Alcohol

&

other drugs

Here's what you need to know.
**Lifeline Legislation (N.J.S.A. 2C:33-15)**
Grants statutory immunity when:
- An underage person calls 9-1-1 and reports that another underage person is in need of medical assistance due to alcoholic consumption;
- The underage person who called 9-1-1 provides their name to the 9-1-1 operator;
- The underage person is the first person to make the 9-1-1 report;
- The underage person who made the 9-1-1 call remains at the scene with the person under the legal age in need of medical assistance until assistance arrives and cooperates with medical assistance and law enforcement personnel on the scene.

The underage person who received medical assistance also shall be immune from prosecution under N.J.S.A. 2C:33-15.

**Overdose Prevention Act**
The Overdose Prevention Act was enacted to provide immunity for witnesses and victims of drug overdoses in order to promote timely medical treatment. Specifically, the law establishes immunity from arrest, charge, prosecution or conviction for certain offenses for a person who, in good faith, seeks medical assistance for someone experiencing a drug overdose. The law further establishes similar immunities for a person who experiences a drug overdose and who seeks medical assistance.

The law further provides civil, criminal, and professional immunity for health care professionals involved in prescribing, dispensing, or administering an FDA-approved drug for the treatment of an opioid overdose. In addition, a person, other than a health care professional, may in an emergency administer an opioid antidote under certain circumstances without being subject to any civil or criminal liability.

**EMERGENCY DIAL 9-1-1**
RUTGERS HEALTH CENTERS - NEW BRUNSWICK
http://health.rutgers.edu

Hurtado Health Center
11 Bishop Place
New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1180
College Avenue Campus

Busch Livingston Health Center
110 Hospital Road
Piscataway, NJ 08854-8043
Busch Livingston Campus

Cook Douglass Health Center
61 Dudley Road
New Brunswick, NJ 08901-2889
Cook Douglass Campus

Counseling, Alcohol and other
Drug Assistance Program &
Psychiatric Services (CAPS)
17 Senior Street
College Avenue Campus
848-932-7884

61 Nichol Avenue
Douglass Campus
848-932-7884

To make an appointment at your nearest
health center, please call 848-932-7402

RUTGERS POLICE DEPARTMENT
http://rupd.rutgers.edu

EMERGENCY-POLICE-FIRE DIAL 9-1-1

Rutgers Police Headquarters
Rutgers University-Camden
409 North 4th Street, Camden, NJ 08102
Biomedical & Health Sciences at Newark
5 Bruce Street, Newark, NJ 07102
Rutgers University-Newark
200 University Avenue, Newark, NJ 07102
Rutgers University-New Brunswick
55 Commercial Avenue, New Brunswick, NJ 08901

Non-Emergency Phone Numbers
RU Camden: 856-225-6111
RBHS at Newark: 973-972-4491
RU Newark: 973-353-5111
RU New Brunswick: 732-932-7211
RUTGERS BIOMEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES (LEGACY UMDNJ)

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES

Newark /Scotch Plains
Doctors Office Center (DOC), Suite 1750, Newark
Phone (973) 972-8219

New Brunswick/Piscataway
Monument Square, 317 George Street, New Brunswick
Phone (732) 235-5160

Stratford
University Doctors Pavilion, 42 East Laurel Road, Suite 2100B, Stratford
Phone (856) 566-6825

STUDENT WELLNESS PROGRAM

University Behavioral Healthcare (UBHC) provides confidential mental health services for RBHS (legacy UMDNJ) students. Through the Student Wellness Program, with offices on the Newark, Piscataway/New Brunswick and Stratford Campuses, UBHC offers assistance to students in adjusting to the stresses and pressures of school. Services include individual, couple and family counseling, medication management, crisis intervention, and prevention-oriented groups and workshops. A diverse staff of mental health professionals, who are independent of the schools, provides the services. Participating clinicians do not evaluate students academically or play any role affecting a student’s status in school.

