

Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy Guide

A publication of the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs about Rowan University's alcohol and other drugs policy and related resources

This publication is produced and provided annually to all students, faculty, and staff as required by the Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act Amendment of 1989 and the Drug Free Workplace Act. Please be advised of the following important information.

Appended to this document is a complete copy of New Jersey's Executive Order No. 204 applicable to employees. Additional University policies can be found in the Rowan University Student Information guide at <http://www.rowan.edu/infoguide>.

I. Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy

Rowan University is committed to the pursuit of a quality education by providing an environment which promotes optimal health and well being to all members of the campus community. This includes students, faculty, staff, administration, alumni, and Rowan University guests.

Alcohol and illicit drug use can pose many health risks. Such use may result in impaired judgment and coordination, physical and psychological dependence, damage to vital organs, inability to learn and retain information, psychosis and severe anxiety, unwanted or unprotected sex, injury and death.

In light of this, the Rowan University Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy prohibits all use of illegal drugs and only permits the consumption of alcoholic beverages in a manner that is responsible and adheres to restrictions imposed by law and University standards of conduct. Rowan University does not accept misuse of alcoholic beverages as an excuse for violations of any University policies. Emphasis is placed on responsible use of alcohol.

Responsible drinking is the use of alcohol in ways that do not have negative effects on either the individual or the community. The preparation, sale, service, and consumption of alcoholic beverages must comply with the limitations established by University policies, local ordinances, state laws, and federal laws.

Behavior at off campus events, which are not sponsored or funded by Rowan University or a University recognized organization, will be subject to the University discipline system if the conduct violates local, state, or federal law or materially and substantially interferes with the University's operational and educational programs or the safety and welfare of the university community.

This statement serves as notice that violations may result in disciplinary sanctions as specified below under Sections I. E. – "Consequences for Non-Compliance" and I.F. – "Parental Notification for Student Violations of the Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy"

Rowan University Regulations

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act, Rowan University prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs on campus or as part of any of its sponsored events.

Numbers to note

I. Drug and Alcohol Treatment

On-campus resources

Counseling Center	
Savitz Hall.....	856-256-4222
Rowan University Center for Addiction Studies	
Director, Pam Negro.....	856-863-2175
NJ Higher Education Consortium	
Director, Pam Negro.....	856-863-2175

Off-campus resources

Camden County Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Inc	856-427-6553
First Call For Help	
National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence - SW Jersey Vineland, NJ.....	856-794-1011
Danellie Counseling Center	
Glassboro, NJ.....	856-863-0006
Addictions Hotline of NJ	
.....	1-800-225-0196 or 1-800-322-5525
Center for Family Services, Inc.	
Voorhees, NJ.....	856-428-5688
Seabrook House	
Bridgeton, NJ.....	1-800-582-5968
Sodat House, Inc. (outpatient)	
124 N. Broad St., Woodbury, NJ.....	856-845-6363

This is a partial list only and not intended as an endorsement of facilities. Please consult Yellow Pages under Alcoholism or Drug Abuse and Addiction for additional resources.

II. Emergency Numbers

Emergency (Public Safety).....	856-256-4911
Vice President for Student Affairs.....	856-256-4283
Emergency Squad.....	856-256-4292
Rape Crisis Hotline	856-256-HELP
Glassboro Police Dept.	9-911
Glassboro Fire Dept.	9-911

In addition to the legal requirements from the New Jersey Statute, Title 2C, the following University regulations must be observed whenever alcoholic beverages are served, sold, or consumed in approved facilities on campus, in University-owned residential facilities, or at university sponsored events.

The Office of the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students has been charged with overall responsibility to administer, support, and enforce the Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy. This office also reserves the right to suspend alcohol privileges temporarily when it is in the best interest of the University community. Additional personnel involved in the administration, support, and/or enforcement of the policy include, but are not limited to, Greek Life, Judicial Affairs, Athletics, Student Affairs, Residence Life and University Housing, Public Safety, Dining Services, Faculty, Human Resources, and Counseling and Psychological Services. The Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students may convene an ad hoc board to review policy details of process and educational approach.

Illegal Drugs

- Possession, use, manufacture, distribution or sale of illegal drugs is prohibited.
- Possession, use, manufacture, distribution or sale of drug paraphernalia (e.g. pipes, bongs, etc.) is prohibited.
- Being under the influence of any illegal drug is prohibited (see section B.3 for behavioral symptoms associated with intoxication).
- Knowingly being in the company of anyone who is using illegal drugs is prohibited.

Alcohol at Campus Events

- Rowan University students, faculty, staff, guests, and facilities users, 21 years and older, may only possess, purchase and consume alcoholic beverages at locations which are licensed to sell alcohol or where consuming it is legal and authorized.
- The University and/or management of the facility in use have the right to request identification and proof of age from all persons seeking admission to an event on campus at which alcohol will be served.
- Intoxication is prohibited, regardless of age. Behavioral symptoms frequently associated with intoxication will be considered in determining intoxication. These symptoms may include, but are not limited to, the following: impaired motor skill coordination, difficulty communicating, vomiting, glazed/red eyes, the smell of alcohol on one's breath, verbal and/or physical aggressiveness, destructive and/or disruptive behavior, and engaging in any behavior which may endanger oneself or others.
- Carrying open containers of alcohol is strictly forbidden in public areas of the University, i.e. academic buildings, the Student Center, parking lots, and common grounds, regardless of age.
- Any marketing, advertising, and promotion of alcoholic beverages on campus is prohibited. All advertisements for social events at which alcohol is served will not make reference to the amount of alcohol available. There will be no publicity distributed or posted indicating the availability of alcoholic beverages, except to indicate legal age requirements for admission.
- Non-alcoholic beverages must also be served whenever alcohol is served/sold, and must be displayed as openly as the alcohol. Food must be served in adequate amounts when alcoholic beverages are served or sold.
- Alcohol is strictly prohibited in athletic facilities or at athletic events.
- No event will include any kind of a "drinking contest" or "drinking game", or feature any inducements to consume excessive amounts of alcohol.
- For a listing of consequences for non-compliance, please refer to Sec-

tions I. E. – "Consequences for Non-Compliance" and I.F. – "Parental Notification for Student Violations of the Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy"

