

## **NOTICE TO STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES OF CENTENARY COLLEGE**

Centenary College is committed to your academic, social, and personal success. Therefore in accordance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 we have outlined in the following document important information pertaining to the alcohol and drugs including: college policy, state and federal laws, the risks associated with its use as well as resources for substance abuse issues.

### **Student and Employee Conduct**

Policies for students pertaining to alcohol and drugs may be found online in the Student Handbook. Policies pertaining to an alcohol and drug free workplace are found in the Employee Staff Handbook under Drug Free Workplace Policy and Rules and Regulations. College regulations clearly prohibit the unauthorized possession, use, manufacture, distribution, or sale of alcoholic beverages on College property or in College facilities. In addition, students are prohibited from using drugs, possessing drugs or drug paraphernalia, and from selling or otherwise distributing drugs.

Violations of College policies will result in immediate sanctions within the College's Student Conduct System and/or disciplinary action up to and including termination for employees. Students may receive consequences that include interventions and education, alcohol and drug screening, assessment, and other disciplinary sanctions ranging from a warning to expulsion.

If students or employees are alleged to have violated any local, state or federal laws concerning alcohol and drugs, they may be reported to local law enforcement agencies and may be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Listed below are some of the laws and penalties pertaining to Alcohol and Drugs. Please note that this list is not exhaustive. Federal, state and local jurisdictions may enact new laws, change existing laws or add or change penalties for violation. This list is provided for educational purposes and is not to be relied upon as an authoritative statement of all laws affecting drugs and alcohol.

### **Driving While Intoxicated**

*A. Operating Motor Vehicles while Under the Influence of Intoxicants (N.J.S.A. 17:29A-35b(2) and 39:4-50)*

#### **Definition:**

A person is said to be legally intoxicated in New Jersey if their blood alcohol concentration is at or above 0.07%. A person may also be arrested and charged with driving while intoxicated (DWI) if the individual is determined to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs, regardless of

the blood alcohol concentration level. A person can also be charged with or convicted of DWI for "allowing" an intoxicated driver to operate their vehicle.

## **Penalties**

All persons convicted of DWI must pay an insurance surcharge of at least \$1,000 per year for three years. In addition:

- For a first offense, there are additional fines and charges of at least \$470 (bringing the total minimum charges for a first offense to \$3,470); loss of license for 6-12 months; and a requirement to spend 12-48 hours in an Intoxicated Driver Resource Center or jail. There is also a possible potential 30-day jail term.
- For a second offense, there are additional fines and charges of at least \$720; loss of license for 2 years; a requirement to perform 30 days of community service and to spend 48 hours in an Intoxicated Driver Resource Center or jail. There is also a possible 90-day jail term.
- For a third offense, there are additional fines and charges of at least \$1,220; loss of license for 10 years; and a 180-day jail term. The insurance surcharge for a third-time offender is at least \$1,500 per year for three years.

These fines and charges do not include court and legal fees.

### *B. Driving While License is Suspended due to DWI (N.J.S.A. 39:3-40)*

If a person is found driving while their license is suspended due to a conviction of Driving While Intoxicated, they will lose their license for an additional 1-2 years, be fined \$500, and face a possible 90-day jail term. There is a minimum 10 day sentence. If they are involved in an accident that results in an injury, they face a mandatory 45-day jail sentence.

### *C. Refusal to Take the Breathalyzer Test (N.J.S.A. 39:4-50.4a)*

Refusal to take the breathalyzer test where there is probable cause for arrest for DWI will result in a 6-month loss of license, a fine of \$250-\$500, and an obligation to satisfy the requirements of an alcohol education or rehabilitation program.

A person can also be convicted of DWI without the results of a breathalyzer test. In that case, they will suffer all the additional fines and penalties specified for the DWI conviction.

### *D. Underage Driver who has Consumed Alcohol (N.J.S.A. 39:4-50.14)*

A new law passed in 1992 which applies to almost any alcohol consumption by underage drivers (with blood alcohol above 0.01%, but below 0.10%) and mandates suspension of driving privileges for 30-90 days with 15-30 days community service. A person, in addition to being charged with underage consumption of alcohol, can also be charged with DWI and face the additional fines and penalties specified for a DWI conviction.

## **Open Alcoholic Beverage Containers**

*A. In the Car (N.J.S.A. 39:4-51a)*

Anyone found to have an open or unsealed container holding alcoholic beverages in a car faces a fine of \$200 for a first offense and a fine of \$250 or 10 days of community service for a second offense.

*B. On the Streets*

Penalties for possessing and consuming alcoholic beverages in public vary from town to town.

