

A photograph of a path lined with trees in full autumn foliage, with a black street lamp in the foreground. The trees are covered in bright yellow and orange leaves, creating a dense canopy. The street lamp is a classic black design with a glass lantern. The path is paved with bricks and leads into the distance. The overall scene is a beautiful autumn landscape.

2022
DRUG AND ALCOHOL
PREVENTION PROGRAM
Report

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

2022 Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program Report

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Introduction

The illegal use or misuse of drugs or alcohol can adversely affect the educational environment and prevent a person from achieving personal, social and educational goals. The University has had a Drug and Alcohol Misuse Prevention Program for faculty, staff and students since 1987 that addresses substance misuse through education and intervention and when appropriate, through referral or disciplinary action. Since then, the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988, the Drug Free Schools and Communities Amendments of 1989 and the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 have established certain federal reporting and information distribution requirements designed to combat drug and alcohol abuse.

Campus Alcohol Policy

The University's [Alcohol Policy](#) establishes rules on student and employee alcohol use and possession, additional rules for recognized student groups and University consequences for violations of those rules. In North Carolina, "It is against the law for any person under twenty-one (21) to possess, use, distribute or purchase any alcoholic beverage." The Alcohol Policy also restricts the possession, use and distribution of alcohol by students and employees over age 21 on University property and as part of University activities. It provides guidance on serving alcohol at events on campus and restricts the service of alcohol in accordance with North Carolina law. Further, the policy also contains a medical amnesty provision.

University Policy on Illegal Drugs

All students, faculty and staff are responsible for knowing about and complying with this policy. Those responsibilities include being aware of and complying with state laws that make it a crime to possess, sell, use, deliver or manufacture drugs designated collectively as "controlled substances" in [Article 5 of Chapter 90 of the North Carolina General Statutes](#). These substances include cocaine, amphetamines, anabolic steroids, marijuana and other drugs. Any University community member who violates those laws may be subject both to criminal prosecution and punishment by civil authorities and to disciplinary proceedings by the University. However, opportunities also exist on campus for confidential referrals and support, as well as medical amnesty and safe haven components that allow a student to seek support for a potential substance use disorder without fear of University or legal consequences. Copies of the full text of the policy are available at the [Office of Student Affairs](#), the [Office of Human Resources](#) and [online](#).

Drug-Free Workplace Requirements

Federal legislation also requires, as a condition of employment, that any faculty, staff member or student assistant engaged in the performance of a federal grant or contract must abide by the University's drug policy and, if they are convicted of a violation of any criminal drug statute in the workplace, must give written notice of that conviction to their dean, director or department chair within five days thereafter. The dean, director or department chair should forward any such reports to the University's vice chancellor and general counsel.

Disciplinary Proceedings

Disciplinary proceedings against a student, faculty or staff member or other employee will be initiated under the [University's Policy on Illegal Drugs](#).

Possible outcomes for violations of the Policy on Illegal Drugs range from written warnings to expulsion from enrollment and discharge from employment. On-the-job drug or alcohol impairment or any possession or use of alcohol on campus other than that authorized by the policies noted above are not permitted under these policies and will be addressed appropriately through established student, faculty and staff disciplinary procedures as appropriate. It's important to note, for SHRA employees a "Pre-Disciplinary Conference" must be held with the employee to provide the employee an opportunity to address concerns before a disciplinary decision is made. Faculty discipline will be in accordance with the University's Tenure Policy.

University Sanctions for Students and Employees

- Sale of amphetamines, cocaine, GHB, heroin, LSD, MDMA, opium, oxycodone or psilocybin:
 - Student expulsion and appropriate disciplinary action up to and including dismissal for employees
- Illegal possession of these drugs:
 - First offense: suspension from enrollment or employment for at least one semester. The penalty for a first offense committed by an employee is appropriate disciplinary action up to and including dismissal.
 - Second offense: sanctions up to expulsion for students and for employees appropriate disciplinary