Alcohol in University Housing (Living Units)

- Alcohol is not permitted within the residence halls (Chestnut, Evergreen, Laurel, Magnolia, Mimosa, Mullica, Oak and Willow halls). All residence halls are designated "dry" living units. No one, regardless of age, is permitted to possess, consume or be in the presence of alcohol in these areas.
- An apartment (Edgewood Park, Mansion Park, Triad, and Townhouses) in which any assigned resident is under the age of twenty-one is a designated "dry" living unit. No one, regardless of age, is permitted to possess, consume or be in the presence of alcohol in these areas.
- Alcohol is permitted only in apartments in which all assigned residents are of legal drinking age. These are considered "wet" living units.
- Presence in any living unit (room, apartment, or townhouse) where an alcohol policy violation is taking place, even if not actually in possession of or consuming alcoholic beverages, will result in disciplinary action.
- Residents holding a gathering in their living unit where an alcohol violation is taking place will be considered the hosts. Hosts can be held responsible for injury or damage occurring to any person or property in which the consumption of alcohol was a contributing factor. Hosts will be subject to disciplinary action and may receive harsher sanctions.
- At the time of an alcohol violation, all alcohol and containers will be confiscated and properly disposed of regardless of the age of the occupant(s) or the designation of the living unit as "wet" or "dry."
- Kegs, beer balls and multi-quart containers of alcohol are prohibited in all living units at all times.
- Possession of grain alcohol is prohibited at all times.
- If a student is of legal drinking age, s/he may transport an alcoholic beverage as long as it is in its original closed container.
- Consumption of any form of alcohol in an open container, including but not limited to cups, cans, plastic containers or bottles, is prohibited outside a student's living unit and/or any outside campus area.
- Games or activities that encourage excessive drinking (i.e. beer pong, flip cup, beer funnels, etc.) or the serving of alcohol that lead to the endangerment of an individual's well being or to clear property damage will not be tolerated.
- Consumption of alcohol to the point of intoxication, regardless of age, is prohibited. Behavioral symptoms frequently associated with intoxication will be considered in determining intoxication. These symptoms may include, but are not limited to, the following: impaired motor skill coordination, difficulty communicating, vomiting, glazed/red eyes, the smell of alcohol on one's breath, verbal and/or physical aggressiveness, destructive and/or disruptive behavior, and engaging in any behavior which may endanger oneself or others. A person in this condition may be asked to leave the campus. If the person is a student, the student's family or emergency contact may be called to assist. Other guests may have a taxi called (at the intoxicated person's expense) to take them to their permanent residence.
- Alcoholic beverage containers and paraphernalia, including, but not limited to empty cans and bottles, are not permitted as room decorations in any living unit.
- For a listing of consequences for non-compliance, please refer to Sections I. E. – "Consequences for Non-Compliance" and I.F. – "Parental Notification for Student Violations of the Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy"

To help students understand what is and what is not permitted under the

Alcohol in University Housing regulations, the following interpretation is included:

Persons under the age of twenty-one MAY NOT:

- Be in possession of or in the presence of alcohol in any living unit.
- Permit persons to bring in or consume alcohol in their living unit.
- Carry opened or unopened alcoholic beverage containers any place on campus.
- Provide alcohol to any persons on campus.
- Possess alcohol displays made up of empty alcoholic beverage containers.

Persons twenty-one and older MAY NOT:

- Consume alcohol outside of a living unit (lobby, hallways, stairwells, grounds, etc.).
- Possess/Consume alcohol in a “dry” living unit. It is the responsibility of each student to know whether a living unit is “wet” or “dry”.
- Permit underage persons to possess or be in the presence of alcohol in their living unit.
- Provide alcohol to others under the age of twenty-one.
- Charge in any way for alcohol consumption by others.
- Possess kegs, beer balls, or paraphernalia that promotes excessive consumption of alcohol.
- Possess alcohol displays made up of empty alcoholic beverage containers.

Persons twenty-one and older MAY:

- Possess/Consume alcohol in their living unit if it is designated “wet” and all those present are of legal drinking age.
- Consume alcohol in another living unit if it is designated “wet”.
- Transport unopened alcoholic beverage containers within University housing areas (must be packaged and out of plain view).
- Provide alcohol in their living unit to others of legal drinking age.

Note: Persons who are present, within University housing, where alcohol is being consumed by those over or under the legal drinking age will be presumed to have been drinking or in possession of alcohol if Public Safety, RAs, RDs or other University officials are called to the scene. This is because it is not possible to distinguish who is actually consuming or possessing alcohol on an individual basis where a number of persons are present.

Alcohol/Illegal Drugs at University-Sponsored Events

For the purpose of this policy, University-sponsored events are defined as off campus gatherings of members of the Rowan University community (or their guests) which are sponsored or funded in whole or in part by the University or a University recognized organization. Private, off campus events, which are not sponsored or funded by Rowan University or a University recognized organization, will be subject to the University discipline system if the conduct violates local, state, or federal law or when the administration determines that the conduct has a direct impact on the educational mission and interests of the University.

- Sponsors, coaches, and/or organization advisers are expected to ensure that their respective student organizations/groups take reasonable precautions in their activities in order that policies and laws governing alcohol/illegal drugs are not violated and that the welfare of their members is not endangered. The Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students in conjunction with the sponsors, advisers, or coaches may designate an event as non alcoholic and/or determine the conditions under which the consumption of alcohol may be permitted by students of legal drinking age. Therefore, a sponsor, adviser, or coach may prohibit the service, possession, or consumption of alcohol by any person, regardless of age, at University-sponsored or University-funded activities (e.g., retreats, conferences, intercollegiate athletic events, etc). Sponsors, advisers, or coaches will

inform the student organizations of their decision(s) regarding the nature of the event prior to the scheduled date of the activity.

