



Biennial Review

Spring 2020, Fall 2020, Spring 2021, and Fall 2021

Prepared January 2022

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In accordance with The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (EDGAR Part 86) ECU continues to conduct a biennial review of alcohol and other drug programs and services. Pursuant to EDGAR Part 86, all institutions of higher education receiving federal funds or financial assistance must develop and implement a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees. Each institution must conduct a biennial review of the program's effectiveness and the consistency of the enforcement sanctions.

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A. Description of AOD Program Elements:

East Carolina University is dedicated to the pursuit and dissemination of knowledge. As such, our University expects members of the academic community to behave in a manner conducive toward that end. The highest standards of personal and professional conduct must be maintained by faculty, staff, and students. Illegal and/or the misuse use of alcohol and other drugs (AOD) by members of the ECU community adversely affects the mission of the institution. In keeping with its primary mission of education, East Carolina University conducts a strong educational program aimed at the prevention and early intervention of alcohol and other drugs. For those members of our community who are misusing or have a substance use disorder, we provide treatment opportunities, including a Collegiate Recovery Community (CRC).

The AOD prevention efforts engage students in an educational, non-punitive fashion, and encourage active student participation and dialogue in this process. All programs are also targeted at addressing the developmental needs and issues common amongst a college population. Professional staff keep abreast of current AOD trends in order to provide the most relevant education and treatment.

First-year students receive a sizable percentage of programming efforts, as research has consistently demonstrated that this population is most “at risk” for problems associated with AOD issues. All programs are designed to educate students about the issues and risks associated with alcohol and other drugs common on college campuses across the country, i.e. violence/sexual violence, overdose, accidents/injuries and other health issues, academic risks, legal ramifications, social norming messages, harm-reduction strategies, and addiction potential. Also, of note is that we tailor our educational programming specifically to our ECU campus based on our research data, feedback from student groups, and themes particular to our campus. We strongly believe that this localized approach is far superior to a more generic approach (for example, national “alcohol awareness speakers”) that would not contain the same ECU specific educational messages that we incorporate into all of our programming. We additionally view AOD prevention and education as an essential ingredient in University resiliency and retention efforts. Therefore, the adverse role that AOD issues have on student success, grade point average being an immediate example, is taken into account and is made part and parcel of many programs delivered.

The enforcement and judicial processes are closely interwoven with educational and counseling efforts regarding AOD infractions. This is done to provide a comprehensive response to

students who are found responsible for violating the code of conduct. This will be further detailed below.

For the purpose and scope of this report, AOD education done in courses for academic credit hours through various academic departments at ECU will not be detailed here. The AOD efforts section is concluded with a description of the campus coalition that helps establish ECU's direction regarding AOD prevention. This group is called the Alcohol, Tobacco, and other Drug Committee (ATOD).

Additional information, which include number of programs delivered and other pertinent data, is available in section of this report entitled "AOD Education and Prevention Data Summary".

During the spring 2020 semester, the way AOD treatment and prevention services are conducted drastically changed in order to provide a safe environment for students, faculty, and staff during the COVID-19 pandemic. Many challenges existed as this transition occurred. However, with the exception of a 1-week planning period, the efforts towards providing clinically sound treatment and evidence-based prevention efforts continued. ECU was able to pivot, like many other universities, to provide virtual opportunities for Substance Use treatment and referral, AOD programming, as well as Judicial meetings/hearings. During a time of many uncertainties, we feel that with our continued efforts, we have been able to provide sound clinical care and education.

Our alcohol and other drug prevention and education efforts fall into seven general categories (which will be described in more detail below):

- a. Direct educational outreach programming
- b. Passive AOD information dissemination
- c. On-line alcohol education to first year students
- d. Early intervention education and counseling
- e. AOD Environmental Management Strategies/Alternative activities
- f. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) Committee
- g. Collegiate Recovery Community

a. Direct Outreach Programming:

This category entails education programs (face-to-face or virtual) provided to various campus constituents (primarily students). These programs deliver AOD information in a variety of settings such as classrooms, residence halls, Greek organizations, and to a wide-variety of specific student's groups and sub-groups, such as new student Orientation, first-year students, student-athletes, student leaders, and a variety of student organizations.

The information is given in non-judgmental and engaging manner by ECU professional staff members from: Campus Recreation and Wellness, Dean of Students Office, ECU Police, and the Center for Counseling and Student Development. The primary emphasis is based on a harm-reduction model and safe-decision making. ECU provides a comprehensive alcohol and other drug prevention and education program based upon the best practices that currently exist in the field. These sessions encourage questions and dialogue with the goal of students taking into consideration safe and safer decisions pertinent to alcohol and other drugs.

Educational programming to staff and faculty targets issues such as identification of substance use issues, general AOD education knowledge, and appropriate response and referral protocol for staff or faculty members working with a student population.

b. Passive AOD Information Dissemination:

ECU professional staff can reach a large number of individuals through an approach other than direct programming. These programs deliver AOD education messages in masse through outlets such as health fairs, brochures, emails to students, articles on the Universities Well-Being website, social media accounts, and other means.

c. Online Alcohol Education to First-year students:

In the summer and fall of 2008 an online alcohol education program called "College Alc" was mandated for all first-year students under the age of twenty-one. This educational opportunity was endorsed and actualized through the ECU Alcohol, Tobacco, and other Drug Committee (ATOD), and financially sponsored by the Pitt County ABC Board, and ECU Division of Student Affairs. Marketing is conducted in the summer and fall to students, family, faculty/staff to encourage completion of the online program. In fall 2020, the University began a contract with Hazelden, a well-known company that provides treatment and education related to Substance Use Disorders. Hazelden manages online modules by the name of MyStudentBody. Students were required to complete the "My Essentials" courses that provide education on alcohol and

drug use as well as sexual violence prevention. The main reason for a change in the modules that ECU provides students was related to the growing expense of the previously contracted company. MyStudentBody (\$3500) is much more cost effective. The 2020 administration saw ~98+% completion.

Due to pandemic and enrollment concerns, the 2021 administration did not mandate completion of these modules and consequently completion numbers were very low. We will consider re-requiring mandate for the 2022 academic year and forward.

d. Early Intervention Education and Counseling:

All students that violate the ECU code of conduct for AOD offenses are required to participate in an education and/or counseling program at the ECU Center for Counseling and Student Development (CCSD) or through the Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities (OSRR). The purpose of these interventions is to educate students about AOD issues, teach harm-reduction principles, and attempt to instill better decision making. This program emphasizes education and counseling over punitive measures. CCSD utilizes the intervention model entitled “Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students” (BASICS) that has widely proven efficacy (including research by the National Institute of Health) using a motivational interviewing approach. The education intervention and counseling is delivered to students via assessments, individual counseling sessions, and group psychoeducation sessions. In addition to students receiving AOD counseling services for judicial violations, alcohol and other drugs issues are one of the most frequently cited reasons that students voluntarily come to the Center for Counseling and Student Development. CCSD currently has two licensed clinical additions specialists, that meet with students who self-identify with substance use counseling and treatment needs. Should a student need a higher level of care, appropriate referrals are made.

e. AOD Environmental Management Strategies/Alternative Activities:

ECU is fortunate to have well-resourced Campus Recreation and Wellness (CRW) facilities that offers many substance free and healthy activities. CRW programming includes numerous late night and weekend events. Additionally, the departments that comprise Student Involvement and Leadership offers many substance free alternative activities as well. Many offices in the Division of Student Affairs collaborate to offer a series of programs that deliver 4-5 alternative activities throughout the year, including times especially associated with high-risk alcohol use such as at Halloween. These programs include but are not limited to the following: Pirates After Dark, Pirate Palooza, Halloween Havoc, and Polar Bear Plunge. All programs are marketed in AOD education outreach programs to encourage attendance and healthy substance free social outlets. Every ECU Residence Hall offers many programs throughout the year that provide entertainment, education, and socialization opportunities. Additionally, there are

“living/learning” communities that promote positive academic and extracurricular choices for students. The CRC hosts sober tailgates throughout the year for various sporting events, amongst a number of other substance free social and educational opportunities.

