ANNUAL NOTIFICATION

DRUG AND ALCOHOL PREVENTION PROGRAMS

OCTOBER 2025

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DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY STATEMENT:

Stockton University recognizes the serious effects of the misuse of lawful drugs, the possession and use of unlawful drugs and the abuse of alcohol on the performance and well-being of its students and employees. While respecting the independence of its community members, the University requires that all members of the campus community comply with local, state and federal laws, including those that govern the use of alcohol and other drugs. To promote compliance and to support a healthy campus culture, the University has implemented a Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program (DAAPP) to: (a) provide relevant and effective educational programs about the health risks associated with the abuse of alcohol and other drugs; (b) articulate common standards for conduct and legal and institutional sanctions for violations; and (c) provide access to support and resources for students and employees.

The University's drug and alcohol program is guided by the Drug Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (34 CFR Part 86) of the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) and the federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (DFWA). The DFSCA requires an institution of higher education, such as Stockton University, to certify that it has implemented programs to prevent the abuse of alcohol and to prevent the abuse of alcohol and use, and /or distribution of illicit drugs by student and employees on University premises and as a part of any sanctioned University activities.

Annual Notification of the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP)

This annual notification of the issuance of the 2024 DAAPP includes the following pertinent information:

A. Standards of conduct

B. Legal sanctions for violations;

C. Health risks associated with abuse of drugs and alcohol;

D. Available drug and alcohol treatment and rehabilitation programs;

E. Disciplinary sanctions for students and employees, and much more.

Standards of Conduct

A. Rights. Stockton University recognizes members of the University community as full-fledged citizens bearing the rights and responsibilities of all other members of American society. In support of the University's mission, these basic rights include freedom to learn, free speech, peaceful assembly, association, and/or protest, and also freedom from personal force, violence, abuse, or threats of the same. As a citizen, each member of the campus community also has the right to organize their own behavior, as long as it supports the University's educational mission and does not violate laws or interfere with the rights of others or the educational process. The University is not a sanctuary from the law and the University does not stand in loco parentis.

B. Campus Conduct Code, Civil Law and Civil Authorities. Stockton is dedicated to the dissemination of knowledge, the pursuit of truth, the development of students, and the general well-being of society. The information and Code of Conduct statements enumerated in this policy contain essential principles that promote civil and respectful behavior that are fundamental to a realization of these goals. These principles are expressed through five values: integrity, community, social justice, respect and responsibility. It is the responsibility of all Stockton community members to know the Code of Conduct, uphold the values, and refrain from prohibited conduct. See Campus Conduct Code Policy File Number I-55.

C. Responsibility. University community members assume personal responsibility for civil conduct to themselves, to others, and to the community. Behaviors that violate this value include but are not limited to:

1. Alcohol: Possession, consumption, distribution, or attempted distribution of alcoholic beverages in contravention of federal, state, or local laws or University regulations or knowingly being present at the time of prohibited conduct while on University premises or while on University business.
2. Drugs: Unauthorized possession, use, misuse, transfer, distribution or attempted distribution of legal drugs, illegal drugs, prescription drugs, controlled dangerous substances, or drug paraphernalia that are prohibited by state or federal laws or knowingly being present at the time of the prohibited conduct, while on University premises or while on University business. Also prohibited is the use of any legally obtained drug, including alcohol, to the point where such use adversely affects an employee's job performance.

3. Failure to Comply: Refusal to comply with a request, directive, or order from a University official such as campus police officers, members of the University administrative staff or other authorized persons performing their official University duties and responsibilities.

4. Other Policies: Violations of established policies, procedures, or regulations officially promulgated by the University and/or the State of New Jersey.

Drug and Alcohol-Free Workplace: stockton.edu/policy-procedure/documents/policies/VI-13.pdf

Campus Conduct Code: stockton.edu/policy-procedure/documents/policies/I-55.pdf

Employee Disciplinary Guidelines: stockton.edu/policy-procedure/documents/policies/VI-13.2.pdf

Employee Assistance Program (EAP): stockton.edu/policy-procedure/documents/procedures/6115.pdf

Disciplinary Guidelines: stockton.edu/policy-procedure/documents/procedures/6140.pdf

Use of University-Owned Vehicles: stockton.edu/policy-procedure/documents/procedures/6830.pdf

Governor Executive Orders: https://www.nj.gov/infobank/eo/056murphy/approved/eo_archive.shtml

POLICY REVIEW

As an institution of higher education whose primary purpose is the pursuit of academic excellence, Stockton University emphasizes development of the whole student, personally, socially and educationally. To that end, the following is an overview of several major University policies that students and all other community members are expected to be acquainted with and abide.
In addition to criminal penalties, University disciplinary action may be imposed against all violators as warranted or appropriate. University policies are based on the philosophy that community life at Stockton must demonstrate a respect for others as well as uphold the laws of the State of New Jersey. To review these policies, and others in full detail, please refer to the University's Policy and Procedure website at stockton.edu/policy-procedure/index.html.

ALCOHOL

The University has established a policy regarding the possession, consumption, sale and/or distribution of alcoholic beverages on University property. It follows that the academic mission is at the forefront. Co-curricular and other activities must enhance, and not detract from, academic pursuits of the community. The policy is designed to be consistent with the laws of the State of New Jersey. Violators of the law are subject to University disciplinary procedures and prosecution by local and/or state law enforcement officials. For additional information and/or questions, please contact the Office of Alcohol & Drug Education, located in J-204, or call 609-652-4722. Students can also seek peer support by contacting the Drug & Alcohol Peer Educators located in the Wellness Center, J-204.

DRUGS

All laws at both the state and federal level regarding possession, use, sale and/or distribution of narcotic drugs or controlled dangerous substances apply on campus to all persons. The University has adopted a zero-tolerance policy for offenders of these laws and violators will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. For information, contact the Office of Alcohol & Drug Education located in J-204 or call 609-652-4722.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Wise Choices Workshops: Alcohol & Drug Peer Educators run Wise Choices Workshops on campus twice during each month during the semesters. The purpose of these workshops is to educate students in making informed choices about drugs and alcohol. The purpose of this interactive workshop is to engage students about the realities of alcohol and drugs in the college environment. Through informative education and inclusive discussions, the staff and peer educators arm students with the best knowledge to make the most informed decision with the preventive tools for wellness and academic success. Workshops are held in a classroom setting with the aim of facilitating a conversation where students feel comfortable sharing and learning.

Alcohol and Drug Peer Education (ADPE) Program: The Alcohol and Drug Peer Education Program strives to provide education that will allow Stockton students to graduate not only with healthy minds, but also with healthy responsible life choices as well. The Alcohol and Drug Peer Educators work within a college community to promote greater well-being; provide information about specific alcohol and drug related issues; increase awareness of care resources on campus; encourage responsible safe choice-making; and advocate for changing and challenging campus social norms regarding healthy behaviors.

Certified Peer Educator (CPE) Training: CPE training is an effective strategy for building a well-educated and sustainable peer education group. CPE Training helps peer educators develop leadership skills to be able to successfully create and implement campus programs. The training includes eight modules, covering the role of peer education, helping peers make a behavior change, listening skills, response and referral skills, how to take action and intervene, recognizing the role of diversity and inclusivity, programming and presentation skills, self-care and group dynamics. This training satisfies the pre- requisite to becoming a Peer Education leader within the Alcohol and Drug Education Program at Stockton University.

Green Dot Bystander Strategy: A Green Dot is any behavior, choice, word, or attitude that promotes safety for all of us and communicates zero tolerance for violence. Stockton University has several training courses throughout the semester which teach students and employees how to intervene safely to reduce violence and sexual assaults on our campus and at parties where alcohol and drugs are often involved.

TIPs (Training for Intervention Procedures): The Alcohol & Drug Peer Educators, alongside other students on campus, are TIPs trained each year. The training consists of teaching students how to make tough decisions when it comes to alcohol use. The training addresses drinking usage and the risk factors involved. The program is specified for the college community to make it more relatable for students.

Narcan Training: The Office of Alcohol & Drug Education provides students with the opportunity to become trained in Narcan each year. During this training, a speaker will provide information on how to safely use Narcan in the event of an opiate overdose as well as education on addiction and reducing the stigma of seeking support. With the rise in opiate use, this training has become an important aspect of reducing the number of lives lost. Each training includes the impacts of opiate use, what to expect in case of an emergency opiate overdose and how to intervene effectively.

Collegiate Recovery Program: Stockton's Collegiate Recovery Program comprises Recovery Housing and alcohol and other drug educational programming. The Collegiate Recovery Program provides additional resources for student scholarship and academic success while creating awareness of reducing stigma related to addiction. Since Fall 2017, Stockton University has offered students recovery housing. This housing is aimed at assisting students who are currently in recovery by offering them resources and support. The housing gives students the opportunity to make connections in a healthy, sober social environment with the assistance of peer support and highly trained licensed addiction specialists. Students within recovery housing will have access to a 12-month housing option, addictions counseling, weekly focused group sessions, evening and weekend programs and events to help them achieve success in their academic pursuits. Individual and group therapeutic support is offered to students in Recovery Housing as well as students who are struggling with substance use on campus.

Sober Curious: This support group is designed for those exploring sobriety in their lives. Whether students want to try on what it is like to be sober, cut down on their drinking and drugging, or look for tools for a healthy lifestyle free from alcohol and drugs, this group is for them. This group helps students to gain the support of other like-minded students and learn tools for sober success.

All Recovery: This group is for those navigating recovery while on campus. Everyone recovers differently and in their own time. Students can find support regardless of their path. There are discussions on how to navigate college and recovery, led by the collegiate recovery program team.

Lolla-No-Booza: Since the Fall of 2005, Lolla-No-Booza has been a part of Stockton's Halloween Sober Week programming hosted on campus annually by the Alcohol & Drug Peer Educators in collaboration with multiple departments within Student Affairs. The purpose of this event is to provide an entertaining and alcohol- and drug-free event for students as an alternative option for students during the most popular drinking week of the year to prevent binge drinking, overdoses, and DWIs. The event features games, prizes, live entertainment and food, which is fully funded by the Recovery Housing Grant.

Step Up! Stockton: Step UP! is a comprehensive bystander intervention program that teaches the five decision making steps, other factors that affect helping, including perspective-taking, strategies for effective helping, the S.E.E. Model: Safe; Early; Effective, warning signs, action steps and resources.

HERO Campaign: The HERO Campaign for Designated Drivers®, seeks to end drunk driving tragedies nationwide by promoting the use of safe and sober designated drivers. Our goal is simple**:** to register one million designated drivers and make having a designated driver be as automatic as wearing a seatbelt. The HERO Campaign is a federally registered, 501(c)(3) non-profit organization that partners with law enforcement agencies, schools and colleges [Stockton University], bars, taverns and restaurants, the U.S. Navy, professional sports teams, state divisions of highway safety and community chapters across the country.

Vector Solutions: Alcohol and Other Drugs: New students (first-year and transfer students) are required to take online educational programming prior to arriving to campus focused upon alcohol and other drugs, sexual violence prevention and diversity training. This programming is meant to provide a foundation for students to have conversations during Welcome Week.