• Piscataway/New Brunswick 732-235-5930
• Newark/Scotch Plains 973-972 5429
• Stratford/Camden 856-770-5750
Students greatly overestimate alcohol use. Almost none (less than 1%) drink daily. Recent surveys revealed that most Rutgers University students never experienced negative consequences from their drinking (no fighting (95%), no regrets (77%), no injuries to self (89%) or others (97%), after consuming alcohol).
UNIVERSITY SANCTIONS

Rutgers University prohibits the illegal use and/or distribution of alcohol and drugs. Ordinarily the University seeks expulsion or suspension for illegal substance distribution or possession of a sufficient quantity to indicate the intent to distribute. For illegal use, the University may require mandatory assessment and counseling (with follow-up if indicated) and sanctions, short of suspension, as determined by individual schools. Your school will provide notice of its rules and regulations. Rutgers is committed to helping people with substance abuse problems and encourages them to seek assistance at Counseling, Alcohol and Other Drug Assistance Program, and Psychiatric Services (CAPS) voluntarily. Seeking help for a substance abuse problem will not result in reporting.

Illicit drugs are prohibited on campus at all times. The use of alcohol by those over 21 and in accordance with University policy is permitted. The University’s alcohol policies apply to all members of the University community and their guests or visitors using University facilities. These regulations also apply to University-chartered and recognized organizations, student organizations, residence hall organizations, fraternities, sororities, and events held in University facilities where the consumption of alcohol is permitted.

Individuals and organizations that fail to abide by the University policy and regulations governing the use of alcohol are subject to disciplinary actions in accordance with established procedures at the school and university levels. Various disciplinary actions for organizations include forfeiture of student fee support and loss of charter. Disciplinary actions for individuals include loss of campus housing and suspension or expulsion from the University.

At Rutgers, in addition to the University Policy, The Division of Student Affairs has policies addressing disciplinary actions. These policies can be found on the following pages.
HEALTH RISKS

Alcohol is a depressant drug that slows down the activity of the central nervous system (which controls the functions of the brain), impairing coordination, speech, body temperature, pulse, and breathing.

• Consumed in small amounts, alcohol reduces inhibitions, and provides the false sense of acting as a stimulant.
• Excessive drinking is consuming more than 4 drinks for women and more than 5 drinks for men on any occasion.
• Continued and excessive drinking over a short period of time will raise the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) to and above the .08% level, which is considered legally drunk in the state of New Jersey.
• Dangerous drinking-related risks include (but are not limited to) accidents, violence, vandalism, personal injury, aggressive behavior, blackouts, hangovers, vomiting, and sexual assault.

Health risks vary from drug to drug. Below is a list of some commonly used drugs and their effects:

• Tobacco products kill more than 430,000 people in the U.S. each year, more than alcohol, cocaine, heroin, homicide, suicide, car accidents, and fire combined. Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death in the U.S. Tobacco use can cause heart disease, stroke, heart attack, vascular disease and aneurysm.
• Marijuana can distort perception, lead to loss of coordination, increase heart rate, cause anxiety/panic attacks, and impair memory/learning. Long-term effects include daily cough, symptoms of chronic bronchitis, difficulty sustaining attention, problems in registering, processing, and using information and dependence.
• Cocaine can cause heart rhythm disturbances, heart attacks, chest pains, respiratory failure, strokes, seizures, headaches, abdominal pain, and nausea.
• LSD can cause dilated pupils, increased body temperature and heart rate, sweating, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, dry mouth, tremors, and long-lasting psychosis.
• Ecstasy (MDMA) can cause confusion, depression, sleep problems, drug craving, severe anxiety, paranoia, muscle tension, involuntary teeth-clenching, nausea, blurred vision, rapid eye movement, fainting spells, chills/sweating, increased heart rate, and death.
• **Inhalants** can cause severe damage to the brain and central nervous system. This can lead to impaired perception and reasoning, memory loss, defective muscular coordination and dementia.

• **Heroin** is considered highly addictive and can cause liver disease, kidney failure, neuro-chemical changes in the brain, and heart valve damage.

• **Methamphetamine** can cause increased heart rate, irregular heartbeat, irreversible damage to blood vessels in the brain (producing stroke), respiratory problems, anorexia, cardiovascular collapse, and death. It can also effect your central nervous system by causing irritability, confusion, paranoia, convulsion, hypothermia, insomnia, tremors, aggressiveness, anxiety and convulsions.

• **Prescription Drugs** are being abused when they are taken for nonmedical reasons. The abuse of certain prescription drugs—opioids, central nervous system (CNS) depressants, and stimulants—can alter the brain's activity and lead to addiction.

If you or someone you know has a prescription drug abuse problem please call CAPS at (848) 932-7884.

