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# *Public Hearing*

before

## SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

*"Testimony from invited members of the higher education and law enforcement communities, and other stakeholders on policies and procedures to curb underage drinking on college campuses"*

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**LOCATION:** Committee Room 1  
State House Annex  
Trenton, New Jersey

**DATE:** November 17, 2008  
10:00 a.m.

**MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE PRESENT:**

Senator Shirley K. Turner, Chair  
Senator James Whelan  
Senator Christopher "Kip" Bateman



**ALSO PRESENT:**

Anita M. Saynisch  
Sarah B. Haimowitz  
*Office of Legislative Services  
Committee Aides*

Jacqueline Burke  
*Senate Majority  
Committee Aide*

Christine Shipley  
*Senate Republican  
Committee Aide*

***Hearing Recorded and Transcribed by***  
The Office of Legislative Services, Public Information Office,  
Hearing Unit, State House Annex, PO 068, Trenton, New Jersey

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**SENATOR SHIRLEY K. TURNER (Chair):** Good morning and welcome to the Senate Education hearing on underage and binge drinking, particularly at our State's colleges.

Senator Codey, Dr. McCardell, Executive Director Oates, and all of our distinguished guests, I'd like to thank you for taking time out of your busy schedules to be here with us today as we discuss a matter that is of life or death importance to New Jersey's students at our institutions of higher learning.

For many students, college is a time of self-discovery. For many of them, they have never been away from home for extended periods of time. Many have never known such a high level of personal responsibility without the immediate support of parents and family members to back them up.

These students will make mistakes, trust me. They'll oversleep for an early class, they'll forget to do an important assignment, or they'll eat too much junk food and not enough vegetables from the campus cafeteria. These mistakes are all part of campus life and play an important role in the personal growth that we all go through when we're out on our own for the first time.

However, while we need to give our college students the freedom to make and learn from the innocent mistakes associated with growing up, we cannot allow them to make life-changing and potentially lethal mistakes while under the influence of alcohol.

The statistics are startling. According to a study conducted by the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1,700 college students die every year from unintentional injuries related to alcohol use, a

majority of which occur in motor vehicle accidents. Nearly one in three college students qualify for a medical diagnosis of alcohol abuse at one point in their college years, three in five college students can be considered frequent binge drinkers, and one in 17 college students qualify for a medical diagnosis of alcohol dependence.

In recent years, we've seen our fair share of local tragedy associated with underage drinking at New Jersey's institutes of higher education. We need to take immediate action before one more promising young life is cut short due to the lapse in judgement associated with alcohol use. We need to look at the current alcohol policies on the books at colleges within New Jersey and share our best practices between institutions to discourage alcohol abuse, particularly by those under the legal age of drinking.

On a side note, I know that one of the proposals being discussed and pushed to limit binge drinking on the national level, the Amethyst Initiative, would lower the drinking age to 18. While we want to remain open-minded about all proposals to keep college students safe, I do not want this hearing to devolve into a debate on the merits or pitfalls of the current legal drinking age.

The fact of the matter is, New Jersey's eligibility for Federal transportation dollars is linked, for better or for worse, with the law stating you must be at least 21 years old to drink. Absent a change on the Federal level, New Jersey can't do much about lowering the drinking age without jeopardizing billions in Federal transportation funding dollars.

We need to develop real solutions to real problems of underage and binge drinking on New Jersey's college campuses.

And with that, I'd like to invite Governor Richard J. Codey to make his comments to the Committee. He has been in the forefront of this issue.

**SENATE PRESIDENT RICHARD J. CODEY:**

Thank you very much, Chairwoman Turner, members of the Committee, for convening this very important meeting.

When this initiative first gained attention this Summer, my first reaction was, "This is crazy. We just can't throw in the towel." But in retrospect, it has helped spark a debate on a subject that you've all been well aware of, but one we just never decided to look into. Let me make it clear, we're not here to debate whether or not we should lower the drinking age. I can tell you right now, that's not going to happen. But we are here to save lives and make campuses safer for all of our students.

Now listen, my head is not buried in the sand. I know what goes on in college. I have one son who is a sophomore and another one who graduated not too long ago. The statistics speak for themselves, as the Chairwoman said: 1,700 college students die unintentionally from alcohol-related injuries. Roughly 97,000 are assaulted or raped, and 600,000 are injured. Sadly, another New Jersey teen, from the University of Delaware, was just added to that death statistic. And as you all know, we've had a number of tragic incidents at our own State colleges, most recently at Rider University and at the College of New Jersey.

You know, students are under enormous pressure in college, both to fit in and to excel. At times, I'm sure, they feel pressured to engage in underage and binge drinking. I know we're not going to eradicate the



dangerous habits entirely, but I do know we need to find a workable approach to this issue.

Maybe it needs to be a combination of tough love and better education. Perhaps we need to explore the best practices in place today and institute a uniform policy across all New Jersey college campuses. Most importantly, students need to know we're not going to turn a blind eye to the issue. They also need to be taught the cold, hard facts. Drinking, particularly binge drinking, does and will kill.

Perhaps we need to do a better job of showing the students the cold, hard reality of this abuse. The student who dies from alcohol poisoning, the one who gets hit by a car stumbling home, the one who falls down the stairs and breaks his neck, or the many others who have been raped or assaulted-- We all know what it's like to be that age. You feel infallible. Now, you add alcohol to that equation and you feel almost superhuman.

I think we need to find a way to effectively use these examples to educate students so that out of these tragedies lives can be saved. The victims of alcohol abuse are not just the drinker themselves, they are also innocent private citizens and other people on campus who simply aren't drinking. But they find themselves in the wrong place at the wrong time. And those students who we can't reach through education need to know they're not going to get away with just a slap on the wrist. They need to know that their parents are going to be notified and that they may face substantial penalties, both academic and punitive.

Listen, I'm not out to punish our students. It's my hope that stricter policies will help deter irresponsible and dangerous behavior.

After looking over the different policies for each college campus, it's clear that there is no uniform response to this issue. Some colleges don't require parental notification. I know that each college is unique, but the problem of underage drinking and binge drinking is universal. And we need an approach that reflects just that, one that involves parents, school officials, law enforcement officials, and alcohol retailers.

We send our kids off to college to pave the way for a brighter future. It is our responsibility to protect them from the temptations that lie along this path, and that requires a full-court press.

It is my sincere hope that through discussion and analysis today, we can get a clear picture of what is working on our college campuses, and the strengths and weaknesses of the different policies in place. If this hearing today turns out to be the impetus that brings our colleges together to share ideas and establish a set of guidelines that we can use to combat underage and binge drinking, then this hearing today will have been a huge success.

Thank you for your time.

Any questions, Madam Chairwoman?

SENATOR TURNER: Thank you very much, Governor Codey.

Any questions from members of the Committee? (no response)

I thank you so very much for your very enlightening testimony.

SENATE PRESIDENT CODEY: Thank you.

SENATOR TURNER: Thank you.

We'll now hear from Ms. Mindy Lazar, Executive Director of MADD New Jersey.

Would you repeat your name, please?

**M I N D Y   L A Z A R:** My name is Mindy Lazar. I'm the State Executive Director for Mothers Against Drunk Driving.

**SENATOR TURNER:** Thank you.

**MS. LAZAR:** Thank you, Chairwoman Shirley Turner and the members of the Senate Education Committee, for allowing me the opportunity to testify before you today.

As I said, my name is Mindy Lazar. I'm the State Executive Director for Mothers Against Drunk Driving New Jersey.

I come here today on behalf of MADD to express strong support of the 21 minimum drinking age to the State Education Committee, to the New Jersey Legislature, and the people of New Jersey. MADD stands strong with members of our law enforcement community in its efforts to enforce the 21 drinking age. We look forward to working with colleges and universities, high schools, and elementary schools throughout New Jersey in upholding this law and protecting our young people. Let me be clear, MADD does not oppose responsible drinking by those 21 and older.

I would also like to mention that MADD has embarked on an ambitious campaign called the Campaign to Eliminate Drunk Driving. The Campaign has four prongs: support high-visibility law enforcement; support for ignition interlock devices for all convicted drunk drivers; support for new, advanced technologies that will someday separate the impaired driver from his or her vehicle; and grassroots support for our initiative.

I would also like to point out that in New Jersey, MADD is advocating for legislation entitled Ricci's Law, requiring ignition interlocks for all convicted drunk drivers.

It should be noted that it is not just MADD who supports the 21 drinking age and the sound science behind this law. Groups in support of the 21 drinking age include the American Medical Association, the National Transportation Safety Board, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Center for Science in the Public Interest, the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, and our nation's Surgeon General.

Lowering the drinking age is a bad idea. A report issued by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration estimates that 4,400 lives have been saved by the 21 drinking age in the last five years. It further states that 25,000 lives have been saved since 1984, when this Federal law was enacted. In 2007, an estimated 826 lives were saved by minimum drinking laws.

Any attempt to lower the drinking age would hurt these efforts and send our young people the wrong message. It is disturbing that some groups are attempting to cloud and fuzzy the science behind this law. The science is clear. The data and the results are clear as well.

Twenty-one saves lives: A lowered drinking age would increase underage drinking, add to underage drinking fatalities, and binge drinking, and roll back one of the most studied and proven health policies in the United States. It would push the problem of binge drinking from college presidents to high school principals. The 21 drinking age law is one of the most proven, most studied, most successful public health laws in the United States.

The Centers for Disease Control looked at all of the high-quality peer-reviewed studies on drinking ages and found lowering the drinking age would equal a fatal crash increase of 10 percent, increasing the

drinking age to 21 equaled a fatal crash decrease of 16 percent. Another study in 2002 looked at all research from 1960 to 2000, when states lowered and then raised their drinking age laws. Every single one of the 46 high-quality studies found that the 21 minimum drinking age saves lives.

The 21 drinking age also is proven to prevent binge drinking. In the 2002 study, they reviewed 11 quality studies and found that the 21 drinking age law reduces consumption. A 1980 study found that the states with lower drinking ages had young people who drank more and were drunk more often. Further studies have found that the 21 drinking age law causes those under 21 to drink less and continue to drink less throughout their 20s.

Besides reducing binge drinking and drunk driving among 18- to 20-year-olds, the 21 drinking age also reduces nontraffic death and injury. Enactment of the 21 drinking age is linked to a decrease in homicides, the 21 drinking age is linked to a decrease in suicides. It is also linked to a decrease in other, unintentional injuries. With the 21 drinking age, nontraffic alcohol-related injuries fell at the same rate as traffic alcohol-related injuries.

What can the State and community do to cut down on underage drinking? While we know the science behind this law is without question, there are things we can do to improve this law. New Jersey needs to enact policies that limit access to alcohol. Twenty-one as the minimum drinking age should mean 21 is the earliest you can drink alcohol, and if you are caught drinking alcohol, you will be penalized. If an establishment is caught selling alcohol to minors, the seller and the establishment should be penalized as well.

The State of New Jersey should strengthen the laws and hold accountable those who hold private parties and provide alcohol to minors. This is known as the *social host* law. In communities throughout the nation, it is greeted with open arms and it is successful. Throughout the United States, MADD is advocating for social host laws on a town, city, or statewide level.

It is time for the higher education community to step up to the plate. There must be consistent enforcement on college and university campuses, and the communities encompassing them, of the 21 drinking age. There needs to be better control of access to alcohol in colleges. Universities need to do a better job in obtaining a greater understanding of the impacts of underage drinking, such as the impacts on the brain.

MADD firmly believes that the 21 drinking age can be more effective if parents get involved and discuss the dangers of the 21 drinking age well before they (*sic*) turn 18 and well before college. Colleges need to look at the successes of other colleges on what has worked and what has not in terms of enforcing the 21 drinking law.

In conclusion, while there are serious problems in our nation with regard to underage drinking, the answer is not to lower the drinking age. Those over 21 must not provide alcohol to underage drinkers. College and university presidents need to get tough on students who break the law and drink underage.

MADD believes 21 has become an imperfect success. It is the time to renew our commitment to 21, and MADD urges support from the members of the State Education Committee, and members of the higher education community as well. We must protect our young people.

Thank you.

SENATOR TURNER: Thank you very much.

Any questions from members of the Committee? (no response)

Thank you very much.

Dr. John McCardell, the Amethyst Initiative.

Thank you for joining us here today.

Would you repeat your name please?

**J O H N M. M c C A R D E L L JR., Ph.D.:** My name is John McCardell.

SENATOR TURNER: Would you hit your red button please?  
(referring to PA microphone)

DR. McCARDELL: This one?

Is that it? (affirmative responses)

My name is John McCardell. I served as President of Middlebury College in Vermont from 1991 until 2004. I've been a member of the Middlebury faculty since 1976. I'm a parent of two sons, now age 22 and 26. I'm founder of Choose Responsibility and co-author of the Amethyst Initiative, signed by 134 college and university presidents and chancellors across the country, an initiative which calls not for lowering the drinking age, but for a serious public debate over how well we've been served by the drinking age.

I can claim no professional expertise on the subject of binge drinking. But I can claim to know a great deal about the lives students lead on our college campuses. And as an historian by training, I can also claim an ability to critically analyze evidence produced as a result of scholarly research.

I thank you very much for the opportunity to testify today.

I'd like to make several points in the brief time that I have with you. First, the current law is very clear. One may not purchase, possess, or consume alcohol under the age of 21. Next, the current law, if it means what it says, imposes total prohibition on young adults between the ages of 18 and 20. Third, the current law thus limits college and university officials, if they mean to observe the law, to one and only one position: abstinence only. Next, one is an adult in the eyes of the law at age 18. Next, the current law is being routinely evaded. Next, a culture of clandestine, goal-oriented, health- and life-threatening binge drinking persists among young adults. And finally, there are far more effective ways to deal with the reality of the presence of alcohol in the lives of young adults age 18 to 20.

The first point requires little additional elaboration. Since 1984, we've had, in effect, a national drinking age of 21. The Constitution, however, is clear about where the right to set the drinking age exclusively resides, and that is with the states. The 1984 law skirts the constitutional question by allowing the states to set the age where they choose. However, any state setting the age lower than 21 forfeits 10 percent of its Federal highway appropriation. This condition has effectively stifled debate on the state level for almost a quarter of a century. If this 10 percent condition were to be removed, the states would have restored to them, unimpeded, a basic constitutional right. The Federal government could no longer coerce a state into doing something the state wished not to do. That means the Federal government could not require a state to lower its drinking age or to raise it. Nor could one state impose such a requirement on another state.



New Jersey could set its drinking age wherever it chose. Neither another state, nor the Federal government, could dictate to New Jersey what was best for New Jersey.

The second point requires even less elaboration. The law does not say those under 21 may drink occasionally, or in moderation, or responsibly. It says they may not drink. States are allowed to make certain precisely defined exceptions, which New Jersey has done. But to most young adults in most of the country, this law looks very much like prohibition.

The third point logically follows from the first two. Those who would observe the law, and those who would instruct others in its observance, have but one position they can take. That position is abstinence only. Parents, employers, college officials, anyone in a position of authority cannot, without countenancing violation of the law, advocate any policy other than abstinence -- total abstinence -- for that is what the law says.

We begin to see the dilemma this law creates, especially in the face of other laws -- all other laws -- that make 18 the age of majority. The Constitution is very clear on this point too. The right of a citizen age 18 to vote "shall not be abridged on account of age." These are the words of the 26th Amendment enacted in 1971. During the 1970s, states brought their other laws largely into harmony with this constitutional provision. Today, the age of majority in New Jersey, as in all other states, is 18. That means that at age 18, one can, for example, serve on a jury, sign a contract, be responsible for one's debts. And of course, we know at age 18 one is able to

put one's life on the line in the service of country. One may do all these things, but one may not buy a beer.

Young adults find this single exception impossible to understand, for they have no idea where 21 comes from. To young adults today, 21 seems arbitrary, and the explanations offered in support of it -- that they lack judgement, that they lack maturity -- at the very least call into question why they are deemed capable of exercising all other adult responsibilities. And so that is the fourth point: that at 18 one is considered, in the eyes of the law, an adult.

Thus the dilemma posed by current law, which leads to, and may begin to explain, the next point: that the current law prescribing a 21-year-old drinking age is being routinely evaded. I will lay aside for the moment the reasons why that might be the case, but I must insist that it is, undeniably, the case.

And I offer the following statistics as evidence: 95 percent of those who will be alcohol consumers in their lifetime take their first drink before the age of 21. That's right, 95 percent. Fifty percent of 18- to 20-year-olds consume alcohol regularly. Seventy-five percent of high school seniors, 60 percent of high school sophomores, 40 percent of eighth graders have consumed alcohol. Five thousand lives, according to the NIAAA, are lost to alcohol each year by those under the age of 21. Of these, fewer than 40 percent are in traffic fatalities. That means the vast majority, over 60 percent, of alcohol-related fatalities take place off the roadways.

Now, these are national figures. New Jersey figures are no more encouraging: 88.2 percent of New Jersey high school seniors, 71.7 percent of high school freshmen have had more than a sip of alcohol in their

lifetime; 20.1 percent of New Jersey high school students report they had their first drink before age 13; 62.4 percent of New Jersey high school students have had one drink or more in the last 30 days, the rate for freshmen is 35.5 percent; 42 percent of New Jersey high school seniors have binge drunk in the last 30 days, the rate for freshmen is 17.6 percent.

What might we conclude? Certainly not that current laws are working very effectively. But more to the point of today's hearing, how can anyone plausibly charge college presidents with the task of enforcing the law when it is so abundantly clear that the law has proven so unenforceable before these young people even reach our campus? Presidents are inheriting a situation for which, dare I say it, all of us in the room -- and perhaps least of all college presidents -- are responsible and yet which, somehow, presidents alone are miraculously expected to address, while the only legal position open to us is to proclaim the message of abstinence. Something, somehow, doesn't fit. And blaming presidents for what is clearly a societal failure may be convenient, but it doesn't do much to solve the problem. And yet, presidents do their best and try their hardest. They limit quantities, they bracelet those of drinking age, they cordon off areas of campus, they post extra security, some even declare their campuses dry.

Once again, some statistics: Among college students, a decade's worth of research in the College Alcohol Study found both the proportion of students abstaining and the proportion of students engaging in frequent binge drinking had increased. Furthermore, as compared to 1993, more 18- to 24-year-old students who chose to drink in 2001 were drinking excessively, as defined by frequency of drinking occasions, frequency of drunkenness, and drinking to get drunk. College students experienced a

nearly 10 percent increase in the rate of drinking to get drunk between 1993 and 2001, which corresponded to an increase in secondary consequences and treatment for alcohol overdoses. National estimates suggest that among full-time college students, 690,000 are involved in assaults, 97,000 are involved in rapes, and 599,000 are injured as a result of alcohol.

Where do we suppose this behavior is taking place? And why? It is not taking place in the public places or in public view, for the law has effectively banished alcohol consumption from those venues. Where then does that leave? It leaves the very sort of clandestine places -- locked dorm rooms, off-campus apartments, farmers' fields -- where, in fact, drinking does take place, usually beyond the view and also beyond the authority of college officials; behind closed doors, underground, just like in the days of prohibition.

Loved ones in this state still mourn the death of Brett Griffin, age 18, of South Brunswick, New Jersey, a freshman at the University of Delaware, who died earlier this month of alcohol poisoning in just such a clandestine, off-campus setting.

Dare we contemplate there might be a better way without being shouted down? Dare we consider everything our laws and policies have wrought, intended and unintended? Dare we acknowledge that lives lost to alcohol in the dark shadows cast by the law are no less precious and are increasingly more numerous than those lost on the highways?

Let me remind you once again, considerably more lives -- indeed, more than 60 percent of the total number of lives lost to alcohol by those under the age of 21 -- are lost off the roadways. We cannot measure

the success of the current law simply by counting the number of lives lost in alcohol-related traffic accidents. Alcohol takes a much greater toll off the highways.

Moreover, the process by which alcohol-related traffic fatalities are counted, and the number of lives saved estimated, needs also to be questioned. Please ask someone who testifies today as an expert on these matters to explain two things to you. First, is the estimated number of lives saved 18- to 20-year-olds only, or all age groups? The answer may surprise you. Second, ask that same person to explain to you what the term *imputation* means. That answer, too, may surprise you. You will discover that the number of actual reported fatalities is rather significantly inflated through a formula that assumes that the number reported is too low.

If the drinking age is the best way to eliminate drunken driving, why stop at 21? In fact, there are more effective ways to target and eliminate drunken driving without discriminating against an entire category of adult citizens on the basis of age. It should be made mandatory that ignition interlocks be installed in the vehicles of every person, regardless of age, who is a first-time DUI offender. If a drunk's car won't start, the drunk menace on our roadways is effectively eliminated. My organization, Choose Responsibility, unequivocally supports such a policy, which this Legislature could enact immediately when it next convenes.

Finally -- and this gets us back to the heart of the matter -- how can anyone look at the present state of things and plausibly argue that the current law is working, that the status quo is satisfactory, and that those who even suggest that things might be changed for the better are putting lives at risk? Lives today, in increasing numbers, are being put at risk. And

how can anyone plausibly argue that the drinking age has nothing -- nothing whatsoever -- to do with our current situation?

There is, in fact, a better way. And that way begins with education, comprehensive alcohol education, education that is more than temperance lectures and scare tactics, education that prepares young adults to make responsible decisions about alcohol.

Imagine saying to a young person upon reaching legal driving age, "Here are the keys, there is the car. Good luck trying to figure out how to operate a 2,000 pound machine capable of going 90 miles an hour. All I can do is lecture you and show you some scary videos. If I were to get in the vehicle with you, and help you learn how to operate it, you and I would both be arrested, and our State would forfeit 10 percent of its Federal highway funds. So good luck. Maybe your friends can help you learn to be a safe driver."

That, of course, is a ridiculous scenario, and yet it describes our approach to alcohol education today. Isn't it strange that alcohol education is mandatory only after one has been convicted of DUI, and that among those providing it are representatives of organizations who are on record as believing that education doesn't work? We need to prepare young adults to make responsible decisions about alcohol in the same way we prepare them to operate a motor vehicle, through a partnership of home, school, and government. And there are models for how that might be done now in development.

And then, when one completes high school, one should receive a permit or license which would attest to several things. First, that the holder had observed the alcohol laws of the issuing state up to that point,

meaning that he or she had not engaged in underage drinking. Second, that the holder had completed a comprehensive alcohol education course. And third, that the holder would continue to observe the alcohol laws of the issuing state, including supplying those underage under penalty of immediate license revocation. There is little evidence that anything we are currently doing is having much effect on underage drinking. You've heard the alarming statistics from your own state. Nationally, the average age at which a young person first consumes alcohol is younger now than it has ever been since measurement began in 1975. An incentive, in the form of a license, might -- just might -- allow us finally to reverse what has, for the past 35 years, been a deeply disturbing trend.

Such reforms would, in fact, make colleges and universities more accountable, not less; for social life would come out of the shadows and into the sunlight, out of secretive locations and into the open. If so much as one Brett Griffen is saved, wouldn't that be worth it? Adults could model responsible behavior, not simply deliver a message that is neither heard nor heeded because it patronizes, condescends, and denies reality.

Alcohol is a reality in the lives of young adults in this country as in most of the rest of the world. We can either continue to try to change the reality -- which has been our attempt since 1984, and which, as is always the case in times of prohibition, has simply failed -- or we can, through enlightened public policy, create the safest possible environment for the reality. I firmly believe that current policies have created the least safe environment for the reality and that it is time for us to consider better ways to put fewer lives at risk.

And I thank you very much for your time.

SENATOR TURNER: Thank you very much, Dr. McCardell.

Any questions from members?

Yes, Senator Whelan.

SENATOR WHELAN: Just a comment, Madam Chairwoman.

Both Dr. McCardell and Ms. Lazar, from MADD, made reference to -- specifically Ms. Lazar talked about Ricci's Law, and Dr. McCardell talked about the interlocking device.

There is a bill -- I believe Senator Adler and I are sponsors of -- that has moved in the Assembly through the Committee. I believe Senator Girgenti will be hearing that in the Public Safety Committee some time in December -- that would institute -- you and MADD agree on this point--

DR. MCCARDELL: Absolutely.

SENATOR WHELAN: --would institute an interlocking device for anyone who has been convicted of drunk driving.

Basically you get in-- It's like a breathalyzer. You blow into it. If you've been drinking, the car doesn't start. So it's just a quick update on that.

SENATOR TURNER: Thank you, Senator.

SENATOR BATEMAN: Senator, I would just like to add--

SENATOR TURNER: Senator Bateman.

SENATOR BATEMAN: Thank you, Senator Whelan, for bringing that up.

I was the one who sponsored additional legislation in the Assembly for the current law for second- and third-time offenders. And obviously it has had an impact on keeping drunk drivers off the road. So I would encourage our colleagues also to support that bill when it comes up,



because we need to get the drunk drivers off the road. It's one of my other hats I wear. I'm a municipal prosecutor, so I deal with the drunk drivers every week. It's amazing how many are still out there, particularly the young drivers. So hopefully this will be a device that could be utilized in cutting down the number of drunk drivers.

Thank you.

SENATOR TURNER: Thank you.

DR. McCARDELL: Thank you, Senator Turner.

SENATOR TURNER: Thank you very much.

We'll now hear from the Director of the Division of Highway Traffic Safety, New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety, Director Pam Fischer; and the Director of the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control, New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety, Director Jerry Fischer.

And in the interest of time, could you more or less summarize your testimony? Because we have a long list of people who are waiting to testify this morning.

Thank you.

**P A M F I S C H E R:** Thank you.

Good morning, Madam Chair.

My name is Pam Fischer. I'm Director of the New Jersey Division of Highway Traffic Safety. I'm here today with my counterpart, the other Director Fischer, from Alcoholic Beverage Control. And we're both going to offer some very brief comments.

We're also both founding members of the NJ21 Coalition, which is a partnership of organizations -- law enforcement, government,

education, prevention, as well as traffic safety organizations -- that have come together to push out the message about the importance of maintaining our current 21 minimum drinking age. And I want to just tie that together with some of the comments from the President of Middlebury College.

We really are focused very much, in the Coalition, on comprehensive education. When you look at the breadth of our members -- where they come from -- they have many, many programs that they're doing in the elementary schools, middle schools, high schools, and at the college level, as well as with adults, to really push a message out there about the importance of being responsible; for those who are under 21, not drinking because it is against the law. So there is a lot of comprehensive education going on.