- The University expects that the existing state, local, or premises regulations which prohibit illegal drugs or regulate the service, sale, possession, or consumption of alcohol will be supported and enforced at University-sponsored events.
- Under New Jersey Statute, it is unlawful for any operator or passenger in a motor vehicle to possess an open container of an alcoholic beverage, regardless of age. In addition, the University prohibits the service, sale, or consumption of alcoholic beverages while in transit in any motor vehicle, to or from any University-sponsored event. This applies to all students, faculty, staff, alumni, and their guests, regardless of legal drinking age.
- Alcoholic beverages will not be permitted at intercollegiate athletic events.
- For a listing of consequences for non-compliance, please refer to Sections I. E. – “Consequences for Non-Compliance” and I.F. – “Parental Notification for Student Violations of the Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy”

Consequences for Non-Compliance

The University is concerned that individuals make responsible decisions regarding the use of legal and illegal substances. All members of the campus community found in violation of the Rowan University Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy will be subject to disciplinary action.

- A student found violating the Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy will be considered to have violated the Code of Conduct and be subject to sanctions commensurate with the offense consistent with local, State and Federal law, up to and including expulsion from the university and referral for prosecution, as well as the possibility of revocation of the privilege to consume alcohol on campus and/or to attend University Sponsored Events at which alcohol will be served or consumed. Referrals to educational programs sponsored by the Center for Addiction Studies and Counseling & Psychological Services may be required.
- Organizational sanctions for violations of the Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy by campus groups may include written reprimand, restriction, or loss of privileges, and loss of official recognition. In addition, the campus group may be mandated to participate in educational programs sponsored by the Center for Addiction Studies and Counseling & Psychological Services. Individual members of the group may also be individually sanctioned for their involvement in the violations pursuant to this section.
- Violations of the University Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy by a University employee will be referred to the individual’s supervisor for the appropriate administrative action consistent with the state regulations and applicable agreements between the state and employee bargaining units. An employee may be disciplined for violation of this policy consistent with local, State and Federal law up to and including termination of employment and referral for prosecution.
- Any violation which occurs while an event is in progress may subject the violator to immediate removal from the area.
- When violations or other circumstances occur at events which, in the judgment of University officials, constitute a threat to life or property or which create a substantial risk thereof, the event may be terminated. It is expected that such authority will be exercised only in extraordinary and/or emergency circumstances.
- This policy does not supplant or supersede statutory or administrative law at the federal, state, county, or municipal level. Strict compliance with such laws will be the responsibility of all organizations and individuals. Violators of the law may be subject to penalties imposed by a court or other empowered board, agency, or commission, in addition to any action taken by Rowan University.

Parental Notification for Student Violations of the Alcohol and Other Drug Policy

Rowan University's Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy outlines the University's position regarding the unauthorized possession, use or distribution of alcohol and controlled substances on campus. A 1998 amendment to The Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 authorizes higher education institutions to inform a parent or guardian of any student un-

der age 21, who has been found in violation of any federal, state or local law or any rule or policy of the institution governing the use or possession of alcohol or controlled substances. The Office of Judicial Affairs will notify parents/guardians of students under 21 years of age when a student is found responsible for a violation of the Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy.

Please note: *Parental notification will only take place after the appeal process has upheld the finding of responsible.*

II. Summary of Applicable State and Local Laws Regarding Alcohol Offenses and Penalties

State of New Jersey

The purchase and consumption of alcohol is a right extended by the State of New Jersey. The legal age to purchase and consume alcoholic beverages in the State of New Jersey is twenty-one. (N.J.S.A. 9:17b-1)

Possession or Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages in Public Places by persons under legal age (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.

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 who misstates his/her age, or a person of legal age who purchases alcohol for an under aged person faces a conviction of a disorderly persons offense, which incurs a fine of not less than \$500 and loss of license for six months. In addition, under aged persons may be required to participate in a state-sponsored alcohol education program.

Offering Alcoholic Beverages to Underage Person (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 an alcoholic beverage is a disorderly person. This provision does not apply to certain close relatives, certain activities confined to the home, or if the consumption is part of a religious observance.

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

Someone who is under aged and uses another person's ID card to obtain alcohol, or someone of legal age who gives his/her ID card to an under aged person so that he/she can obtain alcohol, faces a fine of up to \$300 or up to 60 days in jail.

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

A person who knowingly possesses a document or other writing which falsely purports to be a driver's license or other document issued by a governmental agency and which could be used as a means of verifying a person's identity or age or any other personal identifying information is guilty of a crime in the fourth degree.

Host/Hostess Liability

Under a 1984 New Jersey Supreme Court decision, *Kelly vs. Gwinnell*, a host or hostess who serves alcoholic beverages to a guest, knowing that the guest is intoxicated and will soon be driving, can be held liable for injuries inflicted on a third party if that guest is involved in a motor vehicle accident.

Driving While Intoxicated

Operating Motor Vehicles While Under the Influence of Intoxicants (N.J.S.A. 39:4-50)

A person is said to be legally drunk in New Jersey if his/her blood alcohol concentration is at or above .08%.

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

- For the 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 7-12 months; and a requirement to spend 12-48 hours in an Intoxicated Driver Resource Center. A first-time offender also faces a possible 30-day jail term.
- For a second offense, there are additional fines and charges of at least \$720; loss of license for two years; a requirement to perform 30 days of community service and to spend 48 hours in an Intoxicated Driver Resource Center or jail. Also, there is a possible 90-day jail term.
- For a third offense, 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 \$1,500 per year for three years. These fines and charges do not include court and legal fees.

Driving While License is Suspended Due to DWI (N.J.S.A. 39.3- 40)

If a person is found driving while his/her license is suspended due to a conviction for Driving While Intoxicated, that person upon conviction again shall be fined \$500, shall have his license to operate a motor vehicle suspended for an additional period of not less than one year nor more than two years, and may be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 90 days.

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, he/she will suffer all the additional fines and penalties specified for the DWI conviction.

Borough of Glassboro

Article II, Certain Restrictions for Under age Persons

[Adopted 2-9-1971 by Ord. No. 3-71 as Ch. 37, Art. II, of the 1971 Code]

150-22. Entering licensed premises with intent to purchase. *[Amended 6-26-1973 by Ord. No. 73-12; 11-25-1980 by Ord. No. 80-21; 12-8-1998 by Ord. No. 98-26]*

It shall be unlawful for a person under the legal age to enter any premises licensed for the sale of alcoholic beverages for the purpose of purchasing or having served or delivered to him or her any alcoholic beverages.