- o action up to and including dismissal.
- Sale of anabolic steroids or marijuana:
 - o First offense: suspension from enrollment or employment for at least one semester. Employees will receive appropriate disciplinary action up to and including dismissal.
 - o Second offense: student expulsion and appropriate disciplinary action for employees up to and including dismissal.
- Illegal possession of these drugs:
 - o First offense: Probation. Possible conditions of probation include drug education and counseling, regular drug testing and other appropriate conditions.
 - If a student or employee fails to comply with probation conditions: suspension for the balance of the probation period and further appropriate disciplinary action for employees, including possible dismissal.
 - o Subsequent offenses: progressively more severe penalties, including expulsion and discharge or dismissal.
- Violations of the Alcohol Policy:
 - o Disciplinary action up to and including dismissal for employees.
 - o Students will be referred to Wellness Services for the [Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students](#) (BASICS) and may be required to pay restitution or complete community service. BASICS is a preventive alcohol abuse screening and intervention program for college students 18 to 24 years old. It is aimed at students who have had negative experiences or other problems related to alcohol misuse. The program is designed to help students make better alcohol-use decisions and to overall reduce their risks for alcohol-related harm. The program's style is not confrontational or judgmental and consists of two sessions with a Student Wellness staff member. Students who enroll in BASICS are assessed a fee for service that is charged to the student's account. Students who violate the Alcohol Policy will also be subject to disciplinary probation for a definite or indefinite period, including probation with associated conditions or requirements. Probation means that a student may remain at the University, but may be required to satisfy specified conditions or requirements, report regularly to appropriate University officials or community professionals and may be barred from holding any office or participating in any activity in which the student represents the University or University-recognized student organizations either within or outside the University community. The sanction of probation prohibits graduation until the period of probation has ended and the student has complied with all requirements of the sanctions. Disciplinary probation shall be reflected on a student's academic transcript while active, but will be removed upon successful completion of disciplinary probation. For repeat or egregious violations including sale or provision of alcohol to minors, students may face additional disciplinary sanctions, including suspension from the University. For violations occurring in University Housing, students may receive additional Housing sanctions. Student organizations face revocation of their University recognition.
- The following are situations in which a student will be granted amnesty for violations of the Alcohol Policy:
 - o Students in need of emergency medical attention: A student who seeks medical attention or a student for whom medical assistance was sought by another person as a result of the consumption of alcohol and who fully cooperates with emergency responders.
 - o Victim of a crime: A student who has been the victim of a crime after consuming alcohol and reports the crime to law enforcement or University officials.
 - o Reporting party: A student who has experienced or witnessed sexual violence, interpersonal violence or other violation of the Policy on Prohibited Sexual Harassment under Title IX or the [Policy on Prohibited Discrimination, Harassment and Related Misconduct](#).
 - o Caller or support person: A student, who calls on behalf of or accompanies an impaired individual, remains with that individual until assistance arrives and fully cooperates with emergency responders.

Suspension of Eligibility for Financial Aid

A student convicted of any offense under any federal or state law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving any grant, loan or work assistance will not be eligible for any federal grant, loan or work assistance from the date of that conviction for the period of time set forth below.

- Possession of a controlled substance:
 - o First offense: Ineligible for one year.
 - o Second offense: Ineligible for two years.

- o Third offense: Ineligible for an indefinite period of time.
- Sale of a controlled substance:
 - o First offense: Ineligible for two years.
 - o Second offense: Ineligible for an indefinite period of time.

A student whose eligibility for aid has been suspended may regain eligibility before the end of the ineligibility period if:

- The student satisfactorily completes a drug rehabilitation program that complies with criteria established by the Secretary of Education and passes two unannounced drug tests; or
- The student’s conviction is reversed or set aside.

The [Federal Student Aid](#) website can help in determining when someone may be eligible for aid again.

Federal, State and Local Sanctions

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, disposition, possession and/or use of a controlled substance or alcohol is regulated by a number of federal, state and local laws. These laws impose sanctions in misdemeanor and felony convictions. A summary of alcohol and drug laws in the United States and in the state of North Carolina is available below. The information provided below is not comprehensive. Further overview of federal laws governing the manufacture, possession, use and distribution of alcohol and illegal drugs is [available online](#).