I do also want to comment very briefly on the comment regarding the fact that not all of the fatalities that are happening for those underage are on the highway. That's true. But as the Director of the Division of Highway Traffic Safety, I can't ignore that. I recognize that we have seen a huge drop in the number of fatalities involving those under 21 years of age -- 18 to 20 years of age. And one of the documents that we've provided to you all this morning illustrates how effective 21 has been in bringing down the number of fatalities for that age group. They've come down 78 percent since we instituted 21 as our minimum drinking age. That's huge. That is important. And we are going to continue to do all we can to bring those numbers down even further. And at our peak in New Jersey, we lost 88 young people on the road to alcohol. They were behind the wheel. Since then, we've come down to 10. Ten is too many. We want

zero. That's our bottom line in Highway Safety, that's our bottom line in terms of saving lives. So we cannot rest until that number is zero. We remain very committed to that.

Let me also add that in your materials I provided, the Division of Highway Traffic Safety is the recipient of those Federal funds that come in through the Highway Safety Program. And last year, during Fiscal Year '08, we provided more than half-a-million dollars in grants to colleges, to county programs, to schools to help them do comprehensive education. We also provided funding to Jerry's Division, the Alcoholic Beverage Control folks, as well as local law enforcement agencies to do a very effective program called "Cops in Shops." So we need that education coupled with enforcement. It's absolutely critical to what we're trying to accomplish here.

Let me also add one other point, which I think is important. The public stands behind what Governor Codey said before about maintaining that 21. The public is there. They believe it should be 21, it should stay that way. And a recent public-mind poll that was done in partnership with the Partnership for a Drug Free New Jersey -- and their Executive Director Angelo Valente is here today -- found that New Jerseyans overwhelmingly support keeping the current age of 21. Seventy-six percent favor leaving it there. Just 18 percent support lowering it to 18. So there was absolute public support for this.

But the bottom line is, we need comprehensive education, we need strict enforcement. We need to do all we can to hold the line and realize that we are fighting for our children's lives here. That's really what it's all about.

So I will stop there and turn it over to the other Director Fischer.

**JERRY FISCHER:** Thank you.

Good morning.

I'm Jerry Fischer. I'm the Director of the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control.

Madam Chairperson, members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to appear here today.

Obviously, I'm not going to reiterate all that's been said. This Division is completely in agreement with maintaining the 21 age drinking limit. And you have already heard the horrific statistics that accompany the abuse of alcohol by our young people.

But I will say this: Although this issue emanates from a consortium of universities, this problem transcends the university community, it impacts and is affected by the community at large, its scope and impact truly is a statewide issue whose solution is not limited to understanding and reacting to the college campus dynamic.

We have, as a result of our view on this, developed a number of programs that we engage in which attack not only at the college level, not only at the enforcement level, but attack at the middle school level, at the high school level, and at the community at large. Our "Cops in Shops" program provides funding for local police officers to work undercover in retail locations. This year alone, a total of 237 people were arrested as part of the Summer initiative. We have a similar "Cops in Shops" college initiative, which goes on during the college year and targets communities with college campuses nearby.

For example, as part of our initiative, just last month we arrested 11 people in the New Brunswick area for underage drinking or serving an underage drinker. Violation of that law is a disorderly persons offense and punishable by various fines, loss of driver's license, and potential imprisonment.

We have worked closely with the higher education community through the Higher Education Consortium. The Consortium is made up of college and university educators who meet monthly during the school year to share information on alcohol- and substance abuse-related problems. As part of this, the Division has funded in the past, and will continue to fund, and participate strongly with all of our university officials in addressing underage drinking.

We work closely in conjunction with the Partnership for a Drug Free New Jersey and with Mr. Angelo Valente to develop a number of innovative programs. Many of our programs have won statewide awards in terms of their creativity, in terms of their ability to reach people.

But our programs are not limited to simply attacking at the college level. Doing that is chasing the horse after it has left the barn. We agree with that. We have developed programs that are designed to reach the middle schools. For example, our calendar program, in which we asked middle school students, in conjunction with their parents -- so that we find a motive for engaging in conversation at the parental level with this -- asked the middle school students to develop calendars with an anti-alcohol consumption message. The winner of that competition has their program on a statewide billboard. We've produced calendars then that have the top

12 winners. And each year we have seen a significant increase from the year before in the number of schools that are participating in this program.

We've developed a "Proms and Alcohol Don't Mix" program, in which we go and ask students in the high schools to develop a 30-second TV spot addressing the proms and alcohol program -- and that alcohol should not be part of the prom experience. And Governor Corzine has graciously provided an award ceremony at Drumthwacket for the winner of this. So we, again, engage schools, we engage the Commissioner of Education to reach out to the schools, to develop an interest in this, and to develop a peer-to-peer message, which may very well be more effective than simply hearing from government officials.

We developed a PSA program in which we've asked prominent individuals to do a PSA message. Greg Schiano, the Rutgers football coach, has done this program for us and has had a PSA. We also asked people in the middle schools and in the high schools to develop radio PSA messages, which we then play on national TV and on radio.

We generally believe that it is important that the community at large must become a participant in this program. In the end, this message simply cannot be the burden of any one group. It is not the burden of government, it is not the burden of the colleges alone. But it is the burden of all of us. And this agency is committed to doing everything possible to bring all those disparate groups in order to have an effective message and effective program to protect our young people.

SENATOR TURNER: Thank you very much.

And I'm very pleased to hear that you believe that it is a society problem, a community problem, and it cannot be left at the doorsteps of

the colleges or public schools. And we have to bring the community at large into solving this problem, and particularly the parents. We need to get into the homes where these children are coming from. And parents have the greatest influence on their children. And it has to really start there, and the rest of society can certainly help in that endeavor.

So I thank you so much for your testimony.

Any comments or questions? (no response)

Thank you.

We'll hear from the Executive Director of the New Jersey Commission on Higher Education, Jane Oates.

**JANE OATES:** Good morning, Chairwoman Turner and members of the Committee.

I'm not going to waste your time. You have my testimony.

I'd like to bring up two things that haven't been mentioned before. Number one, I hope that none of us would take a knee-jerk reaction to have any kind of cookie-cutter policy on this. This is an issue where individuals need to be addressed on campus as to the why of their drinking.

Obviously, underage drinking is a crime -- I don't walk away from that -- and it has to be dealt with as a crime on campus. But a student who has too much too drink is very different from a student who needs to have a drink before they go out of their dorm room. And we need to make sure that competent professionals on campus are addressing whether this is a drinking problem or whether drinking is the way a problem is coming to the surface.

In this country, we didn't start looking at this issue until 1993, when the Harvard Institute of Health started looking at this. So we have

lots of data since 1993. Those of us who went to college before 1993 know that it existed long before the data was collected.

But since then, the Harvard Institute has been clear that there is a definite connection between binge drinking, particularly, and mental health issues: depression and anxiety. I mean, obviously anybody who has a preponderance of these issues before they go to college -- when they're put into a new social network, they're going to react more strongly. Our colleges have to have the freedom to treat these students if they need to be treated and referred for mental health counseling. So I hope whatever action is being considered by this Committee, and others in the Assembly and in the Senate, would carefully look at -- we want to make sure that there's not a cookie-cutter approach here.

The second thing is a piece of good news. So many times you have hearings on timely topics and have important information. But I need to tell you that, today, this hearing has already had a positive reaction. On Friday, the vice presidents and deans for student services at every college -- public, private, two-, and four-year -- in New Jersey met. And it was the first time that meeting has happened. Now, the county college deans have met, and the private colleges have met, and the public colleges have met, but they've never met together. And this conversation on Friday afternoon -- which, by the way, did not deal with drinking, it dealt instead with cyber bullying and it dealt with something that Ron Chen is doing -- a report on college suicide and how campuses react to it, in a draft form.

This group is a gold mine of talent, not only about who the students are on their campuses, but how to react and how to act in a proactive and not just a reactive way. I would hope that you would strongly



urge this group of professionals to meet regularly, quarterly, semiannually, whatever, and talk about these best practices. Because the worst thing that could happen, in my mind, is that these kids are expelled from college. These are kids who are talented, who have worked hard in high school despite any problem they might have with alcohol. They got into our New Jersey colleges. And if we have this kind of policy that expels them-- There are many cases pending in national law right now on this issue. If we were to expel them, who is going to address their problem? Then they are partial college attendees who have been dismissed. They have loans, and they have no degree.

I would hope that whatever we do, we actually support our colleges in supporting the students they accepted, keeping them enrolled, and helping them deal with their problem.

With that, I think you've heard all other testimony today. I would hope you would keep those two things in mind when you're doing any considering on this issue.

SENATOR TURNER: Thank you.

I have a question. Do you or the State provide any guidance to institutions on best practices for underage alcohol use prevention?

MS. OATES: At this time, we do not. And I have to tell you, if we were to develop those -- and I think that my Board will be looking forward to working with the colleges to do something in this -- we would go through this group that I met with on Friday. I know some of them individually. I had never seen them as a group. And they were really impressive.

SENATOR TURNER: But do you believe that we need a statewide, uniform alcohol policy for all colleges in New Jersey?

MS. OATES: Senator Turner, I think that the problem is universal, except that each college is a little different. As you're aware from looking at the policies, some of our colleges are dry campuses. Some offer dry dorms so that students who came to them with a problem don't have to be around other students who are involved in alcohol. But I think we need to give the colleges flexibility on how to deal with this. It's a problem at our two-year colleges, but less of a problem, because they don't have dorms. I mean, people can argue that there are factors that create a bigger or smaller problem. But obviously dorms would be a universal thing when you have people living on campus. Does Greek life provide an added dilemma in this problem? Some would say yes, and some would say no. So I would say that we should have an overarching discussion on this topic, but we should leave the individual kinds of policy issues to the college.

SENATOR TURNER: I think, from what I've read, many of the students who move off campus seem to do more underage drinking, as well as binge drinking, than they would if they were in a dormitory on campus. Is that true from your studies?

MS. OATES: I think, anecdotally, I would wholeheartedly agree with you.

I mean, we know certain things, Senator. All of us know certain things. This needs to be a partnership -- and I think all the other witnesses have said the same thing -- between the colleges, between parents, and between the business community, and the community surrounding colleges. People know when somebody pulls up and puts a keg of beer in

the trunk of their car that they're not having a cocktail before they go out to dinner. (laughter) They're going to drink to get drunk.

And there are things that we can do -- to say to businesses, "We're going to watch." People who buy a keg of beer have to leave a deposit. We know their names. So when we-- There are ways that we could check this without-- How they get a keg of beer past campus security is amazing, but I think we all would agree that students are wily. I mean, I think it-- But most of this drinking is not done sipping cocktails, this is drinking to get drunk. And playing drinking games and things like that -- that's when these kids have the most problems. I don't want to minimize the kids who have a flask in their pocket and are having a sip here and there. I don't want to minimize that. But we could do so much more, in general, in New Jersey to get at this problem, working through alcohol distributors, beer distributors. We could do a lot more in this area. And those-- I think the law -- the pending bill -- that's the law about ignition control and the pending bill to increase its grasp or its link to first time offenders, I believe--

Is that correct, Senator, that it would be first-time offenders now?

SENATOR WHELAN: Yes.

SENATOR BATEMAN: Yes.

MS. OATES: I mean, I think that's a great way to do it. But very few college kids have cars on campus who live there. So we're not going to hit them. We need to think about what else we can do to support mechanisms other than just asking the colleges to have a stronger policy. It's not just that. None of the colleges are selling them booze.

SENATOR TURNER: I have a bill that's been languishing in Committee for years now which would require keg registration. And that would be one way of getting at those people who are buying beer and they're underage -- or those people who are buying the beer for students who are underage -- and holding them accountable and responsible for that action.

MS. OATES: Senator, that, to me, is legislation that should be fast-tracked. I mean, those are the people we need to get to. Just as we did in the war against drugs -- we went to the supply chain. We need to go to the supply chain here. I mean, not that kids won't find a way to get it, but let's make it at least a little more difficult for them.

SENATOR TURNER: Thank you very much.

MS. OATES: Thank you.

SENATOR TURNER: We'll hear now President Peter P. Mercer, Ramapo College of New Jersey; and President Paul G. Gaffney II, Monmouth University.

Do we need another chair?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: I'll stand.

SENATOR TURNER: You said you'll stand? (laughter)

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: I brought reinforcements.

**P E T E R   P .   M E R C E R ,   Ph.D.:** Thank you very much, Madam Chair and members of the Committee.

I am Peter Mercer, President of Ramapo College, which, as most of you know, is designated as New Jersey's liberal arts college. It was founded in 1969, and it's located in Bergen County, on a self-contained

300-acre campus. We have approximately 5,700 students, 5,400 of whom are undergraduates. And we have 3,000 students living in our residences, so more than half our population.

I have with me today our Vice President of Student Affairs, Dr. Pamela Bischoff. She's been head of our Student Affairs Division since 1985 and involved with the Student Affairs Division at Ramapo College since 1971. And also my Director of Public Safety, Vince Markowski, who prior to coming to Ramapo College was at William Paterson University, and before that was, for 30 years, a police officer and a detective.

I have a personal interest in this issue as an academic. Before coming to New Jersey in 2005, I spent 20 years at a large university in Canada, where I was the Dean of the Law School and then General Counsel to the university and Vice President at that university.

In Ontario, Canada, the drinking age was 19, and we had three campus bars. And I certainly prefer the situation I have now, where the drinking age is 21. For what it's worth, I would not be inclined to reduce the drinking age either. But I do want to say that the issues go well beyond the drinking age, and that, I think, is what the Amethyst Initiative was directed toward.

In fact, the question of underage drinking and problem drinking is a serious issue at virtually every college, and university, and virtually every high school in North America. And I believe that there are three main avenues to the approach to the issue in which we engage in at Ramapo College, and in which I believe all our sister colleges do as well. And those are, in order of importance, in my view: education, remediation, and adjudication.

First, I'd like to speak about the complexity of the issue on a college campus. You've already heard that most college students who drink are likely to have started when they were 12 or 13 years of age, long before they entered college. There's also the difficulty that occasionally commercial alcohol providers behave irresponsibly and even illegally. Some of the practices that are involved in commercial establishments clearly contravene the law.

But among our own population, we have the fact that colleges today accommodate students with serious physical and mental diseases. They range from leukemia, to autism, to bipolar disorder. And the point is that, in all those cases, the addition of alcohol makes the mix that much more volatile. Many of them are on very powerful medications for which alcohol is a serious contaminant.

At Ramapo College, our goal has been to maintain the health and safety of our students and enable them to reach their full potential. And consequently, we have a range of alcohol and other drug educational programs. These are ultimately overseen by a committee that reports to me directly, and whose meetings I attend, called the President's Advisory Committee on Alcohol and Other Drugs. And we target a number of select groups. We have educational programs for incoming freshmen that talk not only about the law, but also about the health and wellness affects of drinking, whether underage or as problem drinkers.

We have specific programs for our athletic teams, for our Greek life participants, for our residence life programs. We have the checkpoint initiative, which is designed to convince students of the ill-effects of problem drinking. And we engage in social norms marketing, something

which I found extremely effective, which emphasizes with students what actually happens on campuses, so that they don't become socialized to the false notion that drinking excessively is somehow a hallmark of being a real college student.

In order to support those educational programs, in addition to our professional staff we have significant infrastructure support. Some of that is what I would describe as positive infrastructure support, and some of it is negative -- negative in this sense: We do not allow any fraternity or sorority houses to exist on our campus. Our Greek life is administered through our Student Affairs Office, but we don't have separate dwellings for fraternities or sororities, because we know that in the past that has been a problem. We also do not have them off-campus.

We have a strong relationship with the local Mahwah Police Department. As you know, we are a public safety department, not a police force. But we rely very much for support and backup on the Mahwah Police, with whom we have a very strong working relationship.

In order to counteract the attraction of alcohol to our students, we also have significantly increased our student event programming, particularly on weekends. We have also entered into formal arrangements with operators of commercial establishments, whereby they attend our meetings and discuss with us the practices that they follow.

Let me give you just one example. A local commercial alcohol provider, the operator of a bar, agreed with us, when he came to our meeting, that it was at least imprudent and probably illegal for him to allow students to bring a 48 oz. container to his bar and have it filled for \$2.50.  
(laughter)

We also have a very well-staffed health and counseling service. And I want to go back again to the fact that for many of these students, alcohol consumption is mixed with other questions of consumption and is often a function of a much more deeply routed psychological or social problem.

You will see that reflected in our sanctions for violation of our alcohol policy. And I'd like to go through those very briefly, because I think it will give you a flavor of how we use the education, remediation, adjudication model to try and deal with the whole problem.

Our first violation: If a student violates our alcohol policy -- and typically, that violation would be an underage drinker -- they're fined at least \$100, and they are required to attend a four- to 10-hour checkpoint program. And in many cases, we notify their parents. We reserve the discretion, where it's only one offense, not to notify their parents, depending on the way in which the student handles the issue him or herself.

At a second violation, however, it gets ratcheted up. The fine then is at least \$2,000 (*sic*), parents are automatically notified, there's a 10-hour participation in the checkpoint program, there's residence probation, and potential suspension of activities privileges.

And this goes through a third violation, where the fine is not less than \$400, where there's a referral for potential substance abuse or they're put on disciplinary probation, where they lose campus housing, and they're possibly suspended from college; to a final violation, where they are definitely suspended from college, and the parents are notified.

I'd like to say, in conclusion, that in my view, and I think the view of my colleagues, the biggest single issue or liability from underage and



problem drinking is actually what I describe as the loss of human capital. When students get to their junior year or senior year and realize that they have wasted their time and their parents' money by underachieving because they've been far too interested in alcohol consumption and partying, it is really too late for them to recover that opportunity. That graduate school that they wanted to attend or that professional school to which they wanted to go is probably out of reach. And so from our perspective, the constant emphasis must be on educating students about the full range of risks, the largest one being to their ability to develop to their own potential.

Thank you very much.

SENATOR TURNER: Thank you.

Do you have any housing where there is no use of alcohol at all -- alcohol-free housing on campus?

DR. MERCER: Yes, we do. We segregate those who are able, legally, to drink alcohol from those who are not.

SENATOR TURNER: I think studies have shown that if you ban alcohol totally on campus, there's less likelihood that you'd have a great amount of binge drinking. Do you subscribe to that theory?

DR. MERCER: I think that may be true, but I have not seen it in operation. I've done probably a hundred workshops on the issue for colleges and universities over the last 20 years. And what I've generally found is that attempts to actually ban drinking where there are students of legal age really does have the effect that President McCardell described, which is that it drives it significantly underground. And it is harder to get at as a social issue than if you simply recognize that there are certain people of age who can drink responsibly.

SENATOR TURNER: Do you have a large number of students who request alcohol-free or substance-free housing on campus?

DR. MERCER: I'm now going to do what all good presidents do, and defer to somebody who can actually answer that question, my Vice President. (laughter)

**P A M E L A M. B I S C H O F F, Ed.D.:** Good morning.

We have some, and we are able to accommodate them with an individual living unit.

SENATOR TURNER: You have some, but not a large number.

DR. BISCHOFF: Not a very large number. Those who request it receive individual housing. We have a number of apartment-style facilities and others where we can pretty much close off people to a smaller area.

SENATOR TURNER: So it's not a demand that you cannot accommodate. You can accommodate all those students who request substance-free or alcohol-free housing.

DR. BISCHOFF: Yes.

SENATOR TURNER: Good. Thank you.

**P A U L G. G A F F N E Y II:** Good morning, Madam Chairwoman and esteemed members of the Senate Education Committee.

I'm Paul Gaffney, President of Monmouth University, New Jersey's Independent University (laughter) -- largest number of independent students from New Jersey. I think we beat Rider by like three people, Madam Chair. (laughter)

I provided my testimony for the record. Let me summarize a little bit.

I was very interested to hear the story about Canada. I also have a different background, in that I've been supervising people of the average of 20 or younger for 40 years, only the last five of which have been as the University President. So I've been watching this for years.

Thank you for hearing us today on this very important issue.

This is a top issue for me and for our university, whether it was -- one can consider it was left on our doorstep or not. It's something that we must deal with and we choose to deal with, because we support the law -- the rule of law as it exists today. Alcohol abuse can, obviously, alter our students' lives forever. Examples are-- Obviously we've been hearing about death -- horrible death and injury. But consider also if you -- if a student is convicted and gets a record in a local municipality, that travels with that person and may affect them getting a security clearance at a job or whatever. But also, if one gets their name in the *Asbury Park Press* after a party is broken up, a simple creative staffing director at a company can Google a person's name and find that name, perhaps forever. Never mind the very bad return on tuition dollar that one has and the affect that it has on town-to-gown relations.

We see this, up front, a root problem of self-respect and therefore self-responsibility. And with self-responsibility comes peer responsibility. And this is something that we talk to every student about and every parent we can get to, face to face, from the very first time they take their orientation visit, before they even enroll in their first class, in the Summer and while they are actually interviewing our University.

This takes, I think, a substantial investment of time and money at any university to try to deal with this. For example, certainly our

leadership has to be well-steeped in these issues. But so do residence life administrators. And having a full-time substance abuse coordinator -- or more than one, as we do at this point -- linked in with a full compliment of psychological counselors and a health services staff, all working together, is important. And that's an investment.

We're fortunate to have our own sworn, commissioned armed police force on campus, not a security force. We find that to our advantage. But also we're investing in our coaches, our trainers, our Greek life advisors from the faculty and other places on the campus as well. This takes some investment.

Now, in my testimony is a list of things that we've done. We've also created -- we being Vice President Mary Anne Nagy, who next year will -- maybe I'll bring a chair for her at the table -- she's in the audience. She developed this white paper, which is available on CD as well. We've made a copy available for the Committee, but also to our peer institutions in the independent world and to a number of national organizations. And while this looks nicely bound for demonstration today, it is a document we are happy to change this afternoon if another idea comes along, and keep it updated all the time. We can never be satisfied with this document, which is an integrated review of all of our issues.

There are some key principles. One is that leadership must speak about personal and peer responsibility and how it relates to alcohol, before and after there's an incident. We have to involve parents. I'm not altogether happy about that. But we have chosen to involve parents before there's an incident and after. We do provide alternatives, as does Ramapo. We educate broadly all students before -- in freshmen seminars and other

kinds of orientation. And then after, if there's an incident, we educate individually with programs like AlcoholEdu, where the student does not just take that online course, but the results of that course are discussed with a substance abuse coordinator or other trained counselor. Then we also evaluate them psychologically and medically if necessary. And then we impose sanctions very much like those at Ramapo.

And another principle we think is very important is involving peer leaders, not just in developing with us the sanctions list, the education program, but also to get them involved in speaking with young students. Because the younger students look up to them. Whether they are captains of athletics teams, or presidents of fraternities and sororities, or orientation leaders, or residence assistants, or student government officers. Getting them involved in developing the tools that we have -- but also delivering the education is very important.

In the area of peer responsibility, which is so important to us, there's a list of many other things in here like the Hero Campaign, which is a designated driver campaign that has to do with a young naval officer who was killed by a drunk driver. And that happened right here in New Jersey just days after he graduated from the Naval Academy. It's a wonderful program. We're involved with that. Bartender training and meetings with establishment owners, along with organizations like the Alcoholic Beverage Commission, Prevention First, our local -- our county prosecutor, and student leaders, including fraternities-- We also have a program which we think has been quite helpful for student safety, called the Good Samaritan Program, wherein students are at an event where drinking or maybe even drugs happen to be used, and a student or students may get into trouble,

and other students come to their rescue, and call a neighbor, an EMT, a policeman, an ambulance, somebody to get them -- or university official to get them help. When they do that, those students who called for help are not then subject to our code of conduct or any sanctions, but they still must go through an education program.

Finally, I would say we-- There was some discussion earlier about sponsoring best practices conferences. We have been doing that on our own nickel now for three years, bringing in the universities from around our region, not just New Jersey, to pool the best practices ideas and then copy them down so that we can put them in place for ourselves and share them with others.

I think the final point I would make is--

You had some concern, Madam Chairwoman, about whether the drinking is going on, on campus or off campus. Well, a lot of it goes on off campus, especially if you live in an environment like we do, right on the Jersey Shore, where there are so many *recreational*, if I can use that term, facilities so nearby. Actually, there are some within walking distance.

When there is a summons issued by a local municipality for either some dangerous behavior -- alcohol-related bad behavior or underage drinking, we find out about it on the campus later. And while *double jeopardy* is not exactly the word, those students will go before a municipal prosecutor; they'll also go through the student judicial system, and be subject to sanctions on our part.

Thank you very much for having us here today.

SENATOR TURNER: Thank you.

Do you also provide substance-free housing to those students who request it?

MR. GAFFNEY: Yes. And I would say I have the same answer that the Vice President from Ramapo had. We can expand limitlessly, I guess, as student demand dictates.

SENATOR TURNER: Okay. There's no--

MR. GAFFNEY: About half of our students live off campus.

SENATOR TURNER: That's because you don't have sufficient dormitory space, or is that because they just choose to?

MR. GAFFNEY: No, it's because we don't have sufficient dormitory space. Our indications are that if we can get more dormitory space -- somewhat problematic right this moment in this economy -- that more and more students would live there, regardless of their age.

SENATOR TURNER: Do you work collaboratively with local police in your community?

MR. GAFFNEY: Yes, ma'am.

SENATOR TURNER: And do you speak with them in terms of helping to prevent underage drinking and binge drinking?

MR. GAFFNEY: Yes, ma'am, we do. We have monthly meetings during the academic year with leaders of the municipalities. That could be mayors, councilmen, usually also the chief of police. Our internal chief of police works closely with the chiefs of police in our area and with the county prosecutor on alcohol issues, but also on many other safety issues. So I think it's a very close relationship.

SENATOR TURNER: I know in my district, when you have a number of students living off campus, it really disrupts the neighborhood in

many instances. And there are a lot of complaints about loud parties, and drinking, and all kinds of behaviors that neighbors object to. Do you experience the same thing at Monmouth?

MR. GAFFNEY: Yes, ma'am. You could read selected *Asbury Park Press* articles, and you can read about that. (laughter) It is something that I spend a great deal of time on, as does Vice President Nagy. We actually have a full-time Community Relations Director to work with our communities. But we are, I think, making excellent progress in this regard.

I would say that they also learn some things from a comprehensive program like ours, in that these programs in the local -- these problems in local towns are not confined only to college students, but to others, including high school students. So we can share ideas back and forth. I think it's really quite helpful.

SENATOR TURNER: How long has your comprehensive program been in place?

MR. GAFFNEY: Well, it predates me. But we decided to put it into paper about a year ago. And now it's in CD form as well.

SENATOR TURNER: Have you noticed an improvement in terms of underage and binge drinking with your students?

MR. GAFFNEY: I would say a general improvement, but I would also say, especially when you bring in the town and gown relation, one sees more incidences in the first six weeks of the year and then a pretty rapid drop off after that.

