

Faculty Senate Meeting Agenda

Regular Meeting No. 13 of the 62nd Session: Faculty Senate Chambers

All members of the General Faculty are encouraged to attend

April 5, 2016, at 3:00 p.m.

1. **Call to Order** - *Jeannette Moore, Chair of the Faculty*
2. **Introductory remarks**
 - a. Guests introduce themselves
3. **Announcements**
 - a. Topics the committees are addressing are listed on the 2nd page of the agenda. Minutes from each meeting will be posted on the Faculty Senate website.
 - b. See the 2nd page of the agenda each week for announcements of interest to faculty.
4. **Approval of the Minutes, Regular Meeting No. 12 of the 62nd Session, March 22, 2016**
Darby Orcutt, Secretary of the Faculty
5. **Provost Remarks and Q/A**
Warwick Arden, Provost
6. **Old and New Business**
 - a. The Faculty Senate Exec Committee opted to not pursue removing Dixie from the Alma Mater. After considerable discussion, this issue has been referred to the students (Khari Cyrus) and the Alumni Association.
 - b. Update on modifications to the Faculty Grievance and Non-Reappointment Review regulation (REG 05.25.04) - Governance and Personnel Policy
 - c. Final recommendation of the Academic Policy Committee relative to UCCC (University Courses and Curricula Committee), CUE (Council on Undergraduate Education), and the GEP (General Education Program) - see Appendix A
 - d. Results of discussion with the authors of the new Proposed Drug and Alcohol Free Workplace regulation - Governance and Personnel Policy; see Appendix B
 - e. Update on discussion relative to DASA (Division of Academic and Student Affairs) proposal to use space in the D.H. Hill Library - Resources and Environment
 - f. Electing faculty members to Faculty Assembly and to the Council on Athletics
 - g. Discussion of University College and Faculty Senate representation: Separate Senators or remain in General Constituency?
7. **Issues of concern**
 - a. All ongoing Issues of Concern are listed on the Faculty Senate Website at:
http://www.ncsu.edu/faculty_senate/
 - b. New Issues of Concern (if any)
8. **Adjourn**

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY
Faculty Senate Calendar and Announcements
April 5, 2016

CALENDAR

4/7/2016 3:00 pm Thursday: **Executive Committee** in 2320 D.H. Hill - *Jeannette Moore, Chair*

4/12/2016 **Committee meetings - Topics may be adjusted after the April 5 Senate meeting:**

ACADEMIC POLICY COMMITTEE - *Sarah Ash and Alton Banks, Co-Chairs*

3:00 pm in 210 Dabney on Tuesday, 4/12/2016

- a. Course Inventory Management (CIM) time requirement by faculty

GOVERNANCE AND PERSONNEL POLICY COMMITTEE - *Lloyd Fleisher and Paul Williams, Co-Chairs*

3:00 pm in 2320 D.H. Hill on Tuesday, 4/12/2016

- a. Proposed Drug and Alcohol Free Workplace regulation for NC State University employees
[back from authors without major revisions]
- b. Sen.Issue1: Faculty duties support people once did
- c. SenIssue6: Number of NTT/adjunct/temporary faculty & trends; also TT faculty trends

RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE - *Marguerite Moore and Darby Orcutt, Co-Chairs*

3:00 pm in 1145 D.H. Hill (East Wing) on Tuesday, 4/12/2016

- a. Petition to change unity ID in compelling circumstances
- b. DASA (Division of Academic and Student Affairs) proposed use of space in the DH Hill Library

4/19/2016 **Final Faculty Senate Meeting of the 2015/2016 Session** at 3:00 pm in 2320 D.H. Hill -
Jeannette Moore, Chair

ANNOUNCEMENTS

1. Senator Paul Williams will be receiving the Holladay Medal for Excellence. This is the highest award bestowed by NC State University in recognition of faculty career accomplishments.
2. President Margaret Spellings is visiting each of the 17 UNC campuses in the system.

Appendix A - Academic Policy Committee report for Chair Moore to forward to the Provost

Academic Policy Committee

Summary of issues related to courses and curriculum approval processes

March 15, 2016

During the 2015-16 academic year, the Academic Policy Committee (APC) of the Faculty Senate has been reviewing the processes by which courses and curricula get approved at the university level.