150-23. Consuming or attempting to purchase. *[Amended 6-26-1973 by Ord. No. 73-12; 11-25-1980 by Ord. No. 80-21; 12-8-1998 by Ord. No. 98-26]*

It shall be unlawful for a person under the legal age to consume, purchase, attempt to consume or purchase or have another purchase for him or her any alcoholic beverage on any premises licensed for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

150-24. Purchasing for underage persons. *[Amended 6-26-1973 by Ord. No.*

73-12; 11-25-1980 by Ord. No. 80-21; 12-8-1998 by Ord. No. 98-26]

It shall be unlawful for any adult person to purchase any alcoholic beverage for a person under the legal age for consumption of any premises licensed for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

150-25. Falsification of age. [Amended 6-26-1973 by Ord. No. 73-12; 11-25-1980 by Ord. No. 80-21; 12-8-1998 by Ord. No. 98-26]

A. It shall be unlawful for any person under the legal age to misrepresent or misstate his or her age for the purpose of inducing any retail licensee or any employees of any retail licensee to sell, serve or deliver any alcoholic beverage to him or her.

B. No person under the legal age shall have in his or her possession any altered or false document for the purpose of identification or establishing his age with the intent to use the same in order to purchase alcoholic beverages. Possession of such documents by a person under the legal age shall be prima facie evidence of intent to use them to purchase alcoholic beverages.

150-27. Violations and penalties. [Amended 12-8-1998 by Ord. No. 98-26]

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to a fine not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 90 days or community service for a term not exceeding 90 days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Article III, Possession or Consumption by Underage Persons on Private Property [Adopted 9-12-2000 by Ord. No. 00-29]

150-29. Underage drinking.

It shall be unlawful for any person under the legal age who, without legal authority, knowingly possesses or knowingly consumes an alcoholic beverage on private property.

150-30. Violations and penalties.

Any person violating the provisions of this article shall, in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 40:48-1, as amended, be punished by a fine of \$250 for a first offense and \$350 for any subsequent offense.

150-31. Additional penalties.

A. In addition to the fine authorized for this offense, the court may suspend or postpone for six months the driving privilege of the

defendant. Upon the conviction of any person or the suspension or postponement of that person's driver's license, the court shall forward a report to the Division of Motor Vehicles stating the first and last day of the suspension or postponement period imposed by the court pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:48-1, as amended. If a person at the time of the imposition of sentence is less than 17 years of age, the period of license postponement, including a suspension or postponement of the privilege of operating a motorized bicycle, shall commence on the day the sentence is imposed and shall run for a period of six months after the person reaches the age of 17 years.

B. If a person at the time of the imposition of a sentence has a valid driver's license issued by this state, the court shall immediately collect the license and forward it to the Division of Motor Vehicles along with the report. If for any reason the license cannot be collected, the court shall include in the report the complete name, address, date of birth, eye color and sex of the person, as well as the first and last date of the license suspension period imposed by the court.

C. The court shall inform the person orally and in writing that if the person is convicted of operating a motor vehicle during the period of license suspension or postponement, the person shall be subject to the penalties set forth in N.J.S.A. 39:3-40. A person shall be required to acknowledge receipt of the written notice in writing. Failure to receive a written notice or failure to acknowledge in writing the receipt of a written notice shall not be a defense to a subsequent charge of a violation of N.J.S.A. 39:3-40.

D. If a person convicted under this article is not a New Jersey resident, the court shall suspend or postpone, as appropriate, the nonresident driving privilege of the person based on the age of the person and submit it to the Division of Motor Vehicles on the required report. The court shall not collect the license of a nonresident convicted under this article. Upon receipt of a report from the court, the Division of Motor Vehicles shall notify the appropriate officials in the licensing jurisdiction of the suspension or postponement.

III. Summary of Applicable State and Federal Laws Regarding Drug Offenses and Penalties

N.J.S.A. 2C:35-3, *Leader of Narcotics Trafficking Network*, provides penalties for a person found to have acted as an organizer, supervisor, manager or financier of a scheme distributing any Schedule I or II drug.

N.J.S.A. 2C:35-4, *Maintaining or Operating a Controlled Dangerous Substance (CDS) Production Facility*, provides that such conduct is a first degree crime punishable by imprisonment and fines.

N.J.S.A. 2C:35-5, *Manufacturing, Distributing, or Dispensing*, provides that such conduct results in imprisonment and fines.

N.J.S.A. 2C:35-6, *Using a Juvenile in a Drug Distribution Scheme*, provides that such conduct is a second degree crime punishable by imprisonment and fines.

N.J.S.A. 2C:35-7, *Drug-Free School Zones*, provides that any person who distributes, dispenses, or possesses with intent to distribute a controlled dangerous substance within 1,000 feet of school property is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

N.J.S.A. 2C:35-8, *Distribution to Persons Under Eighteen or Pregnant Females*, provides that such conduct carries a penalty of imprisonment and fines.

N.J.S.A. 2C:35-9, *Strict Liability for Drug-Induced Death*, provides that such a situation is a first degree crime, same as murder, but no intent need be shown, only that death resulted as a result of the use of a drug supplied by the defendant.

N.J.S.A. 2C:35-10, *Possession, Use, Being Under the Influence, or Failure to Make Lawful Disposition*, provides that such conduct carries penalties of imprisonment and fines.

N.J.S.A. 2C:35-11, *Imitation Controlled Dangerous Substance (CDS)*, provides that dispensing or distributing a substance falsely purported to be a CDS is a third degree crime, and can carry a fine up to \$200,000.

Possession of anabolic steroids is a third degree crime.

Paraphernalia

Drug paraphernalia is defined " ...all equipment, products, and materials of any kind which are used or intended for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled dangerous sub-

stance... including... roach clips... bongos... pipes...”

N.J.S.A. 2C:36-2, *Use or Possession with Intent to Use, Narcotic Paraphernalia*, provides that such conduct carries a disorderly persons offense.