Please note that the frequency of the above-mentioned programs decreased during the reporting semesters as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic. Some programs were still available via a virtual format.

CCSD maintains ongoing membership and attendance hosted by the Pitt County Coalition on Substance Use (PCCSU). PCCSU focuses on promoting and providing education to members of Pitt County on substance use and misuse.

f. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Committee (ATOD)

This is a multidisciplinary committee represented by many campus constituents whose mission is coordinate AOD harm-reduction and education efforts. It is comprised of students, administration, faculty, and staff. Starting mid-semester in spring 2020, the ATOD committee suspended formal meetings due to the on-going COVID-19 Pandemic. Efforts for prevention continued however the formal meeting of the ATOD members did not occur monthly as in previous academic years. Naturally, smaller, informal sub-groups formed to continue the efforts for outreach and programming. It is the hope that formal meetings, planning, and preparations for AOD programming will continue through ATOD in 2022.

g. Collegiate Recovery Community:

The East Carolina University Collegiate Recovery Community (CRC), also known as ECU Recovery, is designed to provide educational opportunities, personal development, and social enhancement to students in recovery from mind-altering substances and to the allies that support their journey to a better self. The goal of ECU Recovery is to create a welcoming environment for all students of the University and to create a culture within the University that supports abstinence within a model of a recovery-based system of care.

B. Statement of AOD Prevention Model

ECU uses the prevention model developed by the National Academy of Medicine, which states that programs should be tailored to meet the specific needs of the three prevention populations: universal (all students), selective (students that are members of high-risk groups), and indicated (individuals who have exhibited high risk behavior). Educational programs target each of these three populations in many forms and we collaborate with students, staff/faculty, parents, administration and the local community to deliver these educational messages. Please refer to AOD Education and Prevention Data Summary for more specific details about educational prevention programming and alternative activities.

C. ECU Code of Conduct, Sanctions, and AOD Policies

ECU actively engages in enforcement efforts pertaining to the illegal use of alcohol and other drugs. The ECU Police Department patrols all campus property and surrounding areas, this includes residence halls. Additionally, ECU collaborates actively, and through reciprocal agreements, with local law enforcement and judicial entities to address the state and federal laws pertaining to alcohol and other drugs. The local departments that ECU works closely with regarding AOD laws are: Greenville Police Department, Alcohol Law Enforcement (ALE), Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC), Pitt County District Attorney's Office, and The City of Greenville. Information is often shared with OSRR and in return OSRR adjudicates each student case based upon accepted federal and Institutions for Higher Education guidelines. ECU's OSRR office does parental notification for AOD cases. Additionally, local attorneys refer students to education and counseling as well per favorable court disposition.

The vast majority of students who are cited for an alcohol or other drug violation complete an educational intervention or counseling program (such as BASICS, referenced earlier in this report).

The next several pages will be dedicated to ECU policies related to Alcohol and Other Drugs.

Illegal Drugs and Substance Abuse - Interim

Version 1 (Current Version)

Adopted July 15, 1988; Amended October 1990; Revised August 29, 2019

1. Introduction

East Carolina University (ECU or the University) is dedicated to the pursuit and dissemination of knowledge and, as such, expects all members of the academic community to behave in a manner conducive to that end.

The highest standards of personal and professional conduct must be maintained by faculty, staff, and students. Illegal or abusive use of drugs or alcohol, referred to in this policy as substance abuse, by members of the university community adversely affects the mission of the university and is prohibited. For example, pursuant to other applicable university policies and regulations, students accused of felony drug violations may lose their right to remain in campus residence halls, and employees with certain job functions may be subject to reasonable suspicion drug and alcohol testing.

Accordingly, the East Carolina University Board of Trustees adopts the following policy, consistent with The UNC Board of Governors' Policy on Illegal Drugs. The policy is intended to accomplish the following:

- 1.1 prevent substance abuse through a strong educational effort;
- 1.2 encourage and facilitate the use of counseling services and rehabilitation programs by those members of the academic community who require their assistance in stopping substance abuse; and
- 1.3 discipline appropriately those members of the academic community who engage in illegal drug or alcohol related behaviors.

2. Educational Efforts to Prevent Substance Abuse

In keeping with its primary mission of education, East Carolina University will conduct an educational program aimed at preventing substance abuse and illegal drug or alcohol use.

Educational efforts shall be directed toward all members of the academic community and will include:

- 2.1 information about the incompatibility of the use or sale of illegal substances with the goals of East Carolina University;
- 2.2 the health hazards associated with illegal drug or alcohol use;

2.3 the incompatibility of substance abuse with the maximum achievement of educational, career, and other personal goals;

2.4 the medical implications and health risks associated with illegal drug use and substance abuse; and

2.5 the potential legal consequences of involvement with illegal drugs or alcohol.

3. Counseling and Rehabilitation Services to Prevent Substance Abuse

Those faculty, staff, or students who seek assistance with a substance abuse related problem shall be provided with information about drug counseling and rehabilitation services available through East Carolina University and community organizations. Those who voluntarily avail themselves of university services shall be assured that applicable professional standards of confidentiality will be observed.

3.1 Student Alcohol and Drug Treatment. For students who may experience an alcohol or substance abuse problem while enrolled at the University, a substance abuse counseling program is available. Students may call the Center for Counseling and Student Development at (252) 328-6661 for services and referrals.

3.2 Employee Alcohol and Drug Treatment. For employees who may experience an alcohol or substance abuse problem while employed at the University, the University's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is available. Employees may call the Department of Human Resources, Employee Relations Unit, at (252) 328-9848 or the Benefits Unit at (252) 328-9887 for more information regarding the EAP.

4. Enforcement and Penalties Related to Unlawful Drug Possession and Use or Distribution of Illegal Drugs and/or Alcohol

4.1 Students, faculty members, administrators, and other employees are responsible, as citizens, for knowing about and complying with the provisions of North Carolina law that make it a crime to possess, sell, deliver, 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 judicial or local authorities and to disciplinary proceedings by the university.

4.1.1 It is not "double jeopardy" for both the civil authorities and the University to proceed against and discipline a person for the same specified conduct. The university will initiate its own disciplinary proceedings against a student, faculty member, administrator, or other employee when the alleged conduct is deemed to affect the interests of the university.

4.2 Penalties will be imposed by the university in accordance with procedural safeguards applicable to disciplinary actions against students, faculty members, administrators, and other employees, as required by applicable ECU policy.

4.3 Penalties to be imposed by the University will vary depending upon the nature and seriousness of the offense and may include a range of disciplinary actions, up to and including expulsion from enrollment and discharge from employment. The University may also refer matters to law enforcement for prosecution.

4.3.1 For second or other subsequent offenses involving illegal drugs or alcohol, progressively more severe penalties shall be imposed.

4.3.2 When considering appropriate sanctions for students found responsible for an offense involving illegal drugs or alcohol, the university will sanction consistent with, and through the procedures outlined in, the Student Code of Conduct, which is referenced in the related policies section, above.