SENATOR TURNER: Okay.

MR. GAFFNEY: Partly because windows are open, but also-- (laughter)



SENATOR TURNER: Yes, that's true.

MR. GAFFNEY: But people settle down a bit. We put a great deal of effort on the first six weeks.

SENATOR TURNER: Senator Bateman.

SENATOR BATEMAN: Madam Chair, thank you.

And President Gaffney, thank you for your testimony.

This might be more appropriate for one of the chiefs, but because of your proximity to the Jersey Shore, have you seen an increase in the number of fake IDs that your students are getting hold of or utilizing in the establishments near the shore? And if not, I can save the question for the chiefs.

MR. GAFFNEY: I would-- I have not heard that from either our chief, or from the public safety directors, or the mayors. I have not heard that.

SENATOR BATEMAN: Thank you.

SENATOR WHELAN: Madam Chair.

SENATOR TURNER: Thank you.

Senator Whelan.

SENATOR WHELAN: A couple of questions: One of the things that I've seen change in the time that I've been teaching -- not at the college level, but over 30 years. I don't know of a district in the state, or probably in the country -- a district in the state that doesn't have drug education, alcohol awareness education reaching down to the middle schools, which is the level that I teach at.

Are there any studies or, anecdotally, do you have any sense that these things are effective and they made a difference with the student

populations that you're seeing, in terms of their attitudes about drug and alcohol abuse, or are we still kind of uncertain? And that's for anyone who may have a sense of that.

MR. GAFFNEY: I would say my sense is that involving parents in this discussion, even in the very first orientation meeting that we have, with small groups and the big one we have on the day the students move in -- that we're getting more parental attention. And therefore, when an incident occurs, when one calls a parent, you get a partner to help resolve the second issue. In fact, several times in remarks that we've given to parents, they've broken out in spontaneous applause when we discuss the education, the evaluation, and the sanctions programs that we have.

DR. MERCER: If I could just add to that. It's striking, as Dr. McCardell said, that while it's true that problem drinking or binge drinking seems to be on an increase, so is abstinence. And I think it's unwise for us to walk away from here thinking that binge drinking and problem drinking in college is absolutely rampant. Our own social norms work indicates that that is not true. In fact, many students do not drink alcohol at all, or if they do, they're of age and do so very responsibly.

And I think the attitude toward alcohol is perhaps better than it was even 10 years ago. The difficulty is that group that, for whatever reason, have decided that alcohol abuse is something that they find socially acceptable. And it's matched by other behaviors that are equally problematic. As you probably know, the abuse of prescription drugs by the same age group has increased markedly over the last five to 10 years. But I do think education programs in the schools are working on a larger population than they did before.

SENATOR WHELAN: Thank you.

Just to comment to Senator Bateman's point: Representing the Shore community and having grown up in the Shore community, there really has been a change. President Mercer just referred to the attitude changes. When I was in college in Atlantic City, I mean, we had underage bars that you just knew you went to. I was a lifeguard, and that's where you went if you were under 21. Those are all gone. They were called *zoo bars*. Those zoo bars -- not just in Atlantic City, but in Margate, Somers Point, and neighboring towns. There really has been a change in attitude. A lot of them have converted to restaurants, and so on, and so forth. And I think that goes to the point that Senator Bateman reaches. I'd be interested to hear what Stockton has to say. But the fake ID cards -- I don't think they're effective, because that shift has occurred.

That's all.

Thank you.

SENATOR TURNER: Yes, Mr. Gaffney.

MR. GAFFNEY: We have noticed an issue that maybe relates to both of your questions. Some places advertise, "Party at 18, drink at 21." So you come to a bar -- say it's in some shore town. You get a bunch of students coming in at 18. Supposedly there's a system in there that works that says, "Once you're in the bar, you're not going to get a drink until you're 21" -- some stamp, or band. But when you look at the outflow of people, you see that it doesn't work quite so well.

So what we attempt to do is talk to the local police chief and to the Alcoholic Beverage Commission about these kinds of places, because we

think it's pretty hard to control. It's maybe a way around the ID card question you asked, Senator.

SENATOR BATEMAN: Thank you.

SENATOR TURNER: Thank you very much. We appreciate you spending this time with us today.

We'll next hear Dr. Greg Blimling, Vice President of Student Affairs at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey; and Dr. Carmen Jordan-Cox, Vice President of Student Affairs at Rowan University; and Dr. Karen Pennington, Vice President of Student Development and Campus Life at Montclair State University.

Good morning. And thank you for being with us today.

Go right ahead, Dr. Blimling.

**G R E G O R Y   S .   B L I M L I N G ,   P h . D . :** My name is Gregory Blimling. I'm the Vice President for Student Affairs at Rutgers University.

I have been working with alcohol and drug issues since about 1972. I have been a student affairs administrator for more than 35 years, and a college professor. I can tell you that the problems of underage drinking are very complex and very difficult to deal with. The University has been a leader in trying to address these issues for over 25 years. In fact, Rutgers issued its first alcohol report prior to 1982. Our programs are based upon an educational model in which we're focused on prevention, education, intervention, and treatment.

Rutgers is home to the ADAPS program, which is a special program designed to do alcohol intervention and assessment on college students. And we're also home to the Center for Alcohol Studies, which

publishes the *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, which is a nationally known alcohol research institute.

Rutgers takes this very seriously and has a series of prevention programs, intervention programs, normative programs to really begin to affect how students think about alcohol. One of the programs we've undertaken is something called RU SURE? RU SURE? is a *renorming* program at the University, in which students are given information throughout their entire time at the University to address issues of underage drinking and overconsumption.

Starting with orientation, students receive information about alcohol, underage drinking, and the policies the University has to regulate it. We also, throughout the year, present them with a whole variety of prevention programs. These come in the form of public service announcements, in the form of posters and bulletins, in the form of required meetings that they attend, in the form of a number of different activities in which they participate throughout the year.

In addition to that, we use something called *curriculum infusion*. In the curriculum infusion, we actually provide things such as learning centers that are focused on alcohol, we have freshmen interest groups that focus on alcohol issues, we also have programs in the School of Social Work and in Public Health that actually research and talk about how we can have a greater affect on underage drinking and binge drinking on campus.

Rutgers also uses a series of peer educators. These are young people that we select and train to go out into the community and do regular workshops. Almost every one of our residence halls will have one of these programs -- multiple programs actually -- throughout the year. And these

students will go out and actually do the alcohol education, training, and intervention on the floors, in fraternities, in public places, and our student centers throughout the entire year. We might have several hundred of those occur throughout the year.

We also do prevention training in terms of the work that we do with our residence life staff, coaches, trainers, fraternity leaders, our residence assistants, and a number of other people throughout the year.

When a student violates that policy, we take it very seriously. We have a zero-tolerance philosophy. And when a student violates the University's policy, they are referred to a judicial hearing officer or residence life hearing officer who does an alcohol screening with that individual. Part of that alcohol screening is usually some type of disciplinary action. It may involve some kind of community service or something else, based upon the student's individual experience that took place. Many of those students are also referred to a mandatory three- or four-session alcohol education program, depending on the kind of violation they had and their individual circumstances.

Any student who violates the policy a second time is required to participate in the alcohol education intervention program at a higher level, to undergo an actual assessment by one of our alcohol counselors. And we have three at New Brunswick, and we have two in Newark, and one in Camden. And they actually sit down and do a complete alcohol assessment with the individual, which usually lasts three or four sessions, giving them individual and direct feedback. For those students who are experiencing alcohol and drug treatment programs (*sic*), we put them in a

treatment program to help resolve any alcohol dependency issues they may have.

Rutgers was the first university in the United States to develop a recovery house, which is a special housing situation we have for students who are addicted to alcohol or drugs and wish to attend the University. We actually have an alcohol counselor who helps them, and they live on campus in a recovery house situation. We have one of these in New Brunswick and one of them in Newark.

Part of what we do too is, we try to conduct as much research as possible about the things that work and the things that don't work. One of the programs where we've been very successful has been the RU SURE? program, which is a program that takes a look at how we address the environment as a whole on education.

This book is a book published by two of our researchers, which outlines this normative program they did. It was published in 2005 and gives the details they went through in order to address each of these issues throughout the year.

I think you can say that the University recognizes that alcohol use among college students is a serious concern. We take it seriously. And we do as much as we can -- through the educational programs, the interventions, and strategies -- that we can to stop underage drinking, as well as to prevent binge drinking.

Thank you.

SENATOR TURNER: Thank you.

Now, do you have any cooperative efforts with the City of New Brunswick in terms of establishing community-wide programs to help prevent binge drinking and underage drinking?

DR. BLIMLING: Our police department, the Rutgers University Police Department, works very closely with the New Brunswick Police Department. And they have some shared jurisdiction issues in what are called the fifth and sixth wards, which are areas that are adjacent to Rutgers University, in which our police actually patrol that area for enforcement of alcohol violations, both with DWIs -- and in New Brunswick, they have an open container policy which means, if you're on the street with an open container of alcohol, you can be arrested. Our police enforce that, along with New Brunswick police.

In addition to that, they have cooperative programs that work throughout that whole area, particularly on game weekends during the football season.

SENATOR TURNER: Do you also have substance-free housing for those students who don't want to be associated with drinking?

DR. BLIMLING: We have housing for first-year students. And first-year students' housing is all substance-free housing.

SENATOR TURNER: And you have adequate housing for those people who request it?

DR. BLIMLING: Well, we don't have adequate housing. We house approximately 15,000 students at Rutgers, New Brunswick. And we're probably-- This year, we're at least 1,000 beds short of what we needed, and next year we could be almost twice that much. So we are not able at this time to supply housing for everybody.



SENATOR TURNER: Do you receive a lot of complaints from people who live in the community because of students drinking and having loud parties near their premises?

DR. BLIMLING: The place where students generally have parties are in an area that adjoins the campus, per se. And most of the people that live in that adjoining area happen to be students. It's a high-rental area where there are a number of houses the students rent either in groups or individually. And so we do not receive a large number of complaints about student drinking in those areas, although student drinking certainly does take place in private houses on campus.

SENATOR TURNER: Okay. Thank you.

Any questions? (no response)

We'll now--

Do you want to go next? Okay.

Give your name. Repeat your name, please.

**C A R M E N   A .   J O R D A N - C O X ,   P h . D . :** I'm Carmen Jordan-Cox, Vice President of Student Affairs, Rowan University.

I'd like to thank you for the opportunity to testify today. I'm joined today by two of my colleagues, Richard Jones, who is the Interim Associate Vice President for Residential Learning and Housing, and the Dean of Students; and Pam Negro, who is the Director of our Center for Addiction Studies and Awareness.

I probably -- of the Vice Presidential appointees there, I'm probably the newest. I'm new to New Jersey. I've been at the University in New Jersey for four years, but not new to higher education or as a vice president, since I've been a vice president for 37 years -- 35 years.

SENATOR TURNER: Where was that?

DR. JORDAN-COX: Pardon me?

SENATOR TURNER: Where did you come from?

DR. JORDAN-COX: I came most immediately from California, but I've been in the region: Pennsylvania, Maryland, Boston, Georgia.

SENATOR TURNER: Okay. So you've been around the country.

DR. JORDAN-COX: I've been around a little bit.

SENATOR TURNER: So how do we compare in terms of what we're doing? (laughter)

DR. JORDAN-COX: Well, you know, I have a simple philosophy. I'm never sorry I go any place, and I'm never sorry I leave. (laughter) So I'm happy with my current move.

SENATOR TURNER: Okay. Go right ahead.

DR. JORDAN-COX: I just want to thank you.

Rowan is in the process of trying to make some major cultural changes on our campus with regard to the use of alcohol. As our President says, we're trying to use a combination of carrots and sticks.

And so what I'm going to do-- You have a folder like this from Rowan which contains a lot of detailed information. I'm going to highlight some of the initiatives that fall into two categories: prevention and intervention.

And most of what I'm going to say to you has occurred the Fall of 2007. My first week on the campus, we had, I believe, 15 different alcohol-related incidents. And I thought that was rather shocking, even to

someone coming from the West Coast. And so that really led to a number of activities.

In September, we created what we call the ATOD, the Alcohol Tobacco and Other Drugs Task Force. And the membership consists of all the administrators in Student Affairs. We took some time, about a month or so, to look at a number of issues -- our policies, orientation practices, mandatory education and assessment programs, our violations, our fines, our parental notification policies as well.

We developed an Alcohol and Other Drugs statement, which we publish in all of our publications and post on our Web site. And it reads like this, "The Division of Student Affairs is committed to promoting a safe, healthy learning environment for Rowan students. It is expected that students will make legal and responsible lifestyle choices concerning the use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs. Responsible lifestyle choices can be facilitated by engaging in positive activities that build community and enhance learning."

A third initiative is the Center for Addiction Studies. Rowan is very fortunate to house the Center for Addiction Studies, which was formerly in the Academic Affairs division. The Center holds the distinction as the only university-based licensed facility in New Jersey providing therapeutic services for individuals experiencing problems with alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. The Center for Addiction Studies has created and houses the nationally recognized New Jersey Higher Education Consortium on Alcohol and Other Drugs.

Rowan has committed permanent funding for the Alcohol and Other Drugs initiative in Student Affairs. In order to enhance these

initiatives, the Center for Addiction Studies has expanded its role to become the Center for Addiction Studies and Awareness. CASA is the acronym. And it has moved administratively under Student Affairs. This move in 2008 has really enabled us to better integrate our health, counseling, and psychological services.

Our fourth initiative is one we called our Healthy Choices Campaign. In an attempt to show that alcohol is really part of a larger issue of a healthy lifestyle, we developed a program called RU Ready -- as in Rowan University -- to Step Up? It has six components -- or six themes: *S*, for safe choices; *T*, for think healthy; *E*, for embrace the Rowan spirit; *P*, for party responsibly; *U*, for understand and appreciate diversity; and *P*, for participate.

Within the context of those themes, we enhanced our Summer orientation programs with the Healthy Choices series of workshops for students that featured videos, music, the new iClick, or technology, to reinforce those things. During parent orientation, we talked to parents about partnering with parents to reinforce the need for students to live healthy lifestyles.

Heretofore, all of our orientation programs have been in the Summer. We decided this Fall to create a mandatory freshmen mini-orientation, which is a one-day program, with the theme: UR Ready, the choices you make today impact tomorrow. And it focused on safe partying, safer sex, and diversity.

We also created -- gave students a free notebook. You have just the eight healthy choices pages. But students like free things. The notebook is -- they can use for classes. We had 8,000 of them, and the

students have taken all of them. We're going to get another 8,000 for the second semester. So whenever they open the notebook to use in school for classes, they actually see these healthy choices themes.

Historically at Rowan, our students arrived five days before classes started, which had the unintended consequence of giving them plenty of time -- free time, and time to find places to drink. Effective Fall of '08, the new students now arrive three days ahead of time. And as I've indicated before, we have started a mini-orientation program, including convocation and induction into the Class of 2012, as well as social activities.

Another new initiative is what we call Rowan After Hours. I think one of the previous speakers mentioned late night programs. Late night programming is something that occurs on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturday nights from 9:00 to 1:00, when many of us have already decided to go to bed. Obviously, our young folks are ready to engage in social activities. (laughter) This is something sponsored by our Student Activities Office.

And I need to say something about this. Meeting with some students last year, we decided to pilot Rowan After Hours on Thursday nights only, because we didn't have the funding to do more than that. The students were so pleased with that initiative, that they voted to tax themselves \$500,000 every year in their fees -- raise their fees -- in order to support Rowan After Hours, which is now Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights. And I will show you the impact of that in a moment with some data that we've collected.

Like Rutgers, we also engage in the Heroes Campaign. We also have a new student organization called Rowan StudentCare, which is -- we bring students together to provide them with the knowledge of how to handle issues like alcohol poisoning, prescription drug abuse, marijuana, etc. We started a new series this year called Conversations with the Dean. Our Dean of Students goes on every single floor in our residence halls to talk to students about healthy choices.

We also have alcohol-free athletic events. No alcohol is permitted at athletic events, or tailgating. We started that last Fall.

In the area of intervention, we have a number of programs, some of which you've heard about already from other campuses. We have mandatory substance abuse classes and assessments. We have three, 12-steps programs: one we call Recovery University, which is 12 steps for -- it's a Narcotics Anonymous course. It talks about fellowship. There's another one called Thursday Night Smarter to Be Sober, which is an Alcoholics Anonymous fellowship; and another one that's called 12 Steps for Everybody. And that's a fellowship for people who are having other kinds of addiction issues that are not related to alcohol or drugs.

We have party patrols. This is a collaborative relationship between Rowan University's Police Department-- We have both police and public safety officers. So it's a collaborative relationship between our personnel and the Glassboro Police to patrol the communities surrounding the campus. We have lots of apartment buildings that we do not own. You can literally walk across the street and someone else owns them. For example, one of our biggest concerns -- I won't name the name of the establishment -- but there are, I think, 73 units owned by 43 different

investors. So you can see-- The people who own those apartments really are hardly ever on campus -- hardly ever at the apartments. So we've worked with Glassboro to partner to provide patrols of those areas on warm nights in the Fall and in the Spring.

We've also increased our enforcement of our own alcohol policies. We're doing that by providing better -- continuously providing better training for our residence hall staff and enhancing communication between the staff and the residence halls, as well as our public safety. And this has increased our ability to detect, investigate, and confront alcohol misconduct.

We've also added more than \$650,000 in new funding in our Public Safety Department just in one year. We've added police forces -- excuse me, some new members to the police force, and we've also improved our ability to conduct investigations.

Like some of the other institutions, we have fines for alcohol violations. And when we-- I think this Fall alone, we've charged students \$30,000 in the first -- I think it's \$30,000 in fines in the first couple of months. So we're using that money to put back into education and educational programs.

We also modified our parental notification policy so that we can -- to give us greater latitude to notify parents when there's underage drinking.

I want to share a couple of -- some information about what we look at as the preliminary impact of some of the initiatives. Our Rowan After Hours Program, which I've described before, now is on four nights of the week -- three nights of the week. The student participation speaks to its

effectiveness. In September 2008 alone, we had 3,453 students participating in those weekend programs. That is 3,453 students who last year would have been looking for parties where, undoubtedly, there would have been drinking. Instead, they're on campus enjoying interactive activities and alcohol-free events.

Our mandatory substance abuse education classes: Between November of '07 and August of '08, 186 students who were violators participated in a mandatory substance program. With increased policy enforcement, we expect this number to continue to increase. Regarding seniors, in September and October alone of this year, we had 102 students who participated. We do pre- and post-tests to show how much students know about the effect of alcohol and drugs, and policies, before they go into this education class. In the pre-test scores, they scored 58 percent; in the post-test, 91 percent. So, again, we're guardedly optimistic about the program we've initiated.

Our individual assessments: These are the three-hour assessments conducted for those students we feel probably have addiction problems. From November of '07 to August of '08, there were 47 mandatory and zero voluntary assessments. Within the first two months of the current academic year, we've had 32 mandatory assessments. What's most revealing is that 21 students have now come in for voluntary assessments. And this is a consequence of some of our new initiatives: the Dean going into the residence halls, talking to students. As he talks to groups, it's not uncommon for a student to come up afterwards and say, "You know, I have a problem. I have an issue. I want to talk to you about what's going on in my family."



The Center for Addiction Studies and Awareness -- Pam Negro is running it -- the same thing. During orientation, she spoke to the students. Students came up afterwards to say, "We're having these issues in our family." So that personal touch has proven to be very effective.

What we've seen is a decrease-- From September-October '07 to September-October '08, there was a 20 percent decrease in the alcohol-related local ordinance violations because many of our students now are coming back on campus for activities. The local ordinance violations are usually when our campus police arrest students or cite them when they're at the apartments immediately off campus. But now more students are on campus involved in activities.

At the same time we've had a decrease in those numbers, we've had an increase in the number of judicial affairs cases and suspensions from the University. That's not necessarily a bad thing because, again, we now, on our own campus, are catching students at a much earlier point. We don't necessarily have to rely on a police citation to identify a student with an alcohol or drug issue.

In terms of suspensions, last year we suspended one student from the University for an alcohol violation, and one from housing. This year, the figures are five students from the University and 10 from housing. So we've been very aggressive in enforcing our policies.

So for us it's a series of sticks and carrots to try and work with our students.

And to anticipate one of your questions, we have about 8,900 undergrads. We house about 3,000 of them on campus. We're in the process now of building -- engaging in an public-private partnership to

increase our housing by another 750 in the next two years, and then another 700 the year after that.

SENATOR TURNER: Thank you very much.

Dr. Pennington.

**K A R E N   L.   P E N N I N G T O N,   Ph.D.:** I'm Karen Pennington. I'm Vice President for Student Development and Campus Life at Montclair State University.

At Montclair State, we take the issue of alcohol and drugs very seriously. Obviously, we believe that any activity that interferes with a student's ability to receive a degree and get an education works against our responsibilities to the State of New Jersey.

With regard to underage drinking, we take a two-prong approach. The first is enforcement, and the second is education. We are categorically opposed to drinking and driving, the abuse of alcohol and other substances by young people and other members of our community. And we've worked very hard to create a campus environment that discourages the overconsumption of alcohol.

At MSU, we vigorously enforce the law, and we have a zero tolerance for violations. We feel that that's an important part of the educational process. For those who are parents, I think sometimes you understand that the hard step is the developmental step that has to be taken.

Aside from an academic education, we believe that our goal as educators is also to help students develop as good, productive citizens of the state and the nation. And therefore, enforcing the law is an important part of that education.

But our primary responsibility is that of education: to teach our students and to train them and our staff to address not just the drinking of alcohol, but also the negative results that can occur from underage drinking and substance abuse. And some of those include personal safety, violence, vandalism, and most especially the physical and mental health concerns that accompany drinking and drugs.

It's important to understand, I think, the drinking behavior for many students, as has been said this morning, does not begin when they hit the door of a college or university. A recent report by the University of Pittsburgh showed that in a study of 452 children, nearly 40 percent age 8 to 10 had sipped or tasted alcohol. The researcher noted that, "People need to recognize that parents are not the only source of models for drinking to which children are exposed. They are literally bombarded by beer commercials on TV, by alcohol ads in magazines and on the radio, and characters in primetime TV shows; and even in half of all animated children's films, were shown alcohol. And that usually is without any negative consequences like bar fights, unwanted or unintended sexual experiences, or car crashes."

Thus, programs like Social Norms have been a very effective method of helping students rationalize (*sic*) their learned perceptions about alcohol. It's a program that has been effective nationally on many campuses since the mid-1980s. And I've personally worked with it at three different institutions in two states. And as we've said, social norming helps students recognize that students aren't drinking as much as they think they are, and therefore they change their behavior to not do what they think everybody else is doing just to be accepted.

Part of the reason for its effectiveness is due to the results of educational programs such as those provided by organizations as Outside of the Classroom, which show that comparatively few students actually are problem drinkers. In fact, many studies point out that the negative consequences of drinking on our campuses come primarily from the populations of students who are light to moderate drinkers and infrequent bingers. It is therefore our goal to educate students about who drinks, how often they drink, or how little they do before they, particularly new students, can become problem drinkers and adopt the risk and negative consequences of that type of behavior.

As has been mentioned at some of the other campuses, part of the programs that we're particularly proud of are our health promotion and education programs, and also our Center for Nonviolence, which also works with students to discuss some of those other consequences of drinking behaviors.

But despite all of that, problems still exist. While the issues of drinking and driving are considerable and well-known, it's also important to help students think about the dangers associated with walking and drinking -- as they walk to bars and to parties, falls and injuries that can occur inside of buildings -- and most especially the laws of the State and Federal government.

Through University resources, as well as with the assistance of the Rowan Grant, we've been able to provide Social Norms programming; AlcoholEdu, e-CHUG, and other online models; counseling and medical programs and groups; new student orientation lessons; countless bulletin

boards to our students. And with a student body close to 18,000, it is obviously not easy to reach them all.

Especially, Senator, to answer your question, we do not have nearly enough residence hall space for all the students who wish to live on campus. So most of our students commute, and it is harder to reach them.

But each year, for the past six years, we have spent approximately \$800 per undergraduate student on alcohol education, an amount equal to 30 percent of our direct State appropriation per student.

We're pleased to have this opportunity to talk about the possibilities of what else we could do to help impact, positively, student behavior. We don't feel that we can talk enough about this issue, as it is through such conversation and the sharing of ideas that more opportunities to help and educate our New Jersey students will result.

I thank the members of the Committee for this opportunity.

SENATOR TURNER: Thank you, Dr. Pennington.

Your college President, Dr. Susan Cole, was one of only three college presidents in the State of New Jersey to sign the Amethyst Initiative. Could you tell us what she had hoped to achieve as a result of signing that petition?

DR. PENNINGTON: I think what she hoped to achieve is exactly what is happening. It is the conversation about it. As has been said this morning, the 21 drinking age has helped, but it has not solved the problem. So in conversation, in discussion, we can all share and find out what else there might be that we could be doing to help impact our young people.

The Social Norms Program, for example, when it began in the mid-1980s, was one that was very difficult initially for the researchers to get people to understand and to listen to, because it was a new idea. And so it is through that conversation of expressing new ideas that she hoped we would be able to move forward.

SENATOR TURNER: Thank you very much.

And thank you all for appearing before us today.

DR. PENNINGTON: Thank you.

SENATOR TURNER: As we move along, we will now have Chief Glen Miller, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey Police; Chief Paul Cell, Montclair State University Police; and Vincent Markowski, Director of Ramapo College's Public Safety Department.

If you could, in the interest of time, summarize as best you can your comments so that we can bring additional people forward.

**CHIEF GLENN M. MILLER:** I think it's good afternoon. I tried looking at my watch. I couldn't see it.

SENATOR TURNER: Yes it is.

CHIEF MILLER: Again, I'm Glenn Miller. I'm Chief of Police down at Richard Stockton College, and I speak to you with two hats today. My second hat is as a member of the Executive Board of the New Jersey College and University Public Safety Association.

And from that Association and from the Chiefs of Police, we certainly thank you for taking the time for having this discussion. It's certainly a worthwhile discussion. We've heard a lot of good information today.

I would like to open my comments with some information that I believe the Committee will find useful.

First, alcohol and substance abuse are the most significant public safety issues affecting residential campuses in the state and throughout the nation. Second, most public safety personnel who work on a residential college campus will tell you that many of the (indiscernible) maintenance issues on a residential campus -- for example, vandalism, disorderly conduct, assault, noise complaints, etc. -- involve alcohol use or abuse.

With those statements, again, I'd like to thank you for inviting us here to provide some comments.

