  
- Insomnia* |
• Impairment in attention or memory
• Perceptual disturbances

• Opioid drugs are highly reinforcing for the brain, and repeated use will create physical tolerance and withdrawal symptoms, even if other symptoms of Substance Use Disorder are not present.
• Opioid use causes shallow breathing, reduced sex drive, apathy, anxiety, mood swings, and respiratory depression. An overdose may induce a coma, convulsions, respiratory arrest or death. Users may experience nausea, vomiting and constipation.
• Taking a lethal dose of opiates can cause death due to slowing breathing to the point at which it stops completely. Overdose is most common when opioids are injected intravenously. Immediate medical treatment with naloxone can reverse its dangerous effects.
• Opioids are dangerous when used with other drugs that suppress breathing such as alcohol, barbiturates, Quaaludes and benzodiazepines.

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sedatives, Hypnotics, and Anxiolytics</strong>: (e.g., benzodiazepines, benzodiazepine-like drugs for sleep, barbiturates, barbiturate-like substances)</td>
<td>• Clinically significant problematic behavioral or psychological changes (e.g., inappropriate sexual or aggressive behaviors, mood lability*, impaired judgment) • Slurred speech • Incoordination • Unsteady gait • Nystagmus* • Impairment in cognition (e.g., attention, memory) • Stupor or coma</td>
<td>• Autonomic hyperactivity (e.g., sweating or pulse rate higher than 100 bpm) • Hand tremor • Insomnia* • Nausea or vomiting • Transient visual, tactile, or auditory hallucinations or illusions • Psychomotor agitation • Anxiety • Tonic-clonic seizures*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Psychological effects include relaxation, reduction of anxiety, and “mellow” feeling. Higher doses can cause lightheadedness, drowsiness, slurred speech, and muscle incoordination. Learning and memory are impaired while under the influence of these. These impair driving ability and effects are increased with alcohol consumption.
• Effects can last a few hours to more than one day. Unexpected effects include anxiety, nightmares and hostility.
• All sedatives except benzodiazepines cause risk from fatal overdose. Benzodiazepines can cause prolonged sleep and impair memory. Other sedatives have symptoms of drowsiness and muscular incoordination, deep sleep, loss of reflexes, suppressed breathing and death.
• It is dangerous to combine these drugs with other sedatives such as benzodiazepines, alcohol, opiates, anesthetics, or solvents.
• Drug combinations that are not lethal can still impair physical activities such as driving.
- Sedatives such as GHB and flunitrazepam (Rohypnol) are sometimes added to drinks to cause sedation, impaired motor skills, and inability to recall events. Combined with alcohol or other drugs these substances may lead to respiratory depression, aspiration and death.

<table>
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</thead>
</table>
| **Steroids:** (e.g., anabolic steroids, corticosteroids) | • Clinically significant problematic behavioral or psychological changes, which may include hedonic effects (i.e., pleasurable feelings of power, aggression, and self-confidence)  
• Mild depression  
• Mania  
• Delusions  
• Violent aggression or “roid rage” | • Intense fatigue  
• Physical weakness  
• Muscle aches  
• Joint pain  
• Appetite and weight loss  
• Nausea and vomiting  
• Diarrhea  
• Abdominal pain |
| **Stimulants:** (e.g., cocaine, amphetamine, dextroamphetamine, methamphetamine, khat) | • Clinically significant problematic behavioral or psychological changes (e.g., euphoria* or affective blunting*; changes in sociability; hypervigilance*; interpersonal sensitivity; anxiety, tension, or anger; stereotyped behaviors; impaired judgment)  
• Tachycardia* or bradycardia*  
• Pupillary dilation*  
• Elevated or lowered blood pressure | • Dysphoria*  
• Fatigue  
• Vivid, unpleasant dreams  
• Insomnia* or hypersonnia*  
• Increased appetite  
• Psychomotor retardation or agitation |

- The effects of anabolic and corticosteroids are not immediately felt. For anabolic steroids, it may take several weeks of “stacking” these drugs to produce the effects of euphoria, and increased energy and competitiveness.
- Depression is common when stopping anabolic steroids. Corticosteroids act more rapidly to reduce inflammation and increase feelings of wellbeing, but do not act on the body the way that anabolic steroids due and are less likely to be abused.
- Prolonged use or high dosages of steroids can cause heart attacks or strokes; promote mood changes; negatively impact reproductive systems and genital features; and increase cancer risk.
- Perspiration or chills
- Nausea or vomiting
- Evidence of weight loss
- Psychomotor agitation or retardation
- Muscular weakness, respirator depression, chest pain, or cardiac arrhythmia*
- Confusion, seizures, dyskinesia*, dystonia*, or coma
- Perceptual disturbances

- Use results in sense of energy, alertness, talkativeness and well-being. Physical effects include increased heart rate and blood pressure, and dilation of breathing tubes.
- If injected or smoked, causes euphoria and focused repetitive, stereotyped movements.
- High doses can result in death by cardiac failure, stroke or impaired respiration. Psychiatric dangers include psychotic states and paranoia.
- All stimulants are highly reinforcing and the potential to develop a substance use disorder and/or addiction is high.
- Taken in combination with decongestants, stimulants can raise blood pressure to dangerous levels. Taken in combination with anti-depressants, stimulants can be enhanced and cause dangerous physical symptoms. Stimulants can disrupt heartbeat and reduce the effectiveness of various medications.
- Anxiety, insomnia, paranoia, perforation of the nasal septum, seizures, and cardiac arrest may occur.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Class</th>
<th>Intoxication Symptoms</th>
<th>Withdrawal Symptoms</th>
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</table>
| **Tobacco**: (e.g., cigarettes, pipe tobacco, e-cigarettes, snuff) | • Increased heart rate  
• Increased blood pressure  
• Increased alertness  
• Bronchospasm*  
• Increased phlegm production  
• Constricted blood vessels | • Irritability, frustration or anger  
• Anxiety  
• Difficulty concentrating  
• Increased appetite  
• Restlessness  
• Dysphoria*  
• Insomnia* |

- Common effects include increased attention, concentration and memory. May produce calming effect.
- Users rarely overdose on nicotine. However, symptoms of an overdose include tremors and convulsions, which can paralyze breathing muscles and cause death.
- Symptoms of nicotine poisoning include dizziness, weakness and nausea, which disappear after the drug leaves the system.
- Nicotine can impact fetal development in pregnant women.
• Combining nicotine and cocaine or other stimulants can put strain on the heart, thus inducing a heart attack.
• Smoking is directly linked to various cancers, heart disease, COPD and lowered immune system responses.
• Electronic nicotine delivery systems (e.g., vaping, e-cigarettes, JUUL) are still relatively new and have limited clinical research surrounding their impacts on body systems. Current research does suggest that the liquid used to fill these devices still has a carcinogenic load and may generate or exacerbate pulmonary diseases.
• Besides nicotine, e-cigarettes can contain harmful and potentially harmful ingredients, including: ultrafine particles that can be inhaled deep into the lungs; flavorants such as diacetyl, a chemical linked to serious lung disease; volatile organic compounds; heavy metals, such as nickel, tin, and lead.
• Regardless of delivery method, nicotine is highly addictive and creates changes in brain functioning.