N.J.S.A. 2C:36-3, *Distribute, Dispense, Possess with Intent to, Narcotics Paraphernalia*, provides that such conduct is a fourth degree crime.

N.J.S.A. 2C:36-4, *Advertise to Promote Sale of Narcotics Paraphernalia*, provides that such conduct is a fourth degree crime.

N.J.S.A. 2C:36-5, *Delivering Paraphernalia to Person Under Eighteen Years*, provides that such conduct constitutes a third degree crime.

N.J.S.A. 2C:36-6, *Possession or Distribution of Hypodermic Syringe*, provides that such conduct constitutes a disorderly persons offense.

Federal Drug Offenses

The criminal offenses most commonly charged under the Federal Controlled Substances Act are the knowing, intentional and unauthorized manufacture, distribution or dispensing of any controlled substance or the possession of any controlled substance with the intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense. Federal law also prohibits the knowing, intentional and unauthorized creation, distribution, dispensing or possession with the intent to distribute or dispense a “counterfeit substance.” Simple possession without necessarily an intent to distribute is also forbidden by Federal law and carries a penalty of imprisonment. Attempts and/or conspiracies to distribute or possess with intent to distribute a controlled substance are crimes under Federal law.

IV. Education and Prevention

Rowan University acknowledges the importance of communicating information concerning alcohol and other drugs, and the effects and consequences of illegal use, misuse, and abuse.

The Center for Addiction Studies and Counseling & Psychological Services provide specialized programs for students, faculty and staff, on issues related to alcohol, tobacco and other drug use, misuse and abuse. In addition, both offices offer books, pamphlets, videos and other pertinent information regarding alcohol, tobacco and other drug issues for

V. Drug-Free Workplace Act

The Governor of the State of New Jersey issued on March 14, 1989, Executive Order 204, in compliance with federal law. This order, the Drug-Free Workplace Act, is a condition of continued employment by all public employees, including Rowan University employees. This policy prohibits the unlawful possession, use, distribution, dispensation, sale or manufacture of controlled substances on University premises. Violation of this policy may result in the imposition of employment discipline up

Specific drug crimes that may carry greater penalties include the following:

- The distribution of narcotics to persons under 21;
- The distribution or manufacturing of narcotics near schools and colleges;
- The employment of juveniles under the age of 18 in drug trafficking operations;
- The distribution of controlled substances to pregnant women.

The penalties for violating Federal narcotics statutes vary. The penalties may be more severe based upon two principal factors:

- The type of drug involved; and
- The quantity of the drug involved.

With the exception of simple possession charges which result in up to one year imprisonment, maximum penalties for narcotic violations range from 20 years to life in prison. Certain violations carry mandatory minimum prison sentences of either five years or ten years. Harsher penalties will be imposed if a firearm is used in the commission of a drug offense. If a drug offense results in death or serious bodily injury to an individual who uses the drug involved, the penalties are harsher.

Anabolic steroids are controlled substances and distribution or possession with intent to distribute carries a sentence of up to five years and a \$250,000 fine.

use by the campus community. Both offices also serve as confidential referral locations for drug and alcohol assessment and evaluation.

Human Resources offers direction to any Rowan employee who may have questions and/or concerns related to alcohol and other drug use, misuse and abuse. Counseling & Psychological Services offers help and information to directors and supervisors of departments in identifying an employee in need of assistance.

to and including termination as defined for specific employee categories by existing college policies, statutes, rules, regulations, employment contracts and labor agreements. In addition to campus rules, faculty and staff must obey applicable Federal, State, and local laws concerning drugs and alcohol and are subject to criminal and civil penalties. The University cooperates with municipal and other law enforcement authorities in enforcing these laws.

Distribution of Alcohol and Other Drug Policy

This policy must be distributed annually to each employee and student who is taking one or more classes for any type of academic credit except for continuing education units, regardless of the length of the student’s program of study.

Review of Policy and Alcohol and Drug Education Program

Rowan University will conduct a biennial review of this policy and Alcohol and Other Drug Education programs to determine their effectiveness and implement changes to the policy if they are needed and to ensure that the disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced. A committee of faculty, staff and students will review the policy and programs in consultation with Student Affairs and the Office of Human Resources.

Appendix A

Executive Order No. 204

WHEREAS, the problem of drug abuse is adversely affecting the lives and safety of our citizens; and

WHEREAS, the abuse of drugs in the workplace, among other things, reduces job efficiency, increases absenteeism and sick leave, and, most importantly, jeopardizes the lives and safety of fellow employees and citizens; and

WHEREAS, the State of New Jersey has a vital interest in promoting a safe and drug-free workplace and in ensuring our citizens that public safety employees do not threaten life and limb due to the abuse of drugs; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, Public Law 100-690, Title V, Subtitle D, conditions receipt of Federal grant funds upon the grantee's agreement to provide a drug-free workplace; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Drug-Free Workplace Act requires a grantee to prohibit the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance, to specify actions that may be taken against employees who violate the prohibition, to establish a drug-free awareness program for employees, to require employees and employers to give notice of any conviction for a drug offense committed in the workplace; and

WHEREAS, the citizens of the State greatly benefit from the State government's participation in Federally funded programs;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, THOMAS H. KEAN, Governor of the State of New Jersey, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and by the Statutes of this State, do hereby ORDER and DIRECT:

1. The following "Policy for a Drug-Free Workplace in New Jersey State Government" shall apply to all principal executive departments in New Jersey State Government, the Office of the Governor, and all agencies that are in, but not of, principal executive departments.

This policy establishes minimum standards for the imposition of discipline and for participation in drug abuse treatment programs in the limited context of convictions for drug offenses committed in the workplace. Nothing in this Policy precludes the application of other more comprehensive or more stringent provisions governing drug offenses committed by State employees. In fact, the Cabinet Task Force on Drug Testing in the Workplace, which was created in Executive Order No. 191, will formulate a more comprehensive State policy regarding drug abuse and the workplace in the near future.