4.3.3 When considering appropriate disciplinary action for employees found responsible for a violation of this policy, the university will consider the relationship between the offense and the employee's position and job performance, including assessment of the nature and gravity of the offense or conduct, the time that has passed since the offense or conduction and the nature of the job held. The penalties to be imposed by the university may range from written warnings with probationary status to discharge (or other separation) from employment.

4.4 A student, faculty member, administrator or other employee found to have violated applicable law or university policies concerning illegal drugs or substance abuse may be required to participate in a drug education and counseling program, consent to regular drug testing, and accept such other conditions and restrictions, including a program of community service, as the chancellor or the chancellor's designee deems appropriate. Refusal or failure to abide by such conditions and restrictions may result in additional disciplinary action, up to and including expulsion from enrollment and discharge (or other separation) from employment.

4.5 Suspension. When a student, faculty member, administrator, or other employee has been charged by the university with a violation of policies concerning illegal drugs or alcohol, in accordance with the Student Code of Conduct or the policies/regulations that apply to that particular employee, he or she may be suspended from enrollment or removed from work before initiation or completion of regular disciplinary proceedings if, assuming the truth of the charges, the chancellor or, the chancellor's designee, concludes that the person's continued presence within the university community would constitute a clear and immediate danger to the health or welfare of other members of the university community

4.5.1 If such a suspension or removal from work is imposed on an employee, it is with full pay until the time of an appropriate opportunity to be heard on the alleged charges against the suspended person, which shall be held as promptly as possible thereafter.

4.6 Notification by Employees. In the case of employees, anyone convicted of a criminal drug statute violation shall notify the university no later than five (5) business days after such

conviction. The university should commence with appropriate disciplinary action proceedings against such an individual within thirty business (30) days of notice of conviction.

4.6.1 Failure to notify the university by employees may result in disciplinary action upon discovery by the university of said conviction.

5. Responsibilities Under This Policy

5.1 All employees and students shall be responsible for abiding by the provisions of this policy. In the case of employees, adherence with the provisions of the policy shall be a condition of employment. Students and Employees are encouraged to report suspected substance abuse to ECU Cares at (252) 737-5555.

5.2 Pursuant to the authority vested by the chancellor, the Assistant Direct for Counseling – Licensed Clinical Addiction Specialist (Coordinator) is responsible for overseeing all educational programs relating to this policy. The chancellor will render an annual report to the Board of Trustees on the effectiveness of this policy.

5.3 As required by the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 and applicable UNC System policy, the Coordinator will conduct a biennial review of the effectiveness of its educational programs regarding illegal drugs and the consistency of sanction enforcement, and maintain the results of these reviews.

6. Dissemination of This Policy

A copy of this policy shall be distributed annually to each student and employee and to all new employees at the beginning of their employment or new students at the time start of their first academic semester enrolled at ECU. The policy shall be printed in the university catalogues and other materials prepared for all enrolled and prospective students and materials distributed to faculty and staff.

Possession, Consumption and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages - Interim

Version 1 (Current Version)

Approved as interim August 28, 2019

1. Introduction

Within the defined jurisdiction of the University Alcohol Policy (the “Policy”), the Possession, Consumption, and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages are prohibited: (a) for all persons under the age of 21; (b) in areas of classrooms being used for instructional purposes; and (c) in all other buildings, facilities, and grounds of the University except as permitted by the Policy or this Regulation.

Alcoholic beverages are defined as spirituous liquor, mixed beverages, malt beverages, and fortified and unfortified wines.

The following provisions apply to the various indicated facilities associated with ECU.

2. ECU Athletic Facilities

2.1. As permitted by Session Law 2019-52, the ECU Board of Trustees approved the issuance of permits for the sale of alcoholic beverages at the following ECU Athletics Facilities, subject to regulations adopted by the Chancellor:

2.1.1. Dowdy-Ficklen Stadium,

2.1.2. Williams Arena at Mingos Coliseum,

2.1.3. Clark-LeClair Stadium,

2.1.4. ECU Softball Stadium, and

2.1.5. Johnson Stadium

2.2. As stated in Session Law 2019-52, “Notwithstanding the issuance of a mixed beverages permit pursuant to G.S 18B-1001(10), this subdivision does not authorize the sale of mixed beverages when the stadium, athletic facility, or arena is being used for a sports event sponsored by the public college or university.” (excluding facilities in provision 2.6 of this regulation).

2.3. ECU, its contracted vendors, businesses that contract for use of the facilities from ECU, and ECU’s Associated Entities, as recognized by ECU pursuant to N.C.G.S. Section 116-20.30, may seek such permits from the appropriate authorities and, if such permits are granted, may sell alcoholic beverages within the premises of the designated ECU Athletic Facilities, including any area that is within 500 feet of the furthest exterior building wall or permanent fixed perimeter as designated in the application for such permits. Persons at least 21 years of age possessing a government-issued identification document as proof of his or her age, such as a driver’s license, are permitted to possess and consume alcoholic beverages in the Athletics Facilities sold to them in accordance with this Interim Regulation.

2.4. The ECU Athletic Director must annually submit an Alcohol Sales Management Plan to the Chancellor.

2.4.1. The plan must be developed in collaboration with all contracted concessionaire vendors, ECU Police Department, Environmental Health & Safety, the Faculty Athletics Representative, the Office of University Counsel, and any contracted security firm.

2.4.2. The plan must address controls to mitigate risks, including, but not limited to, the following:

2.4.2.1. Appropriate Training. No one may sell or serve alcoholic beverages unless they hold a current, active and valid certification in an approved alcoholic beverage service training program from (a) TEAM (Techniques for Effective Alcohol Management) training sponsored by the TEAM Coalition (“TEAM”), or (b) Responsible Alcohol Sales Education (RASE). This training will be conducted by Pitt County ABC and/or North Carolina ALE.

2.4.2.2. In these trainings, staff will be instructed in accordance with the state certified course, which includes how to identify signs of impairment, potential for liability, and how to intervene when necessary. In addition, trained staff members will work with event management to develop a customized Facility Alcohol Management (FAM) plan.

2.4.2.3. A defined per transaction serving limit in accordance with state law.

2.4.2.4. Protocols to deny service to minors or visibly intoxicated individuals.

2.4.2.5. Increased customer service and security presence in parking lots immediately before and after games.

2.4.2.6. Security standards and staffing, which may include security cameras to monitor the program activities.

2.4.2.7. Ensuring supervisors enforce policies via staff dedicated to monitoring compliance.

2.4.2.8. Implementation of multiple layers of identification, including, but not limited to wristbands.

2.4.2.9. Enhanced gate screening to prevent entry of alcohol.

2.4.2.10. Use of existing first-aid stations.

2.4.2.11. Communication protocols for fans to share concerns about alcohol sales.

2.4.2.12. Promotion of responsible drinking, ride sharing, and designated drivers.

2.5. Tailgating

2.5.1. Persons at least 21 years of age (sometimes referred to as “of legal age”) possessing a government-issued identification document as proof of age, such as a driver’s license, are permitted to possess and consume alcoholic beverages in the Athletics-managed Facilities parking areas in connection with tailgating at events being held in the Athletics Facilities, or on such other occasions as permitted by the Chancellor or the Chancellor's designee, during times and at locations within the Athletics Facilities parking area specified by the University.