All new employees are assigned to take the Drug Free Workplace training through Vector Solutions and all current employees are assigned the training annually.

Amnesty: The University community encourages the reporting of misconduct and crimes by Complainants and witnesses. Sometimes, Complainants or witnesses are hesitant to give Notice to University officials or participate in grievance processes because they fear that they themselves may be in violation of certain policies, such as underage drinking or use of illicit drugs at the time of the incident. Respondents may hesitate to be forthcoming during the process for the same reasons. It is in the best interests of the University community that Complainants choose to give Notice of misconduct to University officials, that witnesses come forward to share what they know, and that all Parties be forthcoming during the process.

To encourage reporting and participation in the process, University offers Parties and witnesses amnesty from minor policy violations, such as underage alcohol consumption or the use of illicit drugs, related to the incident. Granting amnesty is a discretionary decision made by the University, and amnesty does not apply to more serious allegations, such as physical abuse of another or illicit drug distribution. Sometimes, employees are hesitant to report sex discrimination, sex-based harassment, sexual misconduct, or retaliation they have experienced for fear of getting in trouble themselves. The University may, at its discretion, offer employee Complainants amnesty from such policy violations related to the incident.

TREATMENT SERVICES AVAILABLE

Al-Anon ..... al-anon.org

Alcoholics Anonymous AA (Cape Atlantic) 609-641-8855

Atlantic County Atlantic Prevention Resources 609-272-0101

AtlantiCare Behavioral Health 609-833-9933

Recovery Centers of America at Lighthouse ..... 800-RECOVERY / 609-782-0005

Narcotics Anonymous 800-992-0401

Legal Sanctions: The goal of the sanctions is to reinforce the University's commitment to a positive and safe learning environment consistent with acceptable social standards, and in accordance with federal, state and local laws.

A. **Federal**

CHART 1 FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES

Source: 2017 edition of Drugs of Abuse, A DEA Resource Guide, www.dea.gov/documents/2017/06/15/drugs-abuse, page 30

FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES—MARIJUANA

DRUG	QUANTITY	1st OFFENSE	2nd OFFENSE *
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than $10 million if an individual, $50 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than $5 million if an individual, $25 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than $20 million if an individual, $75million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants	Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regard-less of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants;	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than individual.
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less		
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less		

*The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is a mandatory term of life imprisonment without release and a fine up to $20 million if an individual and $75 million if other than an individual.

FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES

DRUG/SCHEDULE	QUANTITY	PENALTIES	QUANTITY	PENALTIES
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500–4999 grams mixture	**First Offense:** Not less than 5 yrs, and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than $5 million if an individual, $25 million if not an individual. **Second Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $8 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual.	5 kgs or more mixture	**First Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than $10 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual. **Second Offense:** Not less than 15 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if not an individual. **2 or More Prior Offenses:** Not less than 25 years. Fine of not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if not an individual.
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28–279 grams mixture		280 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40–399 grams mixture		400 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10–99 grams mixture		100 grams or more mixture	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100–999 grams mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1–9 grams mixture		10 grams or more mixture	
Methamphetamine	5–49 grams pure or		50 grams or more pure or	
(Schedule II)	50–499 grams mixture		500 grams or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10–99 grams pure or 100–999 grams mixture		100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture	

		PENALTIES
Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any amount	**First Offense:** Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs, or more than life. Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if not an individual. **Second Offense:** Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if not an individual.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gram	
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	**First Offense:** Not more than 10 years. If death or serious injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2.5 million if not an individual. **Second Offense:** Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than $1 million if an individual, $5 million if not an individual.
All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	**First Offense:** Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000 if an individual, $1 million if not an individual. **Second Offense:** Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than an individual.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Other than 1 gram or more	
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	**First Offense:** Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than $100,000 if an individual, $250,000 if not an individual. **Second Offense:** Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than $200,000 if an individual, $500,000 if not an individual.

FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES—MARIJUANA

DRUG	QUANTITY	1st OFFENSE	2nd OFFENSE *
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than life. Fine not more than $10 million if an individual, $50 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 15 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than life. Fine not more than $5 million if an individual, $25 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than $8 million if an individual, $50 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants	Not less than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	Less than 50 kg marijuana (except 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight); 1 to 49 marijuana plants;	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million if other than an individual	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than individual
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than individual
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than individual

*The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is not less than 25 years imprisonment and a fine up to $20 million if an individual and $75 million if other than an individual.

Source: 2024 edition of Drugs of Abuse, A DEA Resource Guide, https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2024-12/2024-Drugs-of-Abuse-508.pdf

Personal Use Amounts: This section of the 1988 Act allows the government to punish drug offenders with minor infractions without giving the offender a criminal record if the offender is in possession of only a small amount of drugs. This law is designed to impact the "user" of illicit drugs, while simultaneously saving the government the costs of a full-blown criminal investigation. Under this section, the government has the option of imposing only a civil fine on individuals possessing only a small quantity of an illegal drug. Possession of this small quantity, identified as a "personal use amount," carries a civil fine of up to $10,000.

PROJECT MEDICINE DROP PROGRAM INFORMATION

The State of New Jersey Division of Consumer Affairs sponsors Project Medicine Drop and has in place numerous prescription and over-the-counter drug drop boxes at local law enforcement agencies throughout the state. Locations for drop boxes near Stockton's campuses can be found here. Additional information regarding Project Medicine Drop can be found here: njconsumeraffairs.gov/meddrop

This program should not be used to dispose of liquid medicines, used needles or illegal substances.

CHART 2

SANCTIONS UNDER NEW JERSEY LAW FOR UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OR DISTRIBUTION OF ANABOLIC STEROIDS, MARIJUANA, AND HASHISH OR OTHER SUBSTANCES CONTAINING TETRAHYDROCANNABINOLS

Crime	Imprisonment	Fines	Other possible penalties
Crime of 1st degree Examples: Distribution of heroin, cocaine or methamphetamine over 5 ounces; distribution of marijuana over 25 pounds; strict liability for death resulting from use of CDS distributed by actor	Between ten and twenty years allowed; extended term with previous conviction	Varies by substance and other factors; up to $500,000	Community service; drug education and/or treatment, forfeiture of property
Crime of 2nd degree Examples: Distribution of LSD less than 100 milligrams; distribution of heroin, cocaine or methamphetamine over ½ ounce but less than 5 ounces; distribution of marijuana over 5 pounds but less than 25 pounds	Between five and ten years allowed; extended term with previous conviction	Varies by substance and other factors; up to $150,000	Community service; drug education and/or treatment, forfeiture of property
Crime of 3rd degree Examples: Possession of cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine less than ½ ounce; possession of CDS classified in Schedule I, II, III, IV, with exceptions; obtaining CDS by fraud; distribution within 1,000 feet of a school	Between three and five years allowed; extended term with previous conviction	Varies by substance and other factors; up to $75,000	Community service; drug education and/or treatment; probation
Crime of 4th degree Examples: Possession of marijuana over 6 ounces; possession of more than 17 grams of hashish	Term not to exceed 18 months is permitted	Varies; up to $25,000	Community service; drug education and/or treatment; probation

In 2021, NJ decriminalized possession of 6 ounces or less of marijuana and possession of 17 grams or less of hashish.

Title 39:4-49.1 Possession of CDS in a motor vehicle by vehicle operator. Conviction can result in 2-year license suspension and $50 fine (non-criminal offense; no longer applies to possession of marijuana or hashish by MV operator)

This table does not list all controlled dangerous substances (CDS) possession and distribution offenses. Additional CDS information may be found below.

Link to NJ statutes, Title 2C:33 (alcohol), 2C:35 (controlled dangerous substances), 2C:36 (paraphernalia), 2C:43 (sentencing for controlled dangerous substances offenses), Title 39 (traffic offenses):

https://lis.njleg.state.nj.us/nxt/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm&vid=Publish:10.1048/Enu

CHART 3

MUNICIPAL CODE VIOLATIONS
UNDER Galloway Township Code

From Galloway Township Code, Chapter 99 (Alcoholic Beverages) ecode360.com/8524282
Galloway Township Code, Chapter 99.

CHAPTER 99

§ 99-7 **Consumption of intoxicating beverages restricted.**

[Amended 5-3-1983 by Ord. No. 728]

It is hereby prohibited to drink any intoxicating beverage on any sidewalk, street, avenue, highway, public parking lot or private commercial parking lot, unless the same is licensed to permit drinking thereon, whether or not in a motor vehicle or in any motor vehicle not on private property not otherwise referred to herein, within the Township of Galloway, Atlantic County, New Jersey, at any time.[1]

§ 99-9 **Violations and penalties.**

[Amended 6-28-2005 by Ord. No. 1609; 12-13-2016 by Ord. No. 1951-2016]

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of Article I, II or III of this chapter shall, upon conviction in the Municipal Court of the Township of Galloway, be considered a petty disorderly person and subject to a fine of not more than $2,000, imprisonment for not more than 90 days and/or a period of community service for not more than 90 days, at the discretion of the Judge hearing said violation. Each day that a violation exists shall constitute a separate violation under this section.

§ 99-10 **Underage consumption.**

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.

§ 99-11 **Violations and penalties.**

[Amended 6-28-2005 by Ord. No. 1609]

Any person violating the provisions of this article shall, in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 40:48-1.2, as amended, be punished by a fine of $250 for a first offense and $350 for any subsequent offense.

§ 99-14 **Age requirement.**

A.
The purchase or attempted purchase of alcoholic beverages by any person under the age of 21 years of age, whether the same is to be consumed on the premises or not, is hereby prohibited, and any person violating this section shall be deemed a disorderly person.

B.
No person 21 years or older shall assist anyone under the age of 21 to purchase alcoholic beverages. Any person violating this section shall be deemed a disorderly person.

C.
Any person who misrepresents his/her age to any police officer of the Township of Galloway in connection with the purchase and/or consumption of any alcoholic beverages shall be deemed a disorderly person.

§ 99-15 **Use of false documents.**

A.
Any person under the age of 21 years of age who shall purchase or attempt to purchase any alcoholic beverages in the Township of Galloway by the use of false documents or representations shall be deemed a disorderly person.

B.
Any person under the age of 21 years of age who shall have in his/her possession any altered or false document or documents for the purpose of identification and/or establishing the age of said person shall be deemed a disorderly person.

C.
Any person who shall permit the use of his/her documents by any person under the age of 21 years of age for the purpose of securing the purchase of alcoholic beverages in the Township of Galloway shall be deemed to be a disorderly person.