* Affective blunting—a lack of affect (emotional expressiveness) more severe than restricted or constricted affect, but less severe than flat or flattened affect
• Apathy—lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern
• Ataxia—lack of voluntary coordination of muscle movements that can include gait abnormality, speech changes, and abnormalities in eye movements as the result of neurological impairment
• Bradycardia—heart rate that is too slow
• Bronchospasm—airway irritation or the abnormal tightening of the airways of the lungs
• Cardiac arrhythmia—irregular heartbeat
• Conjunctival injection—red eye caused by dilated blood vessels in the eye
• Diplopia—double vision
• Diuresis—increased or excessive production of urine
• Dysarthria—slurred or slow speech as the result of neurological impairment
• Dyskinesia—abnormal, uncontrolled, involuntary movement
• Dysphoria—a profound state of unease or generalized dissatisfaction with life
• Dystonia—movement disorder in which a person’s muscles contract uncontrollably
• Euphoria—the experience (or affect) of pleasure or excitement and intense feelings of well-being and happiness
• Hyperacusis—highly debilitating hearing disorder characterized by an increased sensitivity to certain frequencies and volume ranges of sound
• Hypersomnia—either excessive daytime sleepiness or excessive time spent sleeping
- Hypertension—high blood pressure
- Hypervigilance—enhanced state of sensory sensitivity accompanied by an exaggerated intensity of behaviors whose purpose is to detect activity
- Insomnia—difficulty falling and/or staying asleep
- Lability—exaggerated changes in mood or affect in quick succession
- Lacrimation—tearfulness
- Nystagmus—repetitive, uncontrolled eye movements
- Palpitations—feelings or sensations that your heart is pounding or racing
- Piloerection—involuntary erection or bristling of hairs on the body (i.e., “gooseflesh”)
- Pupillary constriction—narrowing of the eye pupil
- Pupillary dilation—widening of the eye pupil
- Rhinorrhea—runny nose
- Synesthesia—stimulation of one sensory or cognitive pathway leads to automatic, involuntary experiences in a second sensory or cognitive pathway (e.g., seeing smells, hearing colors)
- Tachycardia—heart rate that exceeds the normal resting rate
- Tonic-clonic seizures—electric discharges instantaneously involve the entire brain. The person loses consciousness right from the beginning of the seizure which usually lasts 1-3 minutes.


Related Policies for Employees
In addition to the UNCP Drug and Alcohol Policy, all UNCP employees are also expected to know and comply with all university policies, UNC System policies, state laws, rules, and regulations, and local ordinances that govern the use of alcohol and drugs. Please see and become familiar with the list of related policies and additional references listed below.

Related Policies:
- Administrative Memorandum 259
- UNC Policy 300.2.1 – Employees Exempt from the State Personnel Act
- UNC Policy 1300.1 - Illegal Drugs

Additional References
- N.C. General Statute § 18B-302 - Sale To or Purchase By Underage Persons
- UNC Pembroke Athletics Substance Education, Screening and Counseling Policy
• UNC Pembroke Code of Conduct
• UNC Pembroke Tailgating Policy
• UNC Pembroke Drug and Alcohol Policy
• UNC Pembroke Faculty Handbook
• UNC Pembroke EHRA Handbook
• UNCP EHRA Non-Teaching Handbook
• UNC Pembroke POL 09.00.01 – Athletics Substance Education, Screening and Counseling Program
• State Personnel Manual State Personnel Commission
• SPA Employee Grievance and Appeal Policy
• Clery Act
• Section 483 of the Federal Higher Education Amendments of 1998
• UNC Code Section 502 - Chancellors of Constituent Institutions
• UNC Code Section 603 - Due Process Before Discharge or The Imposition of Serious Sanctions
• N.C. General Statute § 90-88 - Controlled Substances Act
• N.C. General Statute § 90-89 - Schedule I, Controlled Substances
• N.C. General Statute § 90-90 - Schedule II
• N.C. General Statute § 90-91 - Schedule III
• N.C. General Statute § 90-94 - Schedule VI
• N.C. General Statute § 14-35 - Hazing; Definition and Punishment
• N.C. General Statute § 126 – State Human Resources Ad
• 20 US Code § 1092 (f) - Institutional and Financial Assistance Information for Students
• OSHR Drug-Free Workplace Policy
• OSHR Employee Assistance Policy
• OSHR Worksite Wellness Policy
• OSHR Workplace Requirements for Safety and Health Policy
• Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act
• 34 Code of Federal Regulations §86.100 - What must the IHE’s drug prevention program include?
• North Carolina Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission.

CAMPUS AND COMMUNITY DRUG AND
ALCOHOL RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES
Campus and Community Drug and Alcohol Programs and Resources

**Alcoholics Anonymous/Al-Anon - 888.425-2666 or 910.678.8733**
Offers free and confidential support for anyone affected by an alcoholic or problem drinker. This includes parents, grandparents, spouses, partners, coworkers, and friends. Please call the number above to participate in the next scheduled meeting in your area or participate in electronic meetings that are held online or via telephone.

www.al-anon.org/

**Behavioral Health Care - 910.615.3333**
Offers psychiatric treatment, including evaluations, medical management, and group, family and individual therapy. Substance abuse treatment is also available. Staffed by psychiatrists, psychologists, clinical social workers, psychiatric nurses, licensed professional counselors, and other mental health professionals, Cape Fear Valley Behavioral Health Care provides a team approach to mental wellness.

www.capefearvalley.com/hospitals/bhc.html

**Employee Assistance with Alcohol & Substance Abuse Issues - 877.848.2851**
UNCP, through the University of North Carolina System, offers an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) for employees who may desire counseling and/or rehabilitation for issues associated with alcohol and drugs. Employees may remain anonymous when using this program. Employees may call 877.848.2851 anytime, day or night to access services.

