



DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT [EDGAR PART 86]

Biennial Review:
Covering Academic Years
2021-2022 & 2022-2023

Introduction

The purpose of the drug and alcohol abuse prevention regulations is to implement section 22 of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, which added section 1213 to the Higher Education Act. These amendments require that, as a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any Federal program, an institution of higher education (IHE) must certify that it has adopted and implemented a drug prevention program as described in this part.

As a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program, an institution of higher education must implement a drug prevention program that addresses the following:

- (A) The annual distribution in writing to each employee, and to each student who is taking one or more classes for any type of academic credit except for continuing education units, regardless of the length of the student's program of study, of
 - (1) Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities.
 - (2) A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.
 - (3) A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students.
 - (4) A clear statement that the institution will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, State and Federal law), and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section. For the purpose of this section, a disciplinary sanction may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program.

- (B) A biennial review by the institution of its program to
 - (1) Determine its effectiveness and implement changes to the program if they are needed.
 - (2) Ensure that the disciplinary sanctions described in paragraph (a)(5) of this section are consistently enforced.

Centenary University is therefore conducting a biennial review according to EDGAR 86 to demonstrate that Centenary University has implemented a drug prevention program and is adhering to the rules set forth by the Drug Free Schools and Campuses Regulations.

Biennial Review Process

This biennial review covers the 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 academic years.

Centenary University Biennial Review was examined and approved by the following:

Kerry Mullins, Vice President for Campus Life and Dean of Students

Christine Rosado, Director of Human Resources and Title IX Coordinator

The following individuals were instrumental in the completion of this document:

Dr. Matthew Lavery, Director of Residence Life and Community Standards

Elizabeth Nowicki, Executive Assistant to the Vice President of Campus Life

Leonard Kunz, Chief of Security

The Centenary University Biennial Review was created using information provided by the following offices:

Office of Campus Life

Counseling Center

Health Center

Office of Residence Life & Community Standards

Security

Human Resources

Graduate Counseling Department

The Centenary University Biennial Review is on File with:

Kerry Mullins, Vice President for Campus Life and Dean of Students

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Annual Policy Notification Process

A policy statement is currently included in the Employee Handbook disseminated online at:

<https://www.centenaryuniversity.edu/human-resources/employee-handbook/>

The Student Handbook is also updated annually and disseminated online at: [Fall-2023-](#)

[Student-Handbook-Updated.pdf \(centenaryuniversity.edu\)](#)

Substance Abuse Policy and Procedures

Centenary University makes every effort to provide an environment for students, faculty and staff, that is conducive to the total health, education and wellbeing of each member of our community. Therefore, the University recognizes its responsibility and the responsibility of each person within the university community to provide an education and workplace setting free of substance abuse.

The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on the campus or as part of any of its sponsored activities is prohibited. This statement serves notice that disciplinary sanctions (consistent with University policy, local, State, Federal law), up to and including counseling, suspension/dismissal, termination of employment, prosecution, and/or referral to an appropriate rehabilitation or treatment program, will be imposed on those who violate the University's drug and alcohol policies.

Copies of the Substance Abuse Policy and Procedures are available in the student handbook, the Office of Campus Life and Human Resources.

Cf.: Student Handbook and Employee Handbook

Laws and Campus Policies

New Jersey State Laws (Alcohol)

In compliance with current New Jersey Laws, the university prohibits the consumption of alcohol by persons who are under the age of 21, on or off campus. The university directs the attention of all students to the rules and regulations of the New Jersey Division for Alcoholic Beverage Control as summarized below. Each student is responsible for being aware of and for abiding by the laws of the state.

- a. All persons while in the state of New Jersey are subject to the rules and regulations of the New Jersey Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.
- b. Any minor who attempts to purchase, purchases, consumes, possesses, or transports any alcoholic beverages within the state of New Jersey is subject to fine, or imprisonment, or both.
- c. It is unlawful for any agency or person to sell or furnish alcoholic beverages of any kind to minors. It is unlawful for any minor to pay assessments, which will be used in whole or part, for the purchase of alcoholic beverages.
- d. It is unlawful to misrepresent one's own age to obtain alcoholic beverages or to claim to a liquor dealer that a minor is of age, i.e., false or fraudulent written identification of age is illegal.
- e. It is unlawful to possess or transport any liquor or alcohol not purchased according to New Jersey Law.
- f. Host liability: Anyone who knowingly furnishes alcoholic beverages to any person under the age of purchase is civilly liable for such furnishing if injury or damage to a third party should occur.
- g. It is unlawful to provide alcohol to obviously or visibly intoxicated person regardless of age.

In New Jersey, you must be 21 to purchase, possess or consume alcoholic beverages. Underage drinking is illegal and can have severe consequences for young people who drink and for adults who provide alcoholic beverages to those under 21. If you are under 21 and you buy or drink alcohol in a place with an alcohol beverage license, you may be fined \$500 and lose your license for 6 months. If you do not have your driver's license, the suspension starts when you are first eligible to receive a license.