There has been a lot of work done at colleges throughout the nation to address the issue of alcohol and substance abuse. At Stockton, we have also been working on the problem. We had a Task Force formed by our President last April, and we've been working since April with that Task Force looking at not only our alcohol program, but the nationwide programs.

On that Task Force, the President included faculty; students; staff; off-campus partners such as Bill and Muriel Elliott, from the HERO Campaign, which is a nationally recognized program that promotes designated drivers. Those recommendations will be coming forward to the President. But one thing I can tell you we did find out as we reviewed the nationwide alcohol issue was that a multi-pronged approach to the alcohol problem needs to be continued. And when I say multi-pronged, I talk about policy, programming, partnerships, education, and enforcement.

When we talk about policy, a college needs to have a bold, defined, alcohol policy. The policy should be easily understood, enforceable, comprehensive, and it needs annual review. Concerning the Good Samaritan Policy, which you heard about already -- I will not reiterate that -- but that is a very effective component of any policy.

Regarding partnerships: You need to have partnerships not only on campus, but off campus. Mothers Against Drunk Driving you heard about, the Office of Highway Traffic Safety. Local tavern owners need to be included in your partnerships.

Programming: We've heard a lot about programming today on alcohol education. Almost every week on the campus there's a program to help educate the community. Students need this constant reminder. And many of these programs are actually student-driven, which is a very good thing.

In reference to education: it's a major part of any alcohol program. We work with faculty, and we work very extensively with that population to talk about responsible alcohol consumption. And again, we also heard about the social norming today, which has been a very effective part of any program, especially the one down at Stockton.

Regarding enforcement -- and I put that last for a purpose, even though that's my business. Even though you have the effective policy, good programming, excellent partnerships, and a comprehensive educational effort, there are times when only enforcement will work. I have Officer Taylor here with me today. I brought him up from Stockton. He received an award from MADD for his participation in the DWI program.



But again, at Stockton, we've only used enforcement as one component of the program. Enforcement alone will not solve the problem. We're dealing with a population of young adults age 18 to 22, and they are learning, most for the first time, how to live as a responsible member of a community. Students will make mistakes, many of which will become learning experiences and not lines on a rap sheet. However, when a community member does not learn, we need to take that enforcement.

Although our program at Stockton has been effective in helping to combat the alcohol issue, we don't claim to have all the answers, nor have we solved the problem. There is still much work to be done and more examination of how we approach the problem. It's a national problem where best practices remain in continual review and research. In higher education, we're always looking for the next best approach.

How can the Senate Education Committee maybe help in this effort? Two things I would suggest to the Committee: possibly a thorough review of the underage drinking statutes 2C:33-15 and 2C:33-17. I believe more effective State statutes to address underage drinking would greatly assist campus police departments specifically.

Secondly, I would suggest consideration of the forming of a statewide task force to examine best practices as they relate to combating underage drinking. This is not only a problem on college campuses, but it's also affecting high schools and many other areas of society where young people congregate. It is a societal problem that has been amplified on college campuses across the country. This task force of statewide experts could examine underage drinking and provide recommendations and resources to both the K-12 and colleges to help in addressing the problem.

In conclusion, I'd like to thank Senator Turner and the entire Committee for allowing me to testify at the hearing, and remind you that the New Jersey College and University Public Safety Association stands ready to assist you in your efforts at improving public safety at all our New Jersey colleges.

Thank you, Senator.

SENATOR TURNER: Thank you very much.

You're next.

VINCENT MARKOWSKI: Thank you.

Not to keep you longer, since Glenn Miller -- Chief Miller has come across--

At Ramapo, we're under a different situation. And our situation is that we're a security force, public safety force. We're not sworn officers. Our relationship depends on our relationship with the Mahwah Police Department. That Department and us have an excellent relationship, where we meet on a regular basis and are probably back and forth on the phone almost daily with representatives. The Mahwah Police Department has even assigned an officer to us who works with our advisory and other drugs -- our alcohol and other drugs committee. That officer is our contact should we have problems or find problems with off-campus sites where we believe we're having problems with our students. And that officer will contact our local department, and we'll work together with them to try to overcome that problem and work with that owner of the establishment.

Establishments have even come to our meetings on the Alcohol and Other Drugs committee. And one has even gone to the point of explaining to him that the size -- drinking was too much -- the sizes that he

was distributing. He even lowered that for us, which is a big step. And the fact that we work together -- and he realizes the concerns.

One of the concerns we see, though, at the college level is that local establishments and clubs have a handout that they give, or cards, and they're sending them out, passing them out, and leaving them around. That encourages our students to leave the campus. They even supply them shuttles. The way we handle that is, we immediately contact that owner, advise them that it's illegal to distribute on the campus, and that we do not like him distributing on the campus. They've been very good with us. The Mahwah Police, again, will step in at times and ask that establishment to cease, which brings it to an abrupt end.

But as Chief Miller said, and Chief Cell will tell you, the laws are not going to be the only thing that stops this. You need to continue with the education. Our education in our department, right now, is that our officers are even trained in identifying alcohol abuse, by counselors, so that they can file the proper forms and evaluations to bring to a counselor at the time when that student is referred to them.

Again, I thank you for the time to let us speak here.

SENATOR TURNER: Thank you.

**CHIEF PAUL CELL:** Hi. My name is Paul Cell. I'm the Chief at Montclair State University.

I'll try to not to repeat everything that's been said here today, and move on.

But at our university, we just have sworn police officers. We have no security or public safety. And I sit in kind of a unique position in, I'm one of the only law enforcement administrators who has 30 years of

campus law enforcement. So I was out there 30 years ago when the age was 18 to drink. And I'm still at the campus now 30 years later. I've seen the changes in how they affect the student population and how it affects crimes on campuses.

Our Police Department, as the other police departments, are fully trained in recognition for DUI, alcohol-related incidents. We work in a zero-tolerance institute, where the University has a hands-off approach to law enforcement, and we're proud of that. We effectively made 113 arrests last year from underage drinking, and we continue to make arrests throughout the year. Once the arrests are made, then the University is made aware of the situation. The educational aspect of it comes into place.

We work with outside agencies also. As a member of the County Police Chiefs Association, we work closely with all the county agencies that are involved. We also respond to different towns. Now we have an agreement with the local towns that if there is a response in their town to a house that may house our students -- alcohol-related or any other type of crime -- we send an officer there to be present so that we can bring it back to the school and let them know what's going on.

But what I'm really proud of -- and I can go on with this -- what I'm really proud of at Montclair State University is, we have recognized, like everyone else, that law enforcement is clearly not enough. It's an important part, it needs to be done, but it's not enough. And the educational aspect of it is imperative.

But there's more. When we start looking at what's out there, when we see that we have the professional program going on, the peer programs going on, and law enforcement -- all three working collaboratively

-- we're still missing something, because there is still underage drinking occurring. At Montclair State, we are looking at new and innovative ways to reach that group that we have missed, that we continue to miss. That is-- There's a large group out there that doesn't make it to the formalized training or isn't in the area where they can reach their peer audience.

How do we get to those people? We have done it, and we continue to do it, through outreach; not only at the University, but making sure we bring in our community members -- our surrounding community members. That includes families. Somebody talked about it before. Family is important. I sit here as a father of four and grandfather of three. So believe me when I tell you family is everything to me. And we have to start looking at our students, at our population, as our kids that we need to take care of. We have to make sure that we change the culture of the University today, that everybody believes they are part of the solution, not just the professionals in their respective fields. And I believe at Montclair State University, that's exactly what we're doing. We have new, innovative programs that I can sit here and go over for the next hour, but nobody wants to hear it. But we will present them to you. They reach out to what we believe are the groups that have been missed traditionally throughout the years.

Is alcohol -- underage drinking still going on? Absolutely. But I believe it's this type of aggressive, out-of-the-brochure-box thought process that's going to get us to reach more of the people out there who are continuing to drink. And I believe, and I agree with Director Oates, that if we are looking at best practices, we have to make sure that we don't fall

into the pitfalls of that cookie-cutter approach. We have to recognize each university is different and go on its own merits.

Again, one other area that hasn't really been touched on here but is part of my forte in law enforcement, and that is the affects of alcohol on sexual assaults. When we start looking -- that 80 percent of nonstranger sexual assaults involve alcohol, those numbers are astounding. We have to make sure we get this information out. We have to make sure we address this vigorously to ensure those numbers drop.

We have a commitment, I believe, to the people we serve. I look at our students like my children. I will protect them in the best way I can. And we have to change that philosophy at all our universities and at the State to ensure that they are protected.

I want to thank you, Madam Senator, for your time.

SENATOR TURNER: Chief Miller, do you have any suggestions, in terms of the changes for the laws that we currently have -- how we can better improve those laws to cut down on teen drinking and binge drinking?

CHIEF MILLER: I do. The 2C:33-17 is a disorderly persons offense. You provide alcohol. I believe you heard Director Fischer talk about it. But a bar providing alcohol to a minor is a disorderly persons offense. It's a \$100 fine. I mean, yes, there are other things that can happen on a second or third offense, but it's a \$100 fine. That's not big. We might want to consider strengthening that a little bit.

The second statute I mentioned was 33-15. I'm not sure how many people are actually aware that that statute does not really prohibit underage drinking. It prohibits underage drinking in public. On a college

campus, as we've heard today, a lot of the drinking goes on in private. I think the law was written in 1978 with the purpose to allow for certain religious services or maybe family services -- to allow for alcohol consumption underage. I think today you might want to consider maybe just refining that statute and making it an actual violation to drink underage as opposed to just drinking underage in public.

SENATOR TURNER: Thank you very much.

Chief Cell, you mentioned parents. And I too believe that the parents have a very critical role if we're going to change this whole culture of teen drinking, or underage drinking, or binge drinking. What do you do at Montclair State University in terms of bringing the parents into the process? Are they notified if their sons or daughters are drinking on campus and they're underage or involved in binge drinking at all?

CHIEF CELL: Under the law-- As far as the Police Department is concerned, we do not notify the parents. And I know administratively they have policies that are in place that do protect the students because of their age being 18 years old. But what we try to do is do programming prior to them coming in. We reach out, we go to towns, including our law enforcement-- I have my crime prevention unit that goes into schools. We speak to parents before the students are coming to college. We hit them. We try to get them at the junior high level. We've spoken in schools at the high school level. We want to reach the parents; as well as, of course, parent orientations when they come to the University.

But we believe it has to happen before they get there. When we're talking about putting laws in place, those are also laws we need to look at to make sure something is in place -- where educational

opportunities are in place ahead of time, that we really approach it as vigorously with alcohol as we have been doing with drug education. And the parents need to be brought in. And whether that means going to community groups, which we do, we need to really get the parents to buy into it. And we need to change those social norms of this drinking underage as just part of a right of passage. That has to be changed. And until it starts, I believe, in the home, it's not going to change completely. We're going to do all we can. But we need to start there and let them know.

Dr. Pennington spoke about the media, and television, and movies. Again, when you watch it, everybody believes it's part of what you go through in life. That's really the culture we have to change. And I think we have a real up-hill battle. But I think this is a fantastic start to it.

SENATOR TURNER: Okay. Thank you very much, gentlemen. I appreciate your time and your testimony.

We're now down to the last two, Dr. Riccards, Executive Director of the Hall Institute of Public Policy New Jersey; and Diane Litterer, Executive Director of New Jersey Prevention Network. Would you come forward, please?

Go right ahead.

DIANE LITTERER: Thank you very much, Chairwoman Turner. I really appreciate being able to speak to you today regarding such an important issue.

SENATOR TURNER: Excuse me.

MS. LITTERER: My name is Diane Litterer. I'm from the New Jersey Prevention Network. We are a statewide network of substance



abuse prevention agencies with a member agency in every county in New Jersey.

Obviously, due to time, you have my full testimony with the full packet, and I will truly keep it brief.

NJPN provides prevention programs for children as young as Kindergarten all the way through high school, college, and community, and parents. So there was much discussion that this issue does not start on college campuses, that we need to continue to expand the prevention programs that we provide to our youth and parents in preparing them as they move through life, including through their college experience.

Several years ago, NJPN and several other State entities agreed that underage drinking was a significant issue that needed to be addressed. We developed the Childhood Drinking Coalition, which consists of many partners. It's funded through the Division of Addiction Services. Some of the key partners are the Partnership for a Drug Free New Jersey, GCADA, NCADD of New Jersey, the College Consortium, and many others. That group did decide to focus on the 10- to 14-year-old age groups, since the average age of first use in New Jersey is 11 years old. And we named it the Childhood Drinking Coalition in order to really focus that often underage drinking -- you kind of direct your attention to the 18- to 20-year-olds, which has been much of the discussion today, but alcohol use unfortunately begins as early as 11, and sometimes earlier.

The issue of underage drinking is a comprehensive and complex problem, as has been noted today. And it's going to take a comprehensive and complex solution. Many of the programs that were noted today, mentioned by many of the colleges, that are currently being implemented

are part of the solution. We need to make sure that we're looking at these successes and these successful programs, as well as the research that we do have behind us, in keeping our colleges and our youth alcohol free.

We don't have one simple solution, and it's not going to be one simple answer to the problems that we have to address. But we do know that children who drink before the age of 15 are five times more likely to have alcohol problems later in life. Also, research shows that our brains continue to develop into our early 20s. And introduction to alcohol prior to that complete development can have long-lasting impact.

Often today it was also mentioned about the 21 drinking age. And really, all of the research shows that that is one of the most effective intervention components that we have. Often Europe drinking rates are looked at -- and really in a myth way -- that drinking in Europe is less and less of a problem than here in the United States. But in reality, the United States has one of the lowest drinking rates among 15- to 16-year-olds compared to all other European and other countries throughout the world. And often -- including New Zealand and France that are often kind of raised up there as possible -- having lower drinking rates and more responsible drinking -- are now looking to the United States to look at what we're doing here to keep our drinking rates low. So as much as one child being affected by underage drinking is a problem, we do have the solutions, and we are implementing them. But as with everything else, more programs are going to be more effective to reach out to more children and more parents. And also the environmental strategies that, in some regards, the colleges were making reference to, are really the most significant in changing the environment so that it's a clear, no-use alcohol message to our kids.

And the adults within the communities are reinforcing that message so that the kids are getting a clear message of no-use.

Thank you.

Just one other thing: I just encourage you to use the resources that are available and the research that is available in New Jersey. You do have a lot of agencies that are working full-time on these efforts -- and to consider utilizing those resources that are available in strengthening them, and working with the colleges and schools to encourage more prevention programs.

SENATOR TURNER: Okay. May I have one minute to ask you a question? You mentioned that we're so-- I guess we drink -- our young people drink more here and abuse alcohol at an earlier age than Europe or other countries. Why do you think that's the case?

MS. LITTERER: Actually, research shows that our youth are drinking less -- binge drinking less than European countries. So it's sort of two combinations. One is that kids are drinking -- starting earlier at 11 years old. So that's one statistic that we try to work on with parents. Because often parents don't think that they need to address the issue of underage drinking with their children until they get to high school, and many kids begin drinking in middle school. So we're trying to get to the parents to educate them that this is an issue that needs to be addressed early.

SENATOR TURNER: Are the parents in other countries talking to their children earlier about responsible drinking?

MS. LITTERER: I don't think so. And I think that the issue of the laws being lower minimum legal drinking age is causing a lot of issues,

because it's not giving a clear message to the kids that underage drinking is unacceptable, or that younger age responsible drinking is acceptable.

SENATOR TURNER: Okay.

MS. LITTERER: And there's a chart, in the materials that I've provided you, that shows the graph which shows the United States actually has lower binge drinking rates than European countries.

SENATOR TURNER: Okay. Thank you very much.

And I'd like to thank all of you for being here today and participating in this very important topic. And we've heard a lot of great information, and we have gained a lot of insight. And it's been most sobering. (laughter) And we're going to use that information for us today. And if it's necessary, we will have legislation to implement much of what has been said here today.

Thank you so much.

**(HEARING CONCLUDED)**

## **APPENDIX**

## NJ21 Coalition

*The coalition is committed to reinforcing the lifesaving impact of the minimum 21 drinking age through enforcement, education and public awareness initiatives.*

### Background

Organized by the Division of Highway Traffic Safety, the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control and the Partnership for a Drug-Free New Jersey, the NJ21 Coalition is comprised of State government, law enforcement, education, traffic safety, and non-profit agencies opposed to lowering the current minimum drinking age. The coalition was established in response to the Amethyst Initiative, a nationwide movement of college and university presidents, formed by John McCardell, president emeritus of Middlebury College, who believe the current minimum legal drinking age should be revisited.

### Statistics

In 1980, when the legal drinking age in New Jersey was changed to 19, fatalities were at an all-time high for 18 to 20 year olds, with 88 young people losing their lives in drunk driving crashes on our roadways. In 1983, when the drinking age was raised to 21, 45 individuals in that same age group died as a result of drunk driving-related crashes. Since that time, the number of DWI-related crash fatalities has steadily decreased. In 2007, ten young people were killed in drunk driving crashes on New Jersey roadways. That number has remained constant since 2005. Overall, the State has experienced a 78 percent reduction in DWI fatalities for young people ages 18 to 20 since the drinking age was raised to 21 in the 1980's.

According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), the current minimum legal drinking age has reduced traffic fatalities involving drivers aged 18 to 20 years old by 13 percent nationwide, saving nearly 900 lives every year. Research has shown that the enactment of 21 as the minimum drinking age has been one of the most effective countermeasures ever put in place to reduce alcohol-related fatalities, and that such laws have saved more than 25,000 lives nationwide since 1975. According to an October 2008 NHTSA report, in the past five years, an estimated 4,441 drunk driving deaths were prevented as a result of the minimum 21-year-old drinking age. All 50 states and the District of Columbia had enacted 21 as the minimum legal drinking age by 1988.

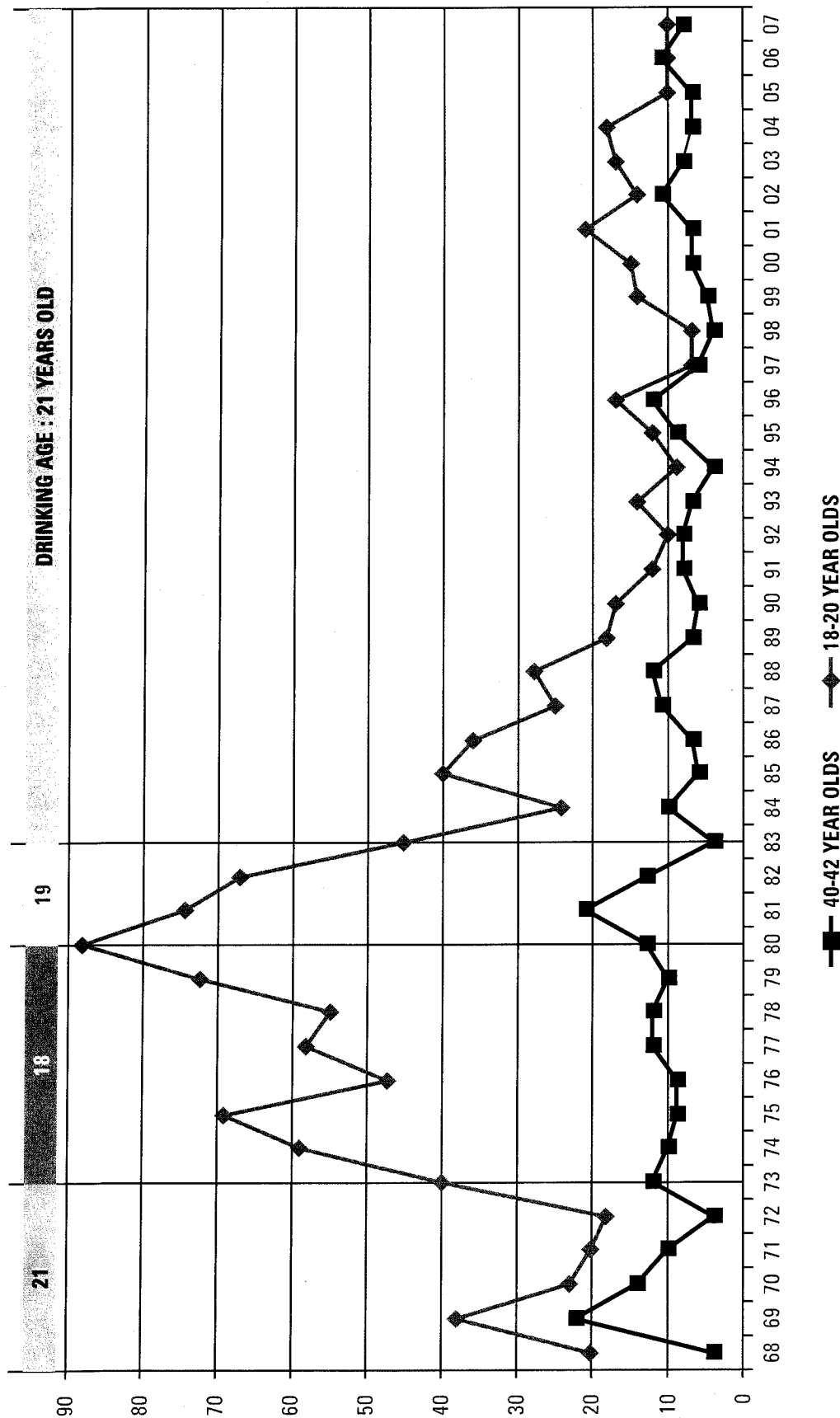
A recent PublicMind poll of Garden State residents conducted by Fairleigh Dickinson University further reinforces the need to maintain the current minimum legal drinking age. New Jerseyans overwhelmingly support keeping the drinking age at 21 -- 76 percent favor leaving the legal drinking age at 21, while just 18 percent support lowering it to 18.

**Membership**

The current members of the NJ21 Coalition are: New Jersey Office of the Attorney General; New Jersey Division of Highway Traffic Safety; New Jersey Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control; New Jersey State Police; New Jersey Department of Human Services, Division of Addiction Services; New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission; Partnership for a Drug-Free New Jersey; MADD; New Jersey State Safety Council; New Jersey Police Traffic Officers' Association; Sheriffs' Association of New Jersey; New Jersey Prevention Network; Childhood Drinking (CD) Coalition; New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police; HERO Campaign; Rowan University; New Jersey Parent Teacher Association (PTA); Governor's Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse; National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (NCADD NJ); Association of Student Assistance Professionals (ASAP-NJ); William Paterson University; and, the New Jersey Higher Education Consortium on Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention and Education.

The Coalition continues to welcome other organizations committed to its mission.

# NEW JERSEY DRUNK DRIVING FATALITIES 18-20 YEARS OLD AND 40-42 YEARS OLD, 1968 - 2007



In 1973 the drinking age was lowered from 21 to 18.  
 In 1980 the drinking age went from 18 to 19.  
 In 1983 the drinking age went from 19 to 21.  
 In 2004 the definition of Drunk Driving (DD) Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level was lowered from 0.10 to 0.08.



## **Federal Grant Summary for Division of Highway Traffic Safety**

*(All grant amounts are for Federal Fiscal Year 2008)*

### **Peer Educator Programs (\$108,807)**

The Division provides funds to implement peer educator programs at The College of New Jersey, Stockton College and New Jersey City University. Research shows that when young people hear a message from their peers, they're more likely to change their attitudes and behaviors, knowing others like them face similar challenges. The program includes presentations for students by students on substance abuse and the impact on highway safety, as well as the distribution of related educational materials. A peer mentoring/training program with local high schools further helps young people develop skills to resist alcohol and drugs, provide them with positive role models, and facilitate a connection to the college/university community.

### **The Rutgers Comprehensive Alcohol and Traffic Education and Enforcement (R-CAT) Program (\$61,548)**

Administered by the Rutgers University Police Department, the R-CAT program uses enforcement, education and community outreach to prevent unsafe activities on campus, including drunk driving. In addition to DWI patrols conducted by campus police, law enforcement and community service staff members distribute educational materials and maintain a drug and alcohol prevention website for students. Educational programs for students and staff members address topics ranging from responsible social hosting and underage drinking violations for first year university students to the laws and fines associated with DWI offenses.

### **The Middlesex County *Don't Drink and Drive* Contest (\$27,000)**

This contest invites teens in Middlesex County high schools to submit English and/or Spanish, 30-second, student-produced television public service announcements (PSA), focusing on the consequences of underage drinking and driving. A similar effort for high school students is also conducted in Gloucester County, while county traffic safety programs have incorporated similar initiatives into their efforts to combat underage drinking and driving. In addition, the Division provides a grant in the amount of \$30,909 to the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control for the "Proms and Alcohol Don't Mix" initiative, a TV PSA program designed to help high school students learn first hand about the dangers of underage drinking, in particular during prom and graduation season.

### **Cops in Shops and Undercover Operations (\$225,056)**

The Division of Highway Traffic Safety provides funds to the state Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control for the summer shore town and fall college town Cops in Shops initiative. Under the program, local police officers work undercover in participating retail liquor stores, looking for underage individuals attempting to purchase alcohol, or are positioned outside the establishment to apprehend adults who attempt to purchase alcohol for underage drinkers. Funds are also provided to the ABC's Investigations Bureau for undercover operations related to underage drinking in bars and nightclubs.

**Hispanic Young Driver Safety Initiative (\$97,098)**

Funds are provided to FOCUS Hispanic Community Center in Newark and the Puerto Rican Action Committee of Southern NJ, located in Penns Grove, to develop and deliver a community outreach program to serve drivers in the Hispanic community between the ages of 16 and 20. The effort included the production in Spanish of television public service announcements and billboards related to the dangerous consequences of drinking and driving.

## **Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control Initiatives**

### **COPS IN SHOPS**

“Cops in Shops” is a program designed by The Century Council, a national not-for-profit organization funded by distillers, which is committed to fighting underage drinking. The program is made up of three Initiatives - Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws, Summer Shore Initiative and the College Fall Initiative.

Through the program, local police officers work undercover in participating retail locations. Law enforcement officials either pose as store employees or are positioned outside the establishment to apprehend adults who attempt to purchase alcohol for underage drinkers.

As part of the program, retail outlets display posters and decals on doors, windows, counter tops, and cold cases warning underage drinkers that a police officer may be working undercover in the establishment.

Since its inception in 1996, more than 7,100 underage persons and adults have been arrested in New Jersey as a result of the “Cops in Shops” Initiative. Underage drinkers face penalties that include arrest, a minimum fine of \$500 and a loss of driver’s license for six months.

#### **Year-Round “Cops in Shops” Initiative (Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws):**

Under the Year-Round Initiative, police departments throughout the state, as well as the Gloucester County and Salem County Prosecutors’ Offices, run year-round “Cops in Shops” programs beginning in the summer, using funding provided by the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Several of these towns also participate in undercover operations.