Federal Drug Laws

The law prohibiting unauthorized possession of any controlled substance is found in [21 USC § 844](#). Simple possession of any controlled substance (meaning having a small amount for personal consumption without intending to distribute or sell) is a misdemeanor under federal law carrying a fine of at least \$1,000 and no more than one year in prison (except for possession of Flunitrazepam, more commonly known as “roofies,” which is always a felony and carries a greater penalty). Repeat possession offenders may be charged with a felony, which carries a longer prison sentence and greater fine. Possession with intent to distribute carries additional penalties. In addition to prison time and fines, persons convicted of possession may also be fined for the reasonable costs of the investigation and prosecution of the offense.

The penalties for drug trafficking are found in 21 USC § 841 and are listed in the charts below. Persons who violate drug trafficking laws within 1,000 feet of a university may face more severe penalties.

Drug/Schedule	Quantity	Penalty	Quantity	Penalty
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500-4999g mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 years and not more than 40 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 years and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.	5 kgs mixture or more	First Offense: Not less than 10 years and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 20 years and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28-279g mixture		280g mixture or more	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40-399g mixture		400g mixture or more	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10-99g mixture		100g mixture or more	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100-999g mixture		1kg mixture or more	
LSD (Schedule I)	1-9g mixture		10g mixture or more	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5-49g pure or 50-499g mixture		50g or more pure OR 500g or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10-99g pure or 100-999g mixture		100g or more pure OR 1kg or more mixture	

Drug/Schedule	Quantity	Penalty	Quantity	Penalty
Other Schedule I and II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any amount	<p>First Offense: Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 30 years. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.</p>		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gram	<p>First Offense: Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 30 years. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.</p>	Other than 1 gram or more	<p>First Offense: Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 10 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.</p>
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	<p>First Offense: Not more than 10 years. If death or serious injury, not more than 15 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 years. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.</p>		
All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	<p>First Offense: Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 10 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.</p>		
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	<p>First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 4 years. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.</p>		

Drug/Schedule	Quantity	First Offense	Second Offense
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 years. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years. or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.	
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 years. or more than 40 years. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years. or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.	
Marijuana (Schedule I)	<p>More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture</p> <p>More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants</p>	Not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.	

Drug/Schedule	Quantity	First Offense	Second Offense
Marijuana (Schedule I)	Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants	Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 years. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less	Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 years. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less	Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 years. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.

North Carolina Drug Laws

North Carolina law, like federal law, prohibits possession of any controlled substance, possession with intent to distribute and trafficking of any controlled substance. North Carolina has structured sentencing, with judges permitted to impose a sentence within a prescribed range depending on the class of the offense, the number of prior convictions for the individual defendant and whether there were aggravating or mitigating factors in the circumstances of the offense. There are additional penalties whenever a drug transaction or drug law violation involves a minor. [N.C. Gen. Stat. § 90-95.4; §90-95.5; §90-95.6; § 90-95.7](#). North Carolina law provides limited immunity for a “good Samaritan.” If someone calls 911 or a law enforcement officer to seek medical assistance for someone experiencing an overdose, they cannot be charged with any misdemeanor possession violation or a felony possession violation if they have less than one gram of cocaine or heroin. This provision is found in § 90-96.2.

Types of Drugs	Possession	Possession With Intent to Sell or Deliver; To Manufacture; or to Sell and/or Deliver	North Carolina Statute
Schedule I: Heroin, LSD, Peyote, Mescaline, Psilocybin (Shrooms), other Hallucinogens, Methaqualone (Quaaludes), Phencyclidine (PCP) and MDA	Maximum Penalty: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	Maximum Penalty: Ten (10) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	§90-89
Schedule II: Morphine, Demerol, Codeine, Percodan, Percocet, Fentanyl, Dilaudid, Secondal, Nembutal, Cocaine, Amphetamines and other opium and opium extracts and narcotics	Maximum Penalty: Two (2) years in prison and/or \$2,000 fine (misdemeanor) –UNLESS– 1. Exceeds 4 tablets, capsules, other dosage units or equivalent quantity of Hydromorphone. 2. Exceeds 100 tablets, capsules, other dosage units or equivalent quantity. 3. One gram or more of Cocaine . Maximum Penalty: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony).	Maximum Penalty: Ten (10) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	§90-90