## **Alcohol and the Underaged**

The purchase and consumption of alcohol is a right extended by the state of New Jersey. The legal age of purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages in the state of New Jersey is twenty-one.

*A. Possession or Consumption of Alcohol in Public places by the Underaged (N.J.S.A. 2C:33-15)*

Any person under the legal age to purchase alcoholic beverages who knowingly possesses without legal authority or who knowingly consumes any alcoholic beverage in any school, public conveyance, public place, place of public assembly, or motor vehicle is guilty of a disorderly persons offense and shall be fined not less than \$500. If the offense occurs in a motor vehicle, it will also result in a six month loss of license.

*B. Purchase of Alcohol by/for the Underaged (N.J.S.A. 33:1-81)*

An underage person who purchases or attempts to purchase alcohol, or lies about their age, or a person of legal age who purchases alcohol for an underage person faces a conviction of a disorderly person's offense, which incurs a fine of not less than \$500 and loss of license for 6 months to one year. In addition, underage persons may be required to participate in a state-sponsored alcohol education program.

*C. Serving an Alcoholic Beverage to a Minor (N.J.S.A. 2C:33-17)*

Anyone who purposely or knowingly offers or serves or makes available an alcoholic beverage to a person under the legal age for consuming alcoholic beverages or entices that person to drink alcohol or makes real property owned, leased or managed by him available for the consumption of alcohol by underage persons is committing a disorderly persons offense and is subject to a fine of up to \$1000 if convicted.

*D. Transfer of ID (N.J.S.A. 33:1-81.7)*

Someone who is underage and uses another person's ID card to obtain alcohol, or someone of legal age gives their ID card to an underage person so that they can obtain alcohol, faces a fine of up to \$300 or up to 60 days in jail.

*E. False ID (N.J.S.A. 2C:21-2.1)*

A person who knowingly sells, offers, or otherwise transfers or intends to transfer a document

that simulates a driver's license or other document issued by a government agency and that could be used to verify a person's identity or age is guilty of a crime of the third degree. There is a fine of \$1000 if convicted with possible jail term of 4 years (or sometimes more).

### **Bartender Liability (N.J.A.C.13:2-23.1)**

If a bartender either serves a minor or a visibly intoxicated customer, the bartender can be held liable for that customer's injuries as well as injuries to a third party due to the negligent driving on the part of the customer.

### **Host/hostess Liability (N.J.S.A2A: 15-5.6)**

A host or hostess who provides alcoholic beverages to a visibly intoxicated guest can be held liable for injuries inflicted on a third party if that guest is involved in a motor vehicle accident.

## **Some New Offenses and Stiffer Penalties that Can Affect the College Student**

### **New Offenses**

1. Designer Drugs - These drugs, for example, Ecstasy and the look-alike, are now included in the list of controlled dangerous substances.
2. Criminal Homicide - If a person dies as a result of a drug given by another, the giver of the drug can be charged with criminal homicide.
3. Drug-Free School Zones - There is a special provision in this Act if you are on any school property (elementary or secondary) or within 1000 ft. of any school property or school bus or on any school bus and are convicted of distributing, dispensing or possessing with intent to distribute a controlled dangerous substance, you will be sentenced to a term of imprisonment and a fine up to \$100,000 depending upon amount of the substance you possess. During part of this term of imprisonment you would not be eligible for parole.

### **Stiffer Penalties**

1. There is a penalty of mandatory loss or postponement of driving privileges of at least 6 months upon conviction of many drug offenses, for example, possession of drug paraphernalia such as pipes, sifters, and spoons.
2. Especially harsh penalties are established to impose stern punishment for persons involved in illegal manufacture of drugs.
3. If a person distributes a drug to a minor (under the age of 17) or a pregnant female, there is now a stiffer penalty.
4. The Act provides for forfeiture provisions where the state may confiscate a motor vehicle in which any controlled dangerous substance is found, no matter how small the amount. Law enforcement officers are instructed to enforce all offenses strictly.

### **Potential penalties for a conviction**

1. Simple possession, use or being under the influence of:
  - Marijuana: 0-18 months in jail and a fine of \$500 to \$15,000 and mandatory loss of driver's license for 6 months to 2 years.
  - Cocaine/Crack: 3-5 years in jail and a fine of \$1,000 to \$25,000, and mandatory loss of driver's license for 6 months to 2 years.
  - Speed: same as cocaine.
  - Psilocybin and LSD: same as cocaine.
2. Use or possession with intent to distribute:
  - Marijuana: 0-10 years in jail and a fine of \$750 to \$100,000, and mandatory loss of driver's license for 6 months to 2 years.
  - Cocaine: 3-20 years in jail (with a 3-5 year\* mandatory sentence with no parole if amount exceeds 5 oz.) and a fine of \$1,000 to \$300,000, and mandatory loss of driver's license for 6 months to 2 years.
  - Speed: 3-10 years in jail and a fine of \$1,000 to \$100,000, and mandatory loss of driver's license for 6 months to 2 years.
  - Psilocybin and LSD: 3-5 years in jail and a fine of \$2,000 to \$300,000, and mandatory loss of driver's license for 6 months to 2 years.