**Generations Health Services 910.291.9909**
Located in Laurinburg, Generations Health Services is a drug addiction treatment center that focuses on substance abuse rehabilitation. They offer intensive outpatient services or substance abusers.

https://www.treatment-centers.net/directory/north-carolina/laurinburg/generations-health-services-llc.html

**Eastpointe (Services for the uninsured) – 1.800.513.4002 (24-Hours)**
Eastpointe is a managed care organization (MCO) dedicated to working with individuals and families in eastern North Carolina who struggle with substance abuse, mental health and intellectual and developmental disabilities. In partnership with community agencies, licensed
independent practitioners and hospitals, we help the uninsured and those on Medicaid get comprehensive, effective treatment that is essential for their well-being. Support is available 24 hours a day.

Services Provided
- Psychological Testing
- Individual, Family, and Group Therapy
- Substance abuse Services
- Housing Assistance
- Supported Employment

If you are in Robeson County and need to meet with someone immediately, you may walk-in from 8 a.m.–5 p.m. at the address below.

ROBESON COUNTY:
Monarch
2003 Godwin Avenue, Suite C Lumberton, NC 28358
http://www.eastpointe.net/

If you are in Scotland County and need to meet with someone immediately, you may walk-in from 8 a.m.–5 p.m. at the address below.

http://www.eastpointe.net/

**Lumberton Treatment Center - 910.739.9160**

Offers recovery treatments from opioid and heroin addiction. The center is part of a network of private drug rehabilitation clinics in NC, committed to helping adults who struggle with opiate and heroin addiction and withdrawal symptoms. The center offers outpatient methadone and buprenorphine maintenance treatment to individuals who are currently abusing opiates with include: heroin, vicodin, oxycontin, percocet, and oxycodone, and more. The Lumberton clinic provides a caring and therapeutic environment for those struggling.

www.lumbertonncdrugrehab.com/

**Monarch 910.618.5606**

Monarch is committed to supporting, educating and empowering people with developmental and intellectual disabilities, mental illness, and substance use disorders to choose and achieve what is important to them. For more than a decade, our team of professionals has provided exceptional behavioral health services statewide. Experienced psychiatrists, therapists, nurses and other medical experts and staff in our many mental health offices use evidence-based practices to ensure we provide the best possible and highest quality care to people with mental illness or substance use disorders who are in search of recovery. Monarch provides services throughout North Carolina.
Services Provided

- Substance Abuse Assessment, Treatment, and Counseling
- Psychiatric/Medication Evaluation and Management (Telemedicine)
- DWI Services
- Family Counseling
- Intensive In Home (Children only)
- Psychosocial Rehabilitation (PSR - Adults only)
- Clubhouse International Model (Monarch’s Club Horizon - PSR)
- Assertive Community Treatment Team (ACTT) (Adults only)
- Outpatient Therapy (Individual Support and Counseling)
- Community Support Team (Adults only)
- Peer Support (Adults only)
- Psychological Evaluation and Treatment
- Crisis Assessment Services
- Facility-Based Crisis / Non-Hospital Medical Detox (Adults only)
- Mobile Crisis Services (Children and Adults)
- Hospital Discharge & Transition Services / Assertive Engagement
- Group Counseling
- Parenting Classes
- Play Therapy

https://monarchnc.org/

Palmer Prevention Incorporated – 910.522.0421
The mission of Palmer Prevention is to prevent, delay, and reduce the use of alcohol, drug, and tobacco use among the youth and adults of Robeson County by focusing on education, alternative activities, environmental approaches, community-based process, and information dissemination.

Offers outpatient substance abuse treatment and prevention services. Also offer individual and group therapy to assist with abstinence and sobriety. Therapeutic interventions include education on, coping skills, problem-solving skills, decision-making skills, improved communication, anger management-skills, self-esteem skills, and identification of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors.

Services Provided

- Individual/group therapy for abstinence and sobriety.
- DWI assessments
- Keeping my Child Drug Free Program
- Child Adolescent Treatment Services

www.palmerpreventioninc.com

Robeson Family Counseling Center – 910.738.8558
The Robeson Family Counseling Center is supported by ministers representing the faith community to support pastors, congregations, families and individuals during challenging times of crisis, problems, and opportunities.

The center offers a variety of services that include outpatient counseling services combined with the church’s traditional pastoral care for individuals, families, marital, children, adolescents, and substance use treatment. Now offering services in Lumberton, Pembroke, Laurinburg, and Rockingham.

www.robesoncounseling.org

Robeson Healthcare Corp. – Julian T. Pierce Health Center - 910.521.2816

Located in Pembroke, the Julian T. Pierce Health Center offers residential recovery programs for men and women dealing with drug dependency and substance abuse issues. They offer residential recovery to the clients on gender-basis in separate locations, where they can recover in a safe and supportive environment. They use 12-step support groups to encourage and support the clients so they may be motivated to create their own sober lifestyles. All of the counseling sessions used by this center use a holistic method, which allows the client to habitually learn healthier habits of life as they live in a sober environment.

Sandhills Behavioral Center, Inc. 910.848.1638

Provides outpatient substance abuse and mental illness treatment programs designed for individuals with significant emotional or substance abuse problems. All services are designed to create minimal disruption to an individual. Treatment is provided during the day, after-school or in the evening. We also offer extensive family programs as part of all services.

Services Provided
- DWI Services
- Substance Abuse Intensive Outpatient Program
- Outpatient Mental Health Treatment
- Substance Abuse Outpatient Treatment
- Sex Offender Treatment
- Substance Abuse Prevention Program
- Substance Abuse Comprehensive Outpatient Treatment

http://www.sandhillsbc.com/

Southeastern Recovery Alternatives – 910.272.3030

Southeastern Recovery Alternatives offer multidisciplinary treatment that can deal with addiction and mental health issues. They offer treatment through outpatient programs, which use regular counseling sessions to provide effective therapy. They use various evidence-based and holistic
therapies such as the Matrix model, 12-step recovery model, cognitive behavioral therapy, motivational therapy, and many others to help the client improve their lifestyle. They offer their substance abuse treatment to the client in very affordable rates and aims to help the community live healthier and sober lives.

http://www.srmc.org

**Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration Helpline – 1.800.662.4357**

SAMHSA’s National Helpline, 1.800.662.HELP (4357), (also known as the Treatment Referral Routing Service) or TTY: 1.800.487.4889 is a confidential, free, 24-hour-a-day, 365-day-a-year, information service, in English and Spanish, for individuals and family members facing mental and/or substance use disorders. This service provides referrals to local treatment facilities, support groups, and community-based organizations.

