

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Student Policy Statement

Stevens Policy on Alcohol and Other Drug Offenses

- Use, possession, or sale of marijuana, narcotics or dangerous, illegal or controlled substances or drug paraphernalia (except as expressly permitted by both state and federal law). This includes prescriptions not prescribed to the individual in possession.
- Serving or making available alcoholic beverages to individuals under 21 years of age.
- Possession or use of alcoholic beverages by individuals under 21 years of age.
- Possession of more than one individual alcoholic beverage in the presence of individuals under 21 years of age.
- Alcohol in a first-year student residence hall or room.
- When all occupants of the room are of legal drinking age, possession of more than six (6) 12 oz. bottles or cans of beer, or .75 liters of wine, or .75 liters of spirits at one time.
- Possession and/or consumption from a “common source,” such as a keg.
- Unauthorized possession of an open container of an alcoholic beverage.
- Unauthorized distribution of alcoholic beverages or possession of alcoholic beverages for purposes of distribution.
- Drunken or disorderly behavior.

A violation of university policy and federal or state law regarding possession, use, or sale of illegal drugs or drug paraphernalia or the misuse of legal prescription drugs is a violation of this code of conduct. The minimum sanction for such conduct is a warning; the maximum sanction for such conduct is expulsion. Conviction for violation of federal drug laws may also result in loss of federal aid for financing education.

A violation of university policy and federal or state law regarding possession or consumption of alcohol is a violation of this code of conduct. The minimum sanction for such conduct is a warning; the maximum sanction for such conduct is expulsion.

For additional information concerning state and federal alcohol and drug laws and regulations, please see Appendix A.

Appendix A

DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION

Stevens community members are its most valuable resource and their health and safety are matters of serious concern. The abuse of drugs and alcohol is potentially a grave danger to the college and its educational mission, and to the well-being of the community as a whole. Because of our concern for the health and safety of our students and employees, our desire for an efficient and effective workforce, and our intent to comply with applicable federal, state and local laws regarding substance abuse, the university has formulated the following policy.

Stevens is committed to a drug-free environment in accordance with current statutory provisions. Unlawful manufacture, possession, distribution, dispensation, sale or use of controlled substances (illegal drugs) on the campus is prohibited and will not be tolerated. Alcoholic beverages cannot be brought into or consumed on the premises, except in connection with authorized college events and in accordance with stated university policies. The university strictly enforces these policies. Violators are subject to college sanctions up to and including dismissal, and/or arrest and prosecution.

Summary of Applicable Federal Laws Regarding Drug Offenses and Penalties

21 U.S.C. 844(a): First conviction: up to one-year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000 or both.

After one prior drug conviction: at least 15 days in prison, not to exceed two years and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000 or both.

After two or more prior drug convictions: at least ninety days in prison, not to exceed three years and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000, or both.

Special sentencing provision for possession of crack cocaine: mandatory at least five years in prison, not to exceed twenty years and fined up to \$250,000, or both, if: (a) first conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds five grams; (b) second crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds three grams; (c) third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds one gram.

21 U.S.C. 853(a)(2) and 881(a)(7): Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if the offense is punishable by more than one year imprisonment.

21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4): Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.

21 U.S.C. 884a: Civil fine of up to \$10,000 (pending adoption of final regulations).

21 U.S.C. 883a: Denial of Federal Benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts and professional commercial licenses, up to one year for first offense, up to five years for second and subsequent offenses.

18 U.S.C. 922(g): Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.

Summary of Applicable New Jersey State and Local Laws Regarding Alcohol Offenses and Penalties

1. Legal Drinking Age

N.J.S.A. 33:1-81: The Legal Drinking Age in the State of New Jersey is twenty-one years of age.

2. Regulation of Sales or Gifts

Title 33 of the New Jersey Statutes makes it unlawful to directly or indirectly sell alcoholic beverages to any person of any age without a license or special permit issued by the New Jersey Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission. “Sale” is construed to include admission charges, the sale of cups, the sale of tickets and/or the acceptance of donations.