2. The State of New Jersey is committed to maintaining a drug-free workplace for all State employees in order to protect the health and safety of State employees and the public.
3. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a drug in the workplace is prohibited.
4. In addition to any other applicable civil or criminal penalty, any employee convicted of illegal manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a drug in the workplace shall be subject to the following consequences:
 - A. The State Forfeiture of Public Office Statute (N.J.S.A. 2C:51-2) requires forfeiture of public office or employment upon conviction of a crime of the third degree or higher. All convictions of crimes of the third degree or higher listed in the Comprehensive Drug Enforcement Act of 1987, and all convictions for equivalent Federal and out-of-state drug offenses, require forfeiture of public office or employment.
 - B. The Forfeiture of Public Office Statute also requires forfeiture of public office or employment upon conviction for an offense involving dishonesty or upon conviction for an offense involving or touching upon the convicted person's public employment irrespective of the degree of the offense. Consequently, convictions for any drug offense occurring in the workplace (including fourth degree, disorderly persons, and petty disorderly persons offenses) which are determined to involve or touch upon the office or employment of an individual may result in the statutory forfeiture of public office or employment.
 - C. In the case of a drug conviction for an offense occurring in the workplace that does not result in statutory forfeiture of public office or employment, disciplinary action shall be taken. The extent of disciplinary action shall be determined by the appointing authority. In addition, in the case of any disciplinary action other than removal, an employee shall be required to satisfactorily participate in a program for the treatment of drug abuse approved by both the appointing authority and any Federal or State agency responsible for the approval or licensure of such programs.

- D. Each department head, agency head, or their designee who receives notice of a drug offense conviction shall, within 30 days of receipt of notice, take the administrative action necessary for removal where statutory forfeiture is required, and where statutory forfeiture is not required, take the administrative action necessary to impose discipline and require satisfactory participation in an approved program for drug abuse where appropriate.
5. An employee who is convicted of a drug offense committed in the workplace must, within five days, report the conviction to his or her supervisor.
6. Each supervisor who receives a report of a conviction for a drug offense in the workplace must immediately report the conviction, according to departmental or agency procedures, to the department head, agency head, or their designee.
7. Within 10 days of the supervisor's receipt of notice of a conviction for a drug offense, the department head, agency head, or their designee shall ensure that notification of such conviction is provided to any Federal agency providing funds for a program in which the convicted employee is employed.
8. Each department head, agency head, or their designee must develop and implement procedures to ensure that reports, which are received by supervisors concerning convictions for drug offenses in the workplace are reported promptly to the department head, agency head, or their designee.
9. Each department head, agency head, or their designee must maintain records that contain the following information on each conviction for a drug offense committed in the workplace by an employee:
 - a) Date of conviction;
 - b) disciplinary action taken;
 - c) whether the employee is one whose duties involve the performance of a Federal grant; and
 - d) date Federal grantor was notified of the conviction, if applicable.
10. Each department head, agency head, or their designee will distribute an Employee Notice, and this Executive Order to each current employee. Each department head, agency head, or their designee shall distribute these documents to any employee who joins the work force after the initial distribution. A program entitled, "Drug-Free Awareness" is being developed, and upon completion will be provided to all employees.
11. Definitions for purpose of this policy:
 - a) Conviction - means a finding of guilt, or a plea of guilty, before a court of competent jurisdiction, and, where applicable, a plea of nolo contendere. A conviction is deemed to occur at the time the plea is accepted or verdict returned. It does not include entry into and successful completion of a pre-trial intervention program, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 2C:43-12, et seq., or a conditional discharge, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 2C:36A-1.
 - b) Drug - means a controlled dangerous substance, analog, or immediate precursor as listed in Schedules I through V in the New Jersey Controlled Dangerous Substances Act, N.J.S.A. 24:21-1, et seq., and as modified in any regulation issued by the Commissioner of the Department of Health. It also includes controlled substances in Schedules I through V of Section 202 of the Federal Controlled Substance Act of 21 U.S.C. 812. The term shall not include tobacco or tobacco products or distilled spirits, wine, or malt beverages as they are defined or used in N.J.S.A. 33:1-1, et seq.
 - c) Employee - means all employees of the Office of the Governor or a department or agency within the scope of this Policy, whether full- or part-time and whether in the career, senior executive, or unclassified service.
 - d) Workplace - for the purposes of this Policy only, means the physical area of operations of a department or agency including buildings, grounds, and parking facilities provided by the State. It includes any field location or site at which an employee is engaged, or authorized to engage, in work activity, and includes any travel between such sites.
12. This policy is effective March 18, 1989 and shall remain in effect until superseded by statute, regulation, or Executive Order.

Thomas H. Kean
GOVERNOR

Appendix B

Commonly Abused Drugs

Cannabinoids

Marijuana

- Commercial and street names include blunt, dope, ganja, grass, herb, joints, Mary Jane, pot, reefer, sinsemilla, skunk and weed.
- Schedule 1 drug
- Usually smoked or swallowed
- Intoxicating effects include euphoria, slowed thinking and reaction time, confusion, impaired balance and coordination.
- Potential health consequences include cough, frequent respiratory infections, impaired memory and learning, increased heart rate, anxiety, panic attacks, tolerance and addiction.

Hashish

- Commercial and street names include boom, chronic, gangster, hash, hash oil and hemp.
- Schedule 1 drug
- Usually smoked or swallowed
- Intoxicating effects include euphoria, slowed thinking and reaction time, confusion, impaired balance and coordination.
- Potential health consequences include cough, frequent respiratory infections, impaired memory and learning, increased heart rate, anxiety, panic attacks, tolerance and addiction.

Depressants

Barbiturates

- Commercial and street names include Amytal, Nembutal, Seconal, Phenobarbital, barbs, reds, red birds, phennies, tooties and yellows
- Schedule 2, 3, 5 drug
- Usually injected or swallowed
- Intoxicating effects include reduced anxiety, feeling of well-being, lowered inhibitions, slowed pulse and breathing, lowered blood pressure, poor concentration, sedation and drowsiness.
- Potential health consequences include fatigue, confusion, impaired coordination, addiction, respiratory depression and arrest, depression, fever, irritability, poor judgment, slurred speech, dizziness, life-threatening withdrawal and death.