A person is guilty of drunk driving if he/she operates a motor vehicle with a Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) of 0.08 percent or greater. BAC refers to the amount of alcohol in your blood. Although the law refers to a 0.08 percent BAC, you can be convicted of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor even when your BAC is below 0.08 percent. A person under the age of 21 with a BAC of .01 or higher can be convicted of drunk driving. For details pertaining to New Jersey Laws please see the web page <http://www.nj.gov/oag/hts/alcohol.html>

Hackettstown Ordinances

Hackettstown Ordinances related to alcohol are Disorderly Conduct Offenses and require a court appearance. Violations, except as otherwise provided herein, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a term not to exceed ninety (90) days, or both. (10-24-61 s4O)

9-1. Alcoholic Beverages Consumption by Minors - No minor shall knowingly possess or consume any alcoholic beverage in any place or places of assembly or in any motor vehicle in or about the Town. Any person violating this section is a disorderly person and shall be punished by a fine of not more than Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than thirty (30) days, or both. Nothing in this section shall apply to possession of alcoholic beverages by any person while engaged in the performance of employment pursuant to any employment permit issued by the Director of Alcoholic

Beverage Control, or for a bona fide hotel or restaurant in accordance with the provisions of Section 33:1-26 of the Revised Statutes. (10-24-62 s34)

9-6. Drunkenness - No person shall be drunk or intoxicated in, on, near or about any public or private place within the Town to the annoyance of or danger to any other person or against the peace of the Town.

No person or persons, whether owner, tenant, occupant, or guest shall suffer or take part in any drunken, riotous or other disorderly conduct that shall disturb the peace and quiet of any family or neighbor, or any of the inhabitants of the Town. (10-24-61 s1 and s2)

No person being under the influence of intoxicating liquor shall loiter or create a disturbance in any public street or public or quasi-public place or in any public conveyance, nor shall go in or upon any private property not his own without the permission of the owner or other person having authority to grant such permission. (10-24-61 s3)

9-15. Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages Prohibited in Public Places - No person shall drink or consume any alcoholic beverages in or upon:

- a. A public street, lane, roadway, avenue, sidewalk, public parking place, park, playground, recreation area, shopping center parking lot, shopping center mall or plaza.
- 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 or her own, without the express permission of the owner or other person with authority to grant such permission.

9-16. Possession of Alcoholic Beverages in Opened Containers Prohibited - No person shall carry about in his hand or on his person, or while in any parked or moving vehicle any glass, tumbler or open bottle or can containing alcoholic beverages or beverages of which alcoholic beverages are a part, whether said glass, bottle or can is clearly exposed or contained in a bag or cover, in any of the places designated in Paragraphs (a), (b), (c), or (d) of Section 9-15 set forth above. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 9-15 or 9-16, nothing herein shall be constituted to prohibit the consumption or possession of alcoholic beverages within the licensed premises of a Plenary Retail Consumption Liquor License.

Centenary University Policies (Alcohol)

The following regulations have been developed in accordance with University policies and apply to all members of the University Community and their guests or visitors using the University facilities.

1. No alcohol is allowed to be brought into/onto campus by a non-student.
2. Residential students may only bring alcohol into their assigned building/room.
3. Students will only be allowed to enter the Residence Halls with 1 case of beer, or one bottle of liquor. Residence Life staff reserve the right to restrict excessive amounts of alcohol from being brought into a student's room.
4. Students over the age of 21 are not allowed to store alcohol, in public/common areas where a minor may gain access at any time.

The following actions will not be tolerated and are a violation of the alcohol policy:

- a. Procurement of alcohol for a person or persons under the age of 21.

- b. Possession of alcohol in any campus building or room identified as “dry.”
- c. Hosting a student or guest under the age of 21 in the presence of an open container of alcohol or where that person may have access to alcohol.
- d. Consumption of alcohol may not infringe upon the rights of others to sleep, study or engage in appropriate activities.
- e. Possession of an open container of alcohol in an undesignated area including but not limited to: outdoor locations of campus, common areas of residence halls, cafeteria, classrooms, parking lots, etc.
- f. Presence in a room other than that assigned to you, where open containers of alcohol and minors are present.
- g. Advertising unauthorized events promoting alcohol use or abuse including but limited to: beer pong tournament, parties, etc.
- h. Decorating with or displaying alcohol containers within one’s room or vehicle parked on campus.
- i. Hoarding, or stock-piling alcohol of any kind, where the amount is excessive for personal consumption.
- j. Violation of any portion of the alcohol policy while representing the university at an off-campus event or venue.
- k. Individuals legally privileged to consume alcohol are expected to do so in such a manner which does not discredit him/herself nor interfere with the rights and freedom of others. If the consumption of alcohol seems to be related to behavioral problems, the student, regardless of age, must participate in an intervention program through the Counseling Center.
- l. Hosting or participating in alcohol games such as, but not limited to, beer pong, quarters and other games that promote excessive drinking or alcohol are prohibited from being played. Any type of pong is prohibited.