3. Serving Alcoholic Beverages to Minors

N.J.S.A. 2C:33-17: It is a disorderly person’s offense to offer, serve or make available alcohol to persons under 21 or to entice persons under 21 to drink alcohol. This offense is punishable by up to six months in prison or a \$1,000 fine, or both. This law does not apply where 1) a parent or guardian over 21 offers, serves or makes available the alcohol; 2) the alcohol is consumed in a religious ceremony or rite; or 3) a person over 21 serves alcohol in their home to someone under 21 with the permission of and in the presence of the minor’s parent or guardian who is over 21 years of age.

Social Host/Hostess Liability (N.J.S.A2A: 15-5.6) New Jersey has decided that social hosts may be directly liable to minors to whom alcohol is served. Social hosts may also be liable if they serve alcohol to a guest, knowing that the guest is intoxicated and may be driving, or to third persons injured in automobile accidents involving a guest of legal age to whom alcohol was served.

Bartender Liability (N.J.A.C.13:2-23.1) If a bartender either serves a minor or a visibly intoxicated customer, the bartender can be held liable for that customer’s injuries as well as injuries to a third party due to the negligent driving on the part of the customer.

4. Possession/Consumption Laws

N.J.S.A. 2C:33-15: Provides for a minimum fine of \$500 for any person under the legal drinking age (21) to possess or consume alcoholic beverages in any school, public conveyance or public place. If the offense is committed in a motor vehicle, it also carries a six-month driver’s license suspension. In addition, a court may mandate participation in an alcohol education or treatment program.

N.J.S.A. 39:4-51a: Provides for a minimum \$200 fine for any operator or passenger in a motor vehicle found to be in possession of any open container of an alcoholic beverage, regardless of his/her age.

5. Purchase of Alcoholic Beverages

An underaged person who purchases or attempts to purchase alcohol, or who misstates his/her age, or a person of legal age who purchases alcohol for an underaged person, faces a conviction of a disorderly

person's offense, which incurs a fine of not less than \$500 and loss of license for six months. In addition, the judge may revoke a driver's license for six months from the date of conviction.

6. Transfer of ID

N.J.S.A. 33:1-81.7: Someone who is underage and uses another person's ID card to obtain alcohol, or someone of legal age gives their ID card to an underage person so that they can obtain alcohol, faces a fine of up to \$300 or up to 60 days in jail.

7. False ID

N.J.S.A. 2C:21-2.1: A person who knowingly sells, offers or otherwise transfers or intends to transfer a document that simulates a driver's license or other document issued by a government agency and that could be used to verify a person's identity or age is guilty of a crime of the third degree. There is a fine of \$1,000 if convicted, with possible jail term of 4 years (or sometimes more).

8. Alcoholic Beverage in the Car

N.J.S.A. 39:4-51a-b: A motorist or passenger found to have consumed an alcoholic beverage while in a car faces a fine of \$200 for a first offense and a fine of \$250 or ten days of community service for each subsequent offense. A motorist or passenger found to possess an open, unsealed alcoholic beverage container in a car faces a fine of \$200 for a first offense and a fine of \$250 or ten days of community service for each subsequent offense.

9. Operating Motor Vehicles while Under the Influence of Intoxicants

(N.J.S.A. 17:29A-35b(2) and 39:4-50)

Definition:

A person is said to be legally intoxicated in New Jersey if their blood alcohol concentration is at or above 0.10%. A person may also be arrested and charged with driving while intoxicated (DWI) if the individual is determined to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs, regardless of the blood alcohol concentration level. A person can also be charged with or convicted of DWI for "allowing" an intoxicated driver to operate their vehicle.

Penalties

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

In addition:

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

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

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

If a person is found driving while their license is suspended due to a conviction of Driving While Intoxicated, they will lose their license for an additional 1-2 years, be fined \$500, and face a possible 90-day jail term.

There is a minimum 10 day sentence. If they are involved in an accident that results in an injury, they face a mandatory 45-day jail sentence.

11. Refusal to Submit to a Breathalyzer Test (N.J.S.A. 39:4-50.2)

Any person who operates a motor vehicle on any public road, street or highway or quasi-public area in this State shall be deemed to have given consent to the taking of samples of their breath for the purpose of making chemical tests to determine the content of alcohol in their blood when requested by a police officer.