2.5.2. Alcoholic beverages may be possessed and consumed by persons at least 21 years of age within the following Pirate Club tailgating lots during a period beginning no earlier than six (6) hours immediately before and ending no later than two (2) hours immediately following the official conclusion of the related athletic event:

- 2.5.2.1. Stratford Arms
- 2.5.2.2. Williams Jungle
- 2.5.2.3. Clark-LeClair Lot
- 2.5.2.4. Carol Belk Lot
- 2.5.2.5. Elmhurst School
- 2.5.2.6. Silver Lot
- 2.5.2.7. Gold Lot
- 2.5.2.8. Blue Lot
- 2.5.2.9. Gray Lot
- 2.5.2.10. White Lot
- 2.5.2.11. Purple Lot
- 2.5.2.12. Lower Minges
- 2.5.2.13. Hight Field
- 2.5.2.14. College Hill Lot

2.5.3. The time and access restrictions listed in 2.5.2 do not include those with valid Recreational Vehicle (RV) parking passes.

2.6. Pirate Club Sponsored Events

2.6.1. Possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages in the areas specified below may occur only in connection with and through service of alcoholic beverages by one or more professional bartender(s) secured by the Pirate Club or the ECU Alumni Association for that purpose, in compliance with a duly issued permit or license from a State or local agency with jurisdiction over such service under applicable provisions of the General Statutes of North Carolina.

2.6.1.1. TowneBank Tower (excluding Suites and Loge Boxes, which are governed by the manuals for their use)

2.6.1.2. Murphy Center

2.6.1.3. Williams - Clark Club Level

2.7. Disciplinary Action

2.7.1. No alcoholic beverage may be taken inside the Athletics Facilities except as served and restricted by an Associated Entity of ECU that has applied for and obtained permission to serve

alcoholic beverages in compliance with ECU policy and applicable law, regulations, and ordinances.

2.7.2. Persons found in possession of alcoholic beverages within the Athletics Facilities, except as otherwise permitted by the Policy or as designated herein, will forfeit their game or event ticket(s) with no right of refund and be expelled from the game or event and may be permanently banned from all or any part of the University, including the Athletics Facilities, for violation(s) of the Policy, including but not limited to this Regulation.

2.7.3. Disciplinary actions taken against University students and employees for violations shall be in accordance with applicable University policies, such as the ECU Student Code of Conduct (for students only).

2.8. The Director of Athletics may permit possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages at occasions unrelated to any athletic event, tailgating, or any other event being held in the Athletics Facilities if the service of such beverages is pursuant to an applicable license issued by the State Board of Alcoholic Control, under pertinent provisions of the General Statutes of North Carolina.

3. Other Approved Areas

3.1. The provisions below designate the Other Approved Areas where the Chancellor has approved the possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages, as defined by the Policy.

3.2. Wherever alcoholic beverages are possessed or consumed:

3.2.1. The persons possessing and/or serving the alcohol must ensure adequate safeguards are in place for compliance with federal, state, and municipal ordinances and laws and all University Policies;

3.2.2. For University or University Associated Entity (e.g., foundation) sponsored events or activities, alcoholic beverages must be distributed by a bartender through the University contracted catering services or through a University-approved bartender;

3.2.3. Approval for the possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages must be obtained in advance and to the extent specified in the Policy; and

3.2.4. The designation of an Other Approved Area notwithstanding, alcoholic beverages will not be made available, possessed, or consumed within areas designated for use by the University as "Alcohol Free" (such as at alcohol free student events sponsored by the Division of Student Affairs).

3.3. New requests to add a location to the list of Other Approved Areas are to be submitted to the Chancellor's Chief of Staff.

3.4. Alcoholic beverages may be possessed and consumed if served by professional bartenders, as referenced above, at University-approved special events held by the University or University Associated Entities at the following locations

3.4.1. East Campus Locations

3.4.1.1. Spilman Building (Lobby and conference rooms only)

3.4.1.2. Croatan (Green Room only)

3.4.1.3. Whichard Building (Lobby only)

3.4.1.4. Joyner Library (Lobby of Faulkner Gallery)

3.4.1.5. Howell Science Building (Lobby only)

3.4.1.6. Brewster Building (Lobby only)

3.4.1.7. Rivers Building (Lobby only)

3.4.1.8. Jenkins Fine Art Center (Lobby and Gray Gallery only)

3.4.1.9. Science and Technology (1st & 2nd floor lobby)

3.4.1.10. Rawl Annex (Faculty Senate office only)

3.4.1.11. Willis Building (multipurpose room and lobby only)

3.4.1.12. ECU Mall (at formally approved ECU Alumni Association events only)

3.4.1.13. Mendenhall Student Center (Great Rooms)

3.4.1.14. Greenville Centre (Room 1200)

3.4.1.15. Gateway West (The Sounds/Belk Plaza)

3.4.1.16. Wright Auditorium (Lobby)

3.4.1.17. Main Student Center (all non-public areas as well as Student Center Art Galleries and 3rd Floor Outdoor Deck)

3.4.2. West Campus Locations

3.4.2.1. Brody School of Medicine (2 West rooms only)

3.4.2.2. Brody School of Medicine-Commons

3.4.2.3. Ross Hall (2nd Floor Rotunda and Conference room 3001; rooms 4001 and 4100)

3.4.2.4. East Carolina Heart Institute (Lobby, Conference Rooms A-D only)

3.4.2.5. Medical & Health Foundation Building (Room #2; Courtyard)

3.4.2.6. Family Medicine Building (conference room)

3.4.2.7. Health Sciences Campus Student Center (all non-public areas as well as 2nd Floor Student Center Art Gallery and the 3rd Floor Beacon Lounge)

3.4.2.8. Health Sciences Building

3.4.2.8.1. College of Nursing (Lobby; Room 4300)

3.4.2.8.2. Laupus Library (2nd floor Donor Wall/Reference Floor; 4th floor-Gallery)

3.4.2.8.3. College of Allied Health (Lobby and Conference Room 4415)

3.4.3. Other

3.4.3.1. Chancellor's Residence

3.4.3.2. Instructional classrooms where the subject matter of the curriculum of a course listed in a University Catalog is related to alcoholic beverages (e.g., zymology, viticulture and/or oenology, food and beverage science, nutrition, etc.); provided, however, the possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages in a classroom setting must be approved in advance in writing by the Dean or Director of the academic unit, as applicable, and must comport to the highest industry standards of instructional practice (e.g., the use of spittoons for wine tasting, etc.).

3.4.3.3. Coastal Studies Institute, Wanchese, NC (Lobby and Conference Room(s) only)

4. Relation of Interim Regulation to University Alcohol Policy

4.1. This Interim Regulation is promulgated pursuant to the express authority of the Board of Trustees as delegated to the Chancellor in the Board's Resolution adopted July 12, 2019. At the time of the promulgation of this Interim Regulation, the University Alcohol Policy is being revised to include the approved sale of alcoholic beverages at ECU Athletic Facilities. However, that revision may not be complete when this Interim Regulation becomes effective. Therefore, to the extent that this Interim Regulation is in conflict with the University Alcohol Policy as applied to the sale of alcoholic beverages at ECU Athletic Facilities, this Interim Regulation is controlling.

University Good Samaritan Regulation (GSR)

Policy REG11.30.02

Title University Good Samaritan Regulation (GSR)

Category Student Affairs

Sub-category Student Discipline

Authority Chancellor

Approved May 28, 2014.