Types of Drugs	Possession	Possession With Intent to Sell or Deliver; To Manufacture; or to Sell and/or Deliver	North Carolina Statute
Schedule III: Certain barbiturates such as amobarbitol and codeine containing medicine such as Fiorinal #3, Doriden, Tylenol #3, Empirin #3 and codeine-based cough suppressants such as Tussionex and Hycomine and all anabolic steroids	Maximum Penalty: Possession of less than 100 tablets, capsules, other dosage units or equivalent quantity: Two (2) years in prison and/or fine (misdemeanor). To possess more than 100 tablets, capsules, other dosage units or equivalent quantity: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	Maximum Penalty: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	§90-91
Schedule IV: Barbiturates, narcotics and stimulants including Valium, Talwin, Librium, Equanil, Darvon, Darvocet, Placidyl, Tranzene, Serax, Ionamin (yellow jackets)	Maximum Penalty: Same as Schedule III	Maximum Penalty: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	§90-92
Schedule V: Compounds that contain very limited amounts of codeine, dihydrocodeine, ethylmorphine, opium and atropine, such as Terpine Hydrate with codeine, Robitussin AC	Maximum Penalty: Six (6) months in prison and/or fine (misdemeanor)	Maximum Penalty: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	§90-93
Schedule VI: Marijuana, THC, Hashish, Hash Oil, Tetrahydrocannabinol	Maximum Penalty: Possession of less than .5 ounce of Marijuana or .05 ounce Hashish: 20 days in prison and/or \$200 fine (misdemeanor). If Marijuana, the sentence must be suspended. Possession of more than .5 ounce of Marijuana or .05 ounce Hashish: 120 days in prison and/or fine up to \$500 (misdemeanor). Possession of more than 1.5 ounce of Marijuana or .15 ounce of Hashish or consists of any quantity of synthetic Tetrahydrocannabinols or Tetrahydrocannabinols isolated from the resin of marijuana: Twelve (12) months in prison and/or fine (felony).	Maximum Penalty Delivery of less than 5 grams of marijuana for no compensation is not considered sale or delivery, but may still be prosecuted as possession . Less than 10 pounds: a Class H felony punishable by up to 8 months in prison and a discretionary fine for the first offense In excess of 10 pounds, but less than 50 pounds: a Class H felony and shall be sentenced up to a maximum of 39 months in prison and fined \$5,000. 50 pounds but less than 2,000 pounds: a Class G felony and shall be sentenced up to a maximum term of 51 months in prison and fined \$25,000. 2,000 pounds but less than 10,000 pounds: a Class F felony and shall be sentenced up to a maximum term of 93 months in prison and fined \$50,000 10,000 pounds or more: a Class D felon and shall be sentenced up to a maximum term of 222 months in prison and fined not less than \$200,000.	§90-94