§ 99-16 **Violations and penalties.**

Each and every person violating any of the provisions of this article shall be subject, upon conviction thereof, to a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding 90 days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

ADDITIONAL MUNICIPAL CODE VIOLATIONS (SEPARATE CAMPUSES)

UNDER Atlantic City Municipal Code https://ecode360.com/15207505

CHAPTER 79. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

§ 79-20 **Prohibited acts.**

A.
No person shall consume, carry in an open container or carry in an opened or closed container exposed to public view any alcoholic beverage:

(1)
On any sidewalk, boardwalk, street, avenue, highway, park, public parking facility or beach unless permitted by permit/license issued in accordance with New Jersey law and special events permit issued by the mayor or lease authorized by Council, which lease shall provide for insurance and indemnification.[1]

[1] Editor's Note: Ordinance No. 56-2009, adopted 10-7-2009, provided for a fine for violation of this subsection of $54.

(2)
Except within the Open Container Zone, defined as the area on the Boardwalk between Sovereign Avenue and Rhode Island Avenue; and on Tennessee Avenue, New York Avenue, and St. James Place between Pacific Avenue and the Boardwalk (collectively known as the "Orange Loop"); and the nonresidential areas of Gardner's Basin.

(3)
Except within the Open Container Zone, a person who is at least 21 years of age may consume an alcoholic beverage that was purchased from a licensed beverage establishment, in or adjacent to the open container zone, and as long as that beverage is in an open, plastic container which bears the name and/or logo of the seller. No such open container of an alcoholic beverage may be removed from the Open Container Zone.

(4)
In any motor vehicle not on private property.

B.
No person under the legal age to purchase and consume alcoholic beverages shall purchase or consume any alcoholic beverage.

C.
No person under the legal age to purchase and consume alcoholic beverages shall enter any licensed premises for the purpose of purchasing, having served or delivered to him or consuming any alcoholic beverage.

D.
No person under the legal age to purchase and consume alcoholic beverages shall attempt to purchase or have or attempt to have another person purchase for him any alcoholic beverage.

E.
No person shall purchase any alcoholic beverage for any person under the legal age to purchase and consume alcoholic beverages.

F.
No person under the legal age to purchase alcoholic beverages shall misrepresent or misstate his age for the purpose of inducing another to sell, serve or deliver any alcoholic beverage to him not to purchase any alcoholic beverage on his behalf.

G.
No person shall or attempt to sell alcoholic beverages unless said person has been granted the authority to do so by law.

§ 79-21 **Violations and penalties.**

[Amended 11-25-2008 by Ord. No. 104-2008]

Any person violating any provision of this article shall, upon conviction in the Municipal Court, be subject to a fine not exceeding $2,000 or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 90 days, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

§ 79-22. **Violations and penalties.**

Any person violating the provisions of this article shall, in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 40:48-1.2, be punished by a fine of $250 for a first offense and $350 for any subsequent offense.

§ 79-23. **Suspension of driving privileges.**

A. In addition to the fine authorized for this offense, the court may suspend or postpone for six months the driving privileges of the defendant. Upon the conviction of any person and 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. 40:48-1.2. If a person at the time of the imposition of sentence is less than 17 years of age, the period 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. Notification.

(1) 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.
(2) Failure to receive 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 such an ordinance 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 to the Division the required report. The court shall not collect the license of a nonresident convicted under this section. Upon receipt of a report by the court, the Division shall notify the appropriate officials in the licensing jurisdiction of the suspension or postponement.

CHAPTER 204. PEACE AND GOOD ORDER

§ 204-32. **Loitering for purposes of CDS distribution.**

A known distributor is guilty of loitering for the purpose of CDS when he or she remains in or wanders about in a public place and engages in conduct that, under the circumstances, manifests the requisite purpose of distributing a CDS, as defined in N.J.S.A. 2C:35-5a.

§ 204-33. Presumption of requisite purpose.

The requisite purpose is presumed where a known distributor:

A. Repeatedly beckons to or stops pedestrians in a public place;

B. Repeatedly attempts to stop or repeatedly attempts to engage passersby in conversation;

C. Repeatedly stops or attempts to stop motor vehicle operators by hailing, waving of arms or any other bodily gesture; or

D. Circles in an area in a motor vehicle and repeatedly beckons to, contacts or attempts to stop pedestrians.

§ 204-34. Burden of proof as to prior conviction.

The burden of proof as to the existence of any prior conviction shall be by the preponderance of the evidence, and the court shall, pursuant to the Rules of Evidence, take judicial notice of its own records and the records of the Superior Court of New Jersey.

§ 204-35. Violations and penalties.

Any person violating the provisions of this article, upon conviction thereof before the Municipal Judge or other officer having jurisdiction, shall be subject to a fine of $100 for a first offense, $250 for a second offense and $2,000 for each third and subsequent offense. Upon conviction of a second and subsequent offense, the court may impose a period of incarceration not to exceed 90 days for each offense.

UNDER Port Republic Municipal Code ecode360.com/PO0875

https://ecode360.com/15406946

CHAPTER 70. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

§ 70-1. Unlawful acts.

It shall be unlawful to manufacture, sell, transport, rectify, blend, treat, fortify, mix, process or distribute alcoholic beverages, brewed malt or naturally fermented wine in the City of Port Republic.

§ 70-2. Violations and penalties.

[Added 3-12-1985 by Ord. No. 47-1985]

Any person violating the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both.

§ 70-3. Prohibited acts.

It is hereby prohibited for any person or persons to drink any alcoholic beverage or to possess any open container containing any alcoholic beverage in any motor vehicle not on private property within the City of Port Republic, Atlantic County, New Jersey, at any time.

§ 70-4. Violations and penalties.

Any person or persons violating this article shall, upon conviction in the Municipal Court of the City of Port Republic, be subject to a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 90 days, or both. Such fine and imprisonment shall be in the discretion of the Judge hearing said such violation.

UNDER Stafford Township Municipal Code ecode360.com/ST0825

https://ecode360.com/11374136

CHAPTER 57. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Article II. Consumption and Possession in Public Places

§ 57-12. Consumption prohibited in certain areas.

No person shall drink, imbibe or consume any alcoholic beverage in or upon:

A. A public street, lane, roadway, avenue, sidewalk, public parking place, park, playground, recreation area or any other public or quasi-public place.
B. A public conveyance.
C. A private motor vehicle, while the same is in motion or parked in any public street, lane, public parking lot or public or quasi-public place.
D. Any private property, not his own, without the express permission of the owner or other person having authority to grant such permission.

§ 57-13. Consumption or possession in places where public is invited.

A. No person shall consume alcoholic beverages or offer to another for consumption any alcoholic beverage in, on or upon any place to which the public at large is generally invited; provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the consumption or sale of alcoholic beverages within the licensed premises of a plenary retail consumption liquor license.
B. No person shall have in his possession or possess any alcoholic beverage in or upon any place to which the public at large is generally invited unless the same in contained within a closed or sealed container; provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the possession of alcoholic beverages within the licensed premises of a plenary retail consumption liquor license.

§ 57-14. Possession prohibited in certain areas; exception for sealed containers.

No person shall have in his possession or possess any alcoholic beverage in, on or upon any public street, road, alley, sidewalk, park, playground or in, on or upon any land or building owned or occupied by the Township government, unless the same is contained within a closed or sealed container.

§ 57-15. Exception to provisions.

Notwithstanding the provisions contained in §§ 57-12, 57-13 and 57-14, the Mayor and Council of the Township of Stafford may, by resolution, permit the possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages in a designated park, recreation area or other public place at a designated time or times in connection with a special event, series of events or observance which has been authorized by the Mayor and Council of the Township, which possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages shall, in addition, comply with any applicable ordinances, laws or regulations.

§ 57-16. Violations and penalties.

Any person violating or failing to comply with any other provision of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be punishable by a fine not to exceed $1,000, by imprisonment not to exceed 90 days or by community service of not more than 90 days or any combination of fine, imprisonment and community service, as determined in the discretion of the Municipal Court Judge. The continuation of such violation for each successive day shall constitute a separate offense, and the person or persons allowing or permitting the continuation of the violation may be punished as provided above for each separate offense.

CHAPTER 57. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

§ 57-18. Definitions.

As used in this article, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:
GUARDIAN A person who has qualified as a guardian of the underaged person pursuant to testamentary or court appointment.

RELATIVE The underaged person's grandparent, aunt or uncle, sibling or any other person related by blood or affinity.

§ 57-19. Penalties for possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages by person under legal age on private property; exceptions.

A. Any person under the legal age to purchase alcoholic beverages who, without legal authority, knowingly possesses or knowingly consumes any alcoholic beverage on private property shall be punished by a fine of $250 for a first offense and $350 for any subsequent offense. The court may, in addition to the fine authorized for this offense, suspend or postpone for six months the driving privilege of the defendant.

B. Upon the conviction of any person and 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 this section. If a person at the time of the imposition of a 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.

C. 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 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.

D. 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.

E. The court shall, of any person convicted under this section who is not a New Jersey resident, suspend or postpone, as appropriate, the nonresident driving privilege of the person based on the age of the person and submit to the Division the required report. The court shall not collect the license of a nonresident convicted under this section. Upon receipt of a report by the court, the Division shall notify the appropriate officials in the licensing jurisdiction of the suspension or postponement.

F. This section does not prohibit an underaged person from consuming or possessing an alcoholic beverage in connection with a religious observance, ceremony or rite or consuming or possessing an alcoholic beverage in the presence of and with the permission of a parent, guardian or relative who has attained the legal age to purchase and consume alcoholic beverages.

G. This section does not prohibit possession of alcoholic beverages by any such person while actually engaged in the performance of employment by a person who is licensed under Title 33 of the Revised Statutes or while actively engaged in the preparation of food while enrolled in a culinary arts or hotel management program at a county vocational school or postsecondary educational institution; however, no ordinance enacted pursuant to this section shall be construed to preclude the imposition of a penalty under this section N.J.S.A. 33:1-81, or any other section of law, against a person who is convicted of unlawful alcoholic beverage activity on or at premises licensed for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

UNDER Hammonton Municipal Code amlegal.com/codes/client/hammonton_nj/
https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/hammonton/latest/hammonton_nj/0-0-0-3364

§ 200-4. Prohibited conduct

B. While in a public park or recreation area, all persons shall conduct themselves in a proper and, orderly manner, and, in particular, no person shall:

(1) Bring alcoholic beverages or drink same at any time therein.

[Amended 8-24-2009 by Ord. No. 19-2009]

§ 200-9. Violations and penalties.

[Amended 3-26-2018 by Ord. No. 010-2018]

Each and every violation shall be considered a separate violation. Any person who is convicted of violating the provisions of this

chapter within one year of the date of a previous violation and who was fined for the previous violation may be sentenced by the Court to an additional fine as a repeat offender. The additional fine imposed as a repeat offender shall not be less than the minimum or exceed the maximum fine provided herein, and same shall be calculated separately from the fine imposed for the violation of this chapter.