1. Purpose

1.1. The purpose of the Good Samaritan Regulation (“Regulation” or “GSR”) is to remove a potential barrier and facilitate access to emergency medical care in cases of alcohol related medical emergencies. The goal is to increase the likelihood that a person needing medical assistance will receive this assistance by reducing the reluctance of students to seek out appropriate help due to fear of potential University consequences assigned by the Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities (“OSRR”) to themselves or another person in need of assistance.

1.2. The GSR is part of East Carolina University’s comprehensive approach to reduce the harmful consequences caused by the misuse of alcohol. It is designed to promote responsible decision making when students are faced with a potentially harmful, or deadly, alcohol related medical situation. This regulation finds support in the ECU Creed which states: “I will be thoughtful and responsible in my words and actions” and “I will engage in purposeful citizenship by serving as a positive role model,” and aligns well with the University’s mission to help prepare future leaders by encouraging healthy, pro-active, civically responsible actions by our students in a time of a crisis.

1.3. The minimum legal drinking age (MLDA) in the state of North Carolina is 21 years old. Nothing in this procedure should indicate that the University condones underage drinking. We are also cognizant, however, that many underage college students will choose to consume alcohol regardless of the MLDA. With this choice comes the risk of very harmful consequences; research has long demonstrated that the misuse of alcohol is the number one health risk on U.S. college campuses. This GSR regulation is designed to address this reality by reducing the risk of alcohol-related harm for students via an increased likelihood of medical intervention. The regulation stipulates that individuals who are involved in an emergency situation are provided education related to alcohol risk-reduction in order to reduce the likelihood of future occurrences.

2. Students Qualifying for Good Samaritan Amnesty

2.1. Subject to the provisions of this regulation, the ECU GSR may apply in the following situations:

2.1.1. When a student, acting in good faith and upon reasonable belief that he or she was the first to call for assistance, contacts ECU personnel or emergency services (“EMS”) for medical assistance related to his or her own alcohol use or intoxication, and EMS responds and makes a medical assessment at the locale.

2.1.2. When a student calls for emergency assistance on behalf of another person experiencing an alcohol-related medical emergency and EMS responds and makes a medical assessment at the locale. The student shall use his or her own name when contacting authorities and shall remain with the person needing medical attention until help arrives.

2.1.3. When a student is named in an ECU Police Report or Campus Appearance Ticket as having been present and lending a helping hand during an alcohol-related medical emergency and it is documented that emergency assistance was requested. Likewise, failure to call for medical assistance in an alcohol related emergency may be considered an aggravating circumstance that may affect a conduct case resolution and/or result in increased sanctions.

2.2 Gathering Information and Documents

2.2.1 In a preliminary meeting with the student or organization, OSRR will gather information pertinent to the facts for determining the appropriateness of granting GSR amnesty. This meeting will consider the available facts and documentation, including, but not limited to, the following: Documentation verifying that EMS was called, responded, and rendered medical attention; Documentation of a visit to a hospital Emergency Department; A written report from a police department, other law enforcement entity, or Campus Living; Any record of the Blood Alcohol Level as determined by medical personnel.

2.3 Procedures for case management

2.3.1 Students who receive or request on behalf of another person emergency medical attention related to the consumption of alcohol may be eligible to receive GSR amnesty. Such students should be referred to OSRR. OSRR will track each GSR amnesty request in order to maintain appropriate data and documentation. OSRR will document that the office has discussed the potential for GSR amnesty with potentially qualified students or organizations referred to it, explaining the GSR regulation, its usage, and GSR onetime per academic school year applicability. Additionally, OSRR will provide such students with an informational Good Samaritan letter detailing the GSR regulation specifics.

3. Effect of GSR Amnesty

3.1. In the discretion of OSRR, if the student qualifies for medical amnesty under this regulation, OSRR may refrain from charging or sanctioning the student for one or more violations of the

Student Code of Conduct related to alcohol. As a condition of receiving amnesty, students may be required to successfully complete a substance abuse assessment through the Center for Counseling and Student Development (“CCSD”) or undergo such other educational activity or medical course of treatment as deemed appropriate by OSRR.

3.2. In compliance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (“FERPA”) and University policies and regulations, OSRR will notify the parent(s) or legal guardian(s) of students under the age of 21 who receive GSR amnesty under this regulation. A student that does not want his or her parents to be notified may appeal to OSRR. Pursuant to the Parental Notification Policy, OSRR will, in turn, refer the student to CCSD. CCSD will make a recommendation that will be given back to OSRR for consideration in determining parental notification disposition.

3.3. A student may be granted GSR amnesty no more than once per academic school year. Records of all known requests for assistance in medical emergencies shall be maintained by OSRR, as outlined in section 2.3, above. In the event a student who previously received amnesty is involved in a subsequent conduct-related incident, the existence of a previous receipt of amnesty, and the circumstances involved in the previous incident, may be taken into account by OSRR when considering sanctions in subsequent conduct-related incidents.

4. Clubs/Organizations

4.1. Good Samaritan amnesty for a recognized club/organization may be granted to the club/organization only.

4.2. If a student representative of a university recognized club or organization hosting an event seeks medical assistance in a medical emergency as described in section 2 above, then the club/organization may be eligible for GSR amnesty as it applies to clubs/organizations.

4.3. Representatives from the organization may be required to meet with OSRR. Clubs/organizations qualifying for GSR amnesty under this regulation will not be charged or sanctioned for violations of the University’s alcohol-related policies.

4.4. As a condition of receiving amnesty, such organizations/clubs may be required to participate in or organize an appropriate educational program to be presented to the club/organization members or others and/or complete such other educational activity as deemed appropriate by OSRR.

4.5. Clubs/organizations may be granted GSR amnesty no more than once per academic school year and only for appropriately recognized events of their organization.

4.6. While the act of responsibly calling for prompt medical attention in compliance with this regulation may mitigate OSRR sanctions against the club/organization resulting from Code violations that may have occurred at the time of the incident, failure to call for medical assistance in an alcohol-related emergency may be considered an aggravating circumstance that may affect a conduct case resolution, and/or result in increased sanctions

5. Limitations

5.1. The GSR applies to alcohol related incidents that require emergency medical attention as described in this regulation. This regulation does not apply to any other type of drug related behavior including use, possession, or distribution.

5.2. The GSR applies only to alcohol Student Code of Conduct violations. If other prohibited conduct occurs, including, but not limited to, assault, theft, driving while impaired, property damage etc., the student(s)/clubs/organizations will be held responsible by the University and OSRR for those violations.

5.3. Nothing in this regulation shall prevent an individual who has enforcement obligations under state or federal law to report, charge, or take other action related to the possible criminal prosecution of any student for his/her conduct.

NC Good Samaritan Law

SESSION LAW 2013-23, SENATE BILL 20

AN ACT TO PROVIDE LIMITED IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION FOR (1) CERTAIN DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES COMMITTED BY AN INDIVIDUAL WHO SEEKS MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR A PERSON EXPERIENCING A DRUG-RELATED OVERDOSE AND (2) CERTAIN DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES COMMITTED BY AN INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCING A DRUG-RELATED OVERDOSE AND IN NEED OF MEDICAL ASSISTANCE; TO PROVIDE IMMUNITY FROM CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LIABILITY FOR (1) PRACTITIONERS WHO PRESCRIBE AN OPIOID ANTAGONIST TO CERTAIN THIRD PARTIES AND (2) CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS WHO ADMINISTER AN OPIOID ANTAGONIST TO A PERSON EXPERIENCING A DRUG-RELATED OVERDOSE; AND TO PROVIDE LIMITED IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION FOR CERTAIN ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENSES COMMITTED BY PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 21 WHO SEEK MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ANOTHER PERSON.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. Article 5 of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 90-96.2. Drug-related overdose treatment; limited immunity.