**Thrive Counseling & Consulting, PLLC – (910) 483-5884**

Thrive Counseling & Consulting in Fayetteville, N.C., goals are to help you uncover your true potential and lead a life that is worth celebrating. We apply complementary therapy approaches and techniques to unearth long-standing behavior patterns or negative perceptions that may be holding you back from experiencing a more fulfilling and meaningful life. Whether you're looking for extra support and guidance through a challenging situation or you're just ready to move in a new direction in your life, we look forward to working with you to achieve your goals.

Services Provided
- Substance Abuse Center
- Alcohol Assessment
- Stress Management
- Grief Counseling
- Conflict Resolution
- PTSD Therapy
- Parenting Support
- Couples and Marriage Counseling
- Individual, Family, and Child Therapy
- Depression & Anxiety Therapy

www.thrive-pllc.com

**WB Healthcare – 910.843.1027**

WB Healthcare Services offers inpatient and outpatient therapy for mental health concerns. WB also offers a five-day-a-week comprehensive outpatient treatment and a three- (3) day-a-week intensive outpatient treatment for those suffering from substance use.

In nearby Red Springs, WB Healthcare provides outpatient drug rehabilitation, partial hospitalization/day treatment. Treatment Approaches include Individual Psychotherapy,
Couple/family Therapy, Group Therapy, Cognitive/behavior Therapy, Behavior Modification, Dual Diagnosis Drug Rehab, Trauma Therapy, Telemedicine Therapy, Smoking/tobacco cessation counseling, and Vocational rehabilitation services.

https://detoxrehab.org/center/w-b-healthcare/

**UNCP Care Team – 910.775.4180**

The UNCP CARE Team is comprised of a group of campus employees who represent various offices who respond to reports about students who may be experiencing difficulties or crises. Alcohol and drug issues that are reported are investigated. If students need services, they are connected based on what they share after an initial contact has been made. If you know of persons who may be struggling with alcohol or other drug addiction, please send a CARE Alert via the link below.

www.uncp.edu/campus-life/care-team

**UNC Pembroke Counseling and Psychological Services – 910.521.6202**

The Department of Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) at UNCP offers a range of clinical mental health options including individual and group counseling, and medication management. We also have an Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) specialist on staff to work with students who may be struggling with issues of addiction. Triage services are available from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., Monday through Friday. These 30-minute sessions are focused on finding the services that best meet your needs.

Prevention Education Programs are offered throughout the year and address topics to include suicide prevention, substance use prevention, upstander intervention, stress management, mindfulness, student wellness, and mental health stigma.

www.uncp.edu/campus-life/counseling-and-psychological-services

**UNCP Student Health Services - 910.521.6219**

Student Health Services provides affordable, accessible and high-quality health care services to UNCP students through health promotion and disease prevention programs. Students dealing with the health-related complications from the use of alcohol and drugs are welcome to visit our center. Staffed by a nurse practitioner and several registered nurses, our dedicated staff will be able to administer healthcare services in the center or make appropriate referrals to other local agencies. SHS strives to meet the demonstrated needs of our diverse student population, in accordance with the core values, vision and mission of The University of North Carolina at Pembroke and the Division of Student Affairs.

www.uncp.edu/campus-life/student-health-services
UNCP DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAM OVERSIGHT AND ASSESSMENT

The chancellor has appointed the Committee on Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) to review, assess and takes necessary steps to continuously improve the drug and alcohol prevention efforts at UNCP. The committee is a multidisciplinary team that meets six times per year and provides the chancellor with a biennial report every other year. The committee is chaired by the addiction specialist of the Counseling and Psychological Services team. The associate vice chancellor for student affairs is responsible for DFSCA compliance. If you have questions about the UNCP Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program, you may send an email to daapp@uncp.edu or call 910.521.6175.

Definition of Student and Employee

A student is a person who is registered for one or more credit hours in the present or future term. Students who are employed part-time may also subject to HR policies in addition to the Code of Student Conduct. An employee is a person who has been hired to perform work duties in accordance with a job description. Employees who are also students may subject to the Student Code of Conduct in addition to HR policies.
APPENDIX

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT PEMBROKE
DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This policy is adopted by the Board of Trustees of The University of North Carolina at Pembroke in conformity with the direction of the Board of Governors of The University of North Carolina. It is applicable to all students and employees. This policy is also intended to comply with the requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA).

1.2 The University of North Carolina at Pembroke (hereafter the “university” or “UNCP”) is dedicated to providing a work, study and recreational environment that does not include the use of illegal drugs, the misuse or abuse of prescription medications, the misuse or abuse of over-the-counter medications, or the underage/excessive use of alcohol. All students, employees and guests are viewed by the university as individually responsible and legally accountable for their actions. The illegal possession, sale, distribution or use of drugs, including alcohol, adversely affects the academic community. Toward that end, the university notifies in writing, the parents of students under the age of 21 of such offenses.

1.3 In addition, students should be aware that the UNCP Student Code of Conduct extends to any student whose conduct on- or off-campus becomes unsatisfactory and is determined to have a detrimental impact on the mission of the university. Students whose behavior off campus requires the involvement of law enforcement or other authorities may be subject to appropriate judicial sanctions from the university. This behavior includes being intoxicated in public, displaying alcohol, driving under the influence, illegally possessing or using alcohol, or distributing alcohol to people under the legal age. Manufacturing, selling, distributing, using, or possessing narcotics, barbiturates, amphetamines, marijuana, sedatives, tranquilizers, hallucinogens, and/or other known drugs, and/or chemicals is included in this policy, as is manufacturing, buying, selling, distributing, using, or possessing any kind of drug paraphernalia or counterfeit drugs.

1.4 The university has developed drug education, prevention and intervention programs. Members of the university community are encouraged to become familiar with the programs and are invited to take advantage of the services provided. Individuals who suspect they may have a drug or alcohol problem are encouraged to seek help through Counseling and Psychological Services or the Employee Assistance Program before the problem impacts their academic performance, work performance, or conduct.