Policies pertaining to Organizations and Groups:

a. The above regulations shall also apply to University recognized organizations, student organizations, residence hall organizations, sororities/fraternities, and events held in university facilities where the consumption of alcohol is permitted. Almost never will University organizations and groups be permitted to serve alcohol at an event. For authorization to serve, organizations and groups are expected to develop specific procedures for the implementation of these regulations in conformance with University policy. A written plan that details fulfillment of the cited requirements must be submitted to the Vice President for Campus Life/Dean of Students or designee for approval prior to scheduling the event.

b. Any alcohol infraction by individuals in association with the activities of the student group or organization will be subject to University disciplinary measure, and individual students as well as student groups may be held accountable.

c. All University recognized organizations are responsible for developing procedures to implement the regulations governing the use of alcoholic beverages. These procedures must meet the criteria listed and shall be subject to review and approval by an appropriate Campus Life staff member and the Vice President for Campus Life/Dean of Students or designee. Procedures must be completed and approved prior to the scheduling of an event where alcoholic beverages will be served.

- 1. Effective measures must be in place for monitoring the consumption of alcohol. Security regulations for servicing those permitted to consume must be outlined.
- 2. Non-alcoholic beverages must be available in sufficient quantities, in attractive varieties, and must be displayed as prominently as alcoholic beverages. (It is

- suggested that 2 non-alcoholic beverages are offered to each alcoholic one).
3. Food must be available in sufficient quantities for the numbers of individuals attending the activity. (It is suggested that 30% of the budget for the event be used for food).
 4. The service of alcohol must end at a predetermined time prior to the end of the event.
 5. Advertising or promotion of an event shall not include reference to drinking alcoholic beverages. All publicity must be submitted and approved in the Campus Life Office prior to duplication, mailing or posting.

Centenary University is committed to educating students on the health and safety risks associated with possession and consumption. This will occur through workshops, orientation events, and residence hall activities and/or displays etc.

When determining appropriate sanctioning for alcohol violations, the hearing officers will review each case, and determine individual responsibility in each case. Sanctions may differ depending on individual involvement and responsibility in a particular case. It is the discretion of the hearing officer to apply fines or community service in addition to any and all educational requirements.

The following may be used as a guide when determining appropriate sanctions for alcohol violations:

Number of Offense	Sanction	Failure to Complete
1 st Offense	Alcohol Education 5-10 hours Community Service \$75.00 fine	\$10.00 weekly fine until complete (Maximum \$50.00)
2 nd Offense	Alcohol Abuse Assessment 10 hours Community Service \$100.00 Fine	\$10.00 weekly fine until complete (Maximum \$50.00)
3 rd Offense	Deferred Housing / Visitation	Referral to Vice President for Campus Life/Dean of Students/designee for violation of code
4 th Offense	Suspension for the period of 1 year Dean's approval required for return	Expulsion

Policy Against Drugs and/or Controlled Substances

The New Jersey Criminal Code has 18 separate criminal codes for Controlled Substances. Below is a brief overview of the State's codes, but not intended to be all inclusive. Centenary University upholds all of the laws, not just those discussed or reviewed within this document.

Definitions

Controlled substances are drugs whose general availability is restricted; any one of a number of drugs or other substances which are strictly regulated or outlawed because of their potential for abuse or addiction. Such drugs include those classified as narcotics, stimulants, depressants, hallucinogens, and cannabis.

The New Jersey Law (Drugs and Controlled Substances)

The following are general policies based on the New Jersey Criminal Codes for controlled substances. (**N.J.S.A. 2C:35-1-18**).

1. The possession, manufacturing, growing, use of, sale and/or distribution of a controlled substance are illegal.
2. Possession of drug paraphernalia.

Drug-Free School Zones:

There is a special provision in this Act if you are on any school property (elementary or secondary) or within 1000 feet of any school property or school bus or on any school bus and are convicted of distributing, dispensing or possessing with intent to distribute a "controlled or dangerous substance," you will be sentenced to a term of imprisonment and a fine up to \$100,000 depending upon amount of the substance you possess. During part of this term of imprisonment you would not be eligible for parole.

Other Penalties:

The New Jersey Comprehensive Drug Reform Act provides for forfeiture provisions under which the state may confiscate a motor vehicle in which any "controlled dangerous substance" is found, no matter how small the amount. Law enforcement officers are instructed to enforce all offenses strictly. Below outlines some of the penalties:

1. There is a penalty of mandatory loss or postponement of driving privileges of at least 6 months upon conviction of many drug offenses.
2. Especially harsh penalties are established to impose "stern punishment for persons involved in illegal manufacture of drugs."
3. If a person distributes a drug to a minor (under the age of 17) or a pregnant female, there is now a stiffer penalty.
4. Simple possession, use or being under the influence of ranges from jail time to \$25,000.
5. Use or possession with intent to distribute ranges from jail time to \$300,000
6. Use or possession of drug paraphernalia ranges from six months in jail, mandatory fine of \$500 to \$1000 and a mandatory loss of driving privileges for up to two years.
7. In addition to the foregoing fines, every defendant convicted of any drug offense or who goes into a drug diversionary program must pay a mandatory penalty ranging from \$500 to \$3000 and a mandatory \$50 laboratory charge.