#### **“Cops in Shops” Summer Shore Initiative:**

Under the Summer Shore Initiative, local police officers work undercover in participating retail locations in municipalities along the New Jersey Shore. As with the year-round initiative, during the summer shore initiative, law enforcement officers either pose as store employees or are positioned outside the establishment to apprehend adults who attempted to purchase alcohol for underage drinkers. This year, 237 were arrested during the Summer “Cops in Shops” Program. This reflects a 25 percent increase over the 2007 number, which was 190.

#### **College Fall “Cops in Shops” Initiative:**

Under the College Fall Initiative, which generally runs from November to June, the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control provides money for a seven-month program to municipalities in New Jersey with a college or university either within its borders or in a neighboring community. The program runs in Atlantic, Bergen, Essex, Gloucester, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Somerset and Union Counties. The 2007-2008 College Fall Initiative resulted in 148 arrests. Since it began in 1996, there have been 4,535 arrests as part of the College Initiative program.

## **PROMS AND ALCOHOL**

The “Proms and Alcohol Don’t Mix” Initiative invites high school students throughout the state to create a 30-second TV public service announcement. The initiative, which began in 2007, was started to open a dialogue among students and their teachers about the effects drinking can have on their prom experience.

## **PARTNERSHIP FOR A DRUG-FREE NEW JERSEY**

The Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control coordinates with The Partnership for a Drug-Free New Jersey to educate young people about the dangers of underage drinking through two Initiatives:

### **Listen-Up to the Dangers of Underage Drinking:**

“Listen-Up to the Dangers of Underage Drinking” Radio PSA Program is aimed at middle school students. The “Listen-Up” program challenged young people to create a script for a 30-second radio public service announcement that talked directly to parents about the dangers of underage alcohol use. The grand prize winning scripts are produced in English and in Spanish, and are distributed to stations in the New York, New Jersey, and Philadelphia media market.

### **Dangers of Underage Drinking Billboard/Calendar Competition:**

The “Dangers of Underage Drinking” Billboard/Calendar Competition is designed to encourage middle school students and their parents to work together to create billboard/calendar messages with the theme “Dangers of Underage Drinking.” Thirteen winning messages are featured on a calendar to be distributed to middle schools at the start of the calendar year. One message is featured each month, and the grand-prize winning message is on the calendar’s front cover. Additionally, the grand-prize winning message is reproduced on highway billboards throughout the state.

## **BRANDON SILVERIA, NATIONAL SPEAKER**

Brandon Silveria, who, as a California teenager, was involved in a near-fatal crash after drinking at a party, tours around the country speaking to high school students prior to prom and graduation seasons. Brandon spent many years in rehabilitation, and now retells his experiences to high school students throughout the country, regularly making stops in New Jersey. Brandon talks with young people about the very real consequences of drinking and driving.

## **HIGHER EDUCATION CONSORTIUM**

The Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control has worked closely with the higher education community through the higher education consortium. The consortium is made up of a college and university educators that meet monthly during the school year to share information on alcohol and substance abuse related programs.

**Testimony Before the Senate Education Committee**  
**Jane Oates, Executive Director**  
**New Jersey Commission on Higher Education**  
**November 17, 2008**

Good morning Chairwoman Turner and members of the Committee. Thank you for the opportunity to participate in this hearing on drinking on campus.

The death last week of a New Jersey student on the University of Delaware campus tells us clearly that drinking and binge drinking in particular is a growing problem on campuses across the country. I know I share the feelings of everyone in this room when I say that my thoughts and prayers are with the Griffin family as they attempt to struggle with their loss.

As we know all too well the University of Delaware is not alone in battling this problem. Over the last 10 years the list of colleges dealing with a student death due to alcohol includes MIT, Cornell, Penn State, and sadly several of our own campuses in New Jersey. This is a national problem, and we have made too little progress in dealing with it.

In 1993, the first comprehensive view of college drinking, a study by the Harvard School of Public Health reported that 84% of the college students surveyed drank, 44% considered themselves binge drinkers, and 19% considered themselves frequent binge drinkers. Thirty-three percent of colleges would have been considered high binge drinking schools with over 50% of respondents self identifying as binge drinkers.

The 1998 National Household Survey on Drug and Alcohol Abuse reported that there were 10.4 million 12-20 year olds who reported drinking and 5.1 million of those who self-identified as binge drinkers, consuming five or more drinks in a row one or more times during a two-week period.

Since 1993, 1400 college deaths have been linked to drinking. Binge drinkers are eight times more likely to miss class, fall behind in class work and grades, get injured, or damage property. Over 50% of binge drinkers report that they have driven while drunk.

College presidents will tell you that dealing with drinking on campus is a top priority for them. They work with local law enforcement to make it more difficult to buy alcohol, and have policies that each college has shared with you to demonstrate the serious nature of drinking on campus.

There is no question that underage drinking is a crime, but should on-campus drinking be seen as a discipline problem or a need for help? Each of the studies by the Harvard School of Public Health reiterates that binge drinking is linked to mental health disorders such as depression or anxiety.

While I applaud Senator Codey and this Committee for having a public hearing on this issue before we have another fatality in New Jersey, I worry that the public might think that having a zero tolerance policy on this issue would be the best scenario. Having an immediate and inflexible discipline response could send too many students out of college without the counseling that they need to address their problem. Removing a problem from campus is not solving it.

I think that the best solution is to build on the successes of our colleges who have developed stronger programs in response to a tragedy. Colleges should continue to provide clear and strict standards of conduct but allow for flexibility to address individual cases. Policies on drinking should be developed with campus police and local law enforcement so there is consistency. We should always be trying to improve campus education programs about the risks and consequences of binge drinking, and we should engage student organizations including Greek organizations in those efforts. We should improve campus counseling programs for both binge drinkers and the students who are impacted by their drinking. And we should do all that we can to ban advertising of alcohol at college events.

On Friday I attended a meeting of the deans and directors of student services from most of our colleges. The agenda was to address work being done by the Public Advocate on college suicide and to formulate an effective response to cyber crime in response to the Attorney General's letter to campuses. This group could be a valuable resource to this Committee as you are contemplating action on the campus drinking issue.

In closing I would like to state the obvious – this is a societal issue. Students don't begin drinking when they arrive on a college campus. This is a behavior that many started as young as 11 or 12. The insecurity of establishing themselves in a new social situation may make their drinking more evident since they are drinking in dorms rather than parking lots, but for most of them this is long-term behavior. Parents and families need to deal with this issue, and the education has to begin in middle school. The colleges have to continuously improve their efforts, but they cannot succeed alone.

Thank you for the opportunity to share my thoughts on this issue, and I will be happy to answer any questions.

**NEW JERSEY SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE (November 17, 2008)**

**Summary of Presentation by Dr. Peter P. Mercer  
President, Ramapo College of New Jersey**

**I. Background**

**A. Ramapo College**

- New Jersey's Liberal Arts College
- Founded in 1969
- Located in Bergen County on a self-contained 300 acre campus
- Approximately 5,700 students, 5400 of whom are undergraduates
- 3000 students live in campus residences

**B. Personal**

- President of Ramapo College since 2005
- Hold three law degrees including Ph.D. in law from Cambridge University
- Formerly Dean of Law and then V.P. and General Counsel at a large Canadian University
- Have presented over 100 workshops on alcohol liability to colleges, universities and the hospitality sector

**II. Underage Drinking and the Abuse of Alcohol**

**A. Scope of the Problem**

- A serious issue at virtually every college and university --and high school - in North America
- Education – Remediation - Adjudication

## **B. Complexity**

- Most college students who drink started when they were 12 or 13
- Commercial alcohol providers sometimes behave irresponsibly and illegally
- Colleges today accommodate and support students with serious physical and mental diseases ranging from leukemia to autism to bipolar disorder. Many take powerful medications that should not be mixed with alcohol

## **III. Ramapo College's Approach**

**Goal: To maintain the health and safety of our students and enable them to reach their full potential**

### **A. Alcohol and Other Drug Educational Programs**

- Incoming Freshmen
- Athletics
- Greek life
- Residence Life
- Checkpoint
- Social Norms Marketing

### **B. Infrastructure Support**

- 32 full-time Security Officers
- Strong relationship with Mahwah Police Department
- Extensive student event programming
- Formal liaison with operators of commercial establishments
- President's Advisory Committee on Alcohol and Other Drugs
- Health and Counseling Services

### **C. Sanctions for Violations of Alcohol Policy**

- 1<sup>st</sup> violation – not less than \$100 fine; attendance at 4 – 10 hour Checkpoint program and possible parental notification
- 2<sup>nd</sup> violation – not less than \$200 fine; parental notification; attendance at 10+ hour Checkpoint program; Residence Probation and possible Suspension of Activities Privileges
- 3<sup>rd</sup> violation – not less than \$400 fine and 10 Community Restoration hours; parental notification; referral to Center for Health and Counseling Services for assessment and possible outside treatment; Disciplinary Probation; Suspension of Activities Privileges; loss of campus housing and possible Suspension from College
- 4<sup>th</sup> violation – Suspension from the College and parental notification



**Testimony Presented to the  
Senate Education Committee  
by Paul G. Gaffney, II  
Vice Admiral US Navy (Ret.)  
President, Monmouth University  
November 17, 2008**

Good morning, Chairman Turner, and esteemed members of the Senate Education Committee.

My name is Paul Gaffney, President of Monmouth University, located in West Long Branch, New Jersey. Our campus is about 1 mile from the Atlantic Ocean and host to approximately 6,000 students who represent all 21 counties. We have over 25,000 alumni living throughout New Jersey.

Thank you Governor Codey, Chairman Turner, and the committee for taking the time to hear from those of us who are deeply concerned about “binge” drinking, underage drinking and the dangerous use of alcohol. Increasingly, this issue consumes college life. At Monmouth, we talk about this issue all of the time – whether it is with the senior management team, our student leaders, neighboring municipal and law enforcement officials, hospitals or prospective students and their parents – and we are also reaching out to Legislators and the NJ Director of Homeland Security, because when one examines campus security, alcohol must be at the top of the list of most dangerous threats.

The conversation regarding underage drinking and alcohol consumption is ongoing; not just here in NJ but across the country and even in international higher education settings.

Let me assure you, Governor Codey, and members of the Committee that this is a top priority for me and the University.

While I believe we are addressing dangerous and illegal alcohol use comprehensively, we are willing and committed to improve our techniques,

immediately, whenever a proven, new “best practice” is identified. To that end, I am also here today, with Vice President Mary Anne Nagy, to listen to my colleagues about their respective methods of alcohol use management.

Alcohol abuse – whether under legal or illegal age limits - can alter the lives of our students, not just while they are enrolled at Monmouth University, but when they leave us to begin their professional careers. A good example is when underage drinking occurs at a party and students are arrested. A resulting conviction can become a permanent part of the student’s police record and can affect employment hopes for years to come. Similarly, alcohol related arrests that are reported in the newspapers can also travel with students for as long as the internet is alive. Of course, the worst outcome is physical injury or death due to alcohol poisoning or as a result of driving while intoxicated. The implications for this sort of abuse are clear and campuses must do all that they can to assist our students in making safe, legal and responsible decisions regarding the use of alcohol.

We believe part of our role as educators is to offer guidance to our students as they transition from young, developing students into mature adults. A major responsibility of a college is to help students learn to make good decisions about professional subjects and about their lives. Beyond academic subjects we stress the importance of self respect, accepting self responsibility and practicing responsible peer behavior. These are the first topics we discuss with every new student and their parents.

Dealing with alcohol use is a job that has many tasks; tasks beyond our philosophical message about “self and peer responsibility.” We have tried to highlight a few of our multi-dimensional efforts in the sections below:

- From the Top: Virtually every written or spoken message from the President stresses “self and peer responsibility” with the implication that those responsibilities should be foremost in a student’s mind as he/she approaches alcohol.

- Campus Leaders: Every year I host a lunch in September with our Student Government, Greek Life and Student-Athlete Leaders to share with them directly my expectations of them as committed to upholding our campus community and establishing practices which reflect our respect and care for one another. Subsequent individual meetings are then held with the “leaders” of each of these groups to discuss best methods for risk management. Research shows that efforts to reach social groups/networks are most successful when reaching first to peer role models.
- Office of Substance Abuse: The office was created in the late 1990’s to provide constant support to our students on issues of education, prevention and intervention activities and programs. The Coordinator of the office must hold a master’s degree and licensure of a Substance Awareness Counselor (SAC). More on what we do to evaluate and educate offenders.
- “A 4 – D10”: Academic performance is correlated to the use of alcohol as research shows. A national study of nearly 94,000 students from over 197 colleges and universities over a three year period of time reflected students in their third year with an A average consume 4 drinks or less per week; students who consumed 10 or more drinks weekly had D’s and F’s. I have shared these statistics with parents and students at Orientation. We have engaged the academic affairs administration to teach more courses throughout the entire week – which includes Friday.
- Student/Parent Orientation: During new student orientation and parent information sessions held during the summer before the fall semester the University’s alcohol policy is presented. Representatives from the Office of Judicial Affairs, Residential Life, Counseling and Psychological Services and I outline our expectations for student behavior in this area. We are careful to cover counseling services, alcohol assessment and education programs available to students. Follow up letters are sent by the Vice President for Student Services with specific details on the Student Code of Conduct’s description of alcohol offenses and

potential sanctions. Sanctions include: fines, work assignments, mandatory alcohol/drug clinical assessments, education sessions, parental notification, and, ultimately, suspension from the University for repeat offenses. One cannot underestimate the impact that peer role models can make, which is why we engage student Orientation Leaders, Residence Assistants, Peer Advisors and student government leaders in the alcohol education process.

- Parental Notification Policy: The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) allows colleges and universities to contact parents/guardians of students under the age of 21 when a student has violated university drug and alcohol policies. At Monmouth, parents are notified when their student violates the drug/alcohol policy; incurs a second violation of the alcohol policy; is issued a summons (first and every time) for state/local law violations; demonstrates disregard for his or her own safety or that of others; is given medical attention; or drives under the influence.
- Peer Education and Training: Peer to peer education is a critical component of substance awareness activities on campus. Because students are clearly influenced by their peers and the actions they may take, we have assumed the position they will follow the modeled behavior on the use of drugs and drinking. These activities range from a Peer Leadership Program developed within the Department of Athletics to an annual risk management review by each of the 14 national fraternity and sorority chapters on campus to a student-led HERO Campaign advocating and promoting the use of “designated drivers”.
- Consistent Enforcement of the Alcohol Policy: Collaboration between the Monmouth University Police Department ( a professional, sworn department – not a security force), the Office of Residential life and the Office of Judicial Affairs have the primary responsibility for the enforcement of the alcohol and drug policies on campus. While students who violate borough ordinances and criminal laws in local municipalities are subject to Court imposed sanctions, the same students are also subject to the

Student Code of Conduct and its judicial process. In 2004, the Code's sanctions and parental notification rules were tightened in consultation with student government leaders.

- Collaborative Partnerships with Community: The University actively engages with the local communities and community-based organizations to address the use of alcohol and drugs on campus and partners on education-related forums when opportunities are presented. This includes hosting an annual conference on alcohol and college campuses and Responsible Bartending Training.
- Good Samaritan Practice: The health and safety of students is a top priority. Students and/or organizations who seek professional assistance [from University officials, police, EMTs, neighbors, etc.] for a peer who appears to be in a dangerous situation as a result of drinking or drug use, will have immunity under the Student Code of Conduct, but will still undergo appropriate educational and counseling intervention.

The information provided above gives you a glimpse into how Monmouth University addresses alcohol issues. We (Vice President Nagy) have created a "white paper" that chronicles our comprehensive approach to alcohol use. In separate correspondence I have provided the "white paper" to the Chairman, Committee staff and Governor Codey. We have also shared it with surrounding elected officials, chiefs of police and the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office. I delivered it to our fellow independent institutions and we have provided it to NASPA (which today calls itself: "Student Affairs Administrators in Higher Education"), the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and to over 20 sister campuses in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

New Jersey is no stranger to alcohol-related crime or injury (even death). It is important that this Committee take on this issue. But, we are also aware that you are concerned with the Amethyst Initiative. First, Monmouth intends to follow the rule of law. At this point the law in New Jersey sets the legal drinking age at 21. We will follow and enforce that law. Likewise, as

an academic institution with a normal tradition of collegial debate, we will discuss alcohol policy issues on campus, with our Trustees, with peer institutions and will stay tuned to the national discussion. I do not feel it is a requirement to sign a petition just to engage in issues discussions on any topic. Monmouth has chosen not to sign the Amethyst petition.

I have not been convinced that changing the drinking age will stem binge drinking. Further, I am reluctant to imply in any way that the issue of underage drinking should be relegated only to lower levels of education administration. We intend to educate, evaluate and treat those who are found to have abusive relationships with alcohol. Under the law, we will sanction those who drink illegally – and educate, evaluate and treat them, as well. And, we must be alert to new techniques that may help us become more proficient in our task.

In summary, we will pursue a comprehensive program to address alcohol use among our students, starting with parental involvement during orientation and continuing right through to individual counseling and sanctions when necessary.

Thank you again, Madame Chairman, for allowing us to participate in this forum.

# Senate Education Committee

## November 17, 2008

Gregory S. Blimling, Ph.D.  
Vice President for Student Affairs  
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey

### History

Rutgers University is a national leader in addressing issues of alcohol use on college campuses. By 1982, prior to the time the Nation focused on alcohol use among college students, Rutgers already issued its first report on the matter and established a comprehensive set of policies and programs to address alcohol use among students. The University's approach to addressing underage alcohol use and dangerous drinking is based on an educational model supported by research, policy enforcement, training, intervention, treatment, and recovery support.

Rutgers is home to the nationally known Alcohol and Drug Assistance Program for Students (ADAPS) and to the Center of Alcohol Studies, which publishes the *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*.

### Student Demographic Information

RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY

HEADCOUNT BY AGE CATEGORY, BY CAMPUS

FALL 2008

#### Undergraduate

AGE	CAMDEN		NEW BRUNSWICK		NEWARK		TOTAL	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
BELOW 21	1,254	32	16,786	60	3,242	46	21,282	55
21 AND OLDER	2,616	68	11,245	40	3,759	54	17,620	45
TOTAL	3,870	100	28,031	100	7,001	100	38,902	100

#### Graduate

AGE	CAMDEN		NEW BRUNSWICK		NEWARK		TOTAL	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
BELOW 21	1	0	10	0	3	0	14	0
21 AND OLDER	1,527	100	8,000	100	4,028	100	9,724	100
TOTAL	1,528	100	8,010	100	4,031	100	9,738	100

#### TOTAL

AGE	CAMDEN		NEW BRUNSWICK		NEWARK		TOTAL	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
BELOW 21	1,255	23	16,796	47	3,245	29	21,296	44
21 AND OLDER	4,143	77	19,245	53	7,787	71	27,344	56
TOTAL	5,398	100	36,041	100	11,032	100	48,640	100

Source: Student Unit Record Enrollment (SURE) Report (phase 3, fall 2008 using birth year); Institutional Research, 2008

## **Policy on Underage Alcohol Use**

The sale, service, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages on the Rutgers University campuses are regulated by federal and State laws and by local ordinance. All members of the University community are required to follow these laws. The use of alcoholic beverages is restricted to those persons 21 years old or older.

### **Policy Enforcement**

The disciplinary sanctions at the three campuses of Rutgers University are based on a progressive disciplinary model that includes education, assessment, counseling, disciplinary action, intervention workshops, community service, and parental notification. There are minor variations among the campuses in who does the counseling, when parents are notified, assessment protocols, and when intervention workshops are used. For underage possession of alcohol, most violations are handled as follows:

1. **First Violation:** Referral to a disciplinary hearing officer or residence life hearing officer for alcohol use screening which may result in counseling, conduct warning, or possible community service. Based on the screening, the student may be referred to an alcohol/drug counselor for an assessment and a three or four session mandatory alcohol intervention workshop.
2. **Second Violation:** Referral to a disciplinary hearing officer or residence life hearing officer who determines consequences including conduct probation, community service, mandatory evaluation by an alcohol/drug counselor, mandatory attendance at a three or four session alcohol intervention workshop, and usually parental notification.
3. **Third Violation:** University disciplinary action ranging from extended probation and possible loss of housing privileges to suspension for one semester.

In addition to the above listed actions, underage students found in possession of alcohol by a Rutgers University Police Officer (RUPD) are normally arrested and charged with a violation of State law. These students also are referred to the Office of Student Judicial Affairs for violations of the University's Code of Student Conduct for underage possession of alcohol.

### **Education and Prevention Programs**

**Environmental Management:** This approach includes education, prevention, intervention, treatment, and enforcement. Health educators in New Brunswick, Newark, and Camden provide a continuum of messages designed to increase awareness of alcohol use and its effects on the body. A variety of programming, exhibits, advertisements, podcasts, television PSAs, websites, brochures, educational and clinical messages are provided throughout the academic year. Students are reminded of the laws and policies governing alcohol use, and they are encouraged to make informed decisions based on health, safety, and public laws.

**Transportation:** The University provides scheduled and "on call" transportation on all three campuses to students that gives them an alternative to driving if they have been drinking.



**Curriculum Infusion:** The University integrates messages about alcohol misuse into the curriculum through academic coursework and through learning communities. Examples include the wellness learning community, first-year interest groups, first-year seminars, and course work in public health, social justice, social work and related fields of study.

**Peer Educators:** Selected students are trained to provide educational workshops and programs to other students on alcohol use and dangerous drinking. Most residence halls, fraternity and sorority groups, and many student organizations schedule annual programs with the peer educators.

**Prevention Training:** Residence life staff, coaches, trainers, fraternity leaders, resident assistants, and student leaders are trained on the laws and University policies concerning alcohol, how to recognize a student who may have a problem with alcohol, how to make an effective referral to a campus treatment program, and the procedure for enforcing University alcohol policies.

**Orientation:** During orientation, new students are introduced to the University's alcohol policies and educated about the misuse of alcohol. In addition, students living in residence halls receive additional information about the University's alcohol policies as they apply to residence halls.

### **Intervention, Treatment, and Recovery**

**Counseling, Screening, and Assessment:** Counseling, screening, and assessment is provided by student affairs educators, psychologists, and drug and alcohol counselors.

**Alcohol and Drug Assistance Program for Students (ADAPS):** Since 1983, ADAPS has provided counseling, assessment, and intervention services for students with alcohol and other drug problems. These programs serve students at risk of academic failure who have problems with alcohol abuse; students from families where there is addiction; students who have alcohol dependency; and students who violate University alcohol policies and are in need of assessment or intervention.

**Recovery House:** Rutgers University (New Brunswick) in 1988 established the Nation's first on-campus residence hall for students recovering from drug or alcohol addiction. In 1993, the Newark campus of Rutgers University established its own recovery house program.

### **Research**

**Student Alcohol Surveys:** The University regularly participates in the CORE Alcohol and Drug Survey, ACHA Student Health Survey, and the EBI Residence Hall Survey. In addition, the University has developed its own assessment based on behavior of Rutgers students.

### **Recent Grant Funding for Alcohol Prevention and/or Treatment at Rutgers:**

2008-2011: Rutgers Coalition for Recovery Support and Environmental Change, NJ Department of Human Services, Division of Addiction Services, \$720,000 (Stewart, PI; Laitman and McLaughlin, co-PIs).

2006-2007: *A Personal Feedback Intervention for Incoming College Students*, American Association of Colleges and Universities (AACU) Bringing Theory to Practice Project (supported by Charles Engelhard Foundation), \$10,000 (Stewart, PI; Laitman, co-PI)

2005-2007: *Let's Talk About It: Using Experiential Learning and Curriculum Infusion to Reduce College Drinking*, U.S. Department of Education (Safe and Drug-Free School and Communities National Program, USDE Q184H050084), \$425,000 (Stewart, PI and Project Director)

2004-2005: *Changing the Culture of College Drinking on the Rutgers Campus*, New Jersey Higher Education Consortium on Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention and Education, Extension Grant, \$12,000 (Stewart, PI; Laitman, co-PI).

2003-2008: *The Rutgers Transdisciplinary prevention Research Center (RTPRC)*, National Institute on drug Abuse (NIDA), Collaborative Project with Rutgers Center for Alcohol Studies (P20 DA017552), \$6 million (Pandina, PI)

2000-2001: *Model Program Grant: RU SURE? A Dangerous Drinking Prevention Program*, U.S. Department of Education, Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program (S184N00006), \$98,000 (Stewart, PI)

1998-2000: *RU SURE?: Changing the Culture of College Drinking by Correcting Student Misperceptions of College Drinking Norms Through Mediated and Interpersonally-based Interventions*, U.S. Department of Education, Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program (S148H980005), \$250,000 (Stewart, PI)

**Comparison of Recommendations of  
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, NIH, & NIAAA Research Summary with  
Programs Available at Rutgers**

<b>Strategies Determined to be Effective In Reducing Alcohol Consumption on Campus</b>		<b>Rutgers</b>
<b>Environmental Approaches</b>	Enforcement of zero tolerance and drinking & driving laws	Police patrols, residence hall enforcement, DWI checkpoints on campus, Code of Student Conduct
	Strategies to reduce availability of alcohol	Social event registration, no alcohol in public areas, no alcohol at sporting events, alternative events
	Social norms campaign	RU SURE Campaign
	Campus-community partnership/coalitions	RUPD and local police cooperation
<b>Approaches that Target the Individual Drinker</b>	Alcohol screening	Counseling Centers, Residence Life
	Availability of counseling	Counseling Centers, ADAPS, BASICS program offered by ADAPS
	Treatment programs	ADAPS, Recovery Housing, 12 step groups
	Skills-based interventions and motivational interviewing with mandated students	Counseling offered by ADAPS.
	Delivering interventions in settings where students experiencing problems are more likely to be seen	Health Centers, Counseling Centers, Residence Halls, Deans of Students Offices
	Computer- or web-based brief interventions (personal feedback)	Online personal feedback assessment being developed in partnership with the Center of Alcohol Studies, Undergraduate Education, and Student Affairs

Alcohol and Drug Assistance Program for Students (ADAPS); National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA); National Institute of Health (NIH); Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention of College Students (BASICS); RU SURE (Social Norm Campaign at Rutgers)

## **Rowan University's Response to Underage and Dangerous Use of Alcohol**

Rowan University, like most other universities, has faced its share of challenges related to student use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs (ATOD). In response to these challenges, in September 2007 the new Vice President for Student Affairs created an ATOD Task Force consisting of all administrators in Student Affairs. Within this Task Force, several subgroups convened to tackle issues such as ATOD policies, orientation programs, mandatory education and assessment for those with ATOD violations, fines and parental notification for ATOD violations, among other issues. Rowan University has undergone a significant transformation in its strategic planning and implementation of substance use prevention and education initiatives.