In addition to the foregoing fines, every defendant convicted of any drug offense or who goes into a drug diversionary program must pay a mandatory penalty ranging from \$500 to \$3,000 and a mandatory \$50 laboratory charge.
3. Use or possession of drug paraphernalia: Up to 6 months in jail, mandatory fine of \$500 to \$1,000 and a mandatory loss of driving privileges for 6 months to 2 years.
4. The Act provides that any person, 18 years or older, who uses, solicits or directs a juvenile (17 years or younger) to manufacture or distribute drugs is guilty of a second degree crime and is subject to imprisonment for 5-10 years and a fine of up to \$300,000.
5. It is unlawful for any person to deliver drug paraphernalia to a person under 18 years of age.

Because the College cares about the safety and well-being of its students and wants to encourage students to make an active and immediate call for help for any individual they may encounter who could be suffering from an acute, potentially life-threatening reaction to alcohol or drugs, a medical amnesty protocol for students does exist. Essentially, if an active call for help is made and it is determined that amnesty does apply, disciplinary sanctions regarding the underage use of alcohol will be waived and participation in educational interventions will be required for both the student requiring the medical assistance and the student or students placing the active call for help.

## **Health Risks**

Centenary College is a community that cares about health and wellness. According to recent surveys conducted, the substances of frequent abuse are alcohol and marijuana.

Alcohol is a major concern on a college campus as it can negatively impact the academic goal of the institution. Consumption of alcohol lowers inhibitions and impairs judgment, coordination and speech as well as leads to increases absenteeism and poor academic performance. This can lead to dangerous and unsafe behavior that could result in substantial negative consequences to the individual or others. This impairment can occur even at low levels of blood alcohol concentration. When alcohol is abused, there is a significantly increased incidence of physical injury, motor vehicle accidents (nearly half of all fatal accidents) and injuries from assaults. Furthermore abuse of alcohol within the college environment can be linked to an increased risk of sexual assault.

Marijuana and hashish impair the user's short - term memory and comprehension. They can cause confusion, anxiety, lung damage, and abnormalities of the hormonal and reproductive systems. Hours after the feeling of getting high fades, the effects of cannabis on coordination and judgment may remain, heightening the risks involved in driving or performing other complex tasks. Cannabis, a fat soluble substance, may remain in the body system for weeks. An overdose or long- term use may bring about paranoia, panic attacks, or mental health risks such as an increased risk of depression, an increased risk and earlier onset of schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, especially for teens that have a genetic predisposition..

Depressants: Barbiturates, benzodiazepines (e.g., valium, GHB, Rohypnol), Quaaludes, and other depressants cause disorientation, slurred speech, and other behaviors associated with drunkenness. The effects of an overdose of depressants range from shallow breathing, clammy skin, dilated pupils, and weak and rapid pulse to coma and death.

Hallucinogens: Hallucinogens such as LSD, MDA, PCP (angel dust), mescaline, peyote, and psilocybin (shrooms) can cause powerful distortions in perception and thinking. Intense and often unpredictable emotional reactions can trigger panic attacks or psychotic reaction. An overdose of hallucinogens can cause heart failure, lung failure, coma, and death.

Club/Designer Drugs: The terms "club drugs", "designer drugs" and "date rape drug" refer to a wide variety of drugs including MDMA (Ecstasy), GHB, rohypnol (roofies), ketamine (special K), methamphetamine (meth), and LSD (acid). Research indicates that these drugs can cause serious health problems or even death. They can have even more serious consequences when mixed with alcohol. Club/designer drugs are also occasionally used or administered in connection with sexual assault.

Narcotics/Opiates: Heroin, codeine, morphine, methadone, and opium are narcotics/opiates. There is a high likelihood of developing a physical and psychological dependence on these drugs. Health effects include anxiety, mood swings, nausea, confusion, constipation, and respiratory depression. Overdose may lead to convulsions, coma, and death. The risk of being infected with HI V, the virus that causes AIDS, or other diseases significantly increases if you inject drugs and share needles.