UNDER Borough of Woodbine Code boroughofwoodbine.net/

1-5.1 Maximum Penalty

a. For violation of any provision of this Code or other ordinance of the Borough of Woodbine, unless a specific penalty is otherwise provided in connection with the provision violated, the maximum penalty upon conviction of the violation shall be by one (1) or more of the following: imprisonment in the County jail or in any place provided by the municipality for the detention of prisoners, for any term not exceeding ninety (90) days; or by a fine not exceeding two thousand ($2,000.00) dollars; or by a period of community service not exceeding ninety (90) days.

b. Whenever a fine is sought against an owner of property in excess of one thousand two hundred fifty ($1,250.00) dollars, for violations of housing or zoning codes, the owner will be entitled to a thirty (30) day period to cure or abate the condition and shall be afforded an opportunity for a hearing before a court of competent jurisdiction for an independent determination concerning the violation. Subsequent to the expiration of such thirty (30) day period, a fine greater than one thousand two hundred fifty ($1,250.00) dollars may be imposed if a court has not determined otherwise or, upon reinspection of the property, it is determined that the abatement has not been substantially completed.

1-5.2 Minimum Penalty

The Borough Council may prescribe that for the violation of any particular provision of the Code or of any particular ordinance at least a minimum penalty shall be imposed which shall consist of a fine which may be fixed at an amount not exceeding one hundred ($100.00) dollars. The court before which any person is convicted of violating any ordinance or Code provision shall have power to impose any fine, term of punishment, or period of community service not less than the minimum and not exceeding the maximum fixed in the Code or such ordinance.

1-5.3 Additional Fine for Repeat Offenders.

Any person who is convicted of violating this Code or an ordinance within one (1) year of the date of a previous violation of the same provision of this Code or of the same ordinance and who was fined for the previous violation, shall be sentenced by a court to an additional fine as a repeat offender. The additional fine imposed by the court upon a person for a repeated offense shall not be less than the minimum or exceed the maximum fine fixed for a violation of the ordinance or Code provision, but shall be calculated separately from the fine imposed for the violation of the ordinance or Code provision.

If the Borough Council or Municipal Court chooses not to impose an additional fine upon a person for a repeated violation of any municipal ordinance, in its discretion, the Council or Court does not have to impose the additional fine.

1-5.4 Default of Payment of Fine.

Any person convicted of the violation of any provision of this Code or any ordinance may, in the discretion of the court by which he was convicted, and in default of the payment of any fine imposed therefore, be imprisoned in the County jail or place of detention provided by the Borough, for any term not exceeding ninety (90) days, or be required to perform community service for a period not exceeding ninety (90) days.

1-5.5 Separate Violations.

Except as otherwise provided, each and every day in which a violation of any provision of this Code or any other ordinance of the Borough exists shall constitute a separate violation.

1-5.6 Application.

The maximum penalty stated in this section is not intended to state an appropriate penalty for each and every violation. At the discretion of the Judge of the Municipal Court, any lesser penalty, including a nominal penalty or no penalty at all, may be appropriate for a particular case or violation.

3-12 PUBLIC DISPLAY AND CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES ON PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC PROPERTY.

3-12.1 Public Display or Consumption Prohibited.

It shall be unlawful to consume, possess or have under one's control, or openly display, expose or dispense alcoholic beverages, in either open or closed containers, upon the streets, alleys and alleyways, side yards, sidewalks, public property or public places, or in or around any other commercial property to which members of the public may have access, or in automobiles, motor vehicles or other means of conveyance, parked upon the streets, alleys, parking lots, or other places not expressly licensed for the sale and consumption of such alcoholic beverages. (Ord. No. 252 § 1)

3-12.2 Exception.

Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to apply to the owner or owners of private residential dwellings consuming alcoholic beverages in or upon their property. (Ord. No. 252 § 2)

3-12.3 Penalty.

Any person violating the terms and provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be subject to the penalty stated in Chapter I, Section 1-5. (Ord. No. 252 § 3)

CHAPTER VI ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

6-1 PURPOSE.

This chapter is enacted to regulate the sale and transportation of alcoholic beverages in the Borough of Woodbine in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Legislature of the State of New Jersey entitled "An Act Concerning Alcoholic Beverages" (Chapter 436 of the Laws of 1933), its supplements and amendments, and also comprising N.J.S.A. 33:1-1 et seq., and in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the State Director of Alcoholic Beverage Control. (Ord. No. 81 § 1)

6-2 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this chapter, the words and phrases herein shall have the same meaning as contained in N.J.S.A. 33:1-1 et seq., and N.J.A.C. 13:2-8.1 et seq., as well as the Rules and Regulations of the Director of the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control. (Ord. No. 520-2010)

6-6 MINORS.

6-6.1 In Licensed Premises.

It shall be unlawful for a person under the legal age while in any premises licensed for the sale of alcoholic beverages to purchase, consume or have served or delivered to him or her any alcoholic beverages. A minor may enter any licensed premises in the regular pursuit of his business, trade, or occupation.

6-6.2 Purchasing Alcoholic Beverages.

It shall be unlawful for a person under the legal age to purchase, attempt to purchase or have another purchase for him or her any alcoholic beverages.

6-6.3 Misrepresenting Age.

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 licensee or any employee of any licensee or any person acting in behalf of any licensee to sell, serve or deliver any alcoholic beverages to him or her.

6-6.4 Inviting and Inducing.

No person shall invite or induce any person under the legal age to be served with or have in his or her possession any alcoholic beverage.

6-6.5 Violations and Penalties. It shall be unlawful for:

a. A person under the legal age for purchasing alcoholic beverages to enter any premises licensed for the retail sale of alcoholic beverages for the purpose of purchasing or having served or delivered to him or her, any alcoholic beverage; or

b. A person under the legal age for purchasing alcoholic beverages to consume any alcoholic beverage on premises licensed for the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, or to purchase, attempt to purchase or have another purchase for him any alcoholic beverage; or,

c. Any person to enter any premises licensed for the retail sale of alcoholic beverages for the purpose of purchasing, or to purchase alcoholic beverages, for another person who does not because of his age have the right to purchase and consume alcoholic beverages.

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed and adjudged to be a disorderly person, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred ($100.00) dollars. In addition, the court shall suspend the person's license to operate a motor vehicle for six (6) months or prohibit the person from obtaining a license to operate a motor vehicle in this State for six (6) months beginning on the date he becomes eligible to obtain a license or on the date of conviction, whichever is later. In addition to the general penalty prescribed for an offense, the court may require any person under the legal age to purchase alcoholic beverages who violates this Act to participate in an alcohol education or treatment program authorized by the Department of Health for a period not to exceed the maximum period of confinement prescribed by law for the offense for which the individual has been convicted. (N.J.S.A. 33:1-81)

Health Risks

Description of Health Risks Associated with use of Illicit Drugs and Abuse of Alcohol

Serious health risks are associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol. These health risks are described in Chart 4, which includes information published by the National Institute on Drug Abuse available at drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs-charts (revised July 2019).

The National Institute on Drug Abuse states that most drugs of abuse can alter a person's thinking and judgment, leading to health risks, including addiction, drugged driving and infectious disease. Most drugs could potentially harm an unborn baby; pregnancy-related issues are listed in the chart below for drugs where there is enough scientific evidence to connect the drug use to specific negative effects. drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly- abused-drugs-charts

Many physical and psychological health risks are associated with the misuse and abuse of alcohol and other substances, including but not limited to the following:

- Accidents due to impaired judgment and coordination.
- Unwanted sexual activity.
- Difficulty with attention and learning.
- Physical and psychological dependence.
- Damage to the brain, pancreas, kidneys, liver, heart and lungs.
- High blood pressure, heart attacks, strokes and ulcers.
- Birth defects.
- Diminished immune system.
- Death.

COMMONLY ABUSED DRUGS AND HEALTH RISKS

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse
http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drug-charts

The Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)'s schedule indicates the drug's acceptable medical use and its potential for misuse or dependence. The most up-to-date scheduling information can be found on the DEA website.

Alcohol

People drink to socialize, celebrate, and relax. Alcohol often has a strong effect on people—and throughout history, people have struggled to understand and manage alcohol's power. Why does alcohol cause people to act and feel differently? How much is too much? Why do some people become addicted while others do not? The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism is researching the answers to these and many other questions about alcohol. Here's what is known:

Alcohol's effects vary from person to person, depending on a variety of factors, including:

- How much you drink
- How often you drink
- Your age
- Your health status
- Your family history

While drinking alcohol is itself not necessarily a problem—drinking too much can cause a range of consequences, and increase your risk for a variety of problems. For more information on alcohol's effects on the body, please see the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism's related web page describing alcohol's effects on the body.

NIAAA also has some information about mixing alcohol with certain medicines.

Ayahuasca				
A hallucinogenic tea made in the Amazon from a DMT-containing plant (*Psychotria viridis*) along with another vine (*Banisteriopsis caapi*) that contains an MAO inhibitor preventing the natural breakdown of DMT in the digestive system, thereby enhancing serotonergic activity. It was used historically in Amazonian religious and healing rituals. For more information, see the Hallucinogens and Dissociative Drugs Research Report.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Aya, Yagé, Hoasca	No commercial uses	Brewed as tea	Swallowed as tea	DMT is Schedule I, but plants containing it are not controlled
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Strong hallucinations including altered visual and auditory perceptions; increased heart rate and blood pressure; nausea; burning sensation in the stomach; tingling sensations and increased skin sensitivity.			
Long-term	Possible changes to the serotoninergic and immune systems, although more research is needed.			
Other Health-related Issues	Unknown.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Unknown.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	It is not known whether ayahuasca is addictive. There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to ayahuasca or other hallucinogens.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if ayahuasca is addictive and, if so, whether behavioral therapies are effective.			

Central Nervous System Depressants				
Medications that slow brain activity, which makes them useful for treating anxiety and sleep problems. For more information, see the Misuse of Prescription Drugs Research Report.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names (Common)**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Barbs, Phennies, Red Birds, Reds, Tooies, Yellow Jackets, Yellows	Barbiturates: pentobarbital (Nembutal®)	Pill, capsule, liquid	Swallowed, injected	II, III, IV
Candy, Downers, Sleeping Pills, Tranks	Benzodiazepines: alprazolam (Xanax®), chlorodiazepoxide (Librium®), diazepam (Valium®), lorazepam (Ativan®), triazolam (Halicon®)	Pill, capsule, liquid	Swallowed, snorted	IV
Forget-me Pill, Mexican Valium, R2, Roche, Roofies, Roofinol, Rope, Rophies	Sleep Medications: eszopiclone (Lunesta®), zaleplon (Sonata®), zolpidem (Ambien®)	Pill, capsule, liquid	Swallowed, snorted	IV
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Drowsiness, slurred speech, poor concentration, confusion, dizziness, problems with movement and memory, lowered blood pressure, slowed breathing.			
Long-term	Unknown.			
Other Health-related Issues	Sleep medications are sometimes used as date rape drugs. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Further slows heart rate and breathing, which can lead to death.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Must be discussed with a health care provider; barbiturate withdrawal can cause a serious abstinence syndrome that may even include seizures.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to prescription sedatives; lowering the dose over time must be done with the help of a health care provider.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to prescription sedatives.			