63% of RU students *never* smoked marijuana and less than 1% use daily.
RUTGERS HEALTH SERVICES - NEW BRUNSWICK

Rutgers University offers a wide range of services for students on the New Brunswick campus who want to learn more about alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, who are concerned about their own or someone else’s substance use and/or desire treatment or rehabilitation, or who are recovering from chemical substance abuse problems.

Counseling, Alcohol and Other Drug Assistance Program, and Psychiatric Services (CAPS) is a comprehensive mental health service that includes the Alcohol and other Drug Assistance Program (ADAP). ADAP is a counseling and information program for students who are concerned about their drinking or use of other drugs, about a friend’s use or abuse, or about drug or alcohol use in their family. Several services are available through ADAP: consultation, evaluation and assessment, individual alcohol and other drug counseling, early recovery program, adult children of alcoholics groups, recovery support groups, and on-campus recovery housing (for students who have made a serious commitment to sobriety).

SERVICES ARE CONFIDENTIAL AND THERE IS NO ADDITIONAL FEE. Students with concerns about alcohol or drug use, regardless of whether it is their own or someone else’s, are encouraged to call and talk with an alcohol/drug counselor. ADAP also consults with faculty and staff to assist them in referring students.

For help, information or to schedule an appointment on-campus, call (848) 932-7884.

Alcohol and Drug Peer Educators provide leadership, education, outreach, and interactive workshops designed to equip students with the knowledge, tools and skills to make informed, responsible decisions regarding alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.

For more information or to schedule a workshop call (848) 932-1965 or go to http://rhshope.rutgers.edu/workshops-and-training.
Alcohol and Drug Peer Education Workshops

The Party  A highly interactive program that examines the relationship between alcohol and other drug use, socializing and sexual behavior while “walking” through a night out for a RU student.

Be-Leaf Me  An interactive workshop that debunks myths related to marijuana while providing information about use and effects on the body.

Alcohol 101  An interactive workshop where participants learn the facts and debunk the myths about alcohol, its effects on the body, responsible drinking and how to help a friend in trouble.

To become an Alcohol and Drug Peer Educator, students must register for:

Peer Education & Advocacy, 10-832-262
Participants in this course will explore the foundations of peer education, how peer education can be utilized in various settings with an emphasis on higher education, the role of advocacy within peer education and develop an in-depth knowledge of how peer education can be utilized specifically to address alcohol and other drug issues in higher education.

For more information or to schedule and Alcohol & Drug Peer Education Workshop, contact Rutgers Health Services - Health Outreach Promotion Education (H.O.P.E.) at (848) 932-1965.
The Office of Student Conduct is grounded in a philosophy of providing an opportunity for learning and development for students. We believe that college is a time to promote growth and understanding, and our intention is to use student discipline as an opportunity to assist students in their individual growth process.

When a student allegedly violates a Residence Life policy or the University Code of Student Conduct, the matter is forwarded to the Office of Student Conduct, which will determine the respective follow-up with the student. A member of the Student Conduct staff will meet with the student to discuss the alleged violations. Students of RBHS (from Legacy UMDNJ schools only) will be referred to the Office of Student Affairs of their respective school. To obtain more information regarding the conduct process please visit the Office of Student Conduct website at studentconduct.rutgers.edu.
RUTGERS POLICE PROGRAMS

The Rutgers University Police Department has designated a police officer to each of the five Rutgers campuses to manage the policing and security efforts for their specific community. The Community Policing Officers have completed advanced training in many programs such as security design, communication effectiveness, and enhancing community partnerships.

Upon request, CPOs will conduct security surveys of on-campus facilities and off-campus housing, and present educational programs to students and staff. They may be contacted in person at their offices in each campus student center, via email or by phone.