Benzodiazepines

- Commercial and street names include Ativan, Halcion, Librium, Valium, Xanax, candy, downers, sleeping pills and tranks.
- Schedule 4 drug
- Usually swallowed or injected
- Intoxicating effects include reduced anxiety, feeling of well-being, lowered inhibitions, slowed pulse and breathing, lowered blood pressure, poor concentration, sedation and drowsiness.
- Potential health consequences include dizziness, fatigue, confusion, impaired coordination, addiction, respiratory depression and arrest and death.

Flunitrazepam (*Associated with Sexual assaults*)

- Commercial and street names include Rohypnol, forget-me pill, Mexican Valium, R2, Roche, roofies, roofinol, rope and rophies.
- Schedule 4 drug
- Usually swallowed or snorted
- Intoxicating effects include reduced anxiety, feeling of well-being, lowered inhibitions, slowed pulse and breathing, lowered blood pressure and poor concentration.
- Potential health consequences include fatigue, confusion, impaired coordination, addiction, respiratory depression and arrest, visual

and gastrointestinal disturbances, urinary retention, memory loss for the time under the drug's effects and death.

GHB (*Associated with Sexual assaults*)

- Commercial and street names include gamma-hydroxybutyrate, G, Georgia home boy, grievous bodily harm and liquid ecstasy.
- Schedule 1 drug
- Usually swallowed
- Intoxicating effects include reduced anxiety, feeling of well-being, lowered inhibitions, slowed pulse and breathing; lowered blood pressure and poor concentration.
- Potential health consequences include fatigue, confusion, addiction, respiratory depression and arrest, drowsiness, nausea/vomiting, headache, loss of consciousness, loss of reflexes, seizures, coma and death.

Methaqualone

- Commercial and street names include Quaalude, Sopor, Parest, ludes, mandrex, quad and quay
- Schedule 1 drug
- Usually injected or swallowed
- Intoxicating effects include reduced anxiety, feeling of well-being, lowered inhibitions, slowed pulse and breathing, lowered blood pressure, poor concentration and euphoria.
- Potential health consequences include fatigue, confusion, addiction, respiratory depression and arrest, depression, poor reflexes, slurred speech, coma and death.

Dissociative Anesthetics

Ketamine

- Commercial and street names include Ketalar SV, cat Valiums, K, Special K, vitamin K
- Schedule 3 drug
- Usually injected, swallowed or smoked
- Intoxicating effects include increased heart rate and blood pressure and impaired motor function.
- Potential health consequences include memory loss, numbness, nausea/vomiting at high doses, delirium, depression, respiratory depression and arrest.

PCP and analogs

- Commercial and street names include phencyclidine, angel dust, boat, hog, love boat and peace pill
- Schedule 1, 2 drug
- Usually injected, swallowed or smoked
- Intoxicating effects include increased heart rate and blood pressure and impaired motor function.
- Potential health consequences include memory loss, numbness, nausea/vomiting possible decrease in blood pressure and heart rate, panic, aggression, violence/loss of appetite and depression.

Hallucinogens

LSD

- Commercial and street names include lysergic acid diethylamide, acid, blotter, boomers, cubes, microdot and yellow sunshines
- Schedule 1 drug
- Usually swallowed, absorbed through mouth tissues
- Intoxicating effects include altered states of perception and feeling.

- Potential health consequences include nausea, persistent mental disorders, persisting perception disorder (flashbacks), increased body temperature and heart rate, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, numbness, weakness and tremors.

Mescaline

- Commercial and street names include buttons, cactus, mesc and peyote
- Schedule 1 drug
- Usually swallowed or smoked
- Intoxicating effects include altered states of perception and feeling.
- Potential health consequences include nausea, persisting perception disorder (flashbacks), increased body temperature and heart rate, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, numbness, weakness and tremors.

Psilocybin

- Commercial and street names include magic mushroom, purple passion and shrooms
- Schedule 1 drug
- Usually swallowed
- Intoxicating effects include altered states of perception and feeling.
- Potential health consequences include nausea, persisting perception disorder (flashbacks), nervousness and paranoia.

Opioids and Morphine Derivatives

Codeine

- Commercial and street names include Empirin with Codeine, Fiorinal with Codeine, Robitussin A-C, Tylenol with Codeine, Captain Cody, Cody, doors & fours, loads, pancakes and syrup
- Schedule 2, 3, 4 drug
- Usually injected or swallowed
- Intoxicating effects include pain relief, euphoria and drowsiness.
- Potential health consequences include nausea, constipation, confusion, sedation, respiratory depression and arrest, tolerance, addiction, unconsciousness, coma and death.

Fentanyl and Fentanyl analogs

- Commercial and street names include Actiq, Duragesic, Sublimaze, Apache, China girl, China white, dance fever, friend, goodfella, jackpot, murder 8, TNT, Tango and Cash
- Schedule 1, 2 drug
- Usually injected, smoked or snorted
- Intoxicating effects include pain relief, euphoria and drowsiness.
- Potential health consequences include nausea, constipation, confusion, sedation, respiratory depression and arrest, tolerance, addiction, unconsciousness, coma and death.

Heroin

- Commercial and street names include diacetylmorphine, brown sugar, dope, H, horse, junk, skag, skunk, smack and white horse
- Schedule 1 drug
- Usually injected, smoked or snorted
- Intoxicating effects include pain relief, euphoria, drowsiness and staggering gait
- Potential health consequences include nausea, constipation, confusion, sedation, respiratory depression and arrest, tolerance, addiction, unconsciousness, coma and death.

Morphine

- Commercial and street names include Roxanol, Duramorph, M, Miss Emma, monkey and white stuff

- Schedule 2, 3 drug
- Usually injected, swallowed or smoked
- Intoxicating effects include pain relief, euphoria and drowsiness
- Potential health consequences include nausea, constipation, confusion, sedation, respiratory depression and arrest, tolerance, addiction, unconsciousness, coma and death.