### **Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs Statement (ATOD)**

The ATOD statement (below), acknowledges that the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs is nested within the larger context of responsible and healthy lifestyle choices.

*The Division of Student Affairs is committed to promoting a safe and healthy learning environment for Rowan students.*

*It is expected that students will make legal and responsible lifestyle choices concerning the use of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs. Responsible lifestyle choices can be facilitated by engaging in positive activities that build community and enhance learning.*

### **Center for Addiction Studies and Awareness (CASA)**

Rowan University is very fortunate to house the Center for Addiction Studies (CAS), formerly located within the Academic Affairs Division. For many years, CAS was funded solely through state-funded grants with significant involvement from faculty. This center holds the distinction as the only university-based and licensed facility in New Jersey providing therapeutic services for individuals experiencing problems with alcohol, tobacco and other drug use. The Center for Addiction Studies also created and houses the nationally-recognized New Jersey Higher Education Consortium on Alcohol and Other Drugs.\*

\*Founded in 1987, the New Jersey Higher Education Consortium for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention and Education has grown from an original group of 16 colleges into a network involving more than 40 colleges and universities. The Consortium administers statewide prevention projects to address collegiate alcohol, tobacco, party drug and heroin problems.

Rowan University has committed permanent funding for ATOD initiatives within Student Affairs. In order to enhance these initiatives, CAS has expanded its role to become the Center for Addiction Studies and Awareness (CASA), and has moved administratively under Student Affairs, within the newly formed Centers for Health and Wellness. This move in August, 2008 has increased CASA's direct involvement with students through educational programming, substance abuse assessments, treatment, referrals and the publication of alcohol and drug prevention and educational materials [Appendices A & B]. This reorganization has helped link Health, Counseling and Psychological Services for a fully integrated and holistic substance abuse prevention and education program that furthers the larger mission of Rowan University.

### Prevention Initiatives

Rowan University established a number of new initiatives during 2007-2008 for the purpose of reducing underage drinking, dangerous drinking behaviors and addiction problems. The following list describes these activities:

- ***Healthy Choices Campaign – RU Ready to STEP UP?*** In an attempt to link healthy choices about alcohol use with a healthy lifestyle, the Student Affairs ATOD Task Force developed a healthy choices campaign. This campaign demonstrates the commitment that Rowan University places upon enhancing student learning and success in and outside of the classroom. Below are the six key themes for ***RU Ready to STEP UP?***
  - **S** – Safe Choices
  - **T** – Think Healthy
  - **E** – Embrace the Rowan Spirit
  - **P** – Party Responsibly
  - **U** – Understand and Appreciate Diversity
  - **P** – Participate

The following initiatives were designed around the ***RU Ready to STEP UP?*** themes:

- ***Summer Student Orientation*** was enhanced to focus on healthy choices: All new students participated in an interactive multimedia workshop titled ***RU Ready to Choose Now for Tomorrow?***, that focused on the need to make healthy choices in college and life. The workshop featured

video, music and *iclicker*™ technology to reinforce six steps to healthy decision making on the Rowan campus (***RU Ready to STEP UP?***).

- ***Parent Orientation*** included a session focusing on healthy choices for students. Parents of new first-year students participated in a workshop during Freshman Orientation entitled "Parent Survival: RU Ready to be a College Parent." The parent workshop emphasized the necessity for parents to reinforce with students that healthy choices will contribute to academic and social adjustment and success in college. In addition, the workshop increased parental awareness of how to be appropriately supportive of college students.
- ***Mandatory Freshman Mini-Orientation, UR Ready for Rowan: The Choices you Make Today Impact Tomorrow***, was added in August to incorporate educational programming about safe partying, safer sex and diversity:
  - ***"Sex and Excess: Surviving the Party"***: A program that encouraged participants to confront their own behavioral choices while learning to party responsibly and with respect for one another. Students were taught to empower themselves, hold their ground, communicate effectively with their peers, and think about long-term consequences before they engage in high-risk behaviors. After viewing this program students should realize that they can maintain their goals first and foremost, and still have fun in college.
  - ***"You Don't Know Me until You Know Me"***: A one-person show that dealt with all areas of diversity including race, discrimination, violence prevention, personal identity, suicide, gender quality, homophobia and emotional pain felt by students. The performer slipped in and out of nine characters, both male and female, who shared their stories in an often humorous, but at times, heartbreaking manner.
- ***RU Ready to STEP UP?*** Free student notebooks were distributed to all students with the Healthy Choices Campaign themes.
- ***New Student Move-in Date*** – Historically, new students arrived 5 full days before classes commenced. This had the unintended consequence of giving them too much free time and enhanced opportunities to drink.

Effective Fall 2008, the new students arrived 3 days before classes, and the aforementioned Mini-Orientation was added along with Convocation, Induction into the Class of 2012 and social activities.

- **Rowan After Hours (RAH)** - Late night programming Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. is sponsored by the Office of Student Activities and is designed to offer students cultural, social and interactive programs under one roof on campus. Examples include video games, open mic talent showcase, billiards, comedy shows, bands, bingo, inflatable's, game shows, photos, novelties, movies, raffles, food and much more [Appendix C].
- **RA/RD Training** - Residential Learning/University Housing Resident Assistants (RAs) and Resident Directors (RD's) are provided 2 weeks of in-depth training prior to the start of the fall semester. The topics address a variety of alcohol and other drug issues facing college students in residence [Appendix D].
- **Heroes Campaign for Designated Drivers** – This is a collaboration between Rowan University and local drinking establishments for bars to offer free soft drinks for designated drivers.
- **Website changes** were made to highlight the Student Affairs ATOD policy statement and incorporate it into various web pages: Student Affairs home page, Parent Connections website, Center for Addiction Studies and Awareness (CASA) website, Counseling and Psychological Services website and Student Health Services website.
- **Rowan StudentCare™** – A new organization was created that brings students together providing knowledge on how to handle difficult circumstances related to health and wellness, such as alcohol poisoning, prescription drug abuse, marijuana use, sexual violence, stress, healthy weight and body image.
- **Conversations with the Dean** –The Dean of Students visits every campus residential living floor to meet with students and discuss issues related to healthy choices surrounding alcohol and other drug use.

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- **Alcohol Awareness Week**
  - Introduction of Heroes Campaign
  - Beer Goggles on the Patio with DJ
  - “Shout Down Drugs” performance and Comedy Hour with Bernie McGrayhan
  - Contest to Create Your Own Alcohol Awareness Videos, “YouTube” style
  - Thursday Night Live with Shaun Thompson, creator of “HipHop Abs”
  - Salsa Night
  - Hosted a forum on the Amethyst Initiative
  - Free exercise classes offered at the Recreation Center
    - Pilates (7 classes)
    - Zumba (5 classes)
- **Don’t Waste Away in Margaritaville** (Lunch & Learn prevention series)
  - Marijuana smoking
  - Stress Management
  - Party Drinking
- **Safe Break** - Message in preparation for Spring Break:
  - Legal and Responsible Drinking
  - Safer Sex
  - Sun Safety
- **Save Your Brain** – Speaker John Kriger, MA, LCADC, CPS and former Executive Director of New Jersey Governor’s Council on Alcohol and Other Drugs
- **Intervention Movie Series** – Documentaries that illustrate the struggle for families to overcome addictions
- **Social Marketing** (Social norms messages and announcements)
  - **Happy 21<sup>st</sup> Birthday ECard** (561 students)
  - **WHIT** School Newspaper- Weekly
  - Rowan Web Services - Weekly
  - **89.7 WGLS Rowan Radio** announcements (potential audience 1.3 million)
  - Print Media Posters (over 500 displayed)
  - Student Postcards (Binge drinking message to 900 students)



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- ***"CORE" Survey*** - Anonymous online survey of *Alcohol and other Drugs usage* [Appendix E]
- ***Intercollegiate Athletics Prevention Programs***
  - *NCAA Alcohol & Drug Testing Program* provides student athletes with extensive education in these areas. Includes pre and post season surveys
  - *Life Skills Programs* are conducted on campus for student athletes to discuss alcohol, effects of drinking, ramifications etc.
    - Anheuser-Busch program – former athlete disabled from DWI
    - Sex & Excess – Surviving the Party
    - Life Choices Seminar
    - Speaker on Hazing & Alcohol
- ***Alcohol Free Events***
  - *No alcohol at athletic events regardless of age*
  - *Alcohol-free "Tailgating"*
  - *No alcohol at receptions for Parent Orientation*

### **Intervention Initiatives**

- ***Mandatory Substance Abuse Education Classes and Assessments*** for students cited with illegal alcohol use or other drug possession and underage drinking [Appendices F & G].
- ***12-Steps Programs***
  - ***Recovery University*** (Narcotics Anonymous) – Weekly fellowship of individuals for whom drugs have become a problem
  - ***Thursday Night Smarter to be Sober*** (Alcoholics Anonymous) - Weekly fellowship of individuals for whom alcohol has become a problem
  - ***Twelve Steps for Everyone*** – A fellowship to assist those who seek help for themselves and others for any problems that have overcome their lives

11/17/2008

- **Party Patrols** – Rowan University and Glassboro police departments partner to jointly patrol areas surrounding the university that are known to have parties with high-risk drinking on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights during the fall and spring.
- **Increased Enforcement of ATOD Policy** - As Rowan continues to improve training and supervision of the Residential Learning/University Housing (RLUH) staff and enhance communication with Public Safety, the ability to detect and confront misconduct improves. RLUH has substantially improved procedures for investigating alcohol violations by conducting “reasonable locations inspections” when alcohol has been found in a living unit. Intensive training in confrontation skills also has strengthened the staff's ability to confront violations.
- **Increase in Public Safety Resources** - In addition to the RLUH staff, Rowan certainly has invested many resources into Public Safety especially within the police and investigative units. There has been an increase in Public Safety's ability to conduct intensive and professional investigations. Many of these efforts have led to the identification of those who distribute drugs. All of these steps result in increased numbers of students cited for AOD violations.
- **Fines for violations of Alcohol and Drug Policy** – Fines are assessed for alcohol and drug violations. Money from fines is allocated for educational programming related to substance use prevention and education [Appendix I].
- **Parental Notification Policy** – The Parental Notification Policy was modified to provide greater latitude for contacting parents of students under age 21 who are cited for underage drinking and other substance violations: *“The Office of Judicial Affairs may notify parents/guardians of students under 21 years of age when a student is found responsible for violation of the Alcohol and other Drugs Policy.”*

An additional policy notification was added regarding citations: *“Citations given by the law enforcement unit of the university are not covered by FERPA. Therefore, Rowan Public Safety may notify parents/legal guardians when citations have been issued by law enforcement officials, without waiting for a hearing or any other due process.”*

### Preliminary Impact of ATOD Initiatives

- ***Rowan After Hours participation Fall 2008***
  - 3453 total September participation
    - 350 Average Thursday participation
    - 199 Average Friday participation
    - 315 Average Saturday participation
  - 2638 total October Participation (no RAH held on Thursday & Friday night of Homecoming Week)
- ***CASA – 3 hour Mandatory Substance Abuse Education Classes***
  - 186 participants: 11/2007 to 8/2008
  - 65 participants: September 2008
  - 37 participants: October 2008
  - Significant changes in pre-test/post-test scores
    - Pretest scores = 58.7%
    - Post-test scores = 91.4%
- ***CASA – Individual Assessments (3 hours each)***
  - 47 Mandatory / 0 voluntary: 11/2007 to 8/2008
  - 39 Mandatory/21 Voluntary: 9/2008 & 10/2008
- ***Decrease in Public Safety Citations***
  - 20% decrease in alcohol-related local ordinance violations:  
September/October 2008 compared to September/October 2007
- ***Increase in Judicial Affairs Cases and Suspensions Related to Alcohol & Drug Violations*** (due to increased enforcement of ATOD policy)
  - August thru October 2007 = 228 alcohol violations/16 drug violations
  - August thru October 2008 = 271 alcohol violations/22 drug violations
  - August thru October 2007: 1 University suspension for alcohol; 1 housing suspension for alcohol; 0 drug suspension
  - August thru October 2008: 2 University suspensions for alcohol; 4 housing suspensions for alcohol; 1 University suspension for drugs; 6 housing suspensions for drugs; 2 University suspensions for alcohol and drugs in the same incident

## **APPENDICES**

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<b>Appendix D</b>	<b>Residential Learning/University Housing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Resident Assistants (RA) ATOD Training</li></ul>	<b>Page 13</b>
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## **Appendix A**

### **Alcohol & Drug Prevention & Education Series: Print Materials All materials created & distributed through**

#### **Rowan University CASA - Center for Addiction Studies & Awareness**

- 00-1 New Jersey Higher Education Consortium Social Norms Project  
Decreasing Binge Drinking in New Jersey Colleges and Universities
- 01-2 New Jersey Higher Education Consortium Tobacco Social Norms  
Project New Jersey Collegiate Tobacco Use Policies
- 02-3 New Jersey Higher Education Consortium  
Substance Free Residences in New Jersey Colleges and  
Universities
- 02-4 A Field Manual for Developing PR Events and Activities that Work
- 02-5 New Jersey Higher Education Consortium  
Understanding the Social, Economic, and Legal Implications of  
Ecstasy Use among College Students: In New Jersey Context
- 03-6 New Jersey Higher Education Consortium  
Curriculum Infusion:  
Addressing Tobacco Use within the College Classroom
- 03-7 New Jersey Higher Education Consortium Tobacco Control  
Optimal Tobacco Policies for Collegiate Institutions:  
Content and Rationale
- 05-8 New Jersey Higher Education Consortium  
Heroin and Youth  
A Trend towards Danger
- Methamphetamine: A Developing Menace
- Marijuana and Youth: More Than You Imagined

## **Appendix B**

### **Alcohol & Drug Prevention & Education Series: Video, DVD and CD Materials**

**All materials created & distributed through**

**Rowan University CASA - Center for Addiction Studies & Awareness**

#### **Videos and DVDs Available**

- Ecstasy: Does a Body Harm
- Get Off Your Butts!: Campus Smoking Prevention and Cessation Video
- The Alcohol Social Norms Project
- The Tobacco Social Norms Project
- Rebel: College Students are Not For Sale
- Heroin: A Dose of Reality
- Broken Glass: The Crystal Meth Explosion
- Burning Out (Marijuana)
- Recovery Schools: Beacons of Hope

#### **CDs Available**

- Smoky No more
- Facing the Facts: The Use and Abuse of Alcohol
- Tobacco: Filtering Out the Truth
- It's My Party and I'll Die if I Want To: Party Drugs- The Uninvited Guest
- Dancing with Tina: "Stories From the Crystal Meth Frontier"
- America's Future: Packing on the Lbs.
- Steroids: The Silent Epidemic

## Appendix C

### ROWAN AFTER HOURS

#### **What is there to do on Weekends?**

Rowan After Hours (RAH) takes place every Thursday, Friday and Saturday night from 9pm – 1am in the Chamberlain Student Center. RAH is designed to offer students social, cultural and interactive programs such as: comedy shows, all the latest video games, music and dance, open mic, billiards, bands, game shows, novelties, inflatable's, movies, photos, food and so much more. All RAH events are completely free!

Get updated information weekly at [www.rowan.edu/afterhours](http://www.rowan.edu/afterhours)

#### **Thursday, 9pm – 1am**

##### Interactive activities

- Girls & Guys night out, Airbrushed shirts or boxer shirts, open mic, Billiards, Club 144 music & dance, photo booth, inflatable's, game room, photo puzzles, tarot card reading, caricaturist, food at midnight, prizes and giveaways.

#### **Friday, 9pm – 1am**

##### Game night

- Featured Game show, video game on the big screens such as Wii, Xbox 360, and PS3, Movie, shuttle to Philly, Karaoke, billiards, and food at midnight, prizes and giveaways.

#### **Saturday, 9pm – 1am**

##### Live entertainment

- Students can expect a band, comedian, hypnotist, or acts such as Stevie Starr the "Regurgitator", food at midnight, billiards, and video games.

## **Appendix D**

### **Residential Learning/University Housing**

#### **Student Staff Training Related to AOD**

##### **August training topics:**

- Discussion of Social Norms

- Confrontation skills

*Learning outcomes: Staff will learn the proper confrontation skills including body language, verbiage and observation skills to utilize prior to, during and after a confrontational situation, through mock scenarios and feedback from fellow staff including alcohol related situations. Staff will be aware of proper pre-confrontation skills such as bringing proper supplies, proper attitude and calling appropriate backup*

- Overview of policy protocol/incident reports

*Learning outcomes: Staff will be knowledgeable of all policies and protocol, including writing an incident report when an incident occurs in their residential areas, including alcohol related situations and being the 1<sup>st</sup> responder*

- Behind Closed doors

*Learning Outcomes: Staff will be educated and exposed to possible critical and non-critical incidents using simulated real life situations including alcohol and drug incidents. Staff will build their self-confidence and sharpen their skills, instincts and procedural expertise while emphasizing personal and public safety.*

- How to help/refer students with personal issues

*Learning outcome: RAs will be aware of referral process of students in crisis and practice listening and referral skills through scenarios including alcohol use, depression, homesickness.*

##### **September In-service Training**

- EMS Training on 1<sup>st</sup> response strategies for staff to be aware of for possible alcohol poisoning and actions to take until EMS arrives.



## **Appendix E**

### **CORE Campus Survey of Alcohol and Other Drug Norms**

The Campus Survey of Alcohol and Other Drug Norms is a questionnaire that allows a campus to assess students' perceptions of alcohol and drug use and to compare these with the reality of their use. The survey looks at perceptions regarding alcohol, marijuana, other illicit drugs, binge drinking, and attitudes toward campus policies. It asks students to rate the perceived use and attitudes of their friends and the general student population and to provide their own usage and attitudes regarding the same items. The survey is done on the Rowan Campus each year in the second semester before spring break. In addition to this survey instrument we do the CORE Long form survey. The focus on the survey is self-use of ATOD, not perception of use by others. By examining the results of both surveys we are able to get good baseline data on the rates of alcohol, and drug use on campus. The results of the two different surveys often have very similar statistical results. The binge-drinking rate is generally within a point or two.

Research supports the conclusion that students tend to perceive their peers as using alcohol and other drugs more frequently and more extensively than they themselves do. These misperceptions tend to generate greater use. The Campus Survey of Alcohol and Other Drug Norms provides a new consciousness regarding the reality of substance use on campus, attitudes regarding alcohol and other drugs, and attitudes regarding campus policy. This has been a very useful tool in gathering statistics to use in creating social norms messages to use in our Rowan Social Norms marketing campaigns as a way to expose and correct the misperceptions on campus. Campus substance abuse prevention efforts can be greatly enhanced as misperceptions are corrected with accurate data. We have been utilizing the survey results for over ten years as a means of tracking ATOD use patterns.

## Appendix F

### CASA Description of Mandatory (3-4 hour) Substance Abuse Education

"How Did I get Here?? Impact/ Ramifications/ Costs

Alcohol's Role – Current Situation, Lifestyle

Laws & Policy, University, Community –Underage, Hosting, DUI

Signs & Symptoms

Self-Administered Screening Tool

Defining *Use / Abuse / Addiction*

Pharmacology of Alcohol / Drugs / Medications

What /How must I change? - What can I do differently?

Education and Treatment Resources

Post Test / Evaluation

The purpose and goal of the program is to have the students' take ownership and responsibility for their infraction and understand that their misuse of alcohol / drugs is not only threatening their existence as a Rowan University student but that they also may be on the path to serious, long term problems with substances. The program will be designed to have students learn to recognize that "college" use of alcohol is socially and clinically defined as heavy abuse with significant life changing ramifications. The program will stress that their misuse of substances is the sole reason for their mandated participation and with continued abuse the progression is predictable and unfavorable. Students will be able to determine where they may be on the continuum of Alcohol *Use, Abuse and Addiction*, to understand basic pharmacology of psychoactive and psychotropic substances and its impact on the body and brain. Clear explanation of the University Alcohol / Drug Policy will be addresses as well as Community laws on underage drinking, DUI and drug abuse. Processing a plan of change will be assigned to the students with information on outside resources that can be accessed. A posttest will be administered as well as a course evaluation.

## Appendix G

### MANDATORY SUBSTANCE ABUSE EDUCATION PROGRAM SYLLABUS

#### **I. INTRODUCTION -**

PURPOSE, OVERVIEW/ AGENDA

ASSIGNMENTS:

RECORDS RELEASE AUTHORIZATION

PRE-TEST

"HOW DID I GET HERE?" (Brief essay describing the events leading to infraction).

#### **II. CONSEQUENCES - LAWS - POLICY**

**REVIEW NJ UNDERAGE DRINKING LAWS**

**N.J.S.A.2C:33-15** - Purchase /Consumption / Possession of Alcohol Under 21

**N.J.S.A.-2C:33-17** -Serving, hosting parties and making alcohol available to minors

**N.J.S.A. 39:4-51a** Open / Unsealed containers in a Motor Vehicle

**N.J.S.A 39:4-50 - N.J. DUI LAWS**

Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol / Drugs

Refusal to Submit to a Breath Test

Underage Drinking & Driving "0" Tolerance Law

Boating While Intoxicated

**ROWAN POLICY** - ON & OFF CAMPUS

**PERSONAL CONSEQUENCES** (class exercise) "How & Who Else Has Been Impacted"  
(Academic Costs, Financial/ Legal Costs, Social / Family / Parents)

#### **III. ALCOHOL "THE BASIC FACTS"**

**HISTORY**

**SOCIAL NORMS**

**COLLEGE vs. COMMUNITY NORMS**

**SCIENCE** (Power Point)

**HEALTH EFFECTS**

**PSYCHOPHARM**

**SYNERGYSTIC EFFECTS**

**DRUG INTERACTION**

**"B. A. C."**

**BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION**

**ABSORPTION / OXIDATION**

**ALCOHOL OVERDOSE**

**"WHAT is a DRINK?"**

**STANDARD DRINK vs. "CONTAINERS"**

**"BAC" per DRINK**

**INTERACTIVE CD ACTIVITY (CLASS EXERCISE)**

#### **IV. "USE - ABUSE - ADDICTION"**

**SIGNS & SYMPTOMS "AM I IN TROUBLE?"**

**NON-USE OF ALCOHOL**

**SOCIAL USE OF ALCOHOL**

**CULTURALAGE APPROPRIATE**

**ABUSE- SIGNS & SYMPTOMS**

**ADDICTION -** PRE-DISPOSITION (GENETIC / PSYCHOLOGICAL / SOCIO-CULTURAL)

CRITERIA FOR DEPENDENCE

DISEASE CONCEPT

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE (class exercise)

#### **V. MAKING CHANGES**

"WHAT CAN I DO DIFFERENTLY?" (class exercise)

AVAILABLE RESOURCES - CAMPUS / COMMUNITY

POST TEST / EVALUATION

## **Appendix H**

### **Approved Fines for Listed Sanctions-2008-09**

#### **Alcohol Policy Violations (Includes hosting and intoxication)**

First violation – Completion of the E-CHUG online intervention, Completion of the AOD Education program, \$100 fine

Second violation – Completion of an AOD assessment, \$200 fine, Disciplinary Probation (6-12 mos.)

Third violation -Possible Suspension of Residence Privileges or University Suspension, Completion of an AOD assessment, \$400 fine, Disciplinary Probation (up to remainder of academic career)

#### **Drug Policy Violations (Includes possession of paraphernalia)**

First violation – Completion of the E-TOKE online intervention, Completion of an AOD assessment, \$200 fine, Disciplinary Probation (at least one year)

Second violation – Possible Suspension of Residence Privileges or University Suspension, Completion of an AOD assessment, \$400 fine, Disciplinary Probation (up to remainder of academic career)



# **Student Notebook**

## **RU Ready To Step Up?**

# Hello Rowan University Students!

## RU Ready to

It is a new semester at Rowan University! We hope you are ready to STEP UP to be successful and safe. The Division of Student Affairs is here to support your success in and out of the classroom. Student Affairs is providing this free notebook for your use. We hope you find it helpful in your classes.

Please take a minute to review the first eight pages of this notebook and reflect on the messages that can lead to good decision making and a healthy, satisfying and productive educational experience. Please consider these themes for your success:

- **Safe Choices**
- **Think Healthy**
- **Embrace the Rowan Spirit**
- **Party Responsibly**
- **Understand and Appreciate Diversity**
- **Participate!**

Don't wait for others to set the pace...STEP UP! - Take control of your own decisions and live the best Rowan experience possible.

Please contact the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs (Savitz Hall Suite 203) for assistance throughout your experience at Rowan.