First Offense:

\$250 to \$500 fine

Six-month loss of driving privilege

All surcharges and fees as stipulated by law, plus may still be convicted of drunk driving and be assessed additional penalties as outlined above

Second Offense:

\$250 to \$500 fine

Two-year loss of driving privilege

All surcharges and fees as stipulated by law

Third Offense:

\$250 to \$500 fine

Ten-year loss of driving privilege

All surcharges and fees as stipulated by law

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

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

1. Lifeline Legislation (N.J.S.A. 2C:33-15)

Grants statutory immunity when:

- An underage person calls 9-1-1 and reports that another underage person is in need of medical assistance due to alcoholic consumption;
- The underage person who called 9-1-1 provides their name to the 9-1-1 operator;
- The underage person is the first person to make the 9-1-1 report;
- The underage person who made the 9-1-1 call remains at the scene with the person under the legal age in need of medical assistance until assistance arrives and cooperates with medical assistance and law enforcement personnel on the scene.

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

14. Overdose Protection Act

N.J.S.A. 24:6J-1: New Jersey's Overdose Prevention Act, also referred to as the *Good Samaritan Law*, is intended to encourage witnesses and victims of drug overdoses to seek medical assistance by providing certain protections from criminal or civil liability, in an effort to decrease overdose-related fatalities.

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

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

Hoboken Ordinance

Consumption in public (Hoboken Ordinance. c-5: 68-13)

The drinking of alcoholic beverages on the public streets of Hoboken is hereby prohibited. No person shall serve, sell, dispense, drink or consume any alcoholic beverage on a public street, highway, avenue, alley or road of the municipality, or upon any public grounds, parks, sidewalks, marine basins or in any automobile, vehicle or in any other means of transportation on said public street, highway, alley, avenue, sidewalk, park or marine basin in said municipality.

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

- Imprisonment in the county jail or in any place provided by the municipality for the detention of prisoners;
- By a fine not exceeding \$1,000; or
- By a period of community service not exceeding 90 days.

Summary of Applicable State Laws Regarding Drug Offenses and Penalties

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

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

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

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

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

N.J.S.A. 2C:35-8: Distribution to Persons Under Eighteen, provides that such conduct carries twice the usual term of imprisonment, fines and penalty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989

It is unlawful for any university employee, including work-study students, and assistants in research or instruction, to manufacture, distribute, dispense, possess or use controlled substances in the workplace. Violations of such prohibitions are subject to penalties ranging from warning to permanent separation from the university. In addition, any employee convicted under a criminal drug statute for a violation occurring at the workplace must notify the university within five (5) days of that conviction.

Health Risks of Substance Use and Abuse

The use of tobacco, alcohol, and/or other drugs can have negative health implications and can often result in chronic physical ailments and chemical dependency, as well as permanent injury or death. While the specific physical and psychological effects of drug abuse and addiction tend to vary based on the particular substance involved, the general effects of abuse or addiction to any drug can be devastating. Psychologically, intoxication with or withdrawal from a substance can cause everything from euphoria as with alcohol, Ecstasy, or inhalant intoxication, to paranoia with marijuana or steroid intoxication, to severe depression or suicidal thoughts with cocaine or amphetamine withdrawal. In terms of effects on the body, intoxication with a substance can cause physical effects that range from marked sleepiness and slowed breathing as with intoxication with heroin or sedative hypnotic drugs, to the rapid heart rate of cocaine intoxication, or the tremors to seizures of alcohol withdrawal.

What follows is a summary of the health effects and risks associated with various illicit drugs:

Substance Abuse — All students and employees should be aware that the use of tobacco, alcohol and/or other drugs can have negative health implications and can often result in chronic physical ailments and chemical dependency, as well as permanent injury or death.

Alcoholic Beverages — Whether in the form of beer, wine or liquor, alcohol is a mind-altering chemical that has effects similar to barbiturates and narcotics. Alcohol acts as a depressant to the central nervous system. Even though small amounts of alcohol can produce mild relaxation and a feeling of well-being, alcohol affects each individual in different ways. Alcohol can cause intoxication, sedation, unconsciousness or death. Hangovers are probably the best-known sign of too much alcohol in the body. They are caused by the body's reaction to the toxic, or poisonous, effects of alcohol. Often those effects can occur at very low levels of drinking.

Alcohol consumption causes several marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low-to-moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including domestic violence and date rape. Moderate-to-high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses may cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the aforementioned effects.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal systems, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs, such as the brain and the liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk of becoming alcoholics.