This discussion was initiated because of concerns regarding faculty curricular oversight and faculty governance. In addition, particular concern had been expressed regarding the process of approving courses for inclusion on the General Education Program (GEP) lists.

APC considered two key issues as indicated below.

1. Moving responsibility for curriculum management from the Provost's office/DASA to the Faculty Senate.

After discussions with Dr. Mike Mullen, Dr. Barbara Kirby, Gina Neugebauer, the acting director of the Office of Undergraduate Courses and Curricula (OUCC), Li Marcus, the new director of OUCC, and with Charles Clift and Brittany Mastrangelo of Registration and Records, the committee concluded that faculty had neither the time nor the expertise to manage the processes and reporting procedures associated with SACS accreditation requirements. Further, as noted by Dr. Mullen, most universities have administrative structures similar to ours.

In addition, the committee noted that UCCC and CUE are chaired by faculty, which, along with the faculty-dominated composition of both groups, provides sufficient faculty oversight of the process.

2. Merging the responsibilities of the two University standing committees with responsibilities for courses and curricula -- Undergraduate Courses and Curricula Committees (UCCC) and The Council on Undergraduate Educations (CUE) – and concerns regarding the process of course approval for the GEP lists.

The committee met with the current chairs of UCCC and CUE, Dr. Scott Despain and Dr. Chris Ashwell respectively, regarding merging the two committees and concerns associated with the GEP approval process. The committee identified the following regarding these issues:

A. Differences between the committees' responsibilities

- Much of what CUE does is more conceptual and therefore less clear-cut than UCCC. For example, the Council has to decide on the meaning of interdisciplinarity in particular and general education more broadly. Differences in interpretation can be significant among faculty by discipline or by college, sometimes with no obvious compromise position.

These differences have practical implications. For example, how does a change in the GEP requirements affect enrollment numbers for a course, department, or college? Should these potential ramifications affect the structure of the GEP? Because of this, GEP-related decisions can have more significant consequences than decisions regarding the approval of individual courses or curricula (the charge of UCCC).

Even having decided on the GEP structure, interpretation of category objectives and outcomes can be contentious, and may vary based on the make up of the committee both year-by-year and meeting-by-meeting. There are particular concerns regarding: the use of one-credit classes to meet the US Diversity (USD) requirement; a lack of accountability on the part of the Study Abroad program to meet Global Knowledge (GK) outcomes; a set of guidelines for Interdisciplinary Perspectives (IP) perceived by some to be overly rigid; and a lack of recognition for the IP nature of disciplines such as Africana and Women and Gender Studies.

- On the other hand, the work of UCCC has become more efficient as lengthy discussions on previous course-related issues, such as the number of credit hours per contact hour and grading criteria, have all but been eliminated by CourseLeaf Curriculum Inventory Management (CIM) and the syllabus tool. For curricula, there might be discussions around the desire for free electives, however in general, there are few turf battles, and academic decisions are left to departments and colleges.

B. The history of CUE (how we got to where we are today)

- When the GEP was created, the lists of qualifying courses were populated based mostly on course prefixes and assumptions regarding course content. CUE must now go back and confirm that each course meets the category objectives. This need for accountability in assessment has driven much of the conflict described above.

C. The membership of UCCC and CUE

- The committee asked Despain and Ashwell to describe the ideal make up of their committees. Their responses are below:

The ideal UCCC/CUE member:

- 1. has had experience prepping and approving course and curricular actions at the departmental or college level, particularly the college level;*
- 2. is already a member of his/her college course/curriculum committee; (otherwise the expectation would be that the member officially attend the college meetings, either as an official voting member or in some other capacity);*
- 3. has experience with other colleges and their curriculum, through teaching, research, administration or previous committee work;*
- 4. is willing to commit three to five hours each week to dedicated committee work;*
- 5. is kind, gracious, thoughtful and understands the process of building consensus.*

In addition, all voting members would be members of the faculty.

D. Concerns regarding combining the two committees.

- There still are a lot of courses to be vetted by CUE – it is not in “maintenance mode” where it only has to look at courses that are new or revised.
- There will have to be *more clearly defined criteria* for IP, GK, USD before the workings of CUE can become as streamlined as the process has become in UCCC.