(a) As used in this section, "drug-related overdose" means an acute condition, including mania, hysteria, extreme physical illness, coma, or death resulting from the consumption or use of a controlled substance, or another substance with which a controlled substance was combined, and that a layperson would reasonably believe to be a drug overdose that requires medical assistance.

(b) A person acting in good faith who seeks medical assistance for an individual experiencing a drug-related overdose shall not be prosecuted for (i) a misdemeanor violation of G.S. 90-95(a)(3), (ii) a felony violation of G.S. 90-95(a)(3) for possession of less than one gram of cocaine, (iii) a felony violation of G.S. 90-95(a)(3) for possession of less than one gram of heroin, or (iv) a violation of G.S. 90-113.22 if the evidence for prosecution under those sections was obtained as a result of the person seeking medical assistance for the drug-related overdose.

(c) A person who experiences a drug-related overdose and is in need of medical assistance shall not be prosecuted for (i) a misdemeanor violation of G.S. 90-95(a)(3), (ii) a felony violation of G.S. 90-95(a)(3) for possession of less than one gram of cocaine, (iii) a felony violation of G.S. 90-95(a)(3) for possession of less than one gram of heroin, or (iv) a violation of G.S. 90-113.22 if the evidence for prosecution under those sections was obtained as a result of the drug-related overdose and need for medical assistance.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to bar the admissibility of any evidence obtained in connection with the investigation and prosecution of other crimes committed by a person who otherwise qualifies for limited immunity under this section."

SECTION 2. Article 5 of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 90-106.2. Treatment of overdose with opioid antagonist; immunity.

(a) As used in this section, "opioid antagonist" means naloxone hydrochloride that is approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of a drug overdose.

(b) A practitioner acting in good faith and exercising reasonable care may directly or by standing order prescribe an opioid antagonist to (i) a person at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose or (ii) a family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose. As an indicator of good faith, the practitioner, prior to prescribing an opioid under this subsection, may require receipt of a written communication that provides a factual basis for a reasonable conclusion as to either of the following:

(1) The person seeking the opioid antagonist is at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose.

(2) The person other than the person who is at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose, and who is seeking the opioid antagonist, is in relation to the person at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose:

a. A family member, friend, or other person.

b. In the position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose. (c) A person who receives an opioid antagonist that was prescribed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section may administer an opioid antagonist to another person if (i) the person has a good faith belief that the other person is experiencing a drug-related overdose and (ii) the person exercises reasonable care in administering the drug to the other person. Evidence of the use of reasonable care in administering the drug shall include the receipt of basic instruction and information on how to administer the opioid antagonist.

(d) All of the following individuals are immune from any civil or criminal liability for actions authorized by this section:

(1) Any practitioner who prescribes an opioid antagonist pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.

(2) Any person who administers an opioid antagonist pursuant to subsection (c) of this section."

SECTION 3. Chapter 18B of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 18B-302.2. Medical treatment; limited immunity.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person under the age of 21 shall not be prosecuted for a violation of G.S. 18B-302 for the possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages if law enforcement, including campus safety police, became aware of the possession or consumption of alcohol by the person solely because the person was seeking medical assistance for another individual. This section shall apply if, when seeking medical assistance on behalf of another, the person did all of the following:

- (1) Acted in good faith, upon a reasonable belief that he or she was the first to call for assistance.
- (2) Used his or her own name when contacting authorities.
- (3) Remained with the individual needing medical assistance until help arrived."

SECTION 4. This act is effective when it becomes law.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this the 4th day of April, 2013.

s/ Daniel J. Forest

President of the Senate

s/ Thom Tillis

Speaker of the House of Representatives

s/ Pat McCrory

Governor

§ 18B-302.2. Medical treatment; limited immunity.

(a) Limited Immunity for Samaritan. – Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person under the age of 21 shall not be prosecuted for a violation of G.S. 18B-302 for the possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages if all of the following requirements and conditions are met:

(1) The person sought medical assistance for an individual experiencing an alcohol-related overdose by contacting the 911 system, a law enforcement officer, or emergency medical services personnel.

(1a) The person acted in good faith when seeking medical assistance, upon a reasonable belief that he or she was the first to call for assistance.

(2) The person provided his or her own name to the 911 system or to a law enforcement officer upon arrival.

(3) Repealed by Session Laws 2015-94, s. 2, effective August 1, 2015, and applicable to offenses committed on or after that date.

(4) The person did not seek the medical assistance during the course of the execution of an arrest warrant, search warrant, or other lawful search.

(5) The evidence for prosecution of a violation of G.S. 18B-302 for the possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages was obtained as a result of the person seeking medical assistance for the alcohol-related overdose.

(b) Limited Immunity for Overdose Victim. – The immunity described in subsection (a) of this section shall extend to the person who needed medical assistance if the requirements in subdivisions (1), (1a), (4), and (5) of subsection (a) are satisfied.

(c) Probation or Release. – A person shall not be subject to arrest or revocation of pretrial release, probation, parole, or post-release if the arrest or revocation is based on an offense for which the person is immune from prosecution under subsection (a) or (b) of this section. The arrest of a person for an offense for which subsection (a) or (b) of this section may provide the person with immunity will not itself be deemed to be a commission of a new criminal offense in violation of a condition of the person's pretrial release, condition of probation, or condition of parole or post-release.

(d) Civil Liability for Arrest or Charges. – In addition to any other applicable immunity or limitation on civil liability, a law enforcement officer who, acting in good faith, arrests or charges a person who is thereafter determined to be entitled to immunity under this section shall not be subject to civil liability for the arrest or filing of charges. (2013-23, s. 3; 2015-94,

§ 90-96.2. Drug-related overdose treatment; limited immunity.

(a) As used in this section, "drug-related overdose" means an acute condition, including mania, hysteria, extreme physical illness, coma, or death resulting from the consumption or use of a controlled substance, or another substance with which a controlled substance was combined, and that a layperson would reasonably believe to be a drug overdose that requires medical assistance.

(b) Limited Immunity for Samaritan. – A person shall not be prosecuted for any of the offenses listed in subsection (c3) of this section if all of the following requirements and conditions are met:

(1) The person sought medical assistance for an individual experiencing a drug-related overdose by contacting the 911 system, a law enforcement officer, or emergency medical services personnel.

(2) The person acted in good faith when seeking medical assistance, upon a reasonable belief that he or she was the first to call for assistance.

(3) The person provided his or her own name to the 911 system or to a law enforcement officer upon arrival.

(4) The person did not seek the medical assistance during the course of the execution of an arrest warrant, search warrant, or other lawful search.

(5) The evidence for prosecution of the offenses listed in subsection (c3) of this section was obtained as a result of the person seeking medical assistance for the drug-related overdose.

(c) Limited Immunity for Overdose Victim. – The immunity described in subsection (b) of this section shall extend to the person who experienced the drug-related overdose if all of the requirements and conditions listed in subdivisions (1), (2), (4), and (5) of subsection (b) of this section are satisfied.

(c1) Probation or Release. – A person shall not be subject to arrest or revocation of pretrial release, probation, parole, or post-release if the arrest or revocation is based on an offense for which the person is immune from prosecution under subsection (b) or (c) of this section. The arrest of a person for an offense for which subsection (b) or (c) of this section may provide the person with immunity will not itself be deemed to be a commission of a new criminal offense in violation of a condition of the person's pretrial release, condition of probation, or condition of parole or post-release.