Here are some facts regarding alcohol poisoning, blood alcohol levels and binge drinking:

Signs of Alcohol Poisoning

- Staggering
- Slurred speech
- Incoherent, unresponsive and/or unconscious speech
- Numbness (does not react when pinched)
- Skin becomes pale, blue, cold and/or clammy
- Breathing becomes irregular, slow or shallow

Steps to Take

Check for attentiveness (does person respond to their name; pinch skin).

Do not leave the person alone.

Turn the person on their side to prevent airway blockage if s/he vomits.

Call for help; seek medical attention.

Blood Alcohol Level (BAL)

The first consistent mood or behavioral changes occur when the blood alcohol level (BAL) reaches 0.05%. This level is reached by a 150 lb. person taking two drinks in an hour. The person might feel relaxed and have a sense of well-being. However, the alcohol has already begun to affect their reflexes, vision, coordination, ability to concentrate, judgment and restraint. This interferes with their ability to operate a car or other machinery safely.

At a BAL of 0.10% to 0.20%, the alcohol further impairs a person's motor functions. Walking and hand and arm coordination are clearly affected. The person is likely to be clumsy. Reaction times increase greatly; that is, the person does not respond to stimuli as quickly. The drug seriously hampers reasoning and judgment. Most states consider a person legally intoxicated when they have a BAL of 0.10%.

At a BAL of 0.30% to 0.40%, alcohol further affects the centers of the brain that control response to stimuli and understanding. The person is probably in a stupor. Although possibly aware, they will not understand what they hear or see.

A BAL above 0.30% is very dangerous. Alcohol blocks the brain's ability to control breathing and heartbeat. This can result in unconsciousness and possible death. A person with a BAL of 0.30% should receive immediate medical care.

Heavy Drinking and Its Social Effects

Heavy episodic or "high risk" drinking was first brought to national attention in 1993 by the Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Study and has become the focus of extensive media coverage. Defined as five (5) drinks in one drinking session for men (four drinks for women), one or more times in a two-week period, binge, or high-risk, drinking is referred to by the Harvard researchers as the most serious health hazard confronting American colleges and universities.

Other Physical Effects

Each year, alcohol is involved in more than half of the auto accidents in the U.S. Even a B.A.L. of 0.03% can impair a person's ability to drive or operate machinery safely.

Any amount of alcohol consumed while pregnant may cause severe damage to the developing fetus.

Heavy, prolonged or excessive drinking can lead to malnutrition, cancer, psychological problems, miscarriages and infertility in women, impotency and sterility in men.

Liver — 95% of all alcohol is metabolized by the liver. Because clearing alcohol out of the body is a "priority," the other functions of the liver, such as regulating blood glucose levels, is slowed.

Stomach — Alcohol causes a surge in the flow of digestive acids that can irritate the stomach lining. Nausea and vomiting frequently occur, while regular heavy drinking causes ulcers and chronic stomach problems.

Heart — Alcohol makes the heart work harder and less efficiently. Long-term heavy drinking is associated with heart muscle disease, irregular heartbeats and an increased risk of coronary artery disease.

Controlled Substances

Alcohol - Addiction, accidents as a result of impaired ability and judgment, alcohol poisoning, overdose when used with other depressants, damage to a developing fetus, heart and liver damage.

Marijuana — Marijuana is a drug taken to produce a euphoric feeling and a state of relaxation. The short-term effects of marijuana include distortion of time perception, increased heart rates, dilation of the blood vessels and loss of short-term memory. Visual perception and psychomotor skills are also decreased, which has adverse effects on driving ability. The effects of long-term use include loss of motivation, chronic bronchitis, decreased lung capacity and an increased risk of lung cancer. In men, marijuana use has caused lower levels of the sex hormone testosterone and an increase in abnormal sperm.

Cocaine — Cocaine is a powerful stimulant. The drug's immediate effect is to create a feeling that is often described as euphoric. It creates increased alertness, suppresses appetite and temporarily relieves depression.

Studies indicate that cocaine's effects on the body and psyche are dangerous, and that some damage may be irreversible. The least harmful effects are nosebleeds and nasal erosions that result from irritation of the lining of the nose when the drug is inhaled. Most dangerous are the "coke blues," which are the intense downs that occur, often after a high, and result in the user trying other drugs to relieve the physical and emotional discomfort. There is a strong psychological dependence to cocaine that slowly accumulates as tolerance to the drug builds. Long-term use of cocaine can cause paranoia, sexual dysfunction and deep depression.