Types of Drugs	Possession	Possession With Intent to Sell or Deliver; To Manufacture; or to Sell and/or Deliver	North Carolina Statute
Drug Paraphernalia	Maximum Penalty: One hundred twenty (120) days in prison and/or fine. (misdemeanor)	Maximum Penalty: One hundred twenty (120) days in prison and/or fine. (misdemeanor). However, delivery of drug paraphernalia by a person over 18 years of age to someone under 18 years of age who is at least three years younger: One (1) year in prison and/or fine. (felony) It is unlawful for any person to purchase or otherwise procure an advertisement in any newspaper, magazine, handbill or other publication or purchase or otherwise procure an advertisement on a billboard, sign or other outdoor display, when he knows that the purpose of the advertisement, in whole or in part, is to promote the sale of objects designed or intended for use as drug paraphernalia. Sixty (60) days in prison and/or fine. (misdemeanor)	§90-113.22- §90-113.24
Schedule I: Heroin, LSD, Peyote, Mescaline, Psilocybin (Shrooms), other Hallucinogens, Methaqualone (Quaaludes), Phencyclidine (PCP) and MDA	Maximum Penalty: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	Maximum Penalty: Ten (10) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	§90-89
Schedule II: Morphine, Demerol, Codeine, Percodan, Percocet, Fentanyl, Dilaudid, Secondal, Nembutal, Cocaine, Amphetamines and other opium and opium extracts and narcotics	Maximum Penalty: Two (2) years in prison and/or \$2,000 fine (misdemeanor) –UNLESS– 1. Exceeds 4 tablets, capsules, other dosage units or equivalent quantity of Hydromorphone. 2. Exceeds 100 tablets, capsules, other dosage units or equivalent quantity. 3. One gram or more of Cocaine Maximum Penalty: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	Maximum Penalty: Ten (10) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	§90-90

Types of Drugs	Possession	Possession With Intent to Sell or Deliver; To Manufacture; or to Sell and/or Deliver	North Carolina Statute
Schedule III: Certain barbiturates such as amobarbitol and codeine containing medicine such as Fiorinal #3, Doriden, Tylenol #3, Empirin #3 and codeine-based cough suppressants such as Tussinex and Hycomine and all anabolic steroids	Maximum Penalty: Possession of less than 100 tablets, capsules, other dosage units or equivalent quantity: Two (2) years in prison and/or fine (misdemeanor). To possess more than 100 tablets, capsules, other dosage units or equivalent quantity: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	Maximum Penalty: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	§90-91
Schedule IV: Barbiturates, narcotics and stimulants including Valium, Talwin, Librium, Equanil, Darvon, Darvocet, Placidyl, Tranzene, Serax, Ionamin (yellow jackets)	Maximum Penalty: Same as Schedule III	Maximum Penalty: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	§90-92
Schedule V: Compounds that contain very limited amounts of codeine, dihydrocodeine, ethylmorphine, opium and atropine, such as Terpine Hydrate with codeine, Robitussin AC	Maximum Penalty: Six (6) months in prison and/or fine (misdemeanor)	Maximum Penalty: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	§90-93
Schedule VI: Marijuana, THC, Hashish, Hash Oil, Tetrahydrocannabinol	Maximum Penalty: Possession of less than .5 ounce of Marijuana or .05 ounce Hashish: Thirty (30) days in prison and/or \$100 fine (misdemeanor). Possession of more than .5 ounce of Marijuana or .05 ounce Hashish: Two (2) years in prison and/or fine (misdemeanor). Possession of more than 1.5 ounce of Marijuana or .15 ounce of Hashish or consists of any quantity of synthetic Tetrahydrocannabinols or Tetrahydrocannabinols isolated from the resin of marijuana: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony).	Maximum Penalty: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	§90-94

Types of Drugs	Possession	Possession With Intent to Sell or Deliver; To Manufacture; or to Sell and/or Deliver	North Carolina Statute
Drug Paraphernalia	Maximum Penalty: One hundred twenty (120) days in prison and/or fine. (misdemeanor)	<p>Maximum Penalty: One hundred twenty (120) days in prison and/or fine. (misdemeanor).</p> <p>However, delivery of drug paraphernalia by a person over 18 years of age to someone under 18 years of age who is at least three years younger: One (1) year in prison and/or fine. (felony)</p> <p>It is unlawful for any person to purchase or otherwise procure an advertisement in any newspaper, magazine, handbill or other publication or purchase or otherwise procure an advertisement on a billboard, sign or other outdoor display, when he knows that the purpose of the advertisement, in whole or in part, is to promote the sale of objects designed or intended for use as drug paraphernalia. Sixty (60) days in prison and/or fine. (misdemeanor)</p>	\$90-113.22- §90-113.24