Consensus of the committee

The committee came to the following conclusions regarding UCCC and CUE:

- Combining UCCC and CUE might be possible—but only after the backlog of courses that were grandfathered onto the GEP lists has been handled.
- There is a need to have continuity between the membership of CUE/UCCC and the undergraduate curriculum committees for the colleges. Ideally, faculty who have had some experience with curricular issues should be selected as members for CUE/UCCC.
- A short-term solution to the current challenges facing CUE could be to create consultative groups of faculty willing to review courses, in conjunction with the Office of Assessment, prior to submission to CUE.
- In the long term, the current process for identifying service-learning courses, initially originated by a subcommittee in UCCC, could be used as a model for CUE in which measurable outcomes are clearly articulated and categories of courses are reviewed by the same group of people.
- In general, however, a partial review of the GEP, at minimum, is overdue, with particular attention being paid to better articulating the outcomes and credit hours associated with the IP, GK and USD categories. Toward that end, the APC recommends that the Provost appoint a faculty-led task force, with representation from every college, to begin that review process this fall. While the committee recognizes that such an exercise may lead to a more thorough assessment of the General Education Program, we suggest that the scope initially be focused on the IP, GK, and USD issues identified above.

Appendix B - Proposed New Drug and Alcohol Free Workplace regulation

Note: *The original version can be found as Appendix D in the September 22, 2015 agenda at:
https://www.ncsu.edu/faculty_senate/agenda/2015-2016.php*

PROPOSED NEW REGULATION: REG#: Drug and Alcohol Free Workplace

Rationale: To affirm NC State’s commitment to a drug and alcohol free workplace and to comply with the Drug Free Workplace Act, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, as well as other federal law. To notify employees of the consequences of using/being under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol while on the job and the misuse/abuse of prescription medication while on the job. To define the scope of drug and alcohol testing (reasonable suspicion and post-accident) for employees.

Review Process:

- _____ Associate Vice Chancellor for EHPS/Associate Vice Chancellor for Human Resources authorize transmittal of draft PRR for review with Vice Chancellor for Finance and Administration
- _____ General Counsel preliminary review
- _____ Vice Chancellor for Finance and Administration review
- _____ Faculty/Staff Senate and Dean’s Council review
- _____ General Counsel final review
- _____ EOM approval
- _____ University Council (review/notification), if applicable
- _____ Board of Trustees (review/notification), if applicable

Drug and Alcohol Free Workplace

REG # [inserted by PRR website mgr.]

Authority: Vice Chancellor for Finance and Administration

History: First issued: [date], 2016

Related Policies:

UNC Policy Manual 1300.1 – Illegal Drugs

NC State POL 04.20.02 – Alcohol Policy

NC State POL 04.20.05 – Illegal Drugs

NC State REG 04.20.01 – Alcohol Regulation

NC State REG 01.25.01 – University Record Retention and Disposition Regulation

NC State RUL 05.56.01 – General and Commercial Driver’s License Holders (CDL)

Additional References:

N.C. Gen Stat. § 90-86 et. seq. (North Carolina Controlled Substances Act)

Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988

Chancellor’s Memo

Additional Resources:

Faculty and Staff Assistance Program (FASAP)

Post-Accident Testing Procedures

Reasonable Suspicion Testing Procedures

Reasonable Suspicion Testing Checklist

Drug Testing Consent Form

Contact for Info: Associate Vice Chancellor for **Human Resources** (919) 515-3443

Associate Vice Chancellor for **Environmental Health and Public Safety** (919) 515-4238

1.0 Introduction

North Carolina State University (NC State or University) is committed to providing students, faculty, staff and visitors with a safe campus and workplace. NC State recognizes the health risks associated with illegal drug use, alcohol abuse and prescription drug misuse and supports employees who seek treatment for these conditions. At the same time, NC State acknowledges that substance abuse by employees can adversely affect the work environment and undermine NC State’s ability to fulfill its mission of scholarship, research, teaching, service and extension.

Therefore, to promote a safe learning and working environment, to comply with applicable state and federal law (including the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988) and to formalize current practices, NC State supports and maintains a drug and alcohol free workplace. This regulation is designed to further these goals and obligations by describing prohibited conduct and the consequences of engaging in such conduct. This regulation also describes when employees may be subjected to drug and alcohol testing.

2.0 Scope

This regulation applies to all NC State employees in pay status regardless of job classification or type.