Cocaine				
A powerfully addictive stimulant drug made from the leaves of the coca plant native to South America. For more information, see the Cocaine Research Report.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Blow, Bump, C, Candy, Charlie, Coke, Crack, Flake, Rock, Snow, Toot	Cocaine hydrochloride topical solution (anesthetic rarely used in medical procedures)	White powder, whitish rock crystal	Snorted, smoked, injected	II
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Narrowed blood vessels; enlarged pupils; increased body temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure; headache; abdominal pain and nausea; euphoria; increased energy, alertness; insomnia, restlessness; anxiety; erratic and violent behavior, panic attacks, paranoia, psychosis; heart rhythm problems, heart attack; stroke, seizure, coma.			
Long-term	Loss of sense of smell, nosebleeds, nasal damage and trouble swallowing from snorting; infection and death of bowel tissue from decreased blood flow; poor nutrition and weight loss; lung damage from smoking.			
Other Health-related Issues	Pregnancy: premature delivery, low birth weight, deficits in self-regulation and attention in school-aged children prenatally exposed. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Greater risk of cardiac toxicity than from either drug alone.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Depression, tiredness, increased appetite, insomnia, vivid unpleasant dreams, slowed movement, restlessness.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat cocaine addiction.			
Behavioral Therapies	• Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) • Contingency management, or motivational incentives, including vouchers • The Matrix Model • Community-based recovery groups, such as 12-Step programs • Mobile medical application: reSET®			

DMT				
A synthetic drug producing intense but relatively short-lived hallucinogenic experiences; also naturally occurring in some South American plants (See Ayahuasca). For more information, see the Hallucinogens and Dissociative Drugs Research Report.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
DMT, Dimitri	No commercial uses	White or yellow crystalline powder	Smoked, injected	I
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Intense visual hallucinations, depersonalization, auditory distortions, and an altered perception of time and body image, usually peaking in about 30 minutes when drank as tea. Physical effects include hypertension, increased heart rate, agitation, seizures, dilated pupils.			
Long-term	Unknown			
Other Health-related Issues	At high doses, cardiac and respiratory arrest have occurred.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Unknown.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	It is not known whether DMT is addictive. There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to DMT or other hallucinogens.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if DMT is addictive and, if so, whether behavioral therapies are effective.			

GHB				
A depressant approved for use in the treatment of narcolepsy, a disorder that causes daytime "sleep attacks."				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
G, Georgia Home Boy, Goop, Grievous Bodily Harm, Liquid Ecstasy, Liquid X, Soap, Scoop	Gamma-hydroxybutyrate or sodium oxybate (Xyrem®)	Colorless liquid, white powder	Swallowed (often combined with alcohol or other beverages)	I
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Euphoria, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, memory loss, unconsciousness, slowed heart rate and breathing, lower body temperature, seizures, coma, death.			
Long-term	Unknown.			
Other Health-related Issues	Sometimes used as a date rape drug.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Nausea, problems with breathing, greatly increased depressant effects.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Insomnia, anxiety, tremors, sweating, increased heart rate and blood pressure, psychotic thoughts.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	Benzodiazepines			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat GHB addiction.			

Hallucinogens
Drugs that cause profound distortions in a person's perceptions of reality, such as ketamine, LSD, mescaline (peyote), PCP, psilocybin, salvia, DMT, and ayahuasca. For more information, see the Hallucinogens and Dissociative Drugs Research Report.

Heroin				
An opioid drug made from morphine, a natural substance extracted from the seed pod of various opium poppy plants. For more information, see the Heroin Research Report.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Brown sugar, China White, Dope, H, Horse, Junk, Skag, Skunk, Smack, White Horse *With OTC cold medicine and antihistamine:* Cheese	No commercial uses	White or brownish powder, or black sticky substance known as "black tar heroin"	Injected, smoked, snorted	I
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Euphoria; dry mouth; itching; nausea; vomiting; analgesia; slowed breathing and heart rate.			
Long-term	Collapsed veins; abscesses (swollen tissue with pus); infection of the lining and valves in the heart; constipation and stomach cramps; liver or kidney disease.			
Other Health-related Issues	Pregnancy: miscarriage, low birth weight, neonatal abstinence syndrome. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Dangerous slowdown of heart rate and breathing, coma, death.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Restlessness, muscle and bone pain, insomnia, diarrhea, vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps ("cold turkey").			
Treatment Options				
Medications	• Methadone • Buprenorphine • Naltrexone (short- and long-acting forms)			
Behavioral Therapies	• Contingency management, or motivational incentives • 12-Step facilitation therapy			

Note: Additional long-term possible health effect: pneumonia

Inhalants				
Solvents, aerosols, and gases found in household products such as spray paints, markers, glues, and cleaning fluids; also nitrites (e.g., amyl nitrite), which are prescription medications for chest pain. For more information, see the Inhalants Research Report.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Poppers, snappers, whippets, laughing gas	Various	Paint thinners or removers, degreasers, dry-cleaning fluids, gasoline, lighter fluids, correction fluids, permanent markers, electronics cleaners and freeze sprays, glue, spray paint, hair or deodorant sprays, fabric protector sprays, aerosol computer cleaning products, vegetable oil sprays, butane lighters, propane tanks, whipped cream aerosol containers, refrigerant gases, ether, chloroform, halothane, nitrous oxide	Inhaled through the nose or mouth	Not scheduled
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Confusion; nausea; slurred speech; lack of coordination; euphoria; dizziness; drowsiness; disinhibition, lightheadedness, hallucinations/delusions; headaches; sudden sniffing death due to heart failure (from butane, propane, and other chemicals in aerosols); death from asphyxiation, suffocation, convulsions or seizures, coma, or choking. Nitrites: enlarged blood vessels, enhanced sexual pleasure, increased heart rate, brief sensation of heat and excitement, dizziness, headache.			
Long-term	Liver and kidney damage; bone marrow damage; limb spasms due to nerve damage; brain damage from lack of oxygen that can cause problems with thinking, movement, vision, and hearing. Nitrites: increased risk of pneumonia.			
Other Health-related Issues	Pregnancy: low birth weight, bone problems, delayed behavioral development due to brain problems, altered metabolism and body composition.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Nausea, tremors, irritability, problems sleeping, and mood changes.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat inhalant addiction.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat inhalant addiction.			

Ketamine				
A dissociative drug used as an anesthetic in veterinary practice. Dissociative drugs are hallucinogens that cause the user to feel detached from reality. For more information, see the Hallucinogens and Dissociative Drugs Research Report.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Cat Valium, K, Special K, Vitamin K	Ketalar®	Liquid, white powder	Injected, snorted, smoked (powder added to tobacco or marijuana cigarettes), swallowed	III
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Problems with attention, learning, and memory; dreamlike states, hallucinations; sedation; confusion; loss of memory; raised blood pressure; unconsciousness; dangerously slowed breathing.			
Long-term	Ulcers and pain in the bladder; kidney problems; stomach pain; depression; poor memory.			
Other Health-related Issues	Sometimes used as a date rape drug. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Increased risk of adverse effects.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Unknown.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to ketamine or other dissociative drugs.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to dissociative drugs.			

Khat				
Pronounced "cot," a shrub (*Catha edulis*) found in East Africa and southern Arabia; contains the psychoactive chemicals cathinone and cathine. People from African and Arabian regions (up to an estimated 20 million worldwide) have used khat for centuries as part of cultural tradition and for its stimulant-like effects.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Abyssinian Tea, African Salad, Catha, Chat, Kat, Oat	No commercial uses	Fresh or dried leaves	Chewed, brewed as tea	Cathinone is a Schedule I drug, making khat use illegal, but the khat plant is not controlled
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Euphoria, increased alertness and arousal, increased blood pressure and heart rate, depression, paranoia, headaches, loss of appetite, insomnia, fine tremors, loss of short-term memory.			
Long-term	Gastrointestinal disorders such as constipation, ulcers, and stomach inflammation; and increased risk of heart attack.			
Other Health-related Issues	In rare cases associated with heavy use: psychotic reactions such as fear, anxiety, grandiose delusions (fantastical beliefs that one has superior qualities such as fame, power, and wealth), hallucinations, and paranoia.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Depression, nightmares, low blood pressure, and lack of energy.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	It is not known whether khat is addictive. There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to khat.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if khat is addictive and, if so, whether behavioral therapies are effective.			

Kratom				
A tropical deciduous tree (*Mitragyna speciosa*) native to Southeast Asia, with leaves that contain many compounds, including mitragynine, a psychotropic (mind-altering) opioid. Kratom is consumed for mood-lifting effects and pain relief and as an aphrodisiac. For more information, see the Kratom DrugFacts.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Herbal Speedball, Biak-biak, Ketum, Kahuam, Ithang, Thom	None	Fresh or dried leaves, powder, liquid, gum	Chewed (whole leaves); eaten (mixed in food or brewed as tea); occasionally smoked	Not scheduled

Possible Health Effects	
Short-term	Nausea, dizziness, itching, sweating, dry mouth, constipation, loss of appetite. Low doses: increased energy, sociability, alertness. High doses: sedation, euphoria, decreased pain.
Long-term	Anorexia, weight loss, insomnia, skin darkening, constipation. Hallucination and paranoia with long-term use at high doses.
Other Health-related Issues	Unknown.
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Muscle aches, insomnia, hostility, aggression, emotional changes, runny nose, jerky movements.
Treatment Options	
Medications	No clinical trials have been conducted on medications for kratom addiction.
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to kratom.

Note: Additional long-term possible health effects: dry mouth, frequent urination

LSD				
A hallucinogen manufactured from lysergic acid, which is found in ergot, a fungus that grows on rye and other grains. LSD is an abbreviation of the scientific name *lysergic acid diethylamide*. For more information, see the Hallucinogens and Dissociative Drugs Research Report.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Acid, Blotter, Blue Heaven, Cubes, Microdot, Yellow Sunshine	No commercial uses	Tablet; capsule; clear liquid; small, decorated squares of absorbent paper that liquid has been added to	Swallowed, absorbed through mouth tissues (paper squares)	I

Possible Health Effects	
Short-term	Rapid emotional swings; distortion of a person's ability to recognize reality, think rationally, or communicate with others; raised blood pressure, heart rate, body temperature; dizziness; loss of appetite; tremors; enlarged pupils.
Long-term	Frightening flashbacks (called Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder [HPPD]); ongoing visual disturbances, disorganized thinking, paranoia, and mood swings.
Other Health-related Issues	Unknown.
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Unknown.
Treatment Options	
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to LSD or other hallucinogens.
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to hallucinogens.