Whether general in nature or tailored to the specific needs of any group, RUPD offers a diverse range of formal and informal programs and training. Prevention and awareness are the greatest deterrents to crime. We encourage you to attend a program and contact the officers listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campus</th>
<th>Police Officer/Email</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Busch</td>
<td>P.O. Kenneth Ford <a href="mailto:kford@aps.rutgers.edu">kford@aps.rutgers.edu</a></td>
<td>848-445-6281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Avenue</td>
<td>P.O. Leonardo Tolosa <a href="mailto:ltolosa@aps.rutgers.edu">ltolosa@aps.rutgers.edu</a></td>
<td>848-932-1032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook/Douglass</td>
<td>P.O. Leonardo Tolosa <a href="mailto:ltolosa@aps.rutgers.edu">ltolosa@aps.rutgers.edu</a></td>
<td>848-932-1032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>P.O. Kenneth Ford <a href="mailto:kford@aps.rutgers.edu">kford@aps.rutgers.edu</a></td>
<td>848-445-6281</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RCAT – Rutgers Comprehensive Alcohol and Traffic Education and Enforcement Program

R-CAT is a community based program funded by a grant from the NJ Division of Highway Traffic Safety which solicits input from university students on innovative ways to reduce alcohol and illegal drug use throughout the University community. Police Officers are available to provide interactive presentations for groups and organizations to increase awareness of the hazards of alcohol abuse and illegal drug activity. Contact Lt. Timothy Wilmot at 848-932-4984 or via email at twilmot@aps.rutgers.edu.
“DWI – The Facts and the Myths Explained”
Ever wanted to ask a Police Officer about the myths related to DWI (Driving While Intoxicated) and have a chance to get all the facts? This program will review every aspect of a DWI from the moment you start drinking to the final court appearance. To illustrate the dangers of drunk driving participants will be able to wear the “drunk goggles” and attempt to complete the field sobriety tests.

Available upon request for groups of 5-10. For more information contact Lt. Timothy Wilmot at 848-932-4984 or via email at twilmot@aps.rutgers.edu.

Techniques of Alcohol Management
Developed by the licensed beverage industry in conjunction with liquor control, law enforcement, highway safety and substance abuse organizations, this program covers a wide variety of information including:
• False Identification
• Laws, Rules, and Regulations
• Clinical Effects of Alcohol
• Customer Disturbances
• Alcohol Management
For more information or to set up a program, please contact Lt. Timothy Wilmot at 848-932-4984 or via email at twilmot@aps.rutgers.edu.

Informational Presentations
RUPD conducts a number of presentations to university groups and the surrounding communities. In many instances these presentations are customized to address a specific topic for a specific audience. Some topics are:

• Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention
• Alcohol and Public Safety
• Personal Safety
• Safety and Security in the Workplace
• Measures Against Automobile Theft

For more information or to set up an informational presentation, please contact Lt. Timothy Wilmot at 848-932-4984 or via email at twilmot@aps.rutgers.edu.

RUPD also supports and works in conjunction with campus groups that initiate public safety programs such as RU Safe?, Sexual Assault Services and Crime Victim Assistance and Health Services.
Bicycle Safety
Explains basic principles of bicycle safety including rules of the road, the importance of helmets, proper bicycle maintenance and safe riding tips. Bicycle registration and theft prevention information are included. Bicycle rentals are available for Rutgers affiliates through the Department of Transportation Services for $10 per month or $25 per semester. Visit bikes.rutgers.edu for more information.

RUPD Internship
The RUPD Internship Program is open to all students and tailored to individual academic needs. The program has a limited amount of openings, with priority given to Rutgers students. The Interns are provided an “On the Job” learning atmosphere combined with established academic requirements. In addition, “interns” are required to meet with the RUPD liaison at least once per week. For more information contact Officer Leonardo Tolosa at 848-932-1032 or ltolosa@aps.rutgers.edu.

Resident Hall Security
At the beginning of, and throughout, each academic year Community Policing Officers conduct Safety Awareness Programs to all Residence Hall occupants on all five campuses. For more information or to set up a program, please contact the CPO designated to your campus.

Identity Theft Prevention
Over 10 million Americans have been the victims of identity theft costing them approximately $5 billion dollars if not more. That figure will only increase. There are ways to prevent identity theft if you understand which information thieves will attempt to obtain. Identity Theft 411 will provide attendees with important information to prevent themselves from being a statistic. For more information contact Officer Leonardo Tolosa at 848-932-1032 or ltolosa@aps.rutgers.edu.
Driving While Intoxicated
Operating Motor Vehicles While Under the Influence of Intoxicants
(N.J.S.A. 39:4-50.)

Definition
A person is said to be legally intoxicated in New Jersey if their blood alcohol concentration is at or above 0.08%. 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 a vehicle.