Sincerely,

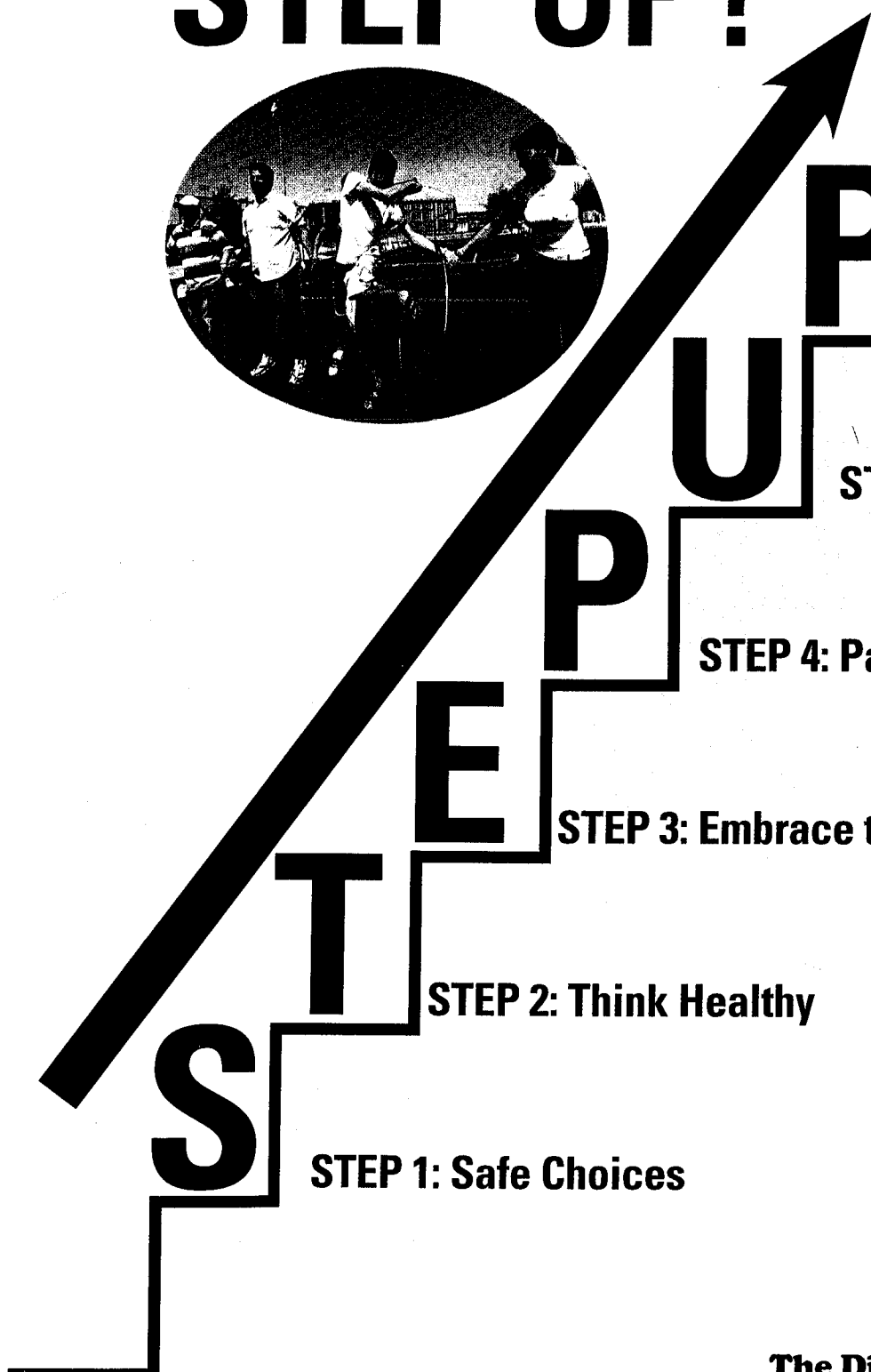


Carmen A. Jordan-Cox, Ph.D.  
Vice President for Student Affairs

# RU Ready to **STEP UP?**



## **Success!**



**STEP 6: Participate!**

**STEP 5: Understand and  
Appreciate Others**

**STEP 4: Party Responsibly**

**STEP 3: Embrace the Rowan Spirit**

**STEP 2: Think Healthy**

**STEP 1: Safe Choices**



**The Division of Student Affairs**

<http://www.rowan.edu/studentaffairs>



## Safe Choices: The Department of Public Safety

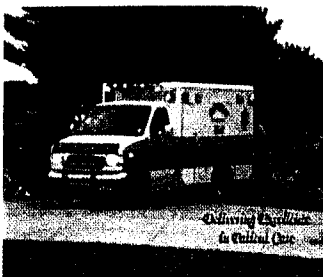


RAD (Rape Aggression Defense) is a 12-hour women's self defense course that is presented free of charge to Rowan students and staff.



Rowan K-9 is a new unit within the University Police section. Brix is cross trained in detecting explosives and patrol tactics

SCPP and Student Patrol are two student programs that support public safety officers in patrolling the campus. SCPPs provide escorts and serve as building proctors in some residence halls and academic buildings. Student Patrol are interns who provide a uniform presence on pathways, parking lots and around residence halls.



Rowan EMS provides emergency medical services to the university at large. For police, fire or medical emergency, call 9-1-1



**SAFE WALK & RIDE** For a personal safety escort from 7:00 pm until 3:00 am please dial on campus Safe (4233) or outside campus 856-256-Safe (7233) .

For further information, please visit: <http://www.rowan.edu/safety/>

The Department of Public Safety consists of five service sections:

- Office of Emergency Management (emergency planning, training, education, drills and exercises)
- Police Services (police patrol operations, oversees the SCPP Program, conducts investigations, and leads our crime prevention efforts such as our RAD Course)
- Security Services (patrol of pathways, parking lots, Residence halls as well as student patrol, building locking system, and special events)
- Safety Services (OSHA compliance, fire safety inspection, alarms systems, emergency medical services and communications)
- Parking Management (welcome gates, permitting and enforcement)



# RU Ready to

**Rowan offers a number of health services to students.**

Don't forget!

Before coming to school, proof of all immunizations must be up-to-date.

All full-time students are also required to be enrolled in some form of health insurance. Those that do not waive it will automatically be enrolled.

Did you know?

Exercise is a great stress buster.



Did you know?

A relaxing activity right before sleep can help you separate your sleep time from things that cause you excitement or anxiety.



Did you know?

Tobacco kills more Americans each year than alcohol, cocaine, crack, heroin, homicide, suicide, car accidents, fires and AIDS combined.

## **Student Health Services**

Linden Hall 856-256-4333

[www.rowan.edu/health](http://www.rowan.edu/health)

The Student Health Center serves students' health promotion and illness prevention needs. We also treat acute illness and injury, provide health fairs and outreach education, and ensure students' state compliancy regarding immunizations.

FamCare, male and female reproductive health care services, is available on campus on Tuesdays from 4PM-8PM. Call 1-888-794-1235 to schedule an appointment.

*The Student Health Center hours:*

Mon, Wed, Thurs 8AM-6PM

Tuesday 8AM-8PM

Friday 8AM-4PM

Saturday 11AM-3PM

## **Counseling and Psychological Services**

Savitz Hall 856-256-4222

[www.rowan.edu/counseling](http://www.rowan.edu/counseling)

Counseling and Psychological Services promotes the psychological well-being and personal growth of a diverse student body by providing confidential counseling and consultation.

Individual, couples and group counseling; workshops and presentations; psychiatric consultation; psychological assessments; 24 hour crisis counseling and community referrals are among the services offered by Counseling and Psychological Services.

*Counseling and Psychological Services hours:*

Mon-Fri 8:30AM-4:30PM

Wed, late hours until 7PM.

*Psychiatric Service hours:*

Mon & Wed by appointment only.

*Walk-in Emergencies:*

Mon-Fri 10AM-2PM

## **Center for Addiction Studies**

Alvin Shpeen Hall 856-863-2175

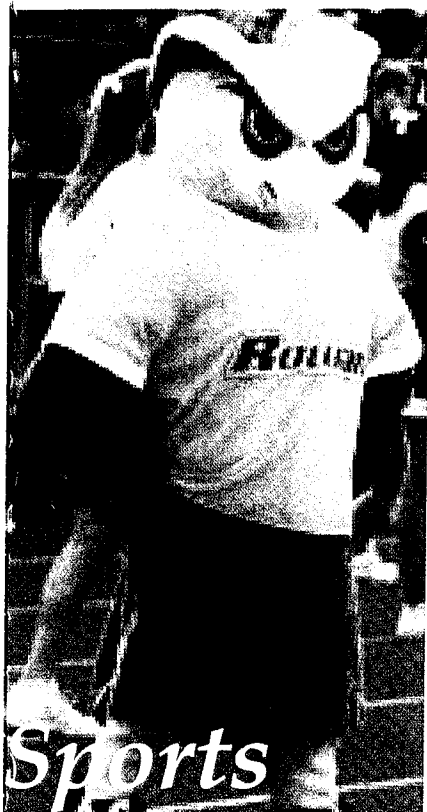
[www.rowan.edu/cas](http://www.rowan.edu/cas)

The Rowan Tobacco Quit Center is staffed by state- certified nicotine dependence counselors who understand how difficult it is to stop using tobacco. Smokers receiving tobacco dependence counseling are more than 4 times as likely to stop tobacco use. Call today 856-863-2175.

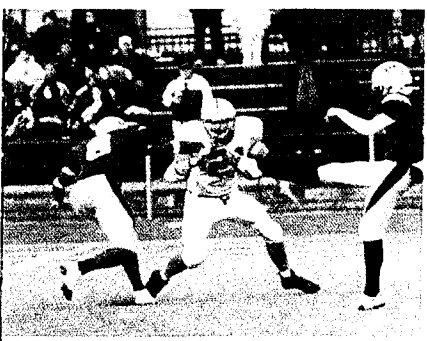
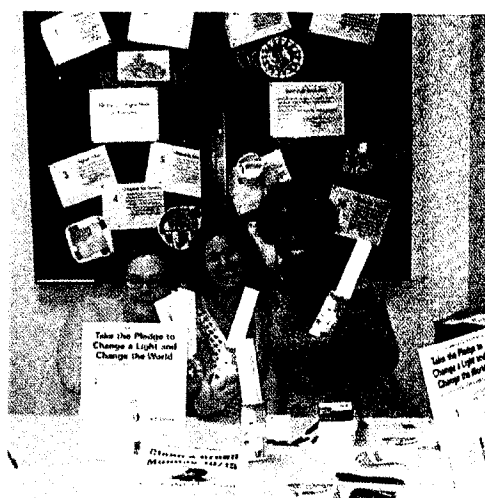
The Center for Addiction Studies is a grant-funded facility involved in promoting a variety of alcohol, tobacco and other drug prevention campaigns.

***Sponsored by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services.***

# Embrace the Rowan Spirit



A leading public institution, Rowan University combines liberal education with professional preparation from the baccalaureate through the doctorate. Rowan provides a collaborative, learning-centered environment in which highly qualified and diverse faculty, staff, and students integrate teaching, research, scholarship, creative activity, and community service. Through intellectual, social and cultural contributions, the University enriches the lives of those in the campus community and surrounding region.



*Taking care of home...*



# RU Ready?

## Party Responsibly.

RU students PARTY RESPONSIBLY. Did you know the amount of alcohol use on Rowan University's campus is actually less than what students perceive it to be. Most Rowan students drink 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 drinks when they party and do not binge drink when they go to the bar!

### *Before you go out...*

- ✓ Figure out how you'll get home.
- ✓ Eat a meal before you leave.
- ✓ Have an ID and cash in case of emergency.
- ✓ Keep copies of important #s in case you lose your cell.
- ✓ Have a code word to signal that it's time to go or if someone is in trouble.

### *While you're out...*

- ✓ Stay with your friends, no one should ever be alone.
- ✓ Don't leave your drink unattended.
- ✓ Don't let someone drive who's been drinking or using drugs.
- ✓ Say "NO" if someone wants you to do something you don't.
- ✓ Don't get into a car with someone you don't know.
- ✓ Don't walk home alone.



Did you know? Many Rowan students choose not to drink at all.



The Division of Student Affairs is committed to promoting a safe and healthy learning environment for Rowan students. It is expected that students will make legal and responsible lifestyle choices concerning the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. Responsible lifestyle choices can be facilitated by engaging in positive activities that build community and enhance learning.

# ROWAN

## READY TO UNDERSTAND & APPRECIATE OTHERS

Rowan University works to create an environment that fosters understanding and multiculturalism in and out of the classroom. Rowan University provides the experiential opportunities for students and faculty to explore identities within the parameters of the institution, acknowledging special cultural expressions and to enhance our global cultural awareness.

### INTERNATIONAL STUDIES STUDY ABROAD PROGRAM

The International Center actively supports all international initiatives. Under the direction of the center, the center provides leadership and assistance to students, faculty, professionals, and the surrounding community in the field of international education.

### OFFICE OF MULTICULTURAL AFFAIRS EVENTS

A Rowan University (Columbia University) program that provides an opportunity for upper minority high school students to spend a day in the life of a Rowan University student.

### Educational Opportunity Fund/Maximizing Academic Potential (EMAP)

EMAP is a program for African American male high school students.

### Body Appreciation Program/United People's Dream (BAP/UPD)

UPD is a program for African American male high school students.

### developmental program/PP

PP is a program for African American male high school students.

in order to become a professional person.

for more information, contact

J. Williams, Assistant Director

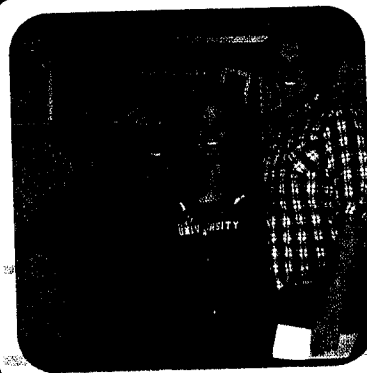
Williams@rowan.edu

856-256-4448



# Participation

is more than just attending an event, playing an intramural sport, or joining a club. It can be whatever YOU make of it. Discover your potential, expand your horizons, build friendships or embrace your passion through experiences outside of the classroom. Participation is really about getting the most out of your college experience. So get started today – and define yourself at Rowan!



## ROWAN AFTER HOURS (RAH)

Don't have anything to do on the weekend? Brought to you by the Office of Student Activities, Rowan After Hours (RAH) is designed to offer students fun, social and interactive programs every Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights from 9pm to 1am. Come to RAH and you will be more than surprised on what you will find...all under one roof! The latest in video games, open mic talent showcase, billiards, comedy shows, bands, bingo, novelties, movies, raffles, food and so much more. And the best part of all.....it is all FREE!! Get more information on upcoming events and other programs sponsored by the office at [www.rowan.edu/studentactivities](http://www.rowan.edu/studentactivities)

## STUDENT RECREATION CENTER

Looking for a place on campus that can change your life? Just imagine all that you can do in a building that has something for everyone....group exercise classes, swimming pool, fitness center, racquetball, intramural sports, basketball/volleyball courts, an indoor track, club sports, and special events. The Rec Center is more than just a gym. It's a place to hang out, get fit, socialize, play, learn and have fun. And by the way, membership is already included in your student fees....so what are you waiting for? Check us out at [www.rowan.edu/rec](http://www.rowan.edu/rec)



## STUDENT CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Interested in joining a student club on campus? Look no further, as SGA sponsors over 100 student organizations which represent an array of populations, interests, and activities. Besides meeting people with similar interests as yours, you will learn about event/program planning, leadership and teamwork. But it is the opportunities you have to make a difference, find your niche, learn lifelong lessons and become a well-rounded person that makes participation in student organizations a worthwhile pursuit. Learn more about our clubs, or how to start a new club, at [www.rowansga.com](http://www.rowansga.com)

# Alcohol and Other Drugs Guide

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

## Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy

Rowan University is committed to the pursuit of a quality education by providing an environment which promotes respect, safety and optimal health and well being to all members of the campus community. This includes students, faculty, staff, administration, alumni, and Rowan University guests. Alcohol and illicit drug use can pose many safety and health risks. Such use may result in impaired judgment and coordination, physical and psychological dependence, damage to vital organs, inability to learn and retain information, psychosis and severe anxiety, unwanted or unprotected sex, injury and death.

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

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

Behavior at off campus events, which are not sponsored or funded by Rowan University or a University recognized organization, will be subject to the University discipline system if the conduct violates local, state, or federal law or when the University determines that the conduct has a direct impact on the educational mission and interests of the University and/or the safety and welfare of the University community.

This statement serves as notice that violations may result in disciplinary sanctions as specified below under sections i.e.—“Consequences for Non-Compliance” and i.f.—“Parental Notification for Student Violations of the Alcohol and Other Drug Policy.”

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

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

### Important numbers

#### Drug and Alcohol Treatment On-campus resources

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

#### Off-campus resources

Addictions Hotline of NJ	1-800-225-0196 or 1-800-322-5525
Camden County Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Inc.	856-427-6553

Center for Family Services, Inc.	
Voorhees, NJ	856-428-5688
Danellie Counseling and Wellness Center	
Glassboro, NJ	856-863-0006
First Call For Help	
Natl. Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence/SW Jersey	
Vineland, NJ	856-794-1011
Seabrook House	
Bridgeton, NJ	1-800-582-5968
Sodat House, Inc. (outpatient)	
124 N. Broad St., Woodbury, NJ	856-845-6353

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

#### Emergency Numbers

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



# I. Rowan University Regulations

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

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

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

## A. Illegal Drugs

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

## B. Alcohol at Campus Events

1. Rowan University students, faculty, staff, guests, and facilities users, who are 21 years and older, may only possess, purchase and consume alcoholic beverages at locations which are licensed to sell alcohol or where consuming it is legal and authorized.
2. The University and/or management of the facility in use have the right to request identification and proof of age from all persons seeking admission to an event on campus at which alcohol will be served.
3. Intoxication is prohibited, regardless of age. Behavioral symptoms frequently associated with intoxication will be considered in determining intoxication. These symptoms may include, but are not limited to, the following: impaired motor skill coordination, difficulty communicating, vomiting, glazed/red eyes, the smell of alcohol on one's breath, verbal and/or physical aggres-

siveness, destructive and/or disruptive behavior, and engaging in any behavior which may endanger oneself or others.

4. Carrying open containers of alcohol is strictly forbidden in public areas of the University, i.e. academic buildings, the Student Center, parking lots, and common grounds, regardless of age. Any marketing, advertising, and promotion of alcoholic beverages on campus is prohibited. All advertisements for social events at which alcohol is served will not make reference to the amount of alcohol available. There will be no publicity distributed or posted indicating the availability of alcoholic beverages, except to indicate legal age requirements for admission.
6. Non-alcoholic beverages must also be served whenever alcohol is served/sold, and must be displayed as openly as the alcohol. Food must be served in adequate amounts when alcoholic beverages are served or sold.
7. Alcohol is strictly prohibited in athletic facilities or at athletic events.
8. No event will include any kind of a "drinking contest" or "drinking game," or feature any inducements to consume excessive amounts of alcohol.
9. For a listing of consequences for non-compliance, please refer to Sections i.e.-"Consequences for Non-Compliance" and i.f.-"Parental Notification for Student Violations of the Alcohol and Other Drug Policy"

## C. Alcohol in University Housing (Living Units)

1. Alcohol is not permitted within the residence halls (Chestnut, Evergreen, Laurel, Magnolia, Mimosa, Mullica, Oak, and Willow halls). All residence halls are designated "dry" living units. No one, regardless of age, is permitted to possess, consume or be in the presence of alcohol in these areas.
2. An apartment (Edgewood Park, Mansion Park, Triad, and Townhouses) in which any assigned resident is under the age of twenty-one is a designated "dry" living unit. No one, regardless of age, is permitted to possess, consume or be in the presence of alcohol in these areas.
3. Alcohol is permitted only in apartments in which all assigned residents are of legal drinking age. These are considered "wet" living units.
4. Presence in any living unit (room, apartment or townhouse) where an alcohol policy violation is taking place, even if not actually in possession of or consuming alcoholic beverages, will result in disciplinary action.
5. Residents holding a gathering in their living unit where an alcohol violation is taking place will be considered the hosts. Hosts can be held responsible for injury or damage occurring to any person or property in which the consumption of alcohol was a contributing factor. Hosts will be subject to disciplinary action and may receive harsher sanctions.

6. At the time of an alcohol violation, all alcohol and containers will be confiscated and properly disposed of regardless of the age of the occupant(s) or the designation of the living unit as "wet" or "dry."
7. Kegs, beer balls, and multi-quart containers of alcohol are prohibited in all living units at all times.
8. Possession of grain alcohol is prohibited at all times.
9. Student of legal drinking age, may transport an alcoholic beverage as long as it is in its original closed container.
10. Consumption of any form of alcohol in an open container, including but not limited to cups, cans, plastic containers, or bottles, is prohibited outside a student's living unit and/or any outside campus area.
11. Games or activities that encourage excessive drinking (e.g. beer pong, flip cup, beer funnels, etc.) or the serving of alcohol that lead to the endangerment of an individual's well being or property damage will not be tolerated.
12. Consumption of alcohol to the point of intoxication, regardless of age, is prohibited. Behavioral symptoms frequently associated with intoxication will be considered in determining intoxication. These symptoms may include, but are not limited to, the following: impaired motor skill coordination, difficulty communicating, vomiting, glazed/red eyes, the smell of alcohol on one's breath, verbal and/or physical aggressiveness, destructive and/or disruptive behavior, and engaging in any behavior which may endanger oneself or others. A person in this condition may be asked to leave the campus. If the person is a student, the student's family or emergency contact may be called to assist. Other guests may have a taxi called (at the intoxicated person's expense) to take them to their permanent residence.
13. Alcoholic beverage containers and paraphernalia, including but not limited to empty cans and bottles, are not permitted as room decorations in any living unit.
14. For a listing of consequences for non-compliance, please refer to Sections 1.e.—"Consequences for Non-Compliance" and 1.f.—"Parental Notification for Student Violations of the Alcohol and Other Drug Policy"

*To help students understand what is and what is not permitted under the Alcohol in University Housing regulations, the following interpretation is included:*

**Persons under the age of twenty-one MAY NOT:**

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

**Persons twenty-one and older MAY NOT:**

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

**Persons twenty-one and older MAY:**

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

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

**D. Off-Campus Events**

University-affiliated events are covered by this policy, even though they may take place off-campus. A University-affiliated event is defined as an off-campus gathering of members of the Rowan University community (and/or their guests) which is sponsored or funded in whole or in part by Rowan University. Private off-campus events which are not sponsored or funded by Rowan University will also be subject to the University discipline system if the conduct violates local, state, or federal law or when the University determines that the conduct has a direct impact on the educational mission and interests of the University and/or the safety and welfare of the University community.

1. Sponsors, coaches, and/or organization advisers are expected to ensure that their respective student organizations/groups take reasonable precautions in their activities in order that policies and laws governing alcohol/illegal drugs are not violated and that the welfare of their members is not endangered. The Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students in conjunction with the sponsors, advisers, or coaches may designate an event as non alcoholic and/or determine the conditions under which the consumption of alco-



hol may be permitted by students of legal drinking age. Therefore, a sponsor, adviser, or coach may prohibit the service, possession, or consumption of alcohol by any person, regardless of age, at University-affiliated or University-funded activities (e.g., retreats, conferences, intercollegiate athletic events, etc). Sponsors, advisers, or coaches will inform the student organizations of their decision(s) regarding the nature of the event prior to the scheduled date of the activity.

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

#### **E. Consequences for Non-Compliance**

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

1. A student found violating the Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy will be considered to have violated the Code of Conduct and be subject to sanctions commensurate with the offense consistent with local, State, and Federal law, up to and including expulsion from the university and referral for prosecution, as well as the possibility of revocation of the privilege to consume alcohol on campus and/or to attend University affiliated events at which alcohol will be served or consumed. Referrals to educational programs sponsored by the Center for Addiction Studies and Counseling & Psychological Services may be required.
2. Organizational sanctions for violations of the Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy by campus groups may include written reprimand, restriction or loss of privileges, and loss of official recognition. In addition, the campus group may be mandated to participate in educational programs. Individual members of the group may also be individually sanctioned for their involvement in the violations pursuant to this section.
3. Violations of the University Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy by a University employee will be referred to the

individual's supervisor for the appropriate administrative action consistent with the state regulations and applicable agreements between the state and employee bargaining units. An employee may be disciplined for violation of this policy consistent with local, State and Federal law up to and including termination of employment and referral for prosecution.

4. Violations of the University Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy by persons who are not members of the University community may result in their being banned from the Rowan University campus or from specific facilities and/or subject to arrest for trespass. Contractors are subject to all University rules and regulations.
5. Any violation which occurs while an event is in progress may subject the violator to immediate removal from the area.
6. When violations or other circumstances occur at events which, in the judgment of University officials, constitute a threat to life or property or which create a substantial risk thereof, the event may be terminated. It is expected that such authority will be exercised only in extraordinary and/or emergency circumstances.
7. This policy does not supplant or supersede statutory or administrative law at the federal, state, county, or municipal level. Strict compliance with such laws will be the responsibility of all organizations and individuals. Violators of the law may be subject to penalties imposed by a court or other empowered board, agency, or commission, in addition to any action taken by Rowan University.

#### **F. Parental Notification for Student Violations of the Alcohol and Other Drug Policy**

Rowan University's Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy outlines the University's position regarding the unauthorized possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and controlled substances on campus. A 1998 amendment to The Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 authorizes higher education institutions to inform a parent or guardian of any student under age 21, who has been found in violation of any federal, state, or local law or any rule or policy of the institution governing the use or possession of alcohol or controlled substances.

The Office of Judicial Affairs may notify parents/guardians of students under 21 years of age when a student is found responsible for a violation of the Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy.

*Please note: Citations given by the law enforcement unit of a university are not covered by FERPA. Therefore, Rowan Public Safety may notify parents/legal guardians when citations have been issued by law enforcement officials, without waiting for a hearing or any other due process.*

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

As of January 1, 1983 New Jersey state law prohibited the sale, possession, or consumption of alcohol by individuals under 21 years of age. Rowan University is a public institution governed by Federal, State, and local laws, and by University policies and procedures. The University complies with municipal and other law enforcement authorities in enforcing these laws as stated below:

### A. State of New Jersey

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

#### 1. Possession or Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages in Public Places by persons under legal age (N.J.S.A. 2C:33-15)

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

#### 2. Purchase of Alcohol by/for the Under aged (N.J.S.A. 2C:33:1-81)

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

#### 3. Offering Alcoholic Beverages to Underage Person (N.J.S.A. 2C:33-17)

Anyone who purposely or knowingly offers or serves or makes available an alcoholic beverage to a person under the legal age for consuming alcoholic beverages or entices that person to drink an alcoholic beverage is a disorderly person. This provision does not apply to certain close relatives, certain activities confined to the home, or if the consumption is part of a religious observance.

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

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

#### 5. False ID (N.J.S.A. 2C:21)

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

#### 6. Social Host Liability (N.J.S.A. 2A:15-5.6.)

A social host who willingly and knowingly provides alcoholic beverages to a person who the host should reasonably foresee will soon be driving, may be held liable for

injuries suffered by a third party as a result of a motor vehicle accident caused by that person

### 7. Driving While Intoxicated

a. Operating Motor Vehicles While Under the Influence of Intoxicants (N.J.S.A. 39:4-50). A person is said to be legally drunk in New Jersey if his/her blood alcohol concentration is at or above .08%. PENALTIES: All persons convicted of DWI must pay an insurance surcharge. In addition:

- For the first offense, there are additional fines and charges of at least \$470 (bringing the total minimum charges for a first offense to \$3,470); loss of license for 7-12 months; and a requirement to spend 12-48 hours in an Intoxicated Driver Resource Center. A first-time offender also faces a possible 30-day jail term.
- For a second offense, there are additional fines and charges of at least \$720; loss of license for 2 years; a requirement to perform 30 days of community service and to spend 48 hours in an Intoxicated Driver Resource Center or jail. Also, there is a possible 90-day jail term.
- For a third offense, additional fines and charges of at least \$1,220; loss of license for 10 years; and a 180-day jail term. The insurance surcharge for a third-time offender is \$1,500 per year for three years. These fines and charges do not include court and legal fees.

b. Driving While License Is Suspended Due to DWI (N.J.S.A. 39:3-40). If a person is found driving while his/her license is suspended due to a conviction for Driving While Intoxicated, that person upon conviction again shall be fined \$500, shall have his license to operate a motor vehicle suspended for an additional period of not less than one year nor more than two years, and may be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 90 days.

c. Refusal to Take the Breathalyzer Test (N.J.S.A. 39:4-50.4a). Refusal to take the breathalyzer test where there is probable cause for arrest for DWI will result in a 6-month loss of license, a fine of \$250-\$500, and an obligation to satisfy the requirements of an alcohol education or rehabilitation program. A person can also be convicted of DWI without the results of a breathalyzer test. In that case, he/she will suffer all the additional fines and penalties specified for the DWI conviction.