Centenary University Policy (Drugs and Controlled Substances)

As with the abuse of alcohol, the University recognizes the adverse effects the use of controlled substances and illegal drugs can have on students' ability to achieve their personal best. However, unlike alcohol, non-prescription, illegal substances and dangerous drugs are not permitted at any time and discovery of such may warrant the involvement of police authorities. Students who have been prescribed controlled substances should store these narcotics in their labeled containers within locked boxes.

Verification of use of a prescribed controlled substance may be requested by a University official at any time.

The University Code of Conduct lists the Policy against Drugs and/ or Controlled Substances as serious “offenses that the University does not tolerate.” An offense, upon conviction, can result in expulsion or suspension from Centenary. The following acts/behavior(s) are prohibited:

1. Use of controlled/illegal substances, non-prescribed prescription drugs, or otherwise dangerous drugs.
2. Possession of controlled/illegal substances, non-prescribed prescription drugs, or otherwise dangerous drugs.
3. Distribution and/or sale of controlled/illegal substances, non-prescribed prescription drugs, or otherwise dangerous drugs.
4. Presence in or on university property under the influence of any substances, non-prescribed prescription drugs, or otherwise dangerous drugs that can/have alter/change the mental state of an individual. Displaying any evidence of use/possession (bodily response, odor, etc.).
5. The manufacture or cultivation of illegal/controlled substances, non-prescribed prescription drugs, or otherwise dangerous drugs.
6. Being present in a room or apartment in which any controlled/illegal substance(s) are being used, are present or there is an odor of.
7. Being in the presence/possession of evidence of drug paraphernalia or items commonly associated with the consumption of drugs (i.e., hollowed-out cigars, bong, blow tubes, inhalant devices, rolling papers, syringes, etc.).

Impaired behavior due to the use of illegal substance and dangerous drugs will result in additional sanctioning. Students involved in any incident while impaired or under the influence of any substance will be held accountable for violation of the drug policy, along with any other policy violations.

Pot-consuming, including by smoking, vaping, or aerosolizing, any cannabis item available for lawful consumption pursuant to the “New Jersey Cannabis Regulatory, Enforcement Assistance, and Marketplace Modernization Act,” (pending before the Legislature as this bill), is prohibited in any area of any building of, on the grounds of, or in any facility owned, leased, or controlled by, any public or private institution of higher education or a related entity thereof, regardless of whether the area or facility is an indoor place or is outdoors. As used in this section “related entity” includes, but is not limited to, the foundation, auxiliary services corporation, or alumni association, or any subsidiary thereof, of an institution of higher learning. Any penalties that may be assessed for the smoking of tobacco where prohibited under the “New Jersey Smoke-Free Air Act,” P.L.2005, c.383 (C.26:3D-55 et seq.), shall be applicable to the consumption of cannabis items where prohibited by this section.

Drug Convictions and Financial Aid Eligibility

According to federal regulations, students convicted for a drug offense that occurred during a period of enrollment while they were receiving Title IV Federal Financial Aid, may lose eligibility for Federal Aid.

If a student answers ‘Yes’ to question 31 on the FAFSA, they will be sent a worksheet by the federal processing center in order to determine if the conviction affects eligibility for aid. Should the financial aid office be notified that a student has been convicted of sale or possession of illegal drugs, the financial assistance will be suspended immediately.

If a conviction was reversed, set aside, or removed from the student’s record it does not count. Convictions occurring during periods of non-enrollment do not count. In addition, any conviction received as a juvenile does not count, unless they were tried as an adult.

The period of ineligibility is dependent upon the type of conviction (sale or possession) and if there were previous offenses. The chart below demonstrates the periods of ineligibility:

	<u>Possession of Illegal Drugs</u>	<u>Sale of Illegal Drugs</u>
<u>1st Offense</u>	1 year from date of conviction	2 years from date of conviction
<u>2nd Offense</u>	2 years from date of conviction	Indefinite period
<u>3+ Offenses</u>	Indefinite period	

If the student was convicted of both selling and possessing illegal drugs, they will be ineligible for the longer period.

Regaining Eligibility

The student may regain eligibility:

- The day after the period of ineligibility ends,
- When they successfully complete a qualified drug rehabilitation program, or
- If the student passes two unannounced drug tests given by a qualified rehabilitation program, they may regain eligibility.

Students denied eligibility for an indefinite period can regain it after:

- Successfully completing a rehabilitation program as described below,
- Passing two unannounced drug tests from such a program, or
- If a conviction is reversed, set aside, or removed from the student's record so that fewer than two convictions for sale or three convictions for possession remain on the record.
 - In such cases, the nature and dates of the remaining convictions will determine when the student regains eligibility.