Marijuana (Cannabis)				
Marijuana is made from the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*. The main psychoactive (mind-altering) chemical in marijuana is delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol, or THC. For more information, see the Marijuana Research Report.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Blunt, Bud, Dope, Ganja, Grass, Green, Herb, Joint, Mary Jane, Pot, Reefer, Sinsemilla, Skunk, Smoke, Trees, Weed; Hashish: Boom, Gangster, Hash, Hemp	Various brand names in states where the sale of marijuana is legal	Greenish-gray mixture of dried, shredded leaves, stems, seeds, and/or flowers; resin (hashish) or sticky, black liquid (hash oil)	Smoked, eaten (mixed in food or brewed as tea)	I
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Enhanced sensory perception and euphoria followed by drowsiness/relaxation; slowed reaction time; problems with balance and coordination; increased heart rate and appetite; problems with learning and memory; anxiety.			
Long-term	Mental health problems, chronic cough, frequent respiratory infections.			
Other Health-related Issues	Youth: possible loss of IQ points when repeated use begins in adolescence. Pregnancy: babies born with problems with attention, memory, and problem solving.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Increased heart rate, blood pressure; further slowing of mental processing and reaction time.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Irritability, trouble sleeping, decreased appetite, anxiety.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat marijuana addiction.			
Behavioral Therapies	• Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) • Contingency management, or motivational incentives • Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET) • Behavioral treatments geared to adolescents • Mobile medical application: reSET®			

MDMA (Ecstasy/Molly)				
A synthetic, psychoactive drug that has similarities to both the stimulant amphetamine and the hallucinogen mescaline. MDMA is an abbreviation of the scientific name *3,4-methylenedioxy-methamphetamine.* For more information, see the MDMA (Ecstasy) Abuse Research Report.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Adam, Clarity, Eve, Lover's Speed, Peace, Uppers	No commercial uses	Colorful tablets with imprinted logos, capsules, powder, liquid	Swallowed, snorted	I
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Lowered inhibition; enhanced sensory perception; increased heart rate and blood pressure; muscle tension; nausea; faintness; chills or sweating; sharp rise in body temperature leading to kidney failure or death.			
Long-term	Long-lasting confusion, depression, problems with attention, memory, and sleep; increased anxiety, impulsiveness; less interest in sex.			
Other Health-related Issues	Unknown.			
In Combination with Alcohol	MDMA decreases some of alcohol's effects. Alcohol can increase plasma concentrations of MDMA, which may increase the risk of neurotoxic effects.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Fatigue, loss of appetite, depression, trouble concentrating.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There is conflicting evidence about whether MDMA is addictive. There are no FDA-approved medications to treat MDMA addiction.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat MDMA addiction.			

Mescaline (Peyote)				
A hallucinogen found in disk-shaped "buttons" in the crown of several cacti, including peyote. For more information, see the Hallucinogens and Dissociative Drugs Research Report.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Buttons, Cactus, Mesc	No commercial uses	Fresh or dried buttons, capsule	Swallowed (chewed or soaked in water and drunk)	I
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Enhanced perception and feeling; hallucinations; euphoria; anxiety; increased body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure; sweating; problems with movement.			
Long-term	Unknown.			
Other Health-related Issues	Unknown.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Unknown.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to mescaline or other hallucinogens.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to hallucinogens.			

Methamphetamine				
An extremely addictive stimulant amphetamine drug. For more information, see the Methamphetamine Research Report.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Crank, Chalk, Crystal, Fire, Glass, Go Fast, Ice, Meth, Speed	Desoxyn®	White powder or pill; crystal meth looks like pieces of glass or shiny blue-white "rocks" of different sizes	Swallowed, snorted, smoked, injected	II
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Increased wakefulness and physical activity; decreased appetite; increased breathing, heart rate, blood pressure, temperature; irregular heartbeat.			
Long-term	Anxiety, confusion, insomnia, mood problems, violent behavior, paranoia, hallucinations, delusions, weight loss, severe dental problems ("meth mouth"), intense itching leading to skin sores from scratching.			
Other Health-related Issues	Pregnancy: premature delivery; separation of the placenta from the uterus; low birth weight; lethargy; heart and brain problems. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Masks the depressant effect of alcohol, increasing risk of alcohol overdose; may increase blood pressure.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Depression, anxiety, tiredness.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat methamphetamine addiction.			
Behavioral Therapies	• Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) • Contingency management, or motivational incentives • The Matrix Model • 12-Step facilitation therapy • Mobile medical application: reSET®			

Over-the-Counter Medicines--Dextromethorphan (DXM)				
Psychoactive when taken in higher-than-recommended amounts. For more information, see the Over-the-Counter Medicines DrugFacts.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Robotripping, Robo, Triple C	Various (many brand names include "DM")	Syrup, capsule	Swallowed	Not scheduled
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Cough relief; euphoria; slurred speech; increased heart rate and blood pressure; dizziness; nausea; vomiting;			
Long-term	Unknown.			
Other Health-related Issues	Breathing problems, seizures, and increased heart rate may occur from other ingredients in cough/cold medicines.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Unknown.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to dextromethorphan.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to dextromethorphan.			

Over-the-Counter Medicines--Loperamide				
An anti-diarrheal that can cause euphoria when taken in higher-than-recommended doses. For more information, see the Over-the-Counter Medicines DrugFacts.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
None	Immodium	Tablet, capsule, or liquid	Swallowed	Not scheduled
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Controls diarrhea symptoms. In high does, can produce euphoria. May lessen cravings and withdrawal symptoms of other drugs.			
Long-term	Unknown.			
Other Health-related Issues	Fainting, stomach pain, constipation, loss of consciousness, cardiovascular toxicity, pupil dilation, and kidney failure from urinary retention.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Severe anxiety, vomiting, and diarrhea.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat loperamide addiction.			
Behavioral Therapies	• The same behavioral therapies that have helped treat addiction to heroin may be used to treat addiction to loperamide. • Contingency management, or motivational incentives			

PCP				
A dissociative drug developed as an intravenous anesthetic that has been discontinued due to serious adverse effects. Dissociative drugs are hallucinogens that cause the user to feel detached from reality. PCP is an abbreviation of the scientific name, *phencyclidine*. For more information, see the Hallucinogens and Dissociative Drugs Research Report.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Angel Dust, Boat, Hog, Love Boat, Peace Pill	No commercial uses	White or colored powder, tablet, or capsule; clear liquid	Injected, snorted, swallowed, smoked (powder added to mint, parsley, oregano, or marijuana)	I, II
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Delusions, hallucinations, paranoia, problems thinking, a sense of distance from one's environment, anxiety. Low doses: slight increase in breathing rate; increased blood pressure and heart rate; shallow breathing; face redness and sweating; numbness of the hands or feet; problems with movement. High doses: nausea; vomiting; flicking up and down of the eyes; drooling; loss of balance; dizziness; violence; seizures, coma, and death.			
Long-term	Memory loss, problems with speech and thinking, loss of appetite, anxiety.			
Other Health-related Issues	PCP has been linked to self-injury. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Headaches, increased appetite, sleepiness, depression			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to PCP or other dissociative drugs.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to dissociative drugs.			

Prescription Opioids				
Pain relievers with an origin similar to that of heroin. Opioids can cause euphoria and are often used nonmedically, leading to overdose deaths. For more information, see the Misuse of Prescription Drugs Research Report.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names (Common)**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Captain Cody, Cody, Lean, Schoolboy, Sizzurp, Purple Drank *With glutethimide:* Doors & Fours, Loads, Pancakes and Syrup	Codeine (various brand names)	Tablet, capsule, liquid	Injected, swallowed (often mixed with soda and flavorings)	II, III, V
Apache, China Girl, China White, Dance Fever, Friend, Goodfella, Jackpot, Murder 8, Tango and Cash, TNT	Fentanyl (Actiq®, Duragesic®, Sublimaze®)	Lozenge, sublingual tablet, film, buccal tablet	Injected, smoked, snorted	II
Vike, Watson-387	Hydrocodone or dihydrocodeinone (Vicodin®, Norco®, Zohydro®, and others)	Capsule, liquid, tablet	Swallowed, snorted, injected	II
D, Dillies, Footballs, Juice, Smack	Hydromorphone (Dilaudid®)	Liquid, suppository	Injected, rectal	II
Demmies, Pain Killer	Meperidine (Demerol®)	Tablet, liquid	Swallowed, snorted, injected	II
Amidone, Fizzies *With MDMA:* Chocolate Chip Cookies	Methadone (Dolophine®, Methadose®)	Tablet, dispersible tablet, liquid	Swallowed, injected	II
M, Miss Emma, Monkey, White Stuff	Morphine (Duramorph®, MS Contin®)	Tablet, liquid, capsule, suppository	Injected, swallowed, smoked	II, III
O.C., Oxycet, Oxycotton, Oxy, Hillbilly Heroin, Percs	Oxycodone (OxyContin®, Percodan®, Percocet®, and others)	Capsule, liquid, tablet	Swallowed, snorted, injected	II
Biscuits, Blue Heaven, Blues, Mrs. O, O Bomb, Octagons, Stop Signs	Oxymorphone (Opana®)	Tablet	Swallowed, snorted, injected	II
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Pain relief, drowsiness, nausea, constipation, euphoria, slowed breathing, death.			
Long-term	Increased risk of overdose or addiction if misused.			
Other Health-related Issues	Pregnancy: Miscarriage, low birth weight, neonatal abstinence syndrome. Older adults: higher risk of accidental misuse because many older adults have multiple prescriptions, increasing the risk of drug-drug interactions, and breakdown of drugs slows with age; also, many older adults are treated with prescription medications for pain. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Dangerous slowing of heart rate and breathing leading to coma or death.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Restlessness, muscle and bone pain, insomnia, diarrhea, vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps ("cold turkey"), leg movements.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	• Methadone • Buprenorphine • Naltrexone (short- and long-acting)			
Behavioral Therapies	The same behavioral therapies that have helped treat addiction to heroin are used to treat prescription opioid addiction.			

Prescription Stimulants				
Medications that increase alertness, attention, energy, blood pressure, heart rate, and breathing rate. For more information, see the Misuse of Prescription Drugs Research Report.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names (Common)**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Bennies, Black Beauties, Crosses, Hearts, LA Turnaround, Speed, Truck Drivers, Uppers	Amphetamine (Adderall®)	Tablet, capsule	Swallowed, snorted, smoked, injected	II
JIF, MPH, R-ball, Skippy, The Smart Drug, Vitamin R	Methylphenidate (Concerta®, Ritalin®)	Liquid, tablet, chewable tablet, capsule	Swallowed, snorted, smoked, injected, chewed	II
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Increased alertness, attention, energy; increased blood pressure and heart rate; narrowed blood vessels; increased blood sugar; opened-up breathing passages. High doses: dangerously high body temperature and irregular heartbeat; heart disease; seizures.			
Long-term	Heart problems, psychosis, anger, paranoia.			
Other Health-related Issues	Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Masks the depressant action of alcohol, increasing risk of alcohol overdose; may increase blood pressure.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Depression, tiredness, sleep problems.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat stimulant addiction.			
Behavioral Therapies	• Behavioral therapies that have helped treat addiction to cocaine or methamphetamine may be useful in treating prescription stimulant addiction. • Mobile medical application: reSET®			

Psilocybin				
A hallucinogen in certain types of mushrooms that grow in parts of South America, Mexico, and the United States. For more information, see the Hallucinogens and Dissociative Drugs Research Report.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Little Smoke, Magic Mushrooms, Purple Passion, Shrooms	No commercial uses	Fresh or dried mushrooms with long, slender stems topped by caps with dark gills	Swallowed (eaten, brewed as tea, or added to other foods)	I
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Hallucinations, altered perception of time, inability to tell fantasy from reality, panic, muscle relaxation or weakness, problems with movement, enlarged pupils, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness.			
Long-term	Risk of flashbacks and memory problems.			
Other Health-related Issues	Risk of poisoning if a poisonous mushroom is accidentally used.			
In Combination with Alcohol	May decrease the perceived effects of alcohol.			
Withdrawal symptoms	Unknown.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	It is not known whether psilocybin is addictive. There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to psilocybin or other hallucinogens.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if psilocybin is addictive and whether behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to this or other hallucinogens.			