1.5 The chancellor has designated Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) as the coordinating agency of drug education.
1.6 The Committee on Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) is a comprehensive and interdisciplinary team of campus professionals that provides informed guidance and advises the university community with coordinated drug-related education, prevention and intervention services. CSAP defines itself as an advisory board for the prevention, intervention and education policies and activities concerning the use and/or abuse of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs. A staff member of Counseling and Psychological Services serves as chairperson of the CSAP. The CSAP is responsible for overseeing all changes related to this Drug and Alcohol Policy and for conducting a Biennial Review of the University's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP) in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA).

2. INSTITUTIONAL POLICY ON DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

2.1 The University of North Carolina at Pembroke shall take all actions necessary and consistent with local, state and federal law and applicable university policy, to eliminate illegal drugs from the university community. This university drug and alcohol policy is publicized in catalogues and other materials prepared for all enrolled and prospective students and in materials distributed to employees; this policy is published on the university website.

2.2 The illegal possession, sale, distribution, or use of drugs, including alcohol, will not be tolerated at the university. Violation will result in sanctions (see section three of this policy) which may include dismissal from employment and the termination of student status. The university may impose sanctions if it is proven by a preponderance of evidence that a violation has occurred. Students and employees are subject to federal, state, and local laws as well as university rules and regulations. Members of the university community are not entitled to greater immunities or privileges before the law than those enjoyed by other citizens generally.

2.3 Alcohol Possession and/or Consumption Regulations for UNCP Students and Employees

2.3.1 Students of legal age (i.e., 21 years or older) are permitted to possess and consume beer, unfortified wine, fortified wine, spirituous liquor, and mixed beverages only within the confines of their residence hall rooms or apartments.

2.3.2 Students of legal age (i.e., 21 years or older) are permitted to possess and consume alcohol, with proper identification and authorization (see the UNCP Tailgating Policy), while tailgating in designated areas or parking lots prior to UNCP football games.

2.3.3 Student possession and/or consumption of any alcoholic beverage is prohibited at any location except as indicated in section 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 of this policy.

2.3.4 Caffeinated Alcoholic Beverages (CABs; i.e., Four Loko, MoonShot, Joose), whether purchased or mixed by students, are prohibited on campus.
2.3.5 Student fees cannot be used to purchase alcohol.

2.3.6 It is against the law for anyone to sell or distribute any alcoholic beverage to a person under 21 years of age or to aid or abet such a person in selling, purchasing, distributing, or possessing any alcoholic beverage.

2.3.7 Kegs are not permitted on campus. Students are not to possess kegs, or any common source containers of alcohol such as “party balls,” or use any item such as bathtubs, trash cans or similar containers to hold alcohol.

2.3.7.a Kegs or any other rapid alcohol consumption paraphernalia brought onto campus will be seized as contraband by campus police and the contents destroyed.

2.3.7.b Kegs may be retrieved with proof of ownership when the student is prepared to remove them from campus.

2.3.7.c The chancellor of The University of North Carolina at Pembroke reserves the right to approve the use of alcoholic beverages (including kegs of beer) at special functions, provided appropriate permits are obtained from the North Carolina Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission and in accordance with UNCP Policy 03.00.02.

2.3.8 Beer funnels or other alcohol paraphernalia used for rapid consumption are not permitted anywhere on campus.

2.3.9 Students are not allowed to construct or own a table used for the purpose of beer pong on campus.

2.3.10 Employees are not permitted to consume alcohol while working. Alcohol served at university-sponsored events (e.g., holiday celebrations) is considered an exception; however, employees are encouraged to consult with their supervisors before consuming alcohol at such events; other sections of this policy (e.g., 2.3.12 – excessive/harmful use) still apply.

2.3.11 Employees are not permitted to report to work (i.e., physically on campus or for remote work hours) under the influence of alcohol. The N. C. General Statute § 20-4.01 (48b) defines under the influence of an impairing substance as the state of a person having his physical or mental faculties, or both, appreciably impaired by an impairing substance.

2.3.12 Students and employees may not engage in excessive and/or harmful use of alcohol on campus. For students, excessive and/or harmful use of alcohol is any abuse as determined on a case-by-case basis by the director of the Office of Student Conduct. For employees, excessive and/or harmful use of alcohol is any abuse as determined on a case-by-case basis by the director of employee relations and workforce development. Examples of excessive and/or harmful use of
alcohol include, but are not limited to:

2.3.12.a. use of alcohol which leads to medical consequences such as passing out, blackouts (loss of memory), gastritis (vomiting, retching), physical injuries or other medical problems;

2.3.12.b. use of alcohol in association with inappropriate behavior;

2.3.12.c. a pattern of episodes of alcohol related violations of the Student Code of Conduct, Faculty Handbook or State Human Resources Manual; and

2.3.12.d. a single episode of intoxication in which the director of the Office of Student Conduct believes that the level of alcohol consumption posed a risk to the student’s health or well-being. Students who fall under this category of policy violation may be referred to the Emergency Health and Safety Committee if their behavior is deemed a safety risk (Section V, Administrative Policies of the Student Handbook).

2.3.13 Students should make themselves aware of the Social Host Liability Law detailed in section 3.4 of this drug and alcohol policy.

2.4 Illegal Drugs

2.4.1 Students and employees are responsible, as citizens, for knowing about and complying with the provisions of North Carolina law that make it a crime to manufacture, sell, distribute, use, or possess those drugs designated collectively as “controlled substances” in Article 5 of Chapter 90 of the North Carolina General Statutes.

2.4.2 The possession of illegal drugs and illegal drug usage on campus is prohibited. This includes the usage (including, but not limited to, consumption, injection, smoking/inhalation, etc.), manufacture, possession, or distribution of illegal drugs or significantly mind-altering substances, pharmaceutical and otherwise (including salvia divinorum, medical marijuana, and synthetic forms of banned substances, including, but not limited to, K2, Spice, Black Magic, etc.); inappropriate/illegal use or distribution of any pharmaceutical product; being in the presence of others while the above mentioned drug use is occurring; or possession of drug paraphernalia, including bongs.

2.5 Improper Use and Abuse of Legal Drugs

2.5.1 The misuse of legal medications can lead to serious health complications for the user. Misuse of medications can lead an individual to exhibit behavior which is dangerous to themselves and others. The university strongly supports efforts of individuals to change maladaptive behavior and offers services through Counseling and Psychological Services, Student Health Services, and the Employee Assistance Program. Intentional misuse and disruptive behavior may result in disciplinary action.
2.5.2 Prescription and Over-the-Counter Medications (OTCs)

2.5.2.a. Students and employees are prohibited from using prescription medications not prescribed to them by a medical professional.