Rx and Over the Counter (OTC): Rx – Prescribed pain medications, opioids that are highly addictive (OxyContin, Percocet, Demerol, and Vicodin) taken for non-medical reasons or at doses not prescribed by a doctor can be dangerous, lead to addiction, seizures, heart attacks, or even death. OTC – Cough medicines (DXM) like prescription drugs are safe when used as directed or recommended by a doctor. Health effects if taken in excess include rapid heartbeat, high blood pressure, diarrhea, seizures, panic, drowsiness, confusion, dizziness, blurred vision, impaired physical condition, and coma. Side effects of prescription and OTC drugs are intensified when combined with each other, alcohol, or with illegal street drugs.

Stimulants: Cocaine/crack, amphetamines (to include common prescribed medications – Ritalin, Adderall and Dexedrine taken for non-medical reasons or at doses not prescribed by a doctor), and other stimulants can cause agitation, loss of appetite, irregular heartbeat, chronic sleeplessness, and hallucinations. All non-prescribed stimulants are extremely dangerous and psychologically and physically addictive. An overdose can result in hallucinations, seizures and death.

Tobacco: Nicotine, the active ingredient in tobacco, increases your heart rate and raises your blood pressure. The tar in cigarette smoke is a major cause of cancer and other respiratory problems. The carbon monoxide in cigarette smoke can promote arteriosclerosis. Long-term effects of smoking cigarettes may include emphysema, chronic bronchitis, heart disease, and lung cancer. For facts about other substances which tend to be experimented with or frequently abused please visit The National Institute on Drug Abuse's website.

#### New and Emerging Drugs:

K2 or "Spice", a hallucinogen, is a mixture of herbs and spices that is typically sprayed with synthetic compound chemically similar to THC. Chemicals used in K2/Spice are banned and considered dangerous because it is not usually known where the products come from or what amount of chemical used. Health effects include increased heart rate, paranoia, panic attacks, and increased blood pressure.

"Bath Salts" are synthetic stimulants – chemicals. The effects to the mind include agitation, insomnia, irritability, dizziness, depression, paranoia, delusions, suicidal thoughts, seizures, and panic attacks. This will also cause an impaired perception of reality, reduce motor control, and decrease the ability to think clearly.

"Molly" is hyped as a "pure" form of ecstasy (MDMA) – Ecstasy is mixed with other ingredients (stimulants and other illegal drugs) while "Molly" is not mixed with any other ingredients and has the immediate effects of altered consciousness, perception of surroundings, and mood. It also causes high blood pressure, sweating, insomnia, nausea and uncontrollable teeth-grinding.

One of Molly's greatest threats to the user is what it can cause you to do while high on it. Using this drug, even a few times may result in permanent damage to one's ability to learn, pay attention and remember. Effects include the risk of hyperthermia, a dangerous increase in the body's temperature and hyponatremia, a lack of balance between water and sodium in the body. Both of these conditions can result in painful side effects and possible death. Overdose will cause extreme hallucinations, heart trouble, organ failure and possibly immediate death.



## Prevention, Intervention and Counseling

A variety of campus offices provide services with the goal of optimizing student success.

- Self-Evaluation Online Screening is available free of charge to the Centenary College community for people who have concerns regarding depression, eating disorders or their use of alcohol. It can be found on the Counseling Center webpage.
- The Counseling Center is an office that employs licensed Counselors and a Psychiatrist who can assist students and employees who may be experiencing problems with alcohol and/or drug abuse. Licensed counselors are available to meet with any student to administer screening tools and conduct brief motivational interviewing sessions or more comprehensive drug and alcohol assessment appointments. The goal of these personalized services is to provide assistance in navigating the sometimes risky college environment which tends to encourage abusive drinking and experimental drug use. These services can also be employed to help determine the nature and extent of substance abuse concerns. To schedule an appointment, please call the Counseling Center at 908-852-1400 x2125.
- Your Community - Own It or YCO is the drug, alcohol and interpersonal violence prevention education and resource office located in Brotherton Hall, Room 010 and can be reached at 908-852-1400, x2500 or at [yco@centenarycollege.edu](mailto:yco@centenarycollege.edu); Facebook @ Your Community – Own it. Office hours are posted on the door.

In closing, we want you to take an active role in your education, involvement and safety while you are a student and/or an employee at Centenary College. The well-being of our community does rest with each individual member. It is everyone's responsibility to take steps toward personal safety, to speak up if you see something that is not right, and to seek help for yourself or others when needed. Always if you have any questions please feel free to contact the Student Life Office at x4291 or Human Resources on x2334.

Sincerely,

Kerry Mullins  
Dean of Students

Sincerely,

Virginia Galdieri  
Chief Human Resources Officer