Rohypnol® (Flunitrazepam)				
A benzodiazepine chemically similar to prescription sedatives such as Valium® and Xanax®. Teens and young adults tend to misuse this drug at bars, nightclubs, concerts, and parties. It has been used to commit sexual assaults due to its ability to sedate and incapacitate unsuspecting victims.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Circles, Date Rape Drug, Forget Pill, Forget-Me Pill, La Rocha, Lunch Money, Mexican Valium, Mind Eraser, Pingus, R2, Reynolds, Rib, Roach, Roach 2, Roaches, Roachies, Roapies, Rochas Dos, Roofies, Rope, Rophies, Row-Shay, Ruffies, Trip-and-Fall, Wolfies	Flunitrazepam, Rohypnol®	Tablet	Swallowed (as a pill or as dissolved in a drink), snorted	IV Rohypnol® is not approved for medical use in the United States; it is available as a prescription sleep aid in other countries.

Possible Health Effects	
Short-term	Drowsiness, sedation, sleep; amnesia, blackout; decreased anxiety; muscle relaxation, impaired reaction time and motor coordination; impaired mental functioning and judgment; confusion; aggression; excitability; slurred speech; headache; slowed breathing and heart rate.
Long-term	Unknown.
Other Health-related Issues	Unknown.
In Combination with Alcohol	Severe sedation, unconsciousness, and slowed heart rate and breathing, which can lead to death.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Headache; muscle pain; extreme anxiety, tension, restlessness, confusion, irritability; numbness and tingling of hands or feet; hallucinations, delirium, convulsions, seizures, or shock.
Treatment Options	
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to Rohypnol® or other prescription sedatives.
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to Rohypnol® or other prescription sedatives.

Salvia				
A dissociative drug (*Salvia divinorum*) that is an herb in the mint family native to southern Mexico. Dissociative drugs are hallucinogens that cause the user to feel detached from reality. For more information, see the Hallucinogens and Dissociative Drugs Research Report.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Magic mint, Maria Pastora, Sally-D, Shepherdess's Herb, Diviner's Sage	Sold legally in most states as *Salvia divinorum*	Fresh or dried leaves	Smoked, chewed, or brewed as tea	Not Scheduled (but labeled drug of concern by DEA and illegal in some states)
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Short-lived but intense hallucinations; altered visual perception, mood, body sensations; mood swings, feelings of detachment from one's body; sweating.			
Long-term	Unknown.			
Other Health-related Issues	Unknown.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Unknown.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	It is not known whether salvia is addictive. There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to salvia or other dissociative drugs.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if salvia is addictive, but behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to dissociative drugs.			

Steroids (Anabolic)				
Man-made substances used to treat conditions caused by low levels of steroid hormones in the body and misused to enhance athletic and sexual performance and physical appearance. For more information, see the Steroids and Other Appearance and Performance Enhancing Drugs (APEDs) Research Report.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names (Common)**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Juice, Gym Candy, Pumpers, Roids	Nandrolone (Oxandrin®), oxandrolone (Anadrol®), oxymetholone (Anadrol-50®), testosterone cypionate (Depo-testosterone®)	Tablet, capsule, liquid drops, gel, cream, patch, injectable solution	Injected, swallowed, applied to skin	III
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Builds muscles, improved athletic performance. Acne, fluid retention (especially in the hands and feet), oily skin, yellowing of the skin, infection.			
Long-term	Kidney damage or failure; liver damage; high blood pressure, enlarged heart, or changes in cholesterol leading to increased risk of stroke or heart attack, even in young people; aggression; extreme mood swings; anger ("roid rage"); extreme irritability; delusions; impaired judgment.			
Other Health-related Issues	Males: shrunken testicles, lowered sperm count, infertility, baldness, development of breasts. Females: facial hair, male-pattern baldness, enlargement of the clitoris, deepened voice. Adolescents: stunted growth. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Increased risk of violent behavior.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Mood swings; tiredness; restlessness; loss of appetite; insomnia; lowered sex drive; depression, sometimes leading to suicide attempts.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	Hormone therapy.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat steroid addiction.			

Synthetic Cannabinoids				
A wide variety of herbal mixtures containing man-made cannabinoid chemicals related to THC in marijuana but often much stronger and more dangerous. Sometimes misleadingly called "synthetic marijuana" and marketed as a "natural," "safe," legal alternative to marijuana. For more information, see the Synthetic Cannabinoids DrugFacts.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
K2, Spice, Black Mamba, Bliss, Bombay Blue, Fake Weed, Fire, Genie, Moon Rocks, Skunk, Smacked, Yucatan, Zohai	No commercial uses	Dried, shredded plant material that looks like potpourri and is sometimes sold as "incense"	Smoked, swallowed (brewed as tea)	I
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Increased heart rate; vomiting; agitation; confusion; hallucinations, anxiety, paranoia; increased blood pressure.			
Long-term	Unknown.			
Other Health-related Issues	Use of synthetic cannabinoids has led to an increase in emergency room visits in certain areas.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Headaches, anxiety, depression, irritability.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat synthetic cannabinoid addiction.			
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat synthetic cannabinoid addiction.			

Synthetic Cathinones ("Bath Salts")				
An emerging family of drugs containing one or more synthetic chemicals related to cathinone, a stimulant found naturally in the khat plant. Examples of such chemicals include mephedrone, methylone, and 3,4-methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV). For more information, see the Synthetic Cathinones ("Bath Salts") DrugFacts.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
Bloom, Cloud Nine, Cosmic Blast, Flakka, Ivory Wave, Lunar Wave, Scarface, Vanilla Sky, White Lightning	No commercial uses for ingested "bath salts"	White or brown crystalline powder sold in small plastic or foil packages labeled "not for human consumption" and sometimes sold as jewelry cleaner; tablet, capsule, liquid	Swallowed, snorted, injected	I Some formulations have been banned by the DEA
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Increased heart rate and blood pressure; euphoria; increased sociability and sex drive; paranoia, agitation, and hallucinations; violent behavior; sweating; nausea, vomiting; insomnia; irritability; dizziness; depression; panic attacks; reduced motor control; cloudy thinking.			
Long-term	Death.			
Other Health-related Issues	Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Depression, anxiety.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to synthetic cathinones.			
Behavioral Therapies	• Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) • Contingency management, or motivational incentives • Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET) • Behavioral treatments geared to teens			

Tobacco				
Plant grown for its leaves, which are dried and fermented before use. For more information, see the Tobacco/Nicotine Research Report.				
Street Names	**Commercial Names**	**Common Forms**	**Common Ways Taken**	**DEA Schedule**
None	Multiple brand names	cigarettes, cigars, bidis, hookahs, smokeless tobacco (snuff, spit tobacco, chew)	Smoked, snorted, chewed, vaporized	Not Scheduled
Possible Health Effects				
Short-term	Increased blood pressure, breathing, and heart rate.			
Long-term	Greatly increased risk of cancer, especially lung cancer when smoked and oral cancers when chewed; chronic bronchitis; emphysema; heart disease; leukemia; cataracts; pneumonia.			
Other Health-related Issues	Pregnancy: miscarriage, low birth weight, stillbirth, learning and behavior problems.			
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.			
Withdrawal Symptoms	Irritability, attention and sleep problems, depression, increased appetite.			
Treatment Options				
Medications	• Bupropion (Zyban®) • Varenicline (Chantix®) • Nicotine replacement (gum, patch, lozenge)			
Behavioral Therapies	• Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) • Self-help materials • Mail, phone, and Internet quit resources			

DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAMS: INFORMATION AND RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES

A. Employees

The Deer Oaks Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is a free service provided for you and all members of your household by Stockton University. This program offers a wide variety of counseling, referral and consultation services, which are all designed to assist you and your family in resolving work/life issues in order to live happier, healthier, more balanced lives. These services are completely confidential and can be easily accessed by calling the toll-free Helpline listed below. Substance abuse needs may be covered by an employee's medical benefits.

Phone: Toll-free Helpline available 24/7/365: 1-866-327-2400

Web: **www.deeroakseap.com** Log-in to the **Stockton Portal** and click on the Employee tab to find the log-in credentials for the Deer Oaks website and/or to click on a direct pass through link into the Deer Oaks website.

Email: eap@deeroaks.com

B. Currently Enrolled Students

Stockton University's Alcohol and Drug Education Program provides confidential counseling, assessment and referral services for students. Information regarding procedures for treatment options, including referral to intensive outpatient treatment, inpatient treatment centers and community 12-step groups, is offered.

Students can also receive counseling if they have a relationship with an alcoholic, addict or problem drinker. Students will receive information regarding available support systems.

If you suspect someone has consumed a large volume of alcohol over a short period of time, they may have alcohol poisoning. Symptoms of alcohol poisoning could include:

- Unconsciousness; cannot be awakened
- Cold, clammy, unusually pale or bluish skin
- Slow or irregular breathing
- Excessive vomiting or vomiting while passed out

If alcohol poisoning is suspected:

- DO SOMETHING; don't worry about the person's subsequent thoughts or attitude
- DIAL 911 immediately
- STAY with the person and monitor their breathing

GOOD SAMARITAN

Good Samaritan status promotes responsible student behavior and respect for the health and welfare of all members of the University community. Under Good Samaritan status, disciplinary action may be mitigated for student Respondent(s) who attempt remedial action to assist a victim in getting help from appropriate University or emergency personnel even when conduct violations may have occurred, or the Respondent(s) took steps to assist the University with gathering information regarding alleged conduct violations. Good Samaritan status may be applied by Student Conduct administrators or the hearing body during the hearing to determine a charge or outcome for a violation of the Campus Conduct Code. Where appropriate, Good Samaritan status also may be applied for a Respondent who pleads "responsible." The University reserves the right to review each incident on a case-by-case basis.

In an effort to promote responsible student behavior and respect for the health and welfare of all members of the collegiate community, panel members may take into account when determining the appropriate sanctions whether a respondent student attempted to take remedial action to assist a victim in a life-threatening situation. Providing students with necessary medical assistance due to over-consumption of alcohol and/or other drugs takes priority over judicial or criminal considerations. Students are therefore strongly encouraged to seek immediate assistance for themselves or their friends without regard for possible disciplinary or criminal concerns.

Consideration for disciplinary leniency will be given to students who require medical support or who request medical support for others due to dangerous consumption of alcohol or drugs.