Exemptions – Section ## of this regulation shall not apply to the following:

- University Police officers who are subject to drug and alcohol testing by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission.
- Other than as noted in 10.5, individuals who are required to hold a Commercial Driver's License (CDL) due to their job responsibilities are exempt from this policy since those positions are subject to pre-employment, random, reasonable suspicion, and post-accident testing under the Department of Transportation Federal Motor Carrier Safety Act (RUL 05.56.01).

3.0 Prohibited Conduct

3.1 Illegal Drugs

3.1.1 Employees may not possess, sell, deliver or manufacture controlled substances or designer drugs on University property or in the workplace, except as may be authorized by law (or by University policy).

3.1.2 Employees may not report to work under the influence of illegal drugs or use illegal drugs while on the job or in the workplace.

3.2 Alcohol

3.2.1 NC State has established policies regarding the serving, possession or consumption of alcohol on University property and at University sponsored events. An employee is permitted to consume alcohol at activities or events where the University has authorized such use pursuant to **NC State POL 04.20.02 (Alcohol Policy)** and **NC State REG 04.20.01 (Alcohol Regulation)**.

3.2.2 Employees may not possess, sell, deliver or manufacture alcohol on University property or in the workplace, except as may be authorized by law (or by University policy).

3.2.3 Employees may not use alcohol in the workplace or while work is being performed, except as may be authorized by law (or by University policy). Employees may not report to work under the influence of alcohol.

3.3 Prescription Drugs/Over-the-Counter Drugs

Employees may not report to work under the influence of prescription/over-the-counter drugs or use prescription/over-the-counter drugs while on the job where such use impairs an employee's ability to satisfactorily perform the functions of his or her job or could pose a safety risk.

4.0 Definitions

4.1 Alcohol: A chemical substance which is the intoxicating agent in beverage alcohol, ethyl alcohol, ethanol or other low molecular weight alcohols including methyl or isopropyl alcohol.

4.2 Conviction: A finding of guilt (including a guilty plea or plea of nolo contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of federal or state criminal statutes.

4.3 Controlled Substance: A chemical substance, or immediate precursor as listed in Schedules I through VI of Article 5 of the North Carolina General Statutes, or any controlled substance (or metabolite thereof) whose possession or use is prohibited under federal law including, but not limited to, amphetamines, methamphetamines, methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), cocaine, cannabinoids (i.e. marijuana), phencyclidine (PCP), opiates (i.e. heroin), barbiturates, benzodiazepines, etc.

4.4 Designer (Synthetic) Drug: A chemical substance that is made by altering the molecular structure of a legal and/or illegal drug to create a drug that is not explicitly banned by law.

4.5 Employee: Any person employed or employed by NC State regardless of the appointment type.

4.6 Illegal Drug: A controlled substance whose possession or use is prohibited by state or federal law. The term "illegal drug" does not include the use of a controlled substance pursuant to a valid prescription (or other uses allowed by law).

4.7 Positive Alcohol Test: Alcohol test result with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.02 or above. A BAC 0.02 – 0.039 or above will result in removal from duty and evaluation for return to duty by management. In addition, a test will be treated as a "positive alcohol test" if an employee intentionally tampers with the testing process, violates identification procedures, or falsifies test information. A refusal to be tested shall also be regarded as a positive test.

4.8 Positive Drug Test: Laboratory test result with a finding of a controlled substance in the urine of an employee at thresholds meeting or exceeding the limits established by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), or for drugs not subject to SAMHSA guidelines, at levels identified as exceeding a level for proper use, and that was not caused by alternative medical explanation or scientifically insufficient data. A refusal to be tested shall be regarded as a positive test. In addition, a test will be treated as a "positive drug test" if an employee intentionally tampers with a sample provided for the drug testing, violates identification procedures, or falsifies test information.

4.9 Reasonable Suspicion: A belief based upon reliable, objective and articulable facts derived from direct observation of specific physical, behavioral, odorous presence, or performance indicators that would lead a reasonable person to believe that an employee may be under the influence of a prohibited substance.

4.10 Refusal to be Tested: The following are considered a refusal to be tested:

- Failure to submit to testing;
- Leaving the testing facility before testing is completed;
- Failure to provide a specimen or providing an insufficient specimen without a valid medical reason;
- Providing a substituted specimen, adulterated specimens, intentionally diluted specimens (positive diluted specimens are treated as positive test results.- negative diluted specimens will undergo recollection); and
- Failure to cooperate during the testing process in a way that prevents completion of the test.