North Carolina Alcohol Laws

State Law	Penalty	North Carolina Statute
To possess, attempt to purchase or purchase, sell or give beer, wine, liquor or mixed beverages to anyone under the age of 21.	Maximum Penalty: Imprisonment for a term up to 120 days and/or community service and fines up to \$1,000 (Class 1 misdemeanor)	§ 18B-302 - 18B302.1
A person under 21 years of age who aids and abets to purchase or attempt to purchase, purchase or to possess; sell or give, alcohol to a person who is under 21 years of age	Maximum Penalty: Imprisonment for a term up to 60 days and/or community service and fines (Class 2 misdemeanor)	§ 18B-302 – 18B- 302.1
A person over 21 years of age who aids and abets to purchase or to attempt to purchase, purchase or to possess; sell or give, alcohol to a person who is under 21 years of age	Maximum Penalty: Imprisonment for a term up to 120 days and/or community service and fined up to \$1,000 (Class 1 misdemeanor)	§ 18B-302 – 18B- 302.1

State Law	Penalty	North Carolina Statute
Operating a motor vehicle upon any highway, any street or any public vehicular area within this State: while under the influence of an impairing substance; after having consumed sufficient alcohol that he has, at any relevant time after the driving, an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more; or with any amount of a Schedule I controlled substance.	First Offense: Jail – 24 hours; Fine - \$200; License Suspension – 60 days to 1 year Second Offense: Jail – 4 days; Fine – varies; License Suspension – 1 to 4 years Third Offense: Jail – 14 days to 2 years; Fine – varies; License Suspension – 1 year to permanent	§ 20-138.1
Operating a motor vehicle on a highway or public vehicular area by a person less than 21 years old while consuming alcohol or at any time while he has remaining in his body any alcohol or controlled substance previously consumed.	Maximum of 20 days in jail and \$200. If driving while impaired offense is also charged then: First Offense: Jail – 24 hours; Fine - \$200; License Suspension – 60 days to 1 year Second Offense: Jail – 4 days; Fine – varies; License Suspension – 1 to 4 years Third Offense: Jail – 14 days to 2 years; Fine – varies; License Suspension – 1 year to permanent	§ 20-138.1 & 20-138.3
Possessing an alcoholic beverage other than in the unopened manufacturer’s original container or consume an alcoholic beverage, in the passenger area of a motor vehicle while the motor vehicle is on a highway or the right-of-way of a highway.	Maximum Penalty: Imprisonment for a term up to 60 days and/or community service and fines up to \$1,000 (Class 2 or 3 misdemeanor based on number of offenses)	§ 18B-301; §18B-401; §20-138.7

Town of Chapel Hill Local Ordinances on Drugs and Alcohol

The Town of Chapel Hill prohibits the consumption and possession of an open container of malt beverages and unfortified wine on streets, sidewalks, municipal parking lots or any real estate or buildings owned or occupied by the town, including during times when streets, buildings and lots are closed for special events. The one exception in this ordinance allows for the possession or consumption of malt beverages and unfortified wine in town parking lots 2, 3, the top level of the Wallace Parking Plaza and public space on the 140 West Plaza when approved as part of a special event approved by the Town Council. Any violation of these city ordinances is considered a misdemeanor and is subject to a maximum fine of fifty dollars (\$50).

Possession of controlled substances, with the exception of prescription drugs with an appropriate prescription, is prohibited in Chapel Hill parks. Violation of this ordinance is a misdemeanor, punishable by a maximum fine of five hundred dollars (\$500).

Substance Abuse Prevention

The University’s [Office of Human Resources](#) offers many work-life and wellness trainings to help employees manage stress in healthy ways. Courses include “Resiliency: Bouncing Back After a Setback” and “Stress: A Way of Life or a Fact of Life.” A full list of courses is available in the Office of Human Resources [training catalog](#) and additional resources for employee wellness are listed on the [events calendar](#).