(c2) Civil Liability for Arrest or Charges. – In addition to any other applicable immunity or limitation on civil liability, a law enforcement officer who, acting in good faith, arrests or charges a person who is thereafter determined to be entitled to immunity under this section shall not be subject to civil liability for the arrest or filing of charges.

(c3) Covered Offenses. – A person shall have limited immunity from prosecution under subsections (b) and (c) of this section for only the following offenses:

- (1) A misdemeanor violation of G.S. 90-95(a)(3).
- (2) A felony violation of G.S. 90-95(a)(3) for possession of less than one gram of cocaine.
- (3) A felony violation of G.S. 90-95(a)(3) for possession of less than one gram of heroin.
- (4) A violation of G.S. 90-113.22.

(d) Construction. – Nothing in this section shall be construed to do any of the following:

- (1) Bar the admissibility of any evidence obtained in connection with the investigation and prosecution of (i) other crimes committed by a person who otherwise qualifies for limited immunity under this section or (ii) any crimes G.S. 90-96.2 committed by a person who does not qualify for limited immunity under this section.
- (2) Limit any seizure of evidence or contraband otherwise permitted by law.
- (3) Limit or abridge the authority of a law enforcement officer to detain or take into custody a person in the course of an investigation of, or to effectuate an arrest for, any offense other than an offense listed in subsection (c3) of this section.

(4) Limit or abridge the authority of a probation officer to conduct drug testing of persons on pretrial release, probation, or parole. (2013-23, s. 1; 2015-94,

Description of Sanctions (students)

Drug Sanctions-

Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities Revised January 2019

Schedule 1 Substances: According to North Carolina General Statutes, Schedule I substances are opiates, opium derivatives, hallucinogenic substances, depressants and stimulants. These substances have a high potential for abuse and no practical medical use. Overall Schedule I substances have a lack of accepted safety. Schedule I substances include but are not limited to- Heroin, LSD, Peyote, Mescaline, Psilocybin (“shrooms”), other hallucinogens, Methaqualone (Quaaludes), MDMA (Ecstasy.) For a full list of Schedule I substances please see N.C. Gen. Stat. § 90-89

Schedule 2 Substances: According to North Carolina General Statutes, Schedule II substances are narcotics derived from vegetable origin or chemical synthesis, opiates, depressants and hallucinogenics. These substances have a high potential for abuse and have accepted medical uses with severe restrictions. Abuse of this substances may lead to physical or psychological dependence. Schedule II substances include but are not limited to- Phencyclidine (PCP), Morphine, Demerol, Codeine, Percodan, Percocet, Fentanyl, Dilaudid, Seconal, Nembutal, Cocaine, Amphetamines, Dihydroetorphine, other opium and opium extracts and narcotics. For a full list of Schedule I substances please see N.C. Gen. Stat. § 90-89

Schedule 3 Substances: - According to North Carolina General Statutes, Schedule III substances are depressants, nalorphine, limited narcotic drugs, limited paregoric compounds, stimulants, anabolic steroids and hormones, GHA and Dronabinol. These substances have the potential for abuse but have an accepted medical use. Abuse of these substances may lead to dependence. Schedule III substances include but are not limited to- Certain barbiturates, such as Amobarbitol and Codeine, containing medicine, such as Fiorinal #3, Dioriden, Tylenol #3, Empirin #3. Codeine-based cough suppressants, such as Tussionex and Hycomine; all anabolic steroids, Rohypnol, Dronabinol, Ketamine in any drug. For a full list of Schedule III substances please see N.C. Gen. Stat. § 90-89

Schedule 4 Substances: According to North Carolina General Statutes, Schedule IV substances are depressants, fenfluramine & pentazocine, stimulants, limited narcotic drugs, and other substances. These substances have a low potential for abuse, have accepted medical uses and abuse may lead to limited dependence. Schedule IV substances include but are not limited to-Barbiturates, narcotics and stimulants, including Valium, Talwin, Librium, Equanil,

Darvon, Darvocet, Placidyl, Tranzene, Serax, Ioanmin (yellow jackets). GHB, Zaleplon, Modafinil. For a full list of Schedule IV substances please see N.C. Gen. Stat. § 90-89

Schedule 5 Substances: According to North Carolina General Statutes, Schedule V substances are depressants, some narcotics, and over the counter medicines with codeine. These substances have a low potential for abuse, have medical accepted medical use and may lead to limited dependence. Schedule V substances include but are not limited to -Compounds that contain very limited amounts of codeine, dihydrocodeine, ethylmorphine, opium, and atropine, such as Terpine Hydrate with Codeine, Robitussin AC. For a full list of Schedule V substances please see N.C. Gen. Stat. § 90-89

Schedule 6 Substances: According to North Carolina General Statutes, Schedule VI typically consist of cannabis and cannabis derivatives. Abuse of these substances may lead to limited dependence. Schedule VI substances included but are not limited to - Marijuana, THC, Hashish, Hash Oil, Tetrahydrocannabinol. For a full list of Schedule VI substances please see N.C. Gen. Stat. § 90-89

The below charts indicate the guidelines for student sanctioning through the Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities:

(August 2021 versions)

Student Code of Conduct Violation	Severity of Violation or Recidivism of Violation	Type of Standing	Educational Sanctions. The Conduct Administrator may choose from more than one sanction or determine other appropriate sanctions.
2.1. Alcohol	Level I - first minor violation	Warning	BASICS I, BASICS II, MBC, Reflection Paper/Activity, Follow-up Meeting, Parental Notification if under 21
	Level II - second minor violation or more serious first violation	1 month of probation	BASICS I, BASICS II, MBC, Reflection Paper/Activity, Follow-up Meeting, Parental Notification if under 21
	Level III - third minor violation or a very serious first violation	4 months of probation	BASICS II, Reflection Paper/Activity, Follow-up Meeting, Referral to Other Campus Resources, Assessment/Treatment Off-Campus, Parental Notification if under 21
	Level IV – any alcohol violation after student has been sanctioned to Level III	Suspension from ECU for a minimum of one full semester	Assessment and Treatment Off-campus; Parental Notification if under 21; RESTART (OSRR Only).
	Subsequent violations	Suspension or Expulsion from ECU	Suspension: Assessment and Treatment Off-Campus. Parental Notification if under 21
2.2. Drugs, Drug Paraphernalia, and Other Controlled Substances	Possession of Paraphernalia	1 month of probation	1 month of probation BASICS I, BASICS II, MBC, Reflection Paper, Follow-Meeting
	Schedule I and II drugs first violation of possessing, using or misusing	Based on the nature of the incident: Minimum 4 months of probation, Deferred Suspension, or Suspension from ECU for a minimum of one full semester; or Expulsion from the University System in some cases	Probation or Deferred Suspension: BASICS II or Assessment and Treatment Off-Campus. Parental Notification if under 21. Suspension: Assessment and Treatment Off-Campus, Drug Testing. Parental Notification if under 21; RESTART (OSRR Only)
	Schedule I and II drugs second violation of possessing, using or misusing or first violation of	Suspension from ECU for a minimum of one-full semester;	Assessment and Treatment Off-Campus, Drug Testing; RESTART (OSRR Only), Parental Notification if under 21
	distributing, buying, selling, or manufacturing	or Expulsion from the University system.	
	Schedule III through VI drugs first violation of possessing, using or misusing. For marijuana sanction guidelines, refer to marijuana sanctioning chart	4 months of probation	BASICS I (must have permission from supervisor or AD for Campus Living Conduct to sanction BASICS I), BASICS II, Reflection Paper/Activity, Follow-up Meeting, Referral to Other Campus Resources, Assessment/Treatment Off-Campus, Parental Notification if under 21; RESTART (OSRR Only)
	Schedule III through VI drugs second violation of possessing, using or misusing or first violation of distributing, buying, selling, or manufacturing	Suspension from ECU for one full-semester or its equivalent	Assessment and Treatment Off-Campus, Drug Testing, Parental Notification if under 21
	Schedule III through VI drugs third violation of possessing, using or misusing or second violation of distributing, buying, selling, or manufacturing	Suspension from ECU for a minimum of one-full semester; or Expulsion from the University System.	Assessment and Treatment Off-Campus, Drug Testing, Parental Notification if under 21