4.11 Safety-sensitive or Security-sensitive position: A position determined to contain duties of such a nature that implicate safety or security concerns and where the risks to health, safety or national security (including injury to people or property) is increased when an employee in such position is under the influence of drugs or alcohol. The following are positions that may be considered safety-sensitive or security-sensitive:

- Positions that have been granted access by the federal government to classified information or that involve national security;
- Positions with duties that are required (or are authorized) to perform the safety inspection of equipment or a structure, facility, or workplace;
- Positions with duties that allow access to, or dispensing of, controlled substances (drugs);
- Positions with duties that are required (or are authorized) to inspect, handle, or transport hazardous waste as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 261.3 et seq. or radioactive producing or radioactive material as defined in 10 C.F.R. § 20.1003;
- Positions with duties that are required (or are authorized) to exercise any responsibility over power plant equipment;
- Positions with duties that require the operation or maintenance of any heavy equipment or machinery;
- Positions with duties under a federally sponsored research project of an agency which requires being subject to drug and alcohol testing;
- Positions with duties involving supervision of minors as part of a camp or program sponsored by the university; and

- Positions with duties that are required or are authorized to exercise any responsibility over laboratory or hospital operations involving the use of chemical, biological or physical agents.

4.12 Under the Influence: The presence of a chemical substance in a person (i.e. having alcohol or drugs in one's body). See. 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3.

4.13 University Property: Any vehicle, building, facility, or land owned, leased or used by NC State.

4.14 Workplace: Any University property or other space used by an employee in performing his/her work responsibilities including a remote work location or an employee's home where an employee is working pursuant to a telecommuting agreement.

5.0 Employee Responsibilities

5.1 Employees are expected to proactively address substance abuse issues (i.e. seek counseling, request assistance) before problems negatively affect their work performance or work environment. The employee is encouraged to utilize the resources provided by the university.

5.2 Employees are responsible for knowing about and complying with the provisions in state (North Carolina) and federal law that make it a crime to possess, sell, deliver or manufacture controlled substances. Employees must also refrain from prohibited behavior as listed in 6.0.

5.3 Consistent with **NC REG 05.55.08 – Background Checks**, employees are required to report any conviction of a criminal offense (other than a minor traffic violation) to their immediate supervisor within five (5) calendar days of the conviction.

5.4 Each employee is responsible for ensuring that he/she has (from a qualified medical provider) a thorough understanding of the effects and potential side effects of any prescriptions, over-the-counter drug or other substance that might impair the employee's ability to satisfactorily perform his or her job duties. If an employee is impaired, he/she should not report to work.

5.5 Employees must comply with university requirements as outlined for reasonable suspicion and post-accident testing.

5.6 Any employee operating a motor vehicle on the job who is involved in an accident is responsible for notifying their supervisor within one (1) hour or as soon as possible if physically unable to do so. If the supervisor is not available, a higher level manager must be contacted.

5.7 University employees who suspect that a fellow employee may be in violation of this regulation must immediately report their observations to their supervisor or Human Resources – Employee Relations.

6.0 University Responsibilities

6.1 The University, through the Office of Finance and Administration, will inform all employees of the Drug and Alcohol Free Workplace regulation upon initial employment with NC State. The Chancellor or designee will provide annual notification of NC State's obligations under the Drug Free Workplace Act.

6.2 The Human Resources Division, will make training available for supervisors and managers on a Drug and Alcohol Free workplace.

6.3 (Human Resources and Environmental Health & Public Safety will make available informational resources on substance abuse for employees.

6.4 For Faculty, EHRA Non-Faculty, SHRA, and Post-Doc employees, the University will provide a Faculty and Staff Assistance Program (FASAP) as a confidential service that offers professional assessment, counseling and referral services for employees and their family for the treatment of drug or alcohol problems. Employees may be eligible to take leave pursuant to the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) or other applicable leave provisions while undergoing treatment for drug or alcohol abuse. The University will keep an employee's efforts to obtain medical assistance confidential, to the extent permitted by law.

6.5 The University, through its campus departments, will identify safety-sensitive and security sensitive positions as outlined in section 4.11. The decision to designate a position as safety-sensitive or security-sensitive will be made at the dean/director level, with review and approval by the Associate Vice Chancellor for Environmental Health & Public Safety and the Associate Vice Chancellor for Human Resources.