Penalties
All persons convicted of DWI must pay an insurance surcharge of at least $1000 per year for three years. Fines and suspensions related below are doubled if the offense occurs within 1000 feet of a school zone, even if school is not in session.

In Addition
(.08% BAC but less than .10% BAC) There are additional fines and charges of at least $250 plus court costs (approx. $33) bringing the total minimum charges for a first offense to $3,283, loss of license for 3 months, and a requirement to spend 12-48 hours in an Intoxicated Driver Resource Center. There is also a possible 30-day jail term and required installation of a vehicle interlock device for 6-18 months.

First Offense
(.10% BAC or more) There are additional fines and charges of at least $300 (bringing the total minimum charges for a first offense to $3,333), loss of license for 7-12 months, and a requirement to spend 12-48 hours in an Intoxicated Driver Resource Center. There is also a possible 30-day jail term and required installation of a vehicle interlock device for 6-12 months.

Second Offense
(within 10 years): There are other fines and charges between $500-$1,000 plus costs, loss of license for 2 years, a requirement to perform 30 days of community service, and to spend a minimum of 48 hours in jail. There is also a possible 90-day jail term and required installation of a vehicle interlock device for 1-3 years.
**Third Offense**
There are other fines and charges of at least $1,000 plus costs, 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.

**Possession of Drugs in a Car (N.J.S.A. 39:4-49.1)**
A person who operates a motor vehicle with drugs in the vehicle is subject to a fine of $50 and a mandatory loss of driver license for 2 years.

**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. If they are involved in an accident that results in injury, they face a mandatory 45-day jail sentence. Subsequent convictions under the statute increase the penalties.

**Refusal to Take the Breathalyzer Test (N.J.S.A. 39:4-50.2)**
Refusal to take the breathalyzer test where there is probable cause of arrest for DWI will result in a minimum 7-month loss of license, a fine of $300-500, and an obligation to satisfy the requirements of an alcohol education or rehabilitation program. Subsequent conviction penalties parallel those for DWI. (Revocation on second offense is two years, third is ten). Fines and suspensions are doubled if the offense occurs within 1000 feet of a school zone, even if school is not in session. 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.

**Underage Driver who has Consumed Alcohol (N.J.S.A. 39:4-50.14)**
A law passed in 1992 which applies to almost any alcohol consumption by underage drivers (with blood alcohol above 0.01%, but below 0.08%) 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. Fines and suspensions are doubled if the offense occurs within 1000 feet of a school zone, even if school is not in session.

**Open Alcoholic Beverage Containers In 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. Under N.J.S.A. 39-51b passengers can be held for the same offense if in a motor vehicle.
On the Streets
Penalties for possessing and consuming alcoholic beverages in public vary from town to town. In New Brunswick (Ordinance 9.04.020), the penalty for such action is a fine of $100-$1000 and/or a 90 day jail term. The penalty in Newark (Ordinance.17:2-7) and in Camden (Ordinance.MC-1017) is a fine of up to $500 and/or jail term of up to 90 days.

Alcohol and the Under-Aged
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 (21) years.

Open Container, Occupants of Motor Vehicle (N.J.S.A. 39:4-51(b))
All occupants of a motor vehicle on a public highway who have an open container of alcohol have a fine of $200 plus court costs for a first offense and for all subsequent offenses will be fined $250 plus costs and shall serve 10 days of community service.

Possession or Consumption of Alcohol in Public Places by the Under-aged (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 no less than $500. If the offense occurs in a motor vehicle, it will also result in a six-month loss of license.

Purchase of Alcohol by/for the Under-Aged (N.J.S.A. 33:1-81)
An under-aged person who purchases or attempts to purchase alcohol, or lies about their age, or a person of legal age who purchases alcohol for an under-aged person faces a conviction of a disorderly person’s offense, which incurs a fine of no less than $500 and loss of license for 6 months. In addition, under-aged persons may be required to participate in a state sponsored alcohol education program.

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 under-aged persons is committing a disorderly person’s offense and is subject to a fine of up to $1,000 if convicted and imprisonment of up to 1 year.
Transfer of ID (N.J.S.A. 33:1-81.7)
Someone who is under-age and uses another person’s ID card to obtain alcohol, or someone of legal age gives their ID card to an under-aged person so that they can obtain alcohol, faces a fine of up to $300 or up to 60 days in jail.