2.5.2.b. Students and employees are prohibited from distributing prescription medications prescribed to them to others; this includes giving or selling medications.

2.5.2.c. Students and employees who have prescription medications are responsible for taking those medications as they were prescribed to them. Prescriptions must have the correct name printed on the container and must be current.

2.5.2.d. Students and employees are responsible for taking over-the-counter medications as indicated on the package. Using OTCs in ways and in amounts outside of their intended use is a violation of this policy.

2.6 Tobacco

2.6.1 Students and employees are responsible for reviewing and adhering to the University Smoking Policy (POL 04.25.06).

2.7 Hazing

2.7.1 The N. C. General Statute § 14-35 defines hazing as follows: “to subject another student to physical injury as part of an initiation, or as a prerequisite to membership, into any organized school group.”

2.7.2 Any form of hazing is prohibited both on and off campus. Hazing violations that involve drugs and/or alcohol constitute a violation of this drug and alcohol policy as well and will be subject to sanctioning.

3. ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

3.1 Students, faculty and staff are responsible, as members of the university community, for knowing about and complying with UNCP’s Institutional Policy on Drugs and Alcohol as well as North Carolina law regulating the use of alcohol and drugs.

3.2 Students, faculty and staff are responsible, as citizens, for knowing about and complying with the provisions of North Carolina law that make it a crime to possess, sell, distribute or manufacture those drugs designated collectively as “controlled substances” in Article 5 of Chapter 90 of the North Carolina General Statutes. Any member of the university community who violates
that law is subject both to prosecution and punishment by the civil authorities and to disciplinary proceedings by the university. It is not “double jeopardy” for both the civil authorities and the university to proceed against and punish a person for the same specified conduct. The university will initiate its own disciplinary proceeding against a student, faculty member, or staff member who the alleged conduct is deemed to affect the interest of the university.

3.3 Guests on UNCP’s campus found in violation of this drug and alcohol policy shall be required to leave campus and could face additional sanctions, including arrest and criminal charges. Students who have guests on campus are responsible for their guests at all times and will be held accountable for their guest’s actions.

3.4 Social Host Liability Law

3.4.1 In addition to the substantial criminal penalties for furnishing alcohol to an underage person (see section 3.6.2.c) or helping an underage person obtain alcohol, individuals and student groups serving alcohol to friends or guests should be aware that if:

3.4.1.a. a person serves an alcoholic beverage to someone whom the server knew, or should have known, was under the influence of alcohol; and

3.4.1.b. the server knew that person would shortly thereafter drive an automobile, a jury could conclude some injury could result from the negligent conduct.

3.4.2 This means that, if someone is injured by a drunk driver and sues the person(s) who served the driver alcohol, a jury might find that the server(s) were partly responsible for the injuries and order the server(s) to pay substantial damages to the injured person or his/her estate. Significant personal consequences could result to the host or provider of the alcohol. The above information is not intended as legal advice. If uncertain about this issue, contact a private attorney.

3.5 Policy Implementation and Reporting


3.6 Sanctions for Student Misconduct

3.6.1 Process for Imposition of Penalties

3.6.1.a. Students are subject to all local, state, and federal laws relating to drug use and possession. Action on the part of the university is based upon its right to carry out its appropriate
mission and is not designed to be merely punitive. University action is not dependent upon and does not preclude criminal or civil action in the courts.

3.6.1.b. Penalties will be imposed by the university in accordance with procedural safeguards applicable to disciplinary actions against students as required by Section 502 D (3) and Section 603 of The Code. Students should refer to the UNCP Student Handbook, “The Adjudication Boards.”

3.6.1.c. Sanctioning for violations of this drug and alcohol policy will reflect UNCP’s commitment to reducing underage and high-risk substance use, misuse, and abuse as well as to adherence to N.C. General Statute § 18B-302. As such, all sanctions will be enforced on a case-by-case basis via the student conduct process. Possible sanctions are included in this policy; multiple offenses will carry progressively more severe sanctions.

3.6.1.d. Any student will be subject to disciplinary action if they: (1) report to class or university employment under the influence of alcohol, illegal drugs, misused prescription and/or misused over-the-counter medications, (2) use alcohol or illegal drugs during class or university employment or (3) misuse prescription medication or over-the-counter medication during class or university employment. In addition to disciplinary action by the university, violation of the university’s drug-free policy may be cause for criminal prosecution by government or law enforcement agencies.

3.6.1.e. Campus mandatory drug education and assessment must be completed within a time frame appointed by the director of Student Conduct; students will have minimum of forty (40) business days of the initial referral. If a student does not complete within the time frame appointed, they must complete an approved off-campus drug education/counseling program at their expense before being permitted to register for future classes, transfer or graduate. Failure to keep campus drug education/counseling appointments will result in a fee for each missed appointment. This fee applies to all referred students from campus police, student affairs, and athletics.

3.6.2 Possession, Consumption, and/or Distribution of Alcohol

3.6.2.a. Sanctions for underage consumption, possession, distribution, or public display of alcohol shall be determined on a case-by-case basis by the director of student conduct, but may include:

i. 1st Offense. Participation in a drug education and/or counseling program at their cost, and parental notification of offenses.

ii. 2nd Offense. Participation in additional drug counseling and assessment at their cost; students must follow all counseling recommendations. Students will pay the fee for this program, which may increase in cost with multiple offenses. Placement on conduct probation for a term to be
determined by the student conduct process. Parental notification of offenses.

iii. 3rd Offense. Suspension from the university for at least one semester.

3.6.2.b. Sanctions for consumption, public display, distribution, or excessive use of alcohol (see section 3.3.12) by students 21 and older that require the involvement of campus police or the Office of Student Affairs shall be determined on a case-by-case basis, but may include:

i. 1st Offense. Participation in a drug education and/or counseling program at their cost.

ii. 2nd Offense. Participation in additional drug counseling and assessment at their cost; students must follow all counseling recommendations. Students will pay the fee for this program, which may increase in cost with multiple offenses. Placement on conduct probation for a term to be determined by the student conduct process.

iii. 3rd Offense. Suspension from the university at least one semester.