Ecstasy or MDMA (methylenedioxymethamphetamine) — Ecstasy is a stimulant that combines the properties of methamphetamine or "speed" with mind-altering or hallucinogenic properties. It has been billed as the "perfect drug" by users because it can induce enhanced thinking, coordination and empathy. Because of many different recipes used to manufacture Ecstasy, deaths have been caused by substances added during production of the drug. Users are at particular risk of heat exhaustion and dehydration with physical exertion. Long-term use has been shown to cause brain damage.

Special K (ketamine hydrochloride) — Ketamine hydrochloride is primarily used in veterinary medicine. Human users experience hallucinations and can experience a loss of time and identity. Ketamine can cause delirium, amnesia, impaired motor function, high blood pressure, depression, recurrent flashbacks and potentially fatal respiratory problems.

LSD — LSD is a potent hallucinogen derived from a fungus that grows on rye and other grains; the effects of LSD are unpredictable. A "bad trip" can be terrifying, including frightening thoughts and feelings, fear of losing control, fear of insanity, and death. Chronic users may experience flashbacks and visual hallucinations long after use of the drug has stopped.

Rohypnol ("Roofie") — Rohypnol is a strong sedative (flunitrazepam), commonly referred to as the "date rape" drug, causes extreme drowsiness, and can cause deep sedation and amnesia. This drug is particularly dangerous, especially when combined with alcohol or other drugs, because of its sedative effects. It may have a paradoxical effect and cause aggression in some users.

GHB (gamma hydroxybutyrate) — GHB is also referred to as a "date rape" drug. It is a central nervous system depressant that produces intoxication, followed by deep sedation. GHB can cause nausea, vomiting, delusions, depression, seizures, loss of consciousness, and coma. When combined with alcohol or other drugs, the potential for deadly overdose increases dramatically.

Stimulants — Caffeine is the most widely used stimulant and can be found in coffee, tea, soda and cold medications. Amphetamines are known as "speed and uppers." Stimulants increase awareness, keep people awake and depress the appetite. Short-term effects include elevated blood pressure, nervousness and hyperactivity. Long-term effects include insomnia, malnutrition and acute psychosis.

Tobacco/Nicotine — Tobacco contains nicotine, another central nervous system stimulant. Use of tobacco can cause heart disease, lung cancer, emphysema and other diseases. Use of tobacco by pregnant women is linked to higher incidence of stillborn and premature infants and low birth weights in infants. Some studies indicate that the children of women who smoke while pregnant have an increased risk for developing conduct disorders.

Depressants — Downers and depressants include Quaaludes, barbiturates and tranquilizers. These drugs reduce anxiety, induce sleep, and promote relaxation. Used together, they can be extremely dangerous and can suppress the central nervous system enough to cause death. Downers cause slowed response time, loss of rational judgment, decreased coordination and loss of motor skills. Driving skills are seriously affected. Tolerance and physical dependence often develop.

Hallucinogens — Hallucinogens include LSD, mescaline and PCP. They promote dream-like perceptions and panic reactions that produce horrifying perceptions. PCP is particularly dangerous and can cause a person to become violent to her/himself and others.

Narcotic Analgesics — These drugs include opium, morphine, heroin and codeine. They relieve pain without the loss of consciousness. Narcotics can cause physical dependence to develop over a short period of time. Too much of a narcotic can cause a person to stop breathing. Intravenous narcotic use is associated with increased risk of AIDS and hepatitis.

Inhalants — The immediate negative effects of inhalants include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays also decrease heart rate and respiration, and impair judgment. Long-term use can result in permanent damage to the nervous system. High concentration of inhalants can cause disorientation, violent behavior, unconsciousness or death.

Steroids — Steroids are drugs that resemble the male sex hormone testosterone. Popular since the 1950s, steroids have been used by athletes and body builders to increase muscle mass and improve athletic performance. Taken in high doses, steroids can cause psychological dependence, increased anger, aggression and depression, and will stunt growth in adolescents who have not attained full height. Men may experience nipple and breast growth, shrunken testicles and baldness. All users are at risk for hepatitis, liver cancer, altered sex drive, and AIDS.