6.6 When applicable, the University will notify the appropriate federal contracting agency of an employee's illegal drug conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace. The notification will be provided within ten (10) days after receiving notice of the conviction.

7.0 Violations

7.1 Engaging in prohibited conduct as listed in section 3 of this regulation.

7.2 A confirmed Positive Alcohol Test or Positive Drug Test (including a refusal to test).

7.3 A refusal to complete a drug or alcohol (substance abuse) treatment program, when such program has been required as a condition of continued employment by NC State.

7.4 A refusal to submit to follow-up drug or alcohol testing, when such testing has been required as a condition of continued employment by NC State.

8.0 Disciplinary Action/Corrective Measures

8.1 Employees found to have violated this regulation may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal or discharge for cause. Disciplinary action shall be decided on a case-by-case basis. Factors that may be considered in determining the level of disciplinary action include, but are not limited to, an employee's past performance record, the seriousness of the violation, whether the violation affected other members of the University community, whether the employee engaged in threatening or violent behavior, and any other mitigating or aggravating factors.

8.2 In addition to (or in lieu of) disciplinary action, the University may take other corrective measures to address violations of this regulation. Such corrective measures may include, but are not limited to, mandatory referral to FASAP, requiring an employee to successfully complete a substance abuse treatment program, or requiring an employee to submit to follow-up testing as a condition of continued employment.

8.3 Employees may be placed on investigatory (SHRA) or administrative leave (EHRA) with pay to allow the university time to investigate allegations of violations and to consider disciplinary action and/or corrective measures.

8.4 Employees who use illegal drugs or alcohol, or who inappropriately use prescription/over-the-counter drugs, will be held to the same standards of job performance and conduct as that of other employees, even if unsatisfactory job performance or unacceptable conduct is related to the use of illegal drugs or alcohol, or inappropriate use of prescription/over-the-counter drugs.

9.0 Drug and Alcohol Testing

9.1 Reasonable Suspicion Testing (Safety/Security-Sensitive Employees)

All employees in safety-sensitive or security-sensitive positions are subject to testing for illegal drugs and alcohol based on reasonable suspicion.

9.1.1 Drug and alcohol testing of employees may be conducted if there is reasonable suspicion to believe the employee has used drugs or alcohol--or is under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol--while at work.

9.1.2 When a supervisor is notified or suspects that an employee may be in violation of this regulation, the supervisor shall immediately contact Employee Relations, which will assist the supervisor in following NC State's Reasonable Suspicion Testing Procedures and in utilizing the Reasonable Suspicion Testing Checklist for documenting and determining evidence of impairment that establishes reasonable suspicion. Whenever feasible, the Director of Employee Relations (or designated Employee Relations representative) will provide such assistance at the work site.

9.1.3 The Reasonable Suspicion Testing Checklist will be completed by the supervisor and a witness (either next level manager or other employee of higher rank than the employee). After recording initial observations on the checklist, the supervisor (and witness) will escort the

employee to a private area where the employee will be evaluated further. The employee will be provided with an opportunity to respond to the observations.

9.1.4 If the supervisor and witness determine that the employee may be in violation of the regulation, the supervisor will inform the employee of that belief, ask the employee to submit to a reasonable suspicion drug and alcohol test, and sign and complete the Reasonable Suspicion Testing Consent Form. The supervisor will notify the Director of Employee Relations (or designee) of the reasonable suspicion and the intent to move forward with a drug and alcohol test. Once the Director of Employee Relations (or designee) has reviewed the documentation and endorsed the test, the employee will be transported to an approved testing facility.

9.2 Post-Accident Testing (All Employees)

All employees are subject to drug and alcohol testing following any on-the-job accident involving the employee where:

- A life was lost or significant injury to the employee, other people or equipment occurred;
- As a result of the accident, an employee driving a motor vehicle was cited for a moving traffic violation and any individual involved in the accident was transported for medical treatment; or
- As a result of the accident, an employee driving a motor vehicle was cited for a moving traffic violation and any vehicle involved in the accident incurred damage.

9.2.1 As soon as possible after an accident, the employee will be transported at the university's expense to an approved testing facility. If the employee has been injured and is transported to a medical center for treatment, a test will be conducted at that facility.