D. Annual Security Report data

The following graph is taken from the 2021 ECU Annual Fire Safety and Security Report:

		ARREST				DISCIPLINARY REFERRAL			
OTHER OFFENSES		ON-CAMPUS	STUDENTHOUSING	NONCAMPUS BUILDING OR PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS	STUDENTHOUSING	NONCAMPUS BUILDING OR PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Liquor Law Violations	2020	9	6	0	1	137	132	0	2
	2019	39	27	0	6	338	329	3	1
	2018	30	16	1	3	449	433	18	1
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	50	30	1	21	12	12	0	0
	2019	135	88	7	30	30	12	0	0
	2018	169	108	11	24	10	10	0	0

E. ECU Code of Conduct Findings

ECU actively engages in enforcement efforts pertaining to the illegal use of alcohol and other drugs. The ECU Police Department patrols all campus property and surrounding areas, this includes residence halls. Additionally, ECU collaborates actively, and through reciprocal agreements, with local law enforcement and judicial entities to address the state and federal laws pertaining to alcohol and other drugs. The local departments that ECU works closely with regarding AOD laws are: Greenville Police Department, Alcohol Law Enforcement (ALE), Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC), Pitt County District Attorney’s Office, and The City of Greenville. Information is often shared with OSRR and in return OSRR adjudicates each student case based upon accepted federal and Institutions for Higher Education guidelines. ECU OSRR office does parental notification for AOD cases. Additionally, local attorneys refer students to education and counseling as well per favorable court disposition.

The vast majority of students who are cited for an alcohol or other drug violation complete an educational intervention or counseling program (such as BASICS, referenced earlier in this report).

The following numbers are students “found responsible” by the Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities during this reporting period:

Spring 2020:

Alcohol-	157
Drugs-	82

Fall 2020:

Alcohol -	163
Drugs -	30

Spring 2021:

Alcohol -	79
Drugs -	35

Fall 2021:

Alcohol -	210
Drugs -	81

Note of the above reported numbers-

Face to face classroom instruction was transferred to a virtual format in March 2020 in response to the Coronavirus; they remained virtual (some were hybrid) until Fall 2021. On-campus residents were moved out in March 2020, residence halls remained closed during fall 2020 and returned to single-occupancy living in Spring 2021. These changes in the community living and classroom instruction show some antidotal implications on the number of AOD judicial classes during this reporting time.

F. Annual Programming/ Summary of AOD Program Strengths and Weaknesses

The AOD educational programmers that provide direct outreach programs to the ECU community come primarily from within three units: Campus Recreation and Wellness, The Center for Counseling and Student Development, and the ECU Police Department. These entities collaborate closely with each other and hold meetings and planning sessions to optimize resources and reach as many campus constituents as possible. These individuals do outreach programming both jointly and separately.

The following breakdown of numbers is from The Center for Counseling and Student Development and Campus Recreation and Wellness Departments. These two departments were chosen to report on based on the frequency in which AOD programming is done by these two areas. Note that most programs that occurred during this reporting period were done virtually.

January 2020-December 2020 AOD Prevention Programming:

- **CCSD-**
A total of 30 AOD education programs were given to approximately 1,826 individuals.
- **Campus Recreation and Wellness-**
A total of 12 AOD education programs were given to approximately 1,398 individuals.

January 2021- December 2021 AOD Prevention Programming:

- **CCSD-**
A total of 47 direct AOD programs were given to approximately 4,460 individuals.
- **Campus Recreation and Wellness-**
A total of 11 AOD education programs were given to approximately 608 individuals.

An overview of campus groups and events that these programs were given to include: all Orientation students, First-year students, Residence Halls, Greeks, Student Leadership groups, virtual classroom presentations, student athletes, and staff/faculty.

Despite the need to cut back on programs offered specifically within CCSD as a means to address the increasing clinical demands; ECU has made significant progress in AOD prevention efforts over the past several years; Prevention, intervention, and enforcement efforts are well coordinated. There have been new initiatives formed such as the *21st Birthday Project* offered through Campus Recreation and Wellness. There has also been an addition of Student Leader focused AOD programming in order to provide education that could lead to addressing any AOD concerns within student organizations. We have also targeted incoming ECU students and first year students with AOD prevention messages and have reached a very substantial percentage of this high-risk population with education and programming.

During the 2020 First Year, virtual Orientation a pre-recorded video regarding AOD prevention was shared with each student. In 2021, AOD professionals were able to present live, virtually to incoming first year students which allowed for interaction with students related to questions and answers. All incoming freshmen receive alcohol and other drug harm-reduction information in new student Orientation. Health 1000 classes (that all undergraduate students must take) include a 2 session AOD education module developed expressly for ECU students, using ECU specific information. This was created as a joint project between the Health Education and Promotion academic faculty and the Center for Counseling and Student Development. Many first-year students receive additional AOD harm-reduction education via their participation in COAD 1000 classes.

We recognize that a balanced approach of prevention messages coming both from professional staff and from student sources are most effective. Toward this end, CRC and CRW members are working towards more peer driven AOD education.

The AOD staff within CCSD works to maintain positive relationship with many campus constituents and departments. Because of this, professional staff can reach additional high-risk populations, such as Greek Life and Athletics during this reporting period. Collaborations have also extended to the Greenville community via staff member participation in various community-based committees.

As opioids and benzodiazepines have become a greater risk in society and on college campuses, we have structured our programming content to highlight these areas more intentionally and proactively than in previous years. Examples include: Orientation sessions, classroom presentations, BASICS, Greek Life, Athletics, and toward staff and faculty.

Realizing that parents and families of students can play an influential role in student behavior, presentations have been given to parents in all CCSD summer Orientation sessions about alcohol related issues on campus and about our AOD prevention efforts.

ECU has no specific "Alcohol Prevention Office" (or such similarly titled entity) with a specific & dedicated budget, yet, based upon informal comparing with other institutions, offers as much or more AOD programming due to the coordinated efforts amongst talented staff within the

Division of Student Affairs. There is top level support for AOD prevention and intervention efforts in the Division of Student Affairs.

Recommendations for Revising AOD Prevention and Education efforts:

- Revitalization of the ATOD Committee. This committee has not been active this past semester (Fall 2021).
- ACHA/NCHA re-assessment as the past attempt had low success rate due to institutional factors.
- Provide additional education to peer health educators on campus regarding AOD issues and health coaching.
- Sustain programming in CRC in order to support students in recovery.
- Work to smoothly transition back to full time, in-person programming as the COVID-19 Pandemic and precautions allow.
- Utilize new role of AOD Prevention Coordinator within CCSD.