Qualified Drug Rehabilitation Program

A qualified drug rehabilitation program must include at least two unannounced drug tests and must satisfy at least one of the following requirements:

- Be qualified to receive funds directly or indirectly from a federal, state, or local government
- Be qualified to receive payment directly or indirectly from a federally or state-licensed insurance company
- Be administered or recognized by a federal, state, or local government agency or court
- Be administered or recognized by a federal or state-licensed hospital, health clinic, or medical doctor.

Additional drug convictions will make the student ineligible for federal aid again.

It is the student's responsibility to certify to the school that they have successfully completed the rehabilitation program.

Potential Risks of Alcohol and Other Drug Use and Abuse

Many physical, psychological, behavioral, and emotional health risks can result from the use of alcohol and other drugs. Here is a snapshot of some of the risks involved in excessive and underage drinking that

affect virtually all university campuses, university communities, and university students, whether they choose to drink or not.

Yearly, among college students ages 18 to 24:

- **Approximately one-quarter report negative academic consequences due to drinking**
- **3,360,000 drive under the influence of alcohol;**
- **696,000 are assaulted by another student who has been drinking;**
- **599,000 who are under the influence of alcohol are unintentionally injured;**
- **22,219 are hospitalized for an alcohol overdose; and**
- **1,519 die from alcohol-related unintentional injuries, including motor-vehicle crashes**

White, A., & Hingson, R. (2013). The burden of alcohol use: Excessive alcohol consumption and related consequences among college students. *Alcohol Research: Current Reviews*, 35, 201–218.

Hingson, R., Zha, W., & Smyth, D. (2017). Magnitude and trends in heavy episodic drinking, alcohol-impaired driving, and alcohol-related mortality and overdose hospitalizations among emerging adults of college ages 18–24 in the United States, 1998–2014. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, 78(4), 540–548.

College student drug use is associated with poor academic outcomes and poor health/personal safety.

Arria, A. M., Caldeira, K. M., Allen, H. K., Bugbee, B. A., Vincent, K. B., & O’Grady, K. E. (2017). Prevalence and incidence of drug use among college students: An 8-year longitudinal analysis. *The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 43(6), 711–718.

Risky Drinking Behaviors

For students who are over 21 years of age, consuming alcohol is a personal choice that has both positive and negative consequences for the individual.

Some drinking behaviors have been shown to result in more negative consequences. These behaviors include:

- Heavy drinking where Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) reaches .05 or higher.
- Drinking and driving after consuming any amount of alcohol
- Drinking large amounts of alcohol in a short amount of time
- Drinking on an empty stomach
- Drinking beverages that include alcohol without alternating them with non-alcoholic beverages.
- Drinking alone
- Drinking to relieve stress.
- Participating in drinking games

Drinking large amounts of alcohol in a short amount of time is a dangerous practice that often leads to many negative consequences. Studies have shown that a “point of diminishing returns” exists with alcohol consumption. Once an individual’s BAC reaches this point (usually around .05), the risk of negative consequences begins to increase.

Ways to Reduce Risks Involved with Drinking

For individuals who are over 21 years of age and choose to drink, here are some ways to reduce the risks involved with alcohol consumption:

- Set a drinking limit near a BAC of .05

- Experiment with drinking less and refusing drinks
- Keep track of how much you drink
- Eat before and while you are drinking
- Be cautious when drinking liquor mixed with other drinks (it is hard to determine their exact potency)
- Alternate between alcohol and non-alcoholic drinks that contain stimulants (such as Red Bull)
- Avoid drinking games
- Never leave your drink unattended
- Don't drink too much, too fast
- Space your drinks over time

If you are over 21, the choice of whether or not to drink is yours. Be knowledgeable about the consequences of drinking as well as the positive and negative effects of consuming alcohol.

Signs of Alcohol Poisoning

Alcohol poisoning is a serious – sometimes deadly – result of consuming dangerous amounts of alcohol. When your body absorbs too much alcohol, it can directly impact your central nervous system, slowing your breathing, heart rate, and gag reflex. This can lead to choking, coma, and even death. Alcohol poisoning most often occurs as a result of drinking too many alcoholic beverages over a short period of time. Binge drinking is a common cause of alcohol poisoning. Alcohol poisoning can also occur by drinking household products that contain ethyl alcohol (ethanol), or by ingesting isopropyl alcohol (isopropanol), or methyl alcohol (methanol; sometimes commonly referred to as wood alcohol).

Some of the common signs of alcohol poisoning include:

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|--------------------------------------|---|
| • Vomiting* | • Blue-colored skin |
| • Irregular heartbeat | • Cold, clammy, and pale skin |
| • Seizures | • Semi consciousness or unconsciousness |
| • Low body temperature (hypothermia) | • Slow or shallow breathing |
| • Confusion | |

* Note: Vomiting is commonly considered an indication that an individual has simply had “too much to drink.” However, vomiting is often the first sign of a more serious physical reaction to alcohol.