Opium

- Commercial and street names include laudanum, paregoric, big O, black stuff, block, gum and hop
- Schedule 2, 3 drug
- Usually swallowed or smoked
- Intoxicating effects include pain relief, euphoria and drowsiness
- Potential health consequences include nausea, constipation, confusion, sedation, respiratory depression and arrest, tolerance, addiction, unconsciousness, coma and death.

Oxycodone HCL

- Commercial and street names include Oxycontin, Oxy, O.C. and killer
- Schedule 2 drug
- Usually swallowed, snorted or injected
- Intoxicating effects include pain relief, euphoria and drowsiness
- Potential health consequences include nausea, constipation, confusion, sedation, respiratory depression and arrest, tolerance, addiction, unconsciousness, coma and death.

Hydrocodone bitartrate, Acetaminophen

- Commercial and street names include Vicodin, vike, Watson-387
- Schedule 2 drug
- Usually swallowed
- Intoxicating effects include pain relief, euphoria and drowsiness
- Potential health consequences include nausea, constipation, confusion, sedation, respiratory depression and arrest, tolerance, addiction, unconsciousness, coma and death.

Stimulants

Amphetamine

- Commercial and street names include Biphphetamine, Dexedrine, bennies, black beauties, crosses, hearts, LA turnaround, speed, truck drivers and uppers
- Schedule 2 drug
- Usually injected, swallowed, smoked or snorted
- Intoxicating effects include increased heart rate, blood pressure, metabolism; feelings of exhilaration, increased mental alertness
- Potential health consequences include rapid or irregular heart beat; reduced appetite, weight loss, heart failure, nervousness, insomnia, rapid breathing/tremor, loss of coordination, irritability, anxiousness, restlessness, delirium, panic, paranoia, impulsive behavior, aggressiveness, tolerance, addiction and psychosis.

Cocaine

- Commercial and street names include Cocaine hydrochloride, blow, bump, C, candy, Charlie, coke, crack, flake, rock, snow, toot
- Schedule 2 drug
- Usually injected, smoked or snorted
- Intoxicating effects include increased heart rate, blood pressure, metabolism; feelings of exhilaration, increased mental alertness and increased temperature
- Potential health consequences include rapid or irregular heart beat; reduced appetite, weight loss, heart failure, nervousness, insomnia, chest pain, respiratory failure, nausea, abdominal pain, strokes, seizures, headaches, malnutrition and panic attacks.

MDMA (methylenedioxy-methamphetamine)

- Commercial and street names include Adam, clarity, ecstasy, Eve, lover's speed, peace, STP, X, XTC
- Schedule 1 drug
- Usually swallowed
- Intoxicating effects include increased heart rate, blood pressure, metabolism; feelings of exhilaration, increased mental alertness mild hallucinogenic effects, increased tactile sensitivity and empathic feelings
- Potential health consequences include rapid or irregular heart beat; reduced appetite, weight loss, heart failure, nervousness, insomnia, impaired memory and learning, hyperthermia, cardiac toxicity, renal failure and liver toxicity.

Methamphetamine

- Commercial and street names include Desoxyn, chalk, crank, crystal, fire, glass, go fast, ice, meth and speed
- Schedule 2 drug
- Usually injected, swallowed, smoked, snorted
- Intoxicating effects include increased heart rate, blood pressure, metabolism; feelings of exhilaration and increased mental alertness
- Potential health consequences include rapid or irregular heart beat; reduced appetite, weight loss, heart failure, nervousness, insomnia, aggression, violence, psychotic behavior/memory loss, cardiac and neurological damage, impaired memory and learning, tolerance and addiction.

Methylphenidate (*safe and effective for treatment of ADHD*)

- Commercial and street names include Ritalin, JIF, MPH, R-ball, Skippy, the smart drug and vitamin R
- Not Scheduled
- Usually injected, swallowed, snorted
- Intoxicating effects include increased heart rate, blood pressure, metabolism; feelings of exhilaration and increased mental alertness
- Potential health consequences include rapid or irregular heart beat; reduced appetite, weight loss, heart failure, nervousness and insomnia.

Nicotine

- Commercial and street names include cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, snuff, spit tobacco, bidis and chew
- Not Scheduled
- Usually smoked, snorted, taken in snuff and spit tobacco
- Intoxicating effects include increased heart rate, blood pressure, metabolism; feelings of exhilaration and increased mental alertness
- Potential health consequences include rapid or irregular heart beat; reduced appetite, weight loss, heart failure, nervousness, insomnia, adverse pregnancy outcomes, chronic lung disease, cardiovascular disease, stroke, cancer, tolerance and addiction.

Other Compounds

Anabolic steroids

- Commercial and street names include Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Depo-Testosterone, Equipoise; roids and juice
- Schedule 3 drug
- Usually injected, swallowed, applied to skin
- No intoxication effects
- Potential health consequences include hypertension, blood clotting and cholesterol changes, liver cysts and cancer, kidney cancer, hostility and aggression, acne; in adolescents, premature stoppage of growth; in males, prostate cancer, reduced sperm production, shrunken testicles, breast enlargement; in females, menstrual irregularities, development of beard and other masculine characteristics.

Inhalants

- Commercial and street names include Solvents (paint thinners, gasoline, glues), gases (butane, propane, aerosol propellants, nitrous oxide), nitrites (isoamyl, isobutyl, cyclohexyl), laughing gas, poppers, snappers and whippets
- Not Scheduled
- Usually inhaled through nose or mouth
- Intoxicating effects include stimulation, loss of inhibition, headache, nausea or vomiting, slurred speech and loss of motor coordination
- Potential health consequences include wheezing/unconsciousness, cramps, weight loss, muscle weakness, depression, memory impairment, damage to cardiovascular and nervous systems and sudden death.

Notes

Schedule I and II drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule I drugs are available for research only and have no approved medical use; Schedule II drugs are available only by prescription (unrefillable) and require a form for ordering. Schedule III and IV drugs are available by prescription, may have five refills in 6 months, and may be ordered orally. Most Schedule V drugs are available over the counter.

Taking drugs by injection can increase the risk of infection through needle contamination with staphylococci, HIV, hepatitis, and other organisms.

Source: *National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)*