Sources of Help

We strongly urge any student who has a drug problem to seek professional help. Professional help and support is available on the Stevens campus. If you are aware of a friend or roommate who has an alcohol or drug problem, urge him or her to reach out for assistance, or you can find out specific ways that you can help.

On campus, any student facing a problem can receive free support from any of these Stevens resources:

- Dean of Students, 201.216.5699, 10th floor of Wesley J. Howe Center
- Student Counseling & Disability Office, 201.216.5177, 7th floor of Wesley J. Howe Center
- Student Health Services, 201.216.5678, Student Wellness Center
- Office of Community Standards, 10th floor of Wesley J. Howe Center
- The Office of Student Life, 201.216.5699, 10th floor of Wesley J. Howe Center
- Campus Police, 201.216.5105, Basement of Kidde Building

Off campus, the following resources and treatment centers provide assistance for drug and alcohol problems:

- [Addiction Hotline of NJ \(844-732-2465\)](#)
- [Alcoholics Anonymous of NJ \(908-687-8566\)](#)
- [Al-Anon Family Groups \(973-744-8686\)](#)
- [Narcotics Anonymous \(888-667-0854\)](#)
- [Harbor Alcoholism Treatment, Hoboken \(201-876-9158\)](#)
- [CarePointe Community Mental Health Center, Hoboken \(201-792-8200\)](#)
- [Summit Oaks Hospital \(800-753-5223\)](#)

Outpatient and Residential Treatment

Christ Hospital
176 Palisade Ave
Jersey City, NJ 07306
201.795.8376

Addictions program offers both inpatient and outpatient services.

Bayonne Community Mental Health Center
601 Broadway
Bayonne, NJ 07002
201.339.9200
Addictions program offers both outpatient and partial-care services.

Bayonne Medical Center
29th Street at Avenue E
Bayonne, NJ 07002
201.858.5298
Psychiatric inpatient unit and psychiatric
emergency services.

Hoboken University Medical Center
308 Willow Ave
Hoboken, NJ 07030
201.792.8200
Offers dual patients services, partial-care
programs, and outpatient services.

Giant Steps at Hoboken University Medical Center
61 Monroe Street
Hoboken, NJ 07030
201.792.8290

The Giant Steps Program provides an array of
services including:
Bio-Psychosocial Assessment
Early Intervention
Treatment Planning
Individual Counseling