3.6.2.c. It is against the law for anyone to sell or distribute any alcoholic beverage to a person under 21 years of age or to aid or abet such a person in selling, purchasing, distributing, or possessing any alcohol. Any person under 21 years old who aids or abets an underage person in violating this law may be fined $500, imprisoned for 6 months, or both. Any person 21 years or older who aids or abets an underage person to violate this law may be fined $2000, imprisoned for 2 years, or both (General Statute 18B-302). It is the policy of the university to cooperate with local law enforcement who may be investigating incidents where violations of this law have been committed on and off campus. Sanctions for students over 21 years of age who provide alcohol to minors will be determined on a case-by-case basis, but may include:

i. 1st Offense. Participation in a drug education and/or counseling program at their cost. Placement on conduct probation for a term to be determined by the student conduct process.

ii. 2nd Offense. Suspension from the university for at least one semester.

3.6.3 Possession and/or Consumption of Illegal Drugs and/or Paraphernalia

3.6.3.a. Offenses involving the illegal possession or use of any controlled substance identified in Schedule I, N.C. General Statute § 90-89, or Schedule II, N.C. General Statute § 90-90, (including, but not limited to, heroin, mescaline, lysergic acid diethylamide, opium, cocaine, amphetamine, methaqualone), the minimum penalty shall be suspension from enrollment, and employment if applicable, for a period of at least one semester or its equivalent.
3.6.3.b. Offenses involving the illegal possession or use of any controlled substance identified in Schedules III through VI, N.C. General Statutes § 90-91 through 90-94, (including, but not limited to, marijuana, rohypnol, phenobarbital, codeine) and/or the possession of drug paraphernalia, sanctions will be determined on a case-by-case basis, but may include:

i. 1st Offense. Conduct probation for a period to be determined by the student conduct process, mandatory participation in a drug education/assessment program (at their cost), and parental notification. This does not preclude criminal action from being initiated.

ii. 2nd Offense. For a second or other subsequent offenses involving illegal possession of controlled substances identified in Schedules III-VI, progressively more severe penalties shall be imposed. Possible sanctions include suspension for a period of at least one semester. To be readmitted after a suspension, the student (at their own expense) must submit documentation of completed drug education and assessment at least equivalent to that which would have been received at the university, multiple negative drug tests over a period of time, and meet such other conditions as the university may require. This does not preclude criminal action from being initiated.

iii. Suspension from the university for a minimum of one academic year. This does not preclude criminal action from being initiated.

3.6.3.c. Campus mandatory drug education and assessment must be completed within a time frame appointed by the director of student conduct; students will have a minimum of forty (40) business days of the initial referral. If a student does not complete within the time frame appointed, they must complete an approved off-campus drug education/counseling program at their expense before being permitted to register for future classes, transfer or graduate. Failure to keep campus drug education/counseling appointments will result in a fee for each missed appointment. This fee applies to all referred students from campus police, student affairs, and athletics.

3.6.3.d. Students’ participation in illegal drug activity off campus may be grounds for imposition of sanctions by the university when a nexus to that activity exists on campus. Such activities may include, but are not limited to, drug testing results for internship participation or athletic requirements. Athletes referred directly by the athletic director for NCAA regulation violations do not incur fees for the drug education program but are subject to missed appointment fees.

3.6.3.e. Section 483 (r)(1) of the Federal Higher Education Amendments of 1998 states: “A student who has been convicted of any offense under Federal or State law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance SHALL NOT BE ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE ANY GRANT, LOAN, OR WORK ASSISTANCE under this title during the period beginning on the date of such conviction” and lasting for one year, two years, or indefinitely, depending on the offense.
3.6.4 Trafficking in Illegal Drugs

3.6.4.a. For the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or possession with intent to manufacture, sell, or distribute, any controlled substance identified in Schedule I, N.C. General Statutes 90-89 or Schedule II, N.C. General Statutes 90-90 (including, but not limited to, heroin, mescaline, lysergic acid diethylamide, opium, cocaine, amphetamine, methaqualone), any student shall be expelled and university employment, if applicable, terminated.

3.6.4.b. For the illegal manufacture, sale or delivery, or possession with intent to manufacture, sell, or distribute, any controlled substance identified in Schedules III through VI, N.C. General Statutes 90-91 through 90-94, (including, but not limited to, marijuana, rohypnol, phenobarbital, codeine), sanctions will be determined on a case-by-case basis, but may include:

i. 1st Offense: Suspension from enrollment and termination from university employment, if applicable, for a period of at least one semester or its equivalent.

ii. 2nd Offense: Expulsion from the university and termination of employment.

3.6.5 Misuse and Abuse of Legal Drugs – Prescription and Over-the-Counter Medications

3.6.5.a. Sanctions for improper use of legal drugs (see section 2.5) shall be determined on a case-by-case basis, but may include:

i. 1st Offense. Participation in a drug education and/or counseling program at the student’s cost. Parental notification of offenses for students under 21 years of age.

ii. 2nd Offense. Participation in additional drug counseling and assessment at their cost; students must follow all counseling recommendations. Students will pay a fee for this program, which may increase in cost with multiple offenses. Placement on conduct probation for a term to be determined by the student conduct process. Parental notification of offenses for students under 21 years of age.

iii. 3rd Offense. Suspension from the university for a period of at least one semester or its equivalent.

3.6.6 Hazing

3.6.6.a. Sanctions for hazing violations involving drugs and/or alcohol will be determined on a case-by-case basis, but may include:
i. 1st Offense: Participation in counseling and/or assessment at the student’s cost. Social probation for at least one semester or its equivalent.

ii. 2nd Offense: Removal of organization from campus, if applicable. Monetary fees that increase with sanction level.

iii. 3rd Offense: Suspension from the university for a minimum of one semester or its equivalent to be determined by the student conduct process.

3.6.7 Suspension Pending Final Disposition

3.6.7.a. A student charged with a violation of this policy may be suspended from enrollment and university employment, if applicable, before initiation or completion of regular disciplinary proceedings if, assuming the truth of the charges, the chancellor or his/her designee concludes that the person’s continued presence would constitute a clear and immediate danger to the health or welfare of any member of the university community. When a suspension is imposed, an appropriate hearing of the charges against the person suspended shall be held as promptly as possible.