For students, the University offers a full continuum of education, skill building and intervention supports, along with regular alcohol and drug free programming to encourage students to have fun safely. All incoming new students are expected to complete Part 1 of EverFi’s AlcoholEdu online module prior to arriving on campus. Once on campus, students can participate in Alcohol 101, a workshop designed to educate student organizations on the risks to self, others and community that are associated with alcohol use as well as effective harm reduction strategies if students choose to use alcohol. They can also engage with [Carolina After Dark](#) (CAD). CAD events all take place after 9 p.m. on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights and they must be alcohol free. Registered student groups can apply for CAD grants

to support these events. More information about these programs can be found on the [Student Wellness](#) website.

[UNC Police](#) partners with the [Department of Housing and Residential Education](#) to offer “[Alcohol Awareness](#)”. This program brings information to students about the environment of alcohol consumption on a college campus. This program provides information on understanding the physiological effects of overconsumption, impaired driving and also provides students with the opportunity to explore the social norms that drive alcohol consumption in a college environment. UNC Police also offers Operation Medicine Drop. Utilizing partnerships with the SBI and Federal Drug Enforcement Administration, this program allows individuals to drop off expired or unnecessary medications with UNC Police for proper disposal on a “no questions asked” basis.

Where to Get Help for a Substance Abuse Problem

Student Resources

There is help available for those who seek it. [Student Wellness](#) provides [BASICS](#) (Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students) on a referral basis for students who violate the student alcohol policy or on a self-referral basis, for any student who may be questioning their alcohol use patterns. Additionally, Student Wellness provides clinical support for students questioning or concerned about their or another’s substance use, including referral and case management assistance to students and their families seeking substance abuse counselors, Intensive Outpatient Programs (IOPs) and Inpatient Treatment Programs. Student Wellness also offers mentorship and social support for students in recovery from substance abuse through the [Carolina Recovery Community](#).

[Counseling and Psychological Services](#) (919-966-3658): offers clinical assessments, brief counseling and referrals for students seeking help for substance abuse problems.

[UNC Health Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program](#) (919-966-6039): offers clinical assessments, comprehensive DUI services, intensive outpatient counseling and group support.

Resource for Permanent Employees and their Dependents

The University’s [Employee Assistance Program \(EAP\)](#) (877-314-5841, 24 hours a day): provides assessment, referrals and [online](#) EAP resources for employees and their family members.

Local community mental health agencies and personal physicians can identify treatment resources, and information and assistance are also available from local chapters of Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous.

Information on Health Risks

Information about the health risks associated with drug abuse and the misuse of alcohol is available from [Campus Health Services](#). As the federal Drug Free Schools and Communities Amendments of 1989 require, included below is a description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and misuse of alcohol, a summary of applicable legal sanctions for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol and a summary of the University’s minimum sanctions for unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students or employees on University property or as a part of any University activity.

Illegal drugs and alcohol not only pose serious health risks to those who use them, but state and federal criminal penalties for possession, sale, trafficking and illegal interstate transportation also are severe. University disciplinary sanctions for the possession and sale of illegal drugs and alcohol can result in disruption or termination of University education or employment. More detailed information for a selected list of substances follows:

Alcohol

[Alcohol](#) slows down the heart, nervous system and brain and high doses of alcohol can cause someone to stop breathing. Prolonged immoderate use can cause artery disease, heart failure and liver damage including cancer, cirrhosis and hepatitis. Women may develop alcohol-related health problems sooner than men and from drinking less alcohol than men. Because alcohol affects nearly every organ in the body, long-term heavy drinking increases the risk for many serious health problems.

Marijuana

[Marijuana](#) has various risks associated with use, whether inhaled or ingested with food. Evidence indicates it can affect brain development in teens and young adults. In the short term, it causes problems with short-term memory

and learning, distorts perception (sights and sounds) and causes poor coordination and decision-making. It has been known to contain more than 400 chemicals and has 2.5 times as much tar as tobacco. Because it decreases concentration and learning abilities, marijuana is particularly detrimental to students.

Research shows that marijuana users experience the same health problems as tobacco smokers, such as bronchitis, emphysema, bronchial asthma and throat and lung cancer; tend to have more chest colds than non-users; and are at greater risk of getting lung infections like pneumonia. Studies show that someone who smokes five joints per day may be taking in as many cancer-causing chemicals as someone who smokes a full pack of cigarettes every day. Other effects include increased heart rate, dryness of the mouth, reddening of the eyes and impaired motor skills. Long-term use is associated with depression, anxiety and loss of motivation.