Signs of Drug Use

- | | |
|--|---|
| • Decreased interest in classes | • Decreased interest in extracurricular activities. |
| • Drastic change in grades or academic performance | • Uncharacteristic mood swings |
| • Shifts in sleeping patterns. | • Depression or irritability |
| • Fluctuations in weight | • Acting secretive |
| • Withdrawing from friends | |
| • Unexplained changes in behavior or personality | |
| • Time spent in new social circles; especially among those who have a reputation of use or misuse. | |

Signs of Drug Overdose

An overdose is when you take more than the normal or recommended amount of something, usually a drug. An overdose may result in serious, harmful symptoms or death. If you take too much of something on purpose, it is called an intentional or deliberate overdose. If the overdose happens by mistake, it is called an accidental overdose. For example, a young child may accidentally take an adult's heart medication. (National Library of Medicine of the National Institutes of Health).

The symptoms of drug overdose differ depending on the amount, type and combination of drugs taken, and may include confusion, vertigo, nausea, vomiting, delirium, and seizures. Other symptoms may include:

- Flushed skin
- Convulsion
- Dilated pupils
- Diarrhea
- Inability to urinate
- Muscle weakness
- Sleepiness
- Slow or slurred speech
- Disorientation
- Blurred vision
- Impaired ability to think
- Difficulty walking or standing
- Irregular heartbeat
- Paranoia and other changes in behavior/mood
- High or low blood pressure
- Respiratory failure
- Stupor, coma

Some drug overdoses cause the failure of major organs like the kidneys or liver, or failure of whole systems like the respiratory or circulatory systems. Patients who survive drug overdose may need kidney dialysis, kidney or liver transplant, or ongoing care as a result of heart failure, stroke, or coma. Death can occur in almost any drug overdose situation, particularly if treatment is not started immediately.

How to Call for Help for Self or Others

If a person is experiencing or exhibiting one or more of the symptoms of alcohol poisoning or drug overdose, call 911 immediately for emergency assistance. Acting quickly to get help can prevent other medical complications from occurring.

Centenary University Amnesty Policy

If you or someone you know needs medical attention, do the right thing and help them, it may just save their life. Students who self-report a medical emergency may not be charged through the Community Standards process.

Good Samaritan Act – NJSA 2A:62A-1

Immune from civil liability – Any Good Samaritan rendering care (in good faith and without thought of consideration) at the scene of an accident or emergency or while transporting the victim for further treatment; in a health care facility if your actual duty, including on call duty, doesn't require a response to a patient emergency situation. Immunity is granted from liability for failure to inform when an emergent situation necessitates action in the absence of the ability to properly inform the patient or an authorized representative. Not immune from liability are acts or omissions by you in such situations which are determined to involve gross negligence, recklessness or willful misconduct.

9-1-1 Legislation

An Act concerning persons under the legal age to possess and consume alcoholic beverages, amending P.L.1979, c.264, and supplementing P.L.2000, c.33.

C.40:48 – 1.2a Immunity from prosecution; certain circumstances.

2.a. An underage person and one or two other persons shall be immune from prosecution under an ordinance authorized by section 1 of P.L.2000, c.33 (C.40:48-1.2) prohibiting any person under the legal age who, without legal authority, knowingly possesses or knowingly consumes an alcoholic beverage on private property if:

- (1) One of the underage persons called 9-1-1 and reported that another underage person is in need of medical assistance due to alcohol consumption;
- (2) The underage person who called 9-1-1 and, if applicable, one or two other persons acting in concert with the underage person who called 9-1-1 provided each of their names to the 911 operator.
- (3) The underage person was the first person to make the 9-1-1 report; and
- (4) The underage person and, if applicable, one or two other persons acting in concert with the underage person who made the 9-1-1 call remained on the scene with the person under the legal age in need of medical assistance until assistance arrived and cooperated with medical assistance and law enforcement personnel on the scene.

b. the underage person who received medical assistance as provided in subsection a. of this section also shall be immune from prosecution under an ordinance authorized by section 1 of P.L.2000, c.33 (C.40:49-1.2).

Campus Resources

In non-emergency situations, the resources listed below can help.

Centenary University Security

Phone: (908) 852-1400 ext. 0

Centenary University Counseling Center

Wellness Center for Counseling and Health

Phone: (908) 852-1400 ext.2125

Protocall service is available outside of the counseling center hours by calling this extension.

Centenary University Health Center

The Wellness Center for Counseling and Health

Phone: (908) 852-1400 ext.2206

Hackettstown Regional Medical Center

Counseling & Addiction Center

112 East Ave. (Unit #9)

Hackettstown, NJ 07840

Phone: (908) 850-6810

Family Guidance Center of Warren County

492 Route 57 West

Washington, NJ 07882

Phone: (908) 689-1000

<https://www.fgcwc.org/>

Community Prevention Resources

16 Star Plaza
Washington, NJ 07882
Phone: (908) 835-1800
<http://communitypreventionresources.org/>

Warren County Department of Human Services

1 Shotsell Drive
Belvidere, NJ 07823
Phone: (908) 475-6331
<https://www.warrencountynj.gov/government/human-services>

Incident Reporting

It is the responsibility of every member of the University Community (administrators, faculty, staff and students) to immediately report any incident that occurs on the campus that is disruptive, causes harm, loss or damage to a person or to personal or real property. Any unacceptable or offensive behavior, criminal act, medical emergency, injury to persons, theft, auto accident, fire, vandalism, damage to buildings or equipment, should be reported immediately.