3.7 Sanctions for Employee Misconduct

3.7.1 The illegal possession, sale, or use of drugs, including alcohol, will not be tolerated at the university. Violation will result in sanctions which may include dismissal from employment and the termination of student status if applicable. The university may impose sanctions if it is proven by a preponderance of evidence that a violation has occurred. UNCP employees are subject to federal, state, and local laws as well as university rules and regulations. Members of the university community are not entitled to greater immunities or privileges before the law than those enjoyed by other citizens generally. Although the university reserves the right to impose more severe sanctions for any violation of this drug and alcohol policy as circumstances may warrant, the minimum penalties that may be imposed for particular offenses are set out herein below.

3.7.2 Process for Imposition of Penalties

3.7.2.a. UNCP Employees are subject to all local, state and federal laws relating to drug use and possession. Action on the part of the university is based upon its right to carry out its appropriate mission and is not designed to be merely punitive. University action is not dependent upon and does not preclude criminal or civil action in the courts.

3.7.2.b. Penalties will be imposed by the university in accordance with procedural safeguards applicable to disciplinary actions against employees, as required by Section 502 D (3) and Section 603 of The Code; by the Board of Governors policies applicable to other employees exempt from the State Human Resources Act; and by regulations of the State Human Resources Commission.
Faculty should refer to section 4, page 63, “Due Process Before Discharge or the Imposition of Serious Sanctions for Tenure Track Faculty” and section 11, page 201, in the Faculty Handbook. SHRA employees should refer to the State Human Resources Manual, “Discipline, Appeals and Grievances,” and UNCP’s “SHRA Employee Grievance and Appeal Policy.” EHRA employees should refer to the UNCP handbook for EHRA employees, “Personnel Policies for Employees Exempt from the State Personnel Act, UNCP,” Section IV.

3.7.3 Possession, Consumption, and/or Distribution of Alcohol

3.7.3.a. Any employee reporting to work (i.e., physically on campus or for remote work hours) under the influence of alcohol or using alcohol while working may be suspended or dismissed without warning. University-sanctioned events where alcohol is served are exempt from this rule; however, employees should consult with their supervisors and must still abide by section 2.3.12 of this policy regarding excessive/harmful use.

3.7.3.b. It is against the law for anyone to sell or give any alcoholic beverage to a person under 21 years of age or to aid or abet such a person in selling, purchasing, distributing, or possessing any alcohol. Any person under 21 years old who aids or abets an underage person in violating this law may be fined $500, imprisoned for 6 months, or both. Any person 21 years or older who aids or abets an underage person to violate this law may be fined $2000, imprisoned for 2 years, or both (General Statute 18B-302). It is the policy of the university to cooperate with local law enforcement who may be investigating incidents where violations of this law have been committed on and off campus.

3.7.3.c. Penalties for employees who violate any applicable laws or university policies regarding illegal possession or use of alcohol or provision of alcohol to persons under 21 years of age will be determined on a case-by-case basis and will cover the entire range of penalties available to the university as an employer, including but not limited to suspension and discharge from employment.

3.7.4 Possession and/or Consumption of Illegal Drugs and/or Paraphernalia

3.7.4.a. In addition to disciplinary action by the university, violation of the university’s drug-free policy may be cause for criminal prosecution by government or law enforcement agencies.

3.7.4.b. For a first offense involving the illegal possession or use of any controlled substance identified in Schedule I, N.C. General Statute § 90-89, or Schedule II, N.C. General Statute § 90-90, (including, but not limited to, heroin, mescaline, lysergic acid diethylamide, opium, cocaine, amphetamine, methaqualone), the minimum penalty shall be suspension from employment and enrollment, if applicable, for a period of at least one semester or its equivalent. Employees subject to the State Human Resources Act are governed by regulations of the State Human Resources Commission. Minimum penalties for this offense exceed the maximum period of suspension
without pay that is permitted by the State Human Resources Commission regulations, so the penalty for a first offense for employees subject to the State Human Resources Act is discharge from employment.

3.7.4.c. Penalties for employees who violate any applicable laws or university policies regarding illegal possession or use of any controlled substance identified in Schedules III through VI, N.C. General Statutes 90-91 through 90-94, (including, but not limited to, marijuana, rohypnol, phenobarbital, codeine) and/or the possession of drug paraphernalia will be determined on a case-by-case basis and will cover the entire range of penalties available to the university as an employer, including but not limited to, probation, suspension, and discharge from employment. If an unexpired balance of the prescribed period of probation for an employee subject to the State Human Resources Act exceeds the maximum period of suspension without pay permitted by the State Human Resources Commission regulations, that employee shall be discharged.

3.7.5 Trafficking in Illegal Drugs

3.7.5.a. For the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution or possession with intent to manufacture, sell or distribute, any controlled substance identified in Schedule I, N.C. General Statutes 90-89 or Schedule II, N.C. General Statutes 90-90 (including, but not limited to, heroin, mescaline, lysergic acid diethylamide, opium, cocaine, amphetamine, methaqualone), any employee shall be terminated from employment and enrollment, if applicable.

3.7.5.b. For a first offense involving the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or possession with intent to manufacture, sell or distribute any controlled substance identified in Schedules III through VI, N.C. General Statutes 90-91 through 90-94, (including, but not limited to, marijuana, rohypnol, phenobarbital, codeine), the minimum penalty shall be suspension from employment and enrollment, if applicable, for a period of at least one semester or its equivalent. Employees subject to the State Human Resources Act are governed by regulations of the State Human Resources Commission. Minimum penalties for this first offense exceed the maximum period of suspension without pay that is permitted by the State Human Resources Commission regulations; so, the penalty for a first offense for employees subject to the State Human Resources Act is discharge from employment.

3.7.5.c. For a second offense involving the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or possession with intent to manufacture, sell or distribute any controlled substance identified in Schedules III through VI, N.C. General Statutes 90-91 through 90-94, (including, but not limited to, marijuana, rohypnol, phenobarbital, codeine), any employee shall be terminated from employment and enrollment, if applicable.

3.7.6 Hazing

3.7.6.a. Any form of hazing is prohibited both on and off campus. UNCP employees should
familiarize themselves with the UNCP's POL 05.30.01 - Unlawful Workplace Harassment Prevention Policy.

3.7.7 Suspension Pending Final Disposition

3.7.7.a An employee charged with a violation of this policy may be suspended from employment, and enrollment if applicable, before initiation or completion of regular disciplinary proceedings if, assuming the truth of the charges, the chancellor or his/her designee concludes that the person’s continued presence would constitute a clear and immediate danger to the health or welfare of any member of the university community. When a suspension is imposed, an appropriate hearing of the charges against the person suspended shall be held as promptly as possible.