Group Counseling
Family Sessions
Urinalysis Screening
IDRC Services



DRUGS OF ABUSE / Uses and Effects

Drugs	CSA Schedules	Trade or Other Names	Medical Uses	Dependence	Physical	Psychological	Tolerance	Duration (Hours)	Usual Method	Possible Effects	Effects of Overdose	Withdrawal Syndrome
Narcotics												
Heroin	Substance I	Diamorphine, Horse, Smack, Black tar, Chiva, Negra (black tar)	None in U.S., Analgesic, Antitussive	High	High	Yes	3-4	Injected, snorted, smoked		Euphoria, drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, nausea	Slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, possible death	Watery eyes, runny nose, yawning, loss of appetite, inability to urinate, tremors, panic, cramps, nausea, chills and sweating
Morphine	Substance II	MS-Contin, Roxanol, Oramorph SR, MSIR	Analgesic	High	High	Yes	312	Oral, injected				
Hydrocodone	Substance II, Product III	Hydrocodone, w/Acetaminophen, Vicodin, Vicoprofen, Tussionex, Lortab	Analgesic, Antitussive	High	High	Yes	3-6	Oral				
Hydromorphone	Substance II	Dilaudid	Analgesic	High	High	Yes	3-4	Oral, injected				
Oxycodone	Substance II	Roxicet, Oxycodeone, w/Acetaminophen, OxyContin, Endocet, Percocet, Percodan	Analgesic	High	High	Yes	3-12	Oral, injected				
Codeine	Substance II, Products III, V	Acetaminophen, Guafenesin or Promethazine w/Codeine, Fiorinal, Fioricet or Tylenol w/Codeine	Analgesic, Antitussive	Moderate	Moderate	Yes	3-4	Oral, injected				
Other Narcotics	Substance II, III, IV	Fentanyl, Demerol, Methadone, Darvon, Stadol, Talwin, Paregoric, Buprenex	Analgesic, Antidiarrheal, Antitussive	High-Low	High-Low	Yes	Variable	Oral, injected, snorted, smoked				
Depressants												
gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid	Sub I, Product III	GHB, Liquid Ecstasy, Liquid X, Sodium Oxybate, Xyrem®	None in U.S., Anesthetic	Moderate	Moderate	Yes	3-6	Oral				
Benzodiazepines	Substance IV	Valium, Xanax, Halizan, Ativan, Restoril, Rohypnol (Roofies, R-2), Klonopin	Antianxiety, Sedative, Anticonvulsant, Hypnotic, Muscle Relaxant	Moderate	Moderate	Yes	1-8	Oral, injected				
Other Depressants	Substance I, II, III, IV	Ambien, Sonata, Meprobamate, Chloral Hydrate, Barbiturates, Methaqualone (Quaalude)	Antianxiety, Sedative, Hypnotic	Moderate	Moderate	Yes	2-6	Oral				
Stimulants												
Cocaine	Substance II	Coke, Flake, Snort, Crack, Coca, Blanca, Perico, Neve, Soda	Local Anesthetic	Possible	High	Yes	1-2	Snorted, smoked, injected				
Amphetamine/Methamphetamine	Sub II	Crank, Ice, Crystal, Krystal Meth, Speed, Adderall, Dexedrine, Desoxyn	Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, narcolepsy, weight control	Possible	High	Yes	2-4	Oral, injected, smoked, snorted				
Methylphenidate	Substance II	Ritalin, Concerta, Focalin, Metadate	Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder	Possible	High	Yes	2-4	Oral, injected, smoked, snorted				
Other Stimulants	Substance III, IV	Adipex P, Ionamin, Prelu-2, Didrex, Provigil	Appetite suppression, Narcolepsy	Possible	Moderate	Yes	2-4	Oral, injected				
Hallucinogens												
MDMA and Analogs	Substance I	(Ecstasy, XTC, Adam), MDA (Love Drug), MDEA (Eve), MBDB, DOM, DCD	None	None	Moderate	Yes	4-6	Oral, snorted, smoked				
LSD	Substance II	Acid, Microdot, Sunshine, Boomers	None	None	Unknown	Yes	8-12	Oral				
Phencyclidine and Analogs	Substance I, II, III	PCP, Angel Dust, Hog, Loveboat, Ketamine (Special K), PCE, PCPy, TCP	Anesthetic (Ketamine)	Possible	High	Yes	1-12	Smoked, oral, injected, snorted				
Other Hallucinogens	Substance I	Psilocybe mushrooms, Mescaline, Peyote Cactus, Ayahuasca, DMT, Fors, AMT	None	None	None	Possible	4-8	Oral				
Cannabis												
Marijuana	Substance I	Pot, Grass, Sinsimilla, Blunts, Mota, Yerba, Grifa	None	Unknown	Moderate	Yes	2-4	Smoked, oral				
Tetrahydrocannabinol	Substance I, Product III	THC, Marinol	Antinauseant, Appetite stimulant	Yes	Moderate	Yes	2-4	Smoked, oral				
Hashish and Hashish Oil	Substance I	Hash, Hash oil	None	Unknown	Moderate	Yes	2-4	Smoked, oral				
Anabolic Steroids												
Testosterone	Substance III	Depo-Testosterone, Sustanon, Sten, Cypt	Hypogonadism	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	14-20 days	Injected				
Other Anabolic Steroids	Substance III	Parabolan, Winstrol, Equipoise, Anadrol, Dianabol, Primobolin-Depo, D-Ball	Anemia, Breast cancer	Unknown	Yes	Unknown	Variable	Oral, injected				
Inhalants												
Amyl and Butyl Nitrates		Pearls, Poppers, Rush, Locker Room	Angina (Amyl)	Unknown	Unknown	No	1	Inhaled				
Nitrous Oxide		Laughing gas, balloons, Whippets	Anesthetic	Unknown	Low	No	0.5	Inhaled				
Other Inhalants		Adhesives, spray paint, hair spray, dry cleaning fluid, spot remover, lighter fluid	None	Unknown	High	No	0.5-2	Inhaled				
Alcohol												
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