ORGANIZATIONAL AMNESTY

Organizational Amnesty supports organizations that act quickly during health-related emergencies. When an organization member contacts emergency services or designated personnel to assist someone in need, disciplinary action for related alcohol, drug, or safety violations may be reduced. Organizational Amnesty can be considered during the review process, including in situations where an organization acknowledges responsibility. Each incident will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS

A. **Employees** – Procedure 6140 Disciplinary Guidelines (See section 1.6 for description of progressive disciplinary action)

POSSESSION DISTRIBUTION OR SELLING OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Employees are not permitted to possess or distribute alcoholic beverages in University vehicles, at job sites, in shops, yards or offices. Selling alcoholic beverages on University premises will be cause for removal on the first offense.

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES/CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES WHILE IN PAY STATUS

Employees are not permitted to consume alcoholic beverages or controlled substances without a prescription while in a pay status. An employee becoming legally impaired while performing their work duties for the university is grounds for removal on the first offense.

REPORTING FOR DUTY WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND/OR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OR BECOMING IMPAIRED BY ALCOHOL AND/OR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES DURING WORK SHIFT

This is a most serious breach of discipline warranting immediate suspension. Employees are not to be sent home driving their own vehicles. Arrangements are to be made for a relative or friend to transport employee off premises. If unable to arrange transportation by family or friend, the University will authorize supervisor to transport employee off premises at the earliest possible time. In addition to disciplinary action, referral to the Employee Assistance Program may be in order.

DRUG RELATED INCIDENTS SELLING OR DISTRIBUTING ILLEGAL DRUGS

Drug-related incidents, including possible illegal use and/or appearance of being under the influence of, are cause for immediate suspension and/or removal. For guidance on incidents of this nature, call the office of Human Resources.

B. Currently Enrolled Students

GUIDE FOR ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

Student conduct outcomes may be applied to address specific personal growth needs pertaining to the behavior that led to violations of the Campus Code of Conduct. Status changes may be applied to reflect the seriousness of a behavior. Student conduct outcomes and status changes can be found in the Student Handbook. Status changes will remain on file in accordance with University Records Retention Protocols. Cases of expulsion will remain on file with the University and Office of Student Conduct indefinitely. Records of students who were suspended, expelled, prohibited from future enrollment, or otherwise withdrawn for disciplinary or medical reasons are retained permanently. Notation of the dates of suspension or expulsion are permanently noted on the student's transcript.

Violation of Alcohol and Other Drug Policy Outcomes
Standards of Practice

Outcomes of the violation of Drug and Alcohol policies are based upon the goal to increase safety, belonging, wellness, and retention from a preventive, supportive, and informative model.

Educational assignments are specific to an individual case and are determined based on relevance to the violating behavior.

Examples of educational assignments include, but are not limited to community service, alcohol and drug programs, and restitution.

Offense Level Outline for Residential Life and The Office of Student Conduct

Offense Level Outline

The following outlines the minimum recommended sanctions and serves as general guidelines for addressing policy violations reviewed by Residential Life or Student Conduct staff. Each case is considered individually, with outcomes adjusted or expedited as appropriate following professional staff review. While our approach emphasizes student learning and development, we also consider the well-being and success of the larger residential community. Additional educational or disciplinary measures may be implemented to support both the student's growth and the overall safety and success of fellow residents.

ALCOHOL POSSESSION OR CONSUMPTION

As needed, Stockton Police Department (SPD) will be notified. SPD actions take precedence and may occur in conjunction with the below**

"1st Level" Offense Alcohol

(*Low-level, first-time offense, etc.*)

Examples:

- Empty bottles present in residential spaces
- General possession/consumption by 21+ residents in unapproved spaces (IE: apartment with mixed ages, Housing 2/3, etc.)
- General possession/consumption by 20- residents in unapproved spaces (IE: apartment with mixed ages, Housing 2/3, etc.)
- Underage attendance at a party

Potential Outcomes:

- Written Warning; 6 Weeks
- Online AlcoholEDU for Sanctions, Vector Solutions: 2 Weeks to complete

"2nd Level" Offense: Alcohol

(*Mid-to-High-level first offense; second general offense*)

Examples

- Public intoxication
- 21+ Wise Choices; 20- Addictions Counselor Assessment
- Refusal of medical transport
- Conscious Based Medical Transport
- Second 1st level offense
- Hosting a party/providing alcohol with underage consumption

Potential Outcomes

- Probation: 6-15 Weeks pending administrative review
- Wise Choices Workshop
- For party housing for underage consumption
- Assessment meeting with Addictions Counselor: 2 Weeks to schedule
- Additional outcomes as recommended by Addictions Counselor
- Referred to Office of Student Conduct to be adjudicated

"3rd Level" Offense: Alcohol

(*High-level first offense; third general offense*)

Examples:

- Continued violation of policies
- Pervasive and/or destructive parties
- Critical Care Medical Transport
- Unconscious, unable to provide consent for transport, public safety issue

Potential Outcomes:

- Referred to Office of Student Conduct to be adjudicated

- Loss of Housing
- Assessment meeting with Addictions Counselor: 2 Weeks to schedule

CANNABIS POSSESSION OR CONSUMPTION

In each instance below, the Stockton Police Department (SPD) will be notified. SPD actions take precedence and may occur in conjunction with the below

"1st Level" Offense Cannabis
(*Low-level, first-time offense, etc.)*
Examples:
- Drug Paraphernalia
- Shake/Small Amount of Cannabis Found
- Admits to Smoking Cannabis

Potential Outcomes:
- Written Warning; 6 Weeks
- Online CannabisEDU Vector Solution (2 Weeks to Complete)

"2nd Level" Offense: Cannabis
(*Mid-to-High-level first offense; second general offense*)
Examples:
- Second 1st level offenses
- Larger amount of cannabis found

Potential Outcomes:
- Probation: 6-15 Weeks pending administrative review
- Wise Choices Workshop
- If discloses high usage, Assessment meeting with Addictions Counselor: 2 Weeks to schedule
- Referred to Office of Student Conduct to be adjudicated

"3rd Level" Offense: Cannabis
(*High-level first offense; third general offense*)
Examples:
- Continued violation of policies
- Possession of Cannabis Wax

Potential Outcomes:
- Referred to Office of Student Conduct to be adjudicated
- Probation: 15-30 Weeks Pending Administrative Review
- Assessment meeting with Addictions Counselor: 2 Weeks to schedule
- Loss of Housing

Large Amount or Evidence of Intent to Distribute Offense:
Potential Outcomes:
- Interim Action to be Considered
- Loss of Housing
- Suspension/Expulsion

OTHER ILLEGAL DRUG POSSESSION OR CONSUMPTION

In each instance below, the Stockton Police Department (SPD) will be notified. SPD actions take precedence and may occur in conjunction with the below

"1st Level" Offense: Other Illegal Drugs
(Low-level, first-time offense; personal use)

Examples:

- Possession of a small amount of a controlled substance (e.g., cocaine, MDMA, LSD, prescription misuse)
- Drug paraphernalia associated with illegal drug use
- Admission of use of illegal substances

Potential Outcomes:

- Probation: Minimum 10–15 weeks pending administrative review
- Written Warning and Educational Sanctions (DrugEDU Vector or comparable online module; 2 weeks to complete)
- Assessment Meeting with Addictions Counselor required (2 weeks to schedule)

"2nd Level" Offense: Other Illegal Drugs

(Repeat or mid-level offense; possession or use of more dangerous substances)

Examples:

- Second 1st-level offense
- Possession of multiple substances or higher quantities
- Use or presence of substances such as cocaine, MDMA, hallucinogens, or prescription drugs not prescribed.

Potential Outcomes:

- Probation: 15–30 weeks pending administrative review
- Assessment Meeting with Addictions Counselor required (2 weeks to schedule)
- Referral to the Office of Student Conduct for formal adjudication
- Immediate Interim Action (removal from housing pending review)
- Required participation in a substance misuse education program (e.g., *Wise Choices Workshop*)

"3rd Level" Offense: Other Illegal Drugs

(High-level or repeated offense; possession of concentrated or synthetic drugs, or continued violations)

Examples:

- Continued violation of substance policies
- Possession of synthetic drugs (e.g., K2, bath salts)
- Manufacture, sale, or intent to distribute
- Tampering with life safety systems while under the influence
- Large Amount or Evidence of Intent to Distribute

Potential Outcomes:

- Immediate Interim Action (removal from housing pending review)
- Referral to the Office of Student Conduct for Adjudication
- Loss of Housing and Possible University Suspension or Expulsion
- Mandated Addictions Assessment and compliance verification

Offense Level Outline for The Office of Student Development

"1st Level" Offense

(No other offenses in the last 1 year)

- Organization leadership will create the opportunity to discuss the incident with the organization. This facilitated discussion will include its impact on all parties, and potential solutions to ensure it does not happen again. This fosters a space for open dialogue and accountability. A Student Development advisor must be present for the conversation.

- 6 weeks of a social suspension from events with alcohol, with a 1 semester social probation following

- Review and revise Health and Safety Plan

- Vector Solutions Online Course - for all listed officers

- Wise Choices Workshop: Organization would schedule and attend one 3-hour workshop

"2nd Level" Offense

(One other offense in the last 2 years)

- Organization leadership will create the opportunity to discuss the incident with the organization. This facilitated discussion will include its impact on all parties, and potential solutions to ensure it does not happen again. This fosters a space for open dialogue and accountability.
- 16 weeks of a social suspension from events with alcohol, with a 1 semester social probation following
- Review and revise Health and Safety Plan
- Wise Choices Workshop: Organization would schedule and attend one 3-hour workshop
- Assessment Meeting with Addictions Counselor: 1-3 Follow-Up Meetings based on the assessment with the Health and Safety Officer

"3rd Level" Offense

(Two other offenses in the last 3 years)

- Organization leadership will create the opportunity to discuss the incident with the organization. This facilitated discussion will include its impact on all parties, and potential solutions to ensure it does not happen again. This fosters a space for open dialogue and accountability.
- 1 year of a social suspension from events with alcohol, with a 1 semester social probation following
- Any Mandated Outcomes including Fines, Community Service, etc.
- Wise Choices Workshop: Organization would schedule and attend one 3-hour workshop
- Assessment Meeting with Addictions Counselor: 1-3 Follow-Up Meetings based on the assessment with the Health and Safety Officer

OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITY

Stockton University's Wellness Center shall have oversight responsibility of the DAAPP, including but not limited to, updates, coordination of information required in the DAAPP and the coordination of the annual notification to employees and students. Biennially, the University will review its Substance Abuse Policy/Program to determine its effectiveness and to ensure that the sanctions required for violations of the policy are consistently enforced.

NOTIFICATION OF THE DRUG ABUSE AND ALCOHOL PREVENTION PROGRAM (DAAPP)

A. Students: Student Health and Wellness will:

i. Send annually by email to all current students at their Stockton University email address

B. Employees: Human Resources will:

i. Send annually by email to all current employees to the email address on file for each employee

ii. Include a link to the DAAPP notification as part of the onboarding materials for new employees

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