Free professional, confidential counseling and medical services are available to all Centenary University Students through the Wellness Center of Counseling and Health.

Pastoral counseling is available through the Campus Ministry Office located in the Campus Life Suite in the Seay Building. Although clinical and pastoral counselors functioning within the scope of his/her duties are required to inform clients of crime reporting procedures, the decision to do so is strictly voluntary on the part of the client.

Therefore, the inclusion of crime statistics reported to counselors or clergy is not required and may not be included in the campus crime statistics. If medical assistance is required, victims of a crime are encouraged to seek aid from The Wellness Center for Counseling and Health.

Reporting Procedure

In cases where there is need for emergency assistance by local Police, Fire or Medical personnel, go to the nearest phone and dial 9-1-1 to reach the Hackettstown Police and then notify Campus Security at ext. 0. In all cases, both emergency and non-emergency, an Incident Report should be completed within 24 hours and forwarded to the Chief of Campus Safety and one or more of the following: the Vice President for Academic Affairs/Chief Academic Officer when faculty are involved; the Vice President for Campus Life/Dean of Students when students are involved; or when it involves a staff employee, to their supervisor and to the office of Human Resources if it is a work related accident/injury.

Copies of the Incident Report form are available in all aforementioned offices.

Prompt filing of incident report enables the President, Vice President for Campus Life/Dean of Students and/or the Chief of Campus Safety to issue Timely Warning to the Campus Community if deemed necessary.

Members of the University Community may also anonymously report criminal incidents.

All confidential and anonymous reports of crime are included in the annual statistical report.

Cf: Student Handbook and Employee Handbook.

Educational Programming

Educational programs promoting campus safety are also offered on campus throughout the year by Campus Security, Student Activities, Campus Life, and the Office of Residence Life. These programs may include, but are not limited to, the following topics:

- Safety Week;
- TIPS Training;
- Workplace Answers Moodle;
- Resident Assistant Programming;
 - Mocktails and Alcohol Education
 - Drunk (Goggles) Mario Cart
 - Safe Spring Break
 - Protect Your Drink
 - Safe Halloween
 - Microwave Cooking 101
 - Conversations in the Dark
 - SVPP Programming in the Halls
 - Donut Stress – Positive Ways to deal with Stress
 - Alcohol Facts and snacks
 - Online Alcohol Education
- Hangovers and Everything in Between: Living about the influence;
- Have a Plan – Drunk Goggles;
- Alcohol awareness/substance abuse;
- Cup Size Matters;
- Shot of Reality;
- Alcohol Education at all large events;
- Bystander intervention.

Centenary University offers educational programming on alcohol awareness before large events such as homecoming, parents/family weekend, President’s ball, and campus picnic. As the University is aware that these may be times that students may be more apt to consume alcohol, it is the best time for students to receive information pertaining to the policies, regulations, and effects of alcohol.

Clery Report

The Clery Act requires eligible institutions to prepare, publish and distribute an annual security report containing specific information about campus security policies and campus crime statistics.

Centenary publishes an annual Crime Statistics Report in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (as amended in 1998). The Division of Campus Life is responsible for preparing and distributing this report in accordance with the Clery Act.

Hackettstown Campus				
Criminal offenses				
		2018	2019	2020
Murder / non-negligent manslaughter		0	0	0

Negligent manslaughter		0	0	0
Sex offenses - forcible				
Rape		4	0	1
Fondling		1	1	1
Sex offenses - non forcible				
Incest		0	0	0
Statutory rape		0	0	0
Robbery		0	0	0
Aggravated assault		0	0	0
Burglary		0	0	0
Motor vehicle theft		0	0	0
Arson		0	0	0

Hackettstown Campus												
Hate Crimes												
				orientation		identification			origin			
		race	religion	sexual	gender	gender	disability	ethnicity	national	2018	2019	2020
Murder / non-negligent manslaughter		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses - forcible		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses - non forcible		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Incest		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory rape		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor vehicle theft		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple assault		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny - theft		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/damage/ vandalism		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

**Hate Crimes: Note - No hate crimes were reported as defined by the Clery Act that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, disability, ethnicity or national origin and can be classified as Hate Crimes as prescribed by the Hate Crimes Statistics Act (28 U.S.C 534) occurred and any other crime involving bodily injury were reported in 2018 & 2019.