9.2.2 Post-accident alcohol testing should be done within eight (8) hours of the accident. If a test cannot be completed within eight (8) hours of the accident, it will not be conducted.

9.2.3 Post-accident drug testing must be done within thirty-two (32) hours of the accident. If a test cannot be completed within thirty-two (32) hours, it will not be conducted.

9.2.4 Employees must submit to post-accident testing and must comply with the timelines for post-accident testing. If unable to meet specified timelines due to circumstances beyond the employee's control, such circumstances must be documented and submitted to Employee Relations. If an employee is capable of reporting the accident but does not do so (or fails to do so in a timely manner), he or she is subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal/discharge for cause.

11.0 Test Results

11.1 Notification

The employee's supervisor shall notify the employee within twenty-four (24) hours after receiving the drug and/or alcohol test results. An employee has the right to request and receive a copy of his/her test results.

11.2 Negative Test Result

If the result of a drug or alcohol test is negative, the employee may return to work immediately and any documentation relating to the test shall be maintained pursuant to the University's records retention schedule.

11.3 Positive Alcohol Test Results

If the result of an employee's alcohol test shows a Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) of 0.04 or higher, the employee must be immediately removed from performing his/her duties. The employee is subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal/discharge for cause. If retained, the employee will be subject to completing the Return-to-Duty procedures as defined by the university.

If the result of an employee's alcohol test shows a BAC between 0.02-0.039, the employee will be removed from performing his/her duties for at least 24 hours and then will be evaluated by their supervisor before returning to duty. The employee remains subject to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal/discharge for cause.

11.4 Positive Drug Test Results

If the result of an employee's drug test results in a Positive Drug Test, the employee must be immediately removed from performing his/her duties. The employee is subject to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal/discharge for cause. The employee has the right to request a re-test using the split sample for confirmation of the positive result. The employee shall bear the cost of the re-test.

In the event of a Positive Drug Test, a Medical Review Officer (MRO), a licensed medical doctor who has special training in the area of substance abuse, will review the results to ensure compliance with chain-of-custody procedures and will contact the employee to eliminate medical or other reasons for the Positive Drug Test. When the MRO has confirmed the Positive Drug Test, the MRO will report the result to the employer.

11.5 Dilute Test Results

Verified positive diluted specimens are treated as positive test results. The University will require employees with negative dilute specimens to undergo immediate unobserved recollection.

12.0 Return to Duty

If an employee who has had a Positive Alcohol Test or Positive Drug Test is allowed to remain employed (not dismissed or discharged for cause), the employee must be cleared to return to duty. To be cleared for return to duty, the employee must:

- Successfully complete a substance abuse evaluation and/or treatment program as directed by the University;
- Receive a negative test result from a return to duty test, which is a one-time (announced) drug or alcohol test for an employee who has completed the required substance abuse evaluation and/or treatment program;
- As a condition of continued employment, submit to six (6) additional follow-up tests, which are periodic (unannounced) drug or alcohol tests during the following twelve (12) months.
- Complete any other requirements as directed by the University in order to return to the workplace.

13.0 Records Maintenance and Confidentiality

All information, interviews, reports, statements, memoranda, and test results, written or otherwise, received by NC State through its drug and alcohol testing program are confidential and may not be disclosed except as required by law. Any information obtained by NC State pursuant to this regulation shall be the property of NC State. NC State shall not release to any person other than the employee or other authorized personnel (as designated by NC State on a need-to-know basis), information related to drug and alcohol test results unless the employee expressly, in writing, grants permission for NC State to release such information; or it is necessary to produce such information as required or permitted by applicable law.

13.1 Upon written request, an employee may obtain copies of his/her records.

13.2 NC State must provide test results of employees to:

- any federal agency as required for employees governed by federal regulations; and
- any other federal, state or local officials with regulatory authority over NC State or any of its employees, including but not limited to, the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) as part of an accident investigation.

13.3 NC State may disclose testing records to a decision-maker in a lawsuit, grievance or other proceeding initiated by or on behalf of the employee that arises from the test results or a violation of this regulation.

13.4 Human Resources shall securely maintain all records and information in accordance with the University's record retention schedule and any other state and federal requirements.

13.5 Pre-employment records shall be maintained for three (3) years. Positive drug or alcohol test results are maintained for five (5) years. Negative drug or alcohol tests are retained for one (1) year.