False ID (N.J.S.A. 2C:21-2.1)
A person who knowingly sells, offers, possesses, or exposes for sale 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 second degree crime. There is a fine of $150,000 if convicted and loss of license for 6 months to 2 years and could result in a minimum of 10-20 years imprisonment. Mere possession of a counterfeit drivers license is a fourth degree crime that is punishable with up to a $10,000 fine and up to 18 months imprisonment, as well as the 6-month to 2-year license suspension.
POTENTIAL PENALTIES FOR CONVICTION

Simple Possession (Use or Under Influence of):
Marijuana: 0-18 months in jail and a fine of $500 to $25,000 and mandatory loss of driver’s license for 6 months to 2 years.

Cocaine/Crack: 3-5 years in jail and a fine of up to $25,000, and mandatory loss of driver’s license for 6 months to 2 years.

Gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB): Crime of the third degree carries a $150,000 fine and is subject to imprisonment for 5-10 years.

Psilocybin (Mushrooms) and LSD: same as cocaine.

Possession With Intent to Distribute:
Marijuana: Up to 18 months in jail and a fine of $750 to $100,000 and mandatory loss of driver’s license for 6 months to 2 years

Cocaine: 10-20 years in jail (with a 3-5 year* mandatory sentence with no parole if amount exceeds 5 oz.) and a fine of up to $500,000, and mandatory loss of driver’s license for 6 months to 2 years.

Methamphetamine: 3-10 years in jail and a fine of $1,000 to $300,000, and mandatory loss of driver’s license for 6 months to 2 years.

Psilocybin (Mushrooms) and LSD: 10-20 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.

Distribution of Gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB):
Crime of the second degree carries a $500,000 fine and is subject to imprisonment for 10-20 years.

Designer Drugs:
These drugs are, for example, Ecstasy, Ketamine, and the look-alikes that are now included on the list of “controlled dangerous substances” have the same penalties as cocaine.

The Act provides that any person, 18 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 10-20 years plus a fine of up to $500,000.

*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.
Possession or Distribution of Prescription Drugs:
According to NJSA 2C:25-10.5, a person that distributes a prescription legend drug in an amount of 4 or fewer dosage units, unless prescribed or administered by a licensed physician or other practitioner authorized by law to prescribe medication, can face up to a 6 month jail sentence and fines up to $1000.

A person that distributes for a monetary gain or possesses with an intent to distribute for monetary gain a prescription legend drug in an amount of 4 or fewer dosage units can face up to 18 months in jail and a fine up to $10,000.

A person that distributes or possesses or has under his control with intent to distribute a prescription legend drug can face the following penalties:
At least 5 but fewer than 100 dosage units – can be sentenced 3-5 years in jail and fined up to $200,000
100 or more dosage units – can be sentenced 5 to 10 years and fined up to $300,000

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.

Any person who delivers drug paraphernalia to a person under 18 years of age is guilty of a crime of the 3rd degree which is punishable by 3-5 years in jail. Possession of drug paraphernalia is a disorderly persons offense punishable by up to 1 year in jail.

Warning: According to federal law, financial aid may be revoked for college students who are arrested on drug-related charges.

Loss of Financial Aid:
A new law suspends federal student aid eligibility for students convicted under federal or state law of possession or sale of drugs (not including alcohol or tobacco).

If you have been convicted in the past, this does not automatically mean that you are ineligible for federal student aid. This does not include convictions removed from your record nor convictions that occurred before the age of 18.

(source: www.fafsa.ed.gov)
Almost 68.5% of Rutgers students surveyed have never smoked cigarettes.

STATISTICS COME FROM: Rutgers National College Health Assessment 2014
POLICY ON MEDICAL MARIJUANA

Introduction
• In August 2012, New Jersey took the final step in implementing its Compassionate Use Medical Marijuana Act by opening the state’s patient registry. As a result of these changes it is necessary to address the University’s position on the use, possession and distribution of medical marijuana on its campuses and at University events in light of the state law and the University’s obligations under federal law and related regulations.
• Although New Jersey law permits the use of medical marijuana in certain circumstances (i.e., by persons holding valid New Jersey registry cards with prescriptions from appropriately-registered physicians), federal laws still prohibit marijuana use, possession and distribution at educational institutions receiving federal funds.