Hackettstown Campus				
Vawa Offenses				
		2018	2019	2020
Domestic Violence		0	1	0
Dating Violence		0	3	1
Stalking		0	0	0

Hackettstown Campus				
Arrests				
		2018	2019	2020

Weapons Violations		0	0	0
Drug Violations		2	3	1
Alcohol Violations		0	0	0

Hackettstown Campus				
Disciplinary				
		2018	2019	2020
Weapons Violations		0	0	0
Drug Violations		0	0	4
Alcohol Violations		18	16	9

Parsippany Campus				
Criminal offenses				
		2018	2019	2020
Murder / non-negligent manslaughter		0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter		0	0	0
Sex offenses - forcible				
Rape		0	0	0
Fondling		0	0	0
Sex offenses - non forcible				
Incest		0	0	0
Statutory rape		0	0	0
Robbery		0	0	0

Aggravated assault		0	0	0
Burglary		0	0	0
Motor vehicle theft		0	0	0
Arson		0	0	0

Parsippany Campus				
Vawa Offenses				
		2018	2019	2020
Domestic Violence		0	0	0
Dating Violence		0	0	0
Stalking		0	0	0

Parsippany Campus				
Arrests				
		2018	2019	2020
Weapons Violations		0	0	0
Drug Violations		0	0	0
Alcohol Violations		0	0	0

Parsippany Campus				
Disciplinary				
		2018	2019	2020
Weapons Violations		0	0	0
Drug Violations		0	0	0
Alcohol Violations		0	0	0

Community Standards Incident Data

Incident Type	FA '21-SP '22		FA '22 – SP '23	
	Number of Students	Number of incidents	Number of Students	Number of Incidents
Alcohol	33	8	82	13
Marijuana (odor)	26	13	20	13
Drug	13	7	8	16

The above chart shows the number of students involved in incidents during the 2021 – 2022 and 2022 – 2023 academic years. The number of students increased in alcohol incidents between these two years due to two more students and the removal of the no gathering policy on campus. The number of incidents in 22-23 rose in alcohol. Our odor of Marijuana decreased as people are able to possess a small amount legally. Residents are doing this less in the halls and more outside, making it harder to document. Our drug incidents stayed about the same during this time while the number of students has decreased due to them leaving the residence hall. Most of the OOMs came from Fire Alarms. Drug incidents have risen due to items having been found during Health and Safety, where students thought they could have it. These numbers will probably increase again.

Incident (Recidivism)	FA '21- SP '22	FA '22-SP '23
Alcohol	3	3
Marijuana (odor)	4	5

The above chart shows the number of repeat offenders during the 2021-2022 and 22-23 academic years. We have seen the number of incidents with alcohol increase, but the number of people repeating violation of the alcohol policy has stayed the same. We have brought back more students, but marijuana seems to be the option. We did have a repeat in the Marijuana category as people have more freedom to be outside as this has become a legal substance in the state of New Jersey, but they keep walking into the residence halls smelling like it.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Programs Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths Include:

- Campus Life collaborated with the Graduate Counseling Department to facilitate a Substance us survey. Results of the survey will direct future substance abuse training and prevention efforts.
- Campus Life secured a grant through Atlantic Health Care hospital for creation of a substance prevention and recovery program for Centenary students and regional community.

- The continuation of the Behavioral Intervention Team (known as Student of Concern) that is comprised of the Vice President for Campus Life/Dean of Students, Director of Counseling Services, Executive Director of Wellness and Director of Residence Life and Community Standards to address behavioral concerns of students and implements strategies to offer assistance including intervention and referrals.
- Centenary University works closely with the Prevention Connections of Warren County for prevention, treatment and recovery as well as sits on the Hackettstown Stigma Free Task Force whose mission is to eradicate stigma surrounding mental health and substance abuse.
- Resident Assistants are trained annually on TIPS (Training for Intervention Procedures for responsible alcohol serving and intervention).
- The University trains all student leaders on Bystander Intervention. During these trainings, students learn valuable tips to help peers in situations including but not limited to drug and alcohol use and intoxication.
- The majority of students seeking counseling services said that they were satisfied with the results of their counseling.
- Members of the Campus Life staff including the Health Center and Residence Life are equipped and trained on Narcan administration.
- Campus Life, Counseling and Residence Life sponsored many substance abuse prevention programs throughout the year including an alcohol education module, namely alcohol.edu, made available to all students.

Weaknesses Include:

- Engaging students as peer leaders is a vital component of substance abuse prevention and education. Centenary needs to re-instate the peer educators' program such as STOP.
- With the state legalizing recreational use of marijuana juxtaposed to the federal government's continued opposition, it has created confusion and frustration for the students who believe it is legal, resulting in an increase of marijuana related incidents.
- Centenary University's policy is currently distributed via email annually to students and employees. As students do not regularly check their email, it is the goal of the university to find alternative methods to distribute the annual notification.

Recommendations for Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

- Re-instate the peer educators' program such as STOP as engaging students as peer leaders is a vital component of substance abuse prevention and education.
- Create a more effective policy for education and compliance with drug policy especially, marijuana use /odor incidents.
- Explore different modalities of prevention information sharing including: social media, and Centenary's website that would allow for quick access for students to the policies and regulations on drugs and alcohol along with tips and resources for students.