



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

Centenary University 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 this document important information pertaining to alcohol and drugs including: University 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 can be found in the online Employee Handbook under Drug Free Workplace Policy and Rules & Regulations. University regulations clearly prohibit the unauthorized possession, use, manufacture, distribution, or sale of alcoholic beverages on University property or in University facilities. In addition, students are prohibited from using drugs, possessing drugs or drug paraphernalia, and from selling or otherwise distributing drugs.

Violations of University policies will result in immediate sanctions within the University'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 the laws and penalties pertaining to alcohol and drugs:

### **Driving While Intoxicated / New Jersey Drunk Driving Fines and Penalties**

**What are the penalties for Driving Under the Influence (DUI) / Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) in New Jersey?**

	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Offense</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Offense</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Offense</b>
<b>Jail</b>	Up to 30 days	Up to 90 days	Up to 180 days
<b>Fines and Penalties</b>	\$250 to \$500	\$500 to \$1,000	\$1,000
<b>License Suspension</b>	3 months to 1 year	2 years	10 years
<b>Ignition Interlock Device (IID) Required</b>	Possible	Possible	Possible

All drunk driving arrests also carry the following penalties:

- \$100 Surcharge for the Drunk Driving Enforcement Fund
- \$100 Motor Vehicle Restoration Fee
- \$100 Violent Crimes Compensation Fee
- \$100 Intoxicated Driver Program Fee
- \$100 State and Municipality Fee

**Lookback Period:** 10 years (Period of time that prior DUI/DWIs are relevant for sentencing. Also known as a “washout” period.)

**How much do you have to drink (blood alcohol concentration/BAC) for a DUI/DWI in New Jersey?**

<b>Under 21</b>	.02%
<b>21 or older</b>	.08%
<b>Commercial</b>	.04%

**What if you refuse to take a chemical test in New Jersey?**

New Jersey has an implied consent law. That means that if you refuse to submit to a chemical test you will be subject to a fine and automatic license suspension.

	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Offense</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Offense</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Offense</b>
<b>Refusal to take test</b>	7 month license revocation	2 year license revocation	10 year license revocation

*Disclaimer: Laws often change, as do their interpretation and application. Different jurisdictions within a state may enforce the laws in different ways. For that reason, we recommended that you seek the advice of a local attorney familiar with DUI cases in your area.*

## **New DUI Laws in New Jersey**

New Jersey imposed the installation of an Ignition Interlock Device (IID) on the car of anyone convicted of a DUI who has restricted driving privilege. The device must be installed and maintained for the duration of the restricted privilege.

Also in July 2010, New Jersey's state Supreme Court ruled that non-English speaking drivers should be provided a translation of the statement of consequences for those who refuse an alcohol breath test.

## **Drinking and Driving Laws in New Jersey**

In the State of New Jersey, it is illegal to operate a motor vehicle when your blood alcohol concentration (BAC) is .08 percent or above. The .08 limit is the standard measurement of the legally "impaired" driver across the United States. New Jersey has lower BAC limits for drivers of commercial vehicles and minors under the age of 21. The State of New Jersey also has laws that prohibit driving under the influence of drugs (DUID) and driving while possessing drugs. The penalties for possessing and driving with drugs are similar to driving under the influence of alcohol.

## **How many drinks does it take to reach the legal limit in New Jersey?**

Predicting how many drinks it will take you to reach the .08 percent BAC limit with certainty is almost impossible. There are charts and calculators that can provide a reasonable reference based on body weight and the amount of time that has passed between drinks, but there are other variables that these devices do not consider that could also impact your BAC score.

## **The best answer is not to drink and drive.**

The State of New Jersey has strict laws for drunk driving, and when you drink and drive in New Jersey, you risk your freedom, finances and your future.

The first time you are convicted of drunk driving in New Jersey you will be fined between \$250 and \$500. Your license will be suspended for up to 3 months and you would face up to 30 days in jail. You will also have to spend a minimum of 6 hours a day for 2 consecutive days in an intoxicated driver resource center. You will also have to pay an automobile insurance surcharge of \$1,000 a year for the following 3 years.

The second arrest and conviction for drunk driving in the State of New Jersey will cost you between \$500 and \$1,000 for the initial fine. You will also be imprisoned for up to 90 days and have your license suspended from 7 months to 1 year. You will also have to spend a minimum of 6 hours a day for 2 consecutive days in an intoxicated driver resource center and pay an automobile insurance surcharge of \$1,000 a year for the following 3 years.

The 3rd time you are arrested in New Jersey for drunk driving you will be fined \$1,000. Your driver's license will be suspended for 10 years and you will spend 180 days in jail. You will also be ordered to pay an automobile insurance surcharge of \$1,500 a year for the following 3 years.

## 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.

### *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 0.10%. 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.

### *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 University 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.

### **Penalties**

- 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.

- 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.
  
- 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.

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.

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.

It is unlawful for any person to deliver drug paraphernalia to a person under 18 years of age.

Although the State of New Jersey has legalized recreational and medical Cannabis (marijuana) use, Cannabis (marijuana) use remains illegal on most college campuses. Students who attend a college or university in the United States that receives federal funds and/or students receiving federal financial aid are barred from using cannabis. Marijuana is a schedule 1 drug and remains illegal on the federal level. Most every school in the United States receives federal funds to support the work the university is doing. This includes financial support for research the schools may be conducting, as well as federal financial aid that students receive to help cover the cost of school. Colleges and universities who accept these federal funds must remain compliant with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, which means that use and/or possession of cannabis, in any form, or possession of any paraphernalia, will not be tolerated on campus. Some schools may prohibit cannabis use off campus as well, as part of the student code of conduct or the honor code. Students should refrain from cannabis use, both medically and recreationally, while enrolled in a higher education program.

Because the University 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 University 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 University 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 University environment can be linked to an increased risk of sexual assault.

Marijuana and Hashish: 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 psychiatric problems.

Club/Designer Drugs: The terms "club drugs" and "designer drugs" 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.

Depressants: Barbiturates, benzodiazepines (e.g., valium), 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.

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 HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, or other diseases significantly increases if you inject drugs and share needles.



Stimulants: Cocaine/crack, amphetamines, 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 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 website.

### **Prevention, Intervention and Counseling**

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

- AlcoholEdu is an online course that offers a confidential, personalized experience for each student regarding their alcohol use. AlcoholEdu provides helpful tools such as Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) calculator, safe partying strategies, and tips for helping a friend.
- Screening, Brief Intervention, and Assessment: The Counseling Center is an office that employs licensed psychologists and psychiatrists who can assist students 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 University 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.

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 University. 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 Campus Life Office at x4291 or Human Resources at x2334.

Best of luck this semester and Go Cyclones!

Sincerely,

*Kerry Mullins*  
Vice President for Campus Life  
& Dean of Students

Sincerely,

*Christine Rosado*  
Director of Human Resources