Implementation
• The use, possession or distribution of marijuana, for any purpose, is prohibited on Rutgers University property and at University-sponsored events and activities, whether or not such use would be permissible under New Jersey law. In addition, the Rutgers University health centers will not be distributing medical marijuana nor will their representatives write prescriptions for marijuana.
• For more information call (848) 932-1965.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>WHAT IT DOES</th>
<th>WHAT IT IS</th>
<th>WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>It causes euphoria by stimulating an area in the brain that regulates the sensation of pleasure.</td>
<td>Natural stimulant that comes from coca leaf.</td>
<td>Cocaine is a fine white crystalline powder that dissolves in water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy</td>
<td>Users feel euphoric, empathetic, and unusually warm and open towards other people.</td>
<td>Synthetic drug with stimulant and hallucinogenic effects.</td>
<td>Ecstasy generally comes in pill form. Pills are various colors and are stamped with status symbols, designer logos, cartoon characters, hearts and flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHB</td>
<td>GHB relaxes or sedates the body and slows breathing and the heart rate.</td>
<td>GHB is a central nervous system depressant. It causes unconsciousness and has been known to be used as a date-rape drug.</td>
<td>Water, most commonly. It comes as a white powder, tablet, or in a capsule. It has no odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>In the brain, heroin is converted into morphine, which binds to open receptors. This causes a pleasurable &quot;rush,&quot; and a user's skin becomes warm and flushed. The user's arms and legs may feel heavy. Some users experience severe itching and vomiting. After the rush, a user's heart rate and breathing slows down, sometimes to the point of death. Heroin is considered highly addictive.</td>
<td>Heroin is a fast-acting opiate. It comes from morphine, which is extracted from the seed pods of poppy plants. Synthetic drugs that are analogous to heroin include fentanyl and meperidine (marketed as Demerol). These drugs generally are more potent than heroin.</td>
<td>A white or brownish powder or sticky black paste known as &quot;black tar&quot; heroin. It generally is diluted with other drugs or sugar, flour, quinine or powdered milk. It may have a bit of a vinegar smell. In many cities, heroin comes in plastic bags decorated with designs, logos, or colored stamps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketamine</td>
<td>It is a dissociative drug that produces effects similar to PCP. Large doses put users into a dreamlike state.</td>
<td>An injectable anesthetic approved for medical use on humans and animals since 1970.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>WHAT IT DOES</td>
<td>WHAT IT IS</td>
<td>WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE</td>
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<tr>
<td>LSD</td>
<td>It is an unpredictable, mood-altering chemical that takes effect 30-90 minutes after it is taken. A user's pupils dilate, body temperature rises, heart rate and blood pressure increases, and appetite decreases.</td>
<td>Lysergic acid diethylamide is a hallucinogen discovered in 1938. It is manufactured from lysergic acid, which is found in a fungus that grows on grains. There is generally no way for the user to determine its strength.</td>
<td>Comes as tablets or capsules, known as “microdops” or as a liquid solution with a gelatin medium called “window pane”. Most often is blotter paper soaked with the drug perforated into squares and printed with pictures. Other forms include sugar cubes, powder, and gelatin. It is odorless and tastes slightly bitter.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>THC binds to protein receptors in the membranes of certain nerve cells which kicks off a series of cellular reactions that make users feel high. Users may experience perception problems, difficulty remembering or learning new things, increased heart rate and panic attacks.</td>
<td>Marijuana comes from cannabis sativa, the hemp plant. Other forms of cannabis are sinsemilla hashish and has oil. Marijuana is a psychoactive, or mind-altering drug. The active ingredient is THC.</td>
<td>A green brown or gray mixture of dried, shredded leaves, seeds, stems, and flowers. When smoked, it has a distinct pungent smell that users may try to cover by burning incense.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine</td>
<td>After an initial rush, users are highly agitated. The drug wears off after 6-8 hours. Scientists attribute the rush and the high to abnormally high release of dopamine, a neurotransmitter that triggers feelings of pleasure. Large doses can elevate body temperature and cause convulsions.</td>
<td>Methamphetamine is a psychostimulant, in the same category as cocaine and amphetamine. It is a synthetic drug that affects the central nervous system and remains in the body longer than cocaine.</td>
<td>White, odorless, crystalline powder that dissolves easily in water or alcohol. Smoked methamphetamine is usually a large, clear crystal that is smoked in a glass pipe. The smoke does not smell. The residue can be smoked.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>