Anabolic Steroids

[Steroids](#) have side effects ranging from insomnia to death. Using them increases the risk of cancer and cardiovascular, kidney and liver disease. Users may exhibit mood swings that include aggressive, combative behavior and use may cause impotence, sterility or fetal damage.

Amphetamines

[Amphetamines](#) can cause acute psychoses and malnutrition. They also can make a user nervous, hyperactive and sleepless and can elevate pulse rate and blood pressure as well as exacerbate symptoms of anxiety.

Methamphetamines

[Meth](#) is a highly addictive drug that targets the functioning of the central nervous system. Short-term effects include increased wakefulness, increased physical activity, decreased appetite, increased respiration, rapid heartbeat, irregular heartbeat, increased blood pressure, hypothermia, irritability, paranoia, insomnia, confusion, tremors and aggressiveness. Long-term health effects include irreversible damage to blood vessels in the brain, stroke, severe reduction in motor skills with symptoms similar to those of Parkinson's disease, impaired verbal learning, memory impairment and decreased ability to regulate emotions. Many of the long-term effects persist after use of the drug is discontinued.

Barbiturates

Both physiologically and psychologically addictive, these drugs can cause death in high doses. Infants born to [barbiturate](#) users may suffer congenital deformities. Other effects include nausea, dizziness, lethargy, allergic reactions and possible breathing difficulties.

Cocaine

Anyone who uses [cocaine](#) – even a first-time user – may have seizures, heart fibrillation and strokes that can result in death. Habitual users experience irritability, paranoia and hallucinations. Use causes tumors, chronic fatigue, dangerous weight loss, sexual impotence and insomnia and affects respiration, blood pressure and blood sugar levels.

Heroin and Opium

An overdose of these psychologically and physiologically addictive drugs can cause death through suppression of central nervous systems including breathing. [Heroin and opium](#) users feel sluggish and fall asleep at inappropriate and dangerous times. Intravenous users risk contracting hepatitis, HIV and other infections.

LSD

[LSD](#) causes hallucinations, perception distortions and anxiety. Users cannot function normally and are accident-prone. LSD also can cause elevated body temperature and respiration and a rapid heartbeat.

MDMA (Ecstasy/Molly)

[MDMA](#) produces both stimulant and psychedelic effects including increased heart rate, elevated blood pressure, nervousness and hyperactivity. Because users may experience feelings of increased confidence, sensitivity, arousal and confusion, use of ecstasy makes them more vulnerable to crime, especially robbery, sexual assault and other unwanted sexual encounters.

Oxycodone and Other Narcotics

[Oxycodone and other narcotics](#) are chemically similar to heroin and opium. Although they can be safe and effective treatments for pain when prescribed by a doctor and used as directed, they are psychologically and physiologically addictive and overdose and death through misuse is possible. Because of their medical uses, these drugs are frequently manufactured in a time-release (sustained-release, long-acting, extended-release) form. If users circumvent the time-release formulation, they may take a larger dose than intended, overdose and suffer serious complications or death. Combining opioids with alcohol or other drugs significantly increases the risk to life and well-being.

Psilocybin

[Psilocybin](#), found in certain mushrooms, causes hallucinations and perception distortions. Users cannot function normally and are accident-prone. This drug also can produce anxiety, elevated body temperature, rapid heartbeat and elevated respiration.

Ritalin (methylphenidate), Concerta and Adderall

[Ritalin, Concerta and Adderall](#) are chemically similar to amphetamines. Although they are safe and effective treatments for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder when prescribed by a doctor and used as directed, they are powerful stimulants and can be addictive. Because of their medical uses, these drugs are frequently manufactured in a time-release (sustained-release, long-acting, extended-release) form. If users circumvent the time-release formulation, they may take a larger dose than intended, overdose and suffer complications or death.

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