### B. Borough of Glassboro

354-5. Consumption of alcoholic beverages in public and quasi-public places. [Added 8-26-1975 by Ord. No. 75-20]

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to consume any alcoholic beverage or to possess any alcoholic beverage in an open container with intent to consume the same on any sidewalk, street, avenue, highway, public parking lot or other public place, or in any motor vehicle not on private property, within the Borough of Glassboro at any time.

B. It shall be unlawful for any person to consume any alco-

holic beverage or to possess any alcoholic beverage in an open container with intent to consume the same on any parking lot, yard or other open area which is open to the public or to which the public is invited at any time.

- C. It shall be unlawful for the owner or any other person in control of any such parking lot, yard or other open area which is open to the public or to which the public is invited as described in Subsection B above to knowingly permit or suffer the consumption or possession in an open container with intent to consume of any alcoholic beverage on said premises by any person at any time.

**150-18.** Violations and penalties for dealing in illicit beverages. [Amended 12-8-1998 by Ord. No. 98-26] Any person, except an officer or other person authorized by and acting pursuant to instructions from such officer, so doing in the course of and for the purpose of enforcing said Act, who shall knowingly purchase, receive or procure any illicit beverages, on conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 90 days or community service for not more than 90 days, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

**150-19.** Violations and penalties for certain other infractions. [Amended 12-8-1998 by Ord. No. 98-26] Any person who shall possess, sell, distribute or transport any alcoholic beverage in violation of this article, or who shall import, own, possess, keep or store in said Borough of Glassboro alcoholic beverages with intent to sell, distribute or transport alcoholic beverages in violation of the provisions of this article, or who shall own, possess, keep or store in said Borough of Glassboro any implement or paraphernalia for the sale, distribution, transportation or warehousing of alcoholic beverages with intent to use the same in the sale, distribution, warehousing or transportation of alcoholic beverages in violation of this article or to aid or abet another in the sale, distribution, warehousing or transportation of alcoholic beverages in violation of this article, shall be subject, upon conviction, to a fine or not less than \$200 and not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 90 days or community service for not more than 90 days, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

**150-20.** Violations and penalties for remaining provisions. [Amended 12-8-1998 by Ord. No. 98-26] Any person who shall knowingly violate any of the other provisions of this article shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not less than \$200 and not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 90 days or community service for not more than 90 days, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

#### **Article II, Certain Restrictions for Underage Persons [Adopted 2-9-1971 by Ord. No. 3-71 as Ch. 37, Art. II, of the 1971 Code]**

**150-22.** Entering licensed premises with intent to purchase. [Amended 6-26-1973 by Ord. No. 73-12; 11-25-1980 by Ord. No. 80-21; 12-8-1998 by Ord. No. 98-26] It shall be unlawful for a person under the legal age to enter any premises licensed for the sale of alcoholic beverages for

the purpose of purchasing or having served or delivered to him or her any alcoholic beverages.

**150-23.** Consuming or attempting to purchase. [Amended 6-26-1973 by Ord. No. 73-12; 11-25-1980 by Ord. No. 80-21; 12-8-1998 by Ord. No. 98-26] It shall be unlawful for a person under the legal age to consume, purchase, attempt to consume or purchase or have another purchase for him or her any alcoholic beverage on any premises licensed for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

**150-24.** Purchasing for underage persons. [Amended 6-26-1973 by Ord. No. 73-12; 11-25-1980 by Ord. No. 80-21; 12-8-1998 by Ord. No. 98-26] It shall be unlawful for any adult person to purchase any alcoholic beverage for a person under the legal age for consumption of any premises licensed for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

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

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

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

**150-26.** Unlawful acts for underage persons. [Added 12-8-1998 by Ord. No. 98-26] It shall be unlawful for a person under the legal age to consume, to have consumed, to purchase, attempt to purchase or have purchased for him or her or have in his or her possession any alcoholic beverage. For purposes of this section, "consume" or "consumed" excludes those instances where a person under the legal age, in the home, apartment or rental unit of his or her own parent or parents, or an adult in loco parentis, under the supervision and control of his or her own parent or parents, consumes or has consumed any alcoholic beverage.

**150-27.** Violations and penalties. [Amended 12-8-1998 by Ord. No. 98-26] Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to a fine not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 90 days or community service for a term not exceeding 90 days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

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

**150-29.** Underage drinking. It shall be unlawful for any person under the legal age who, without legal authority, knowingly possesses or knowingly consumes an alcoholic beverage on private property.

150-30. Violations and penalties. Any person violating the provisions of this article shall, in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 40:48-1, as amended, be punished by a fine of \$250 for a first offense and \$350 for any subsequent offense.

150-31. Additional penalties.

- A. In addition to the fine authorized for this offense, the court may suspend or postpone for six months the driving privilege of the defendant. Upon the conviction of any person or the suspension or postponement of that person's driver's license, the court shall forward a report to the Division of Motor Vehicles stating the first and last day of the suspension or postponement period imposed by the court pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:48-1, as amended. If a person at the time of the imposition of sentence is less than 17 years of age, the period of license postponement, including a suspension or postponement of the privilege of operating a motorized bicycle, shall commence on the day the sentence is imposed and shall run for a period of six months after the person reaches the age of 17 years.
- B. If a person at the time of the imposition of a sentence has a valid driver's license issued by this state, the court shall immediately collect the license and forward it to the Division of Motor Vehicles along with the

report. If for any reason the license cannot be collected, the court shall include in the report the complete name, address, date of birth, eye color and sex of the person, as well as the first and last date of the license suspension period imposed by the court.

- C. The court shall inform the person orally and in writing that if the person is convicted of operating a motor vehicle during the period of license suspension or postponement, the person shall be subject to the penalties set forth in N.J.S.A. 39:3-40. A person shall be required to acknowledge receipt of the written notice in writing. Failure to receive a written notice or failure to acknowledge in writing the receipt of a written notice shall not be a defense to a subsequent charge of a violation of N.J.S.A. 39:3-40.
- D. If a person convicted under this article is not a New Jersey resident, the court shall suspend or postpone, as appropriate, the nonresident driving privilege of the person based on the age of the person and submit it to the Division of Motor Vehicles on the required report. The court shall not collect the license of a nonresident convicted under this article. Upon receipt of a report from the court, the Division of Motor Vehicles shall notify the appropriate officials in the licensing jurisdiction of the suspension or postponement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, Narcotics Paraphernalia, provides that such conduct is a fourth degree crime.

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

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

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

#### Federal Drug Offenses

The criminal offenses most commonly charged under the Federal Controlled Substances Act are the knowing, intentional and unauthorized manufacture, distribution or dispensing of any controlled substance or the possession of any controlled substance with the intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense. Federal law also prohibits the knowing, intentional and unauthorized creation, distribution, dispensing or possession with the intent to distribute or dispense a "counterfeit substance." Simple possession without necessarily intent to distribute is also forbidden by Federal law and carries a penalty of imprisonment. Attempts and/or conspiracies to distribute or possess with intent to distribute a controlled substance are crimes under Federal law. Specific drug crimes that may carry greater penalties include the following:

- The distribution of narcotics to persons under 21;
- The distribution or manufacturing of narcotics near schools and colleges;
- The employment of juveniles under the age of 18 in drug trafficking operations;
- The distribution of controlled substances to pregnant women. The penalties for violating Federal narcotics statutes vary. The penalties may be more severe based upon two principal factors:
- The type of drug involved; and
- The quantity of the drug involved. With the exception of simple possession charges which result in up to one year imprisonment, maximum penalties for narcotic violations range from 20 years to life in prison. Certain violations carry mandatory minimum prison sentences of either five years or ten years. Harsher penalties will be imposed if a firearm is used in the commission of a drug offense. If a drug offense results in death or serious bodily injury to an individual who uses the drug involved, the penalties are harsher. Anabolic steroids are controlled substances and distribution or possession with intent to distribute carries a sentence of up to five years and a \$250,000 fine.

## IV. Education and Prevention

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

A. The Center for Addiction Studies and Counseling & Psychological Services provide specialized programs for students, faculty and staff, on issues related to alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use, misuse, and abuse. Aftercare and programs for recovering students are also provided on campus. The Center for Addiction Studies resource center, located in Shepen Hall, and Counseling & Psy-

chological Services offers books, pamphlets, videos, and other pertinent information regarding alcohol, tobacco, and other drug issues for use by the campus community. Both offices also serve as confidential referral locations for drug and alcohol assessment and evaluation.

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

## V. Drug-Free Workplace Act

The Governor of the State of New Jersey issued on March 14, 1989, Executive Order 204, in compliance with federal law. This order, the Drug-Free Workplace Act, is a condition of continued employment by all public employees, including Rowan University employees.

This policy prohibits the unlawful possession, use, distribution, dispensation, sale or manufacture of controlled substances on University premises. Violation of this policy may result in the imposition of employment

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

### Distribution and review info

#### Distribution of Alcohol and Other Drug Policy

A notification regarding the availability of this policy will be distributed, via the Rowan email system, annually to each employee and student who is taking one or more classes for any type of academic credit except for continuing education units, regardless of the length of the student's program of study.

#### Review of Policy and Alcohol and Drug Education Program

Rowan University will conduct a biennial review of this policy and Alcohol and Other Drug Education programs to determine their effectiveness and implement changes to the policy if they are needed and to ensure that the disciplinary sanctions are consistently

enforced. A committee of faculty, staff and students will review the policy and programs in consultation with Student Affairs and the Office of Human Resources.

## Appendix A

### Executive Order No. 204

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This policy establishes minimum standards for the imposition of discipline and for participation in drug abuse treatment programs in the limited context of convictions for drug offenses committed in the workplace. Nothing in this Policy precludes the application of other more comprehensive or more stringent provisions governing drug offenses committed by State employees. In fact, the Cabinet Task Force on Drug Testing in the Workplace, which was created in Executive Order No. 191, will formulate a more comprehensive State policy regarding drug abuse and the workplace in the near future.
2. The State of New Jersey is committed to maintaining a drug-free workplace for all State employees in order to protect the health and safety of State employees and the public.
3. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a drug in the workplace is prohibited.
4. In addition to any other applicable civil or criminal penalty, any employee convicted of illegal manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a drug in the workplace shall be subject to the following consequences:
  - A. The State Forfeiture of Public Office Statute (N.J.S.A. 2C:51-2) requires forfeiture of public office or employment upon conviction of a crime of the third degree or higher. All convictions of crimes of the third degree or higher listed in the Comprehensive Drug Enforcement Act of 1987, and all convictions for equivalent Federal and out-of-state drug offenses, require forfeiture of public office or employment.
  - B. The Forfeiture of Public Office Statute also requires forfeiture of public office or employment upon conviction for an offense involving dishonesty or upon conviction for an offense involving or touching upon the convicted person's public employment irrespective of the degree of the offense. Consequently, convictions for any drug offense occurring in the workplace (including fourth degree, disorderly persons, and petty disorderly persons offenses) which are determined to involve or touch upon the office or employment of an individual may result in the statutory forfeiture of public office or employment.
  - C. In the case of a drug conviction for an offense occurring in the workplace that does not result in statutory forfeiture of public office or employment, disciplinary action shall be taken. The extent of disciplinary action shall be determined by the appointing authority. In addition, in the case of any disciplinary action other than removal, an employee shall be required to satisfactorily participate in a program for the treatment of drug abuse approved by

both the appointing authority and any Federal or State agency responsible for the approval or licensure of such programs.

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

Thomas H. Kean  
GOVERNOR

## Appendix B

### Commonly Abused Drugs

#### Cannabinoids

##### Marijuana

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

##### Hashish

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

#### Depressants

##### Barbiturates

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

##### Benzodiazepines

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

##### Flunitrazepam (*Associated with Sexual assaults*)

- Commercial and street names include Rohypnol, forget-

me pill, Mexican Valium, R2, Roche, roofies, roofinol, rope and rophies.

- Schedule 4 drug
- Usually swallowed or snorted
- Intoxicating effects include reduced anxiety, feeling of well-being, lowered inhibitions, slowed pulse and breathing, lowered blood pressure and poor concentration.
- Potential health consequences include fatigue, confusion, impaired coordination, addiction, respiratory depression and arrest, visual and gastrointestinal disturbances, urinary retention, memory loss for the time under the drug's effects and death.

##### GHB (*Associated with Sexual assaults*)

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

##### Methaqualone

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

#### Dissociative Anesthetics

##### Ketamine

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

##### PCP and analogs

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



pressure and heart rate, panic, aggression, violence/loss of appetite and depression.

## Hallucinogens

### LSD

- Commercial and street names include lysergic acid diethylamide, acid, blotter, boomers, cubes, microdot and yellow sunshines
- Schedule 1 drug
- Usually swallowed, absorbed through mouth tissues
- Intoxicating effects include altered states of perception and feeling.
- Potential health consequences include nausea, persistent mental disorders, persisting perception disorder (flashbacks), increased body temperature and heart rate, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, numbness, weakness and tremors.

### Mescaline

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

### Psilocybin

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

## Opioids and Morphine Derivatives

### Codeine

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

### Fentanyl and Fentanyl analogs

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

constipation, confusion, respiratory depression and arrest, tolerance, addiction, unconsciousness, coma and death.

### Heroin

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

### Morphine

- Commercial and street names include Roxanol, Duramorph, M, Miss Emma, monkey and white stuff
- Schedule 2, 3 drug
- Usually injected, swallowed or smoked
- Intoxicating effects include pain relief, euphoria and drowsiness
- Potential health consequences include nausea, sedation, constipation, confusion, respiratory depression and arrest, tolerance, addiction, unconsciousness, coma and death.

### Opium

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

### Oxycodone HCL

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

### Hydrocodone bitartrate, Acetaminophen

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

## Stimulants

### Amphetamine

- Commercial and street names include Biphentamine, Dexedrine, bennies, black beauties, crosses, hearts, LA turnaround, speed, truck drivers and uppers
- Schedule 2 drug



- Usually injected, swallowed, smoked or snorted
- Intoxicating effects include increased heart rate, blood pressure, metabolism; feelings of exhilaration, increased mental alertness
- Potential health consequences include rapid or irregular heart beat; reduced appetite, weight loss, heart failure, nervousness, insomnia, rapid breathing/tremor, loss of coordination, irritability, anxiousness, restlessness, delirium, panic, paranoia, impulsive behavior, aggressiveness, tolerance, addiction and psychosis.

#### **Cocaine**

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

#### **MDMA (methylenedioxy-methamphetamine)**

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

#### **Methamphetamine**

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

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

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

#### **Nicotine**

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

#### **Other Compounds**

##### **Anabolic steroids**

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

##### **Inhalants**

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

#### **Notes**

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

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

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

## Student Code of Conduct

Rowan University is an academic community and as such the University has instituted this Student Code of Conduct to set forth the standards and expectations that are consistent with its purpose as an educational institution. The University reaffirms the principle of student freedom, coupled with an acceptance of full responsibility for one's behavior and the consequences of such behavior. Rowan University recognizes the rights of its students guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and the State of New Jersey, which include a student's rights within the institution to freedom of speech, inquiry, assembly, peaceful pursuit of an education, and reasonable use of services and facilities of the university.

While it is the goal of the disciplinary process to educate students as to the purpose and importance of abiding by the Code of Conduct, the University will also issue sanctions as are appropriate and necessary to ensure continued and/or future adherence to this Code, and to protect the university community from disruptive behavior. In addition to the Code, students must also recognize and comply with the standards of classroom behavior as stated in their individual course syllabi.

This document and supporting materials have been developed to guarantee procedural fairness to students when there has been an alleged failure to abide by Rowan University's policies and regulations. Procedures may vary in formality given the gravity and nature of the offense and the sanctions that may be applied. Each student is responsible for reading and complying with the Student Code of Conduct.

### A. Definitions—when used in this Code of Conduct:

1. The term "University" means Rowan University.
2. The term "student" includes all persons enrolled in courses at Rowan University, both full-time and part-time, pursuing undergraduate or graduate studies, and those who live in campus living units. Persons who are not officially enrolled for a particular term but who have a continuing relationship with the University, such as students who withdraw after allegedly violating the Code, are considered "students."
3. The term "faculty member" means any person hired by the University to conduct classroom or teaching activities or who is otherwise considered by the University to be a member of its faculty.
4. The term "University official" includes any person employed by Rowan University, performing assigned administrative or professional responsibilities.
5. The term "member of the University community" includes any person who is a student, faculty member, University official or any other person employed by the University. A person's status in a particular situation will be determined by the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students.
6. The term "University premises" includes all land, buildings, facilities, and other property in the possession of or owned, used, or controlled by Rowan University, including adjacent streets and sidewalks.
7. The term "University-Sponsored Event" will mean any activity on or off campus, which is initiated, aided, funded, or supervised by the University or the Student Government Association.
8. The term "organization" means any number of persons who have complied with the formal requirements for university recognition. (This term does not include Greek Organizations as they are subject to the disciplinary procedures outlined in the Greek Handbook.)
9. The term "Campus Hearing Board" refers to a group of persons designated by the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students to determine whether a student has violated the Student Code of Conduct and, if so, to impose sanctions.
10. The term "Administrative Hearing Officer" refers to a University official designated by the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students to hold a hearing to determine whether a student has violated the Student Code of Conduct and, if so, to impose sanctions.
11. The term "Special Interim Hearing Board" refers to a group of persons designated by the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students to determine whether a

student has violated the Student Code of Conduct and, if so, to impose sanctions when a Campus Hearing Board cannot convene.

12. The term "Campus Appeals Board" refers to the persons authorized by the Vice President for Student Affairs to consider an appeal from the Campus Hearing Board's determination that a student has violated the Code of Conduct or from the sanctions imposed.
13. The term "witness" refers to a person who has personal knowledge of the incident in question.
14. The term "will" is to be used in the imperative sense, not imparting a choice.
15. The term "may" is to be deemed permissive, imparting a choice.
16. The term "Sex Offenses" refers to a set of crimes defined in the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) which includes forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, incest and statutory rape.
17. The term "Crimes of Violence" refers to a set of crimes defined in the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) which includes arson, assault offenses (aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation), burglary, negligent manslaughter, non-negligent manslaughter, destruction of property, kidnapping and robbery.

### **B. Authority**

The Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students and his/her designees have the responsibility for maintaining and implementing the Code of Conduct.

In a situation where a student's health or safety is/was seriously endangered the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students or his/her designees will make every attempt to notify the student's parent/guardian as soon as possible.

### **COMPLAINTS AGAINST STUDENTS**

The Code of Conduct applies to all students from the time they accept admission to Rowan University through the date of their graduation when their activities touch their student status. This includes but is not limited to: new students at Orientation and the Pre-College Institute, persons not currently enrolled but who are still seeking a degree from Rowan, and any other person enrolled in a credit earning course

offered by Rowan University. The Code of Conduct also applies to any person who has graduated if the university determines that his/her graduation or receipt of credit may involve misconduct while he/she was working toward a degree (in such cases, degree revocation may be a sanction).

Discipline may be imposed on students for conduct which occurs on University premises, in or out of the classroom setting, while using University technology, at off-campus instructional sites, during off-campus University affiliated events and for off-campus conduct when the University determines that the conduct has a direct impact on the educational mission and interests of the University and/or the safety and welfare of the University community.

### **COMPLAINTS AGAINST STUDENT GROUPS**

Members of recognized student organizations, groups and teams may be charged as an organization and/or individually with violation(s) of the Code of Conduct. The organization/group/team will be represented by the president or identifiable spokesperson in any disciplinary hearing. (Greek Organizations charged with a violation of the Code are subject to the procedures outlined in the Greek Handbook.)

### **COMPLAINTS AGAINST NON-STUDENTS**

Persons who are not students but who violate Federal, State, or local laws or University regulations while on campus may be subject to arrest, immediately banned and/or may have their campus visitation privileges revoked. University officials may file criminal charges against guests or other visitors who violate laws while on campus. Campus hosts will be held responsible for their guests' behavior. Non-students who are banned from the campus have the right to appeal that determination by writing to the Director of Public Safety.

### **C. Violation of Law and University Discipline**

Students may be accountable to both the University and to civil authorities for acts which violate the Code of Conduct. Disciplinary action at the University will normally proceed during the pendency of criminal proceedings. The University reserves the right to reach its own determination on violations of this Code independently of the outcome of any civil or criminal proceedings.

### **D. Conduct Rules**

Individual students and student organizations are expected to abide by the following rules and regulations, and administrators are expected to enforce

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them. Additional rules and regulations may be promulgated during the year; announcements will be made upon adoption of the changes or additions. Attempting, abetting, or being an accessory to any act prohibited by the Code of Conduct will be considered the same as a completed violation.

1. Violations of promulgated University rules, regulations and policies, and the laws of the State of New Jersey, and the Federal and local governments, whether on or off campus.
2. All forms of academic dishonesty including cheating (including the use of unacknowledged academic sources), fabrication, facilitating academic dishonesty and plagiarism. (Students charged with a violation of this section of the Code are subject to the procedures outlined in the Academic Honesty Policy which are outlined in the "Policies and Procedures" section in this Student Information Guide.
3. Knowingly furnishing false information to any University official or Faculty member.
4. Forgery, alteration or misuse of University documents, records, identification cards, other official University database files or other misuse or abuse of the University's computerized systems (See "Acceptable Use of Network and System Services policy").
5. Obstruction or disruption of teaching, research, administration, disciplinary procedures, public service functions or other University activities on University premises (See "Free Speech and Peaceful Assembly policy").
6. Theft, obtaining property under false pretenses, knowingly possessing or receiving stolen property or destroying or damaging, or threatening to destroy or damage property of the state, member of the University community or any person on the campus.
7. Physical abuse, verbal abuse, threats, intimidation, harassment, coercion, and/or other conduct which threatens or endangers the health or safety of any person (See also "Hazing policy").
8. Any act of sexual assault or sexual contact under circumstances of physical force, intimidation or any other nonconsensual circumstance (See "Sexual Assault policy").
9. Behavior that constitutes an invasion or violation of an individual's rights to privacy or to non-discriminatory treatment. Examples of behav-

iors that might be found to violate this provision include but are not limited to harassing or terroristic behavior, stalking, unauthorized surveillance, imposing physical or mental restraints on another person, or engaging in obscene verbal or written communications.

10. Possession, consumption and/or 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 the prohibited conduct (See also Alcohol and Other Drug Policy).
11. Possession, use, manufacture, distribution or attempted distribution of narcotics, dangerous drugs, controlled dangerous substances or drug paraphernalia that are prohibited by federal, state or local laws or University policies or knowingly being present at the time of the prohibited conduct (See also Alcohol and Other Drug Policy).
12. Possession or use of a firearm, explosive, dangerous chemical or other dangerous weapon in contravention of federal, state or local laws or University policies and procedures.
13. Disorderly, lewd, indecent or obscene conduct or exhibitionism on the University property or at a University-sponsored event.
14. Unauthorized use of the University's name, logo, finances, materials and supplies (including stationery bearing the University's letterhead), or facilities (including computer facilities) for commercial, personal or political purposes.
15. Refusal or failure to comply with a request, directive or order from a University official, including Public Safety officers, members of the University administrative staff or other authorized persons acting in the performance of their official duties and responsibilities.
16. Unauthorized entry into and/or use of University facilities/equipment, including but not limited to the library, athletic facilities and equipment, galleries, classrooms, computers or confidential files.
17. Off-campus actions and/or behaviors that violate laws and regulations of federal, state and local agencies, as well as policies of the University.
18. Abuse of the Student Discipline system, including but not limited to, falsification of information and disruption of a hearing.

## E. Disciplinary Process and Administrative Procedures

### I. FILING A COMPLAINT

Complaints against students/organizations may be made by any student, employee, or guest of the University who feels the Code of Conduct has been violated. A complaint must be made in writing to the Office of Judicial Affairs or Office of Residence Life and University Housing within a reasonable amount of time after the occurrence. (This will normally be construed to mean within 30 calendar days, unless unusual circumstances exist or it is an alleged crime that the university must report under the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.) Forms on which complaints may be filed are available in the Office of Judicial Affairs or Office of Residence Life and University Housing. The use of the form to file a complaint is not required, but is requested. The complaint should include as much detail concerning the alleged violation as possible and include the specific reference to the part of the Code the complainant feels has been violated. Perceived criminal activity should be reported immediately to Public Safety, which will submit its report of a student violation to the Office of Judicial Affairs.

Whenever a complaint provides evidence that the continued presence of the accused student on the campus may pose a substantial threat to herself/himself, others in the University, or to the stability and/or continuance of normal University functions the University reserves the right to impose an interim suspension from classes, residence areas or the entire campus pending a disciplinary hearing (refer to section H for a complete description of procedures).

The following guidelines will be used to determine if a Student Organization/Group/Team would be charged with a violation of the Code of Conduct:

- When one or more officers/authorized representatives/captains acting in the scope of their capacities, committed the violation.
- When one or more members committed the violation after the action, that constitutes the violation, was approved by a vote of the organization/group/team or was part of a committee assignment of the organization/group/team.
- When the violation was committed at an activity funded by the organization/group/team.
- When the violation occurred as a result of an event sponsored by the organization/group/team.
- When one or more members of an organization/group/team or its officers/authorized representatives/captains permitted, encouraged, aided or assisted in committing a violation.
- When a reasonable person would construe the violation as being associated with the organization/group/team.

### 2. ADJUDICATION OF COMPLAINTS

The Assistant Dean of Students will review the complaint and determine whether it should be adjudicated by the student discipline system, and, if so, the appropriate adjudicator will be determined. For any disciplinary action for which sanctions may be imposed, the accused student/organization will have his/her case heard before one of the following adjudicators:

- *Administrative Hearing Officer* - If the alleged violation is one for which the student/organization could not be suspended or expelled from the University, the complaint will be an Administrative Hearing Officer.
- *Campus Hearing Board* - If the alleged violation is one for which the student/organization could likely be suspended or expelled from the University, the complaint will be heard by the Campus Hearing Board. (refer to Sections E6 and E7 for additional information concerning the Campus Hearing Board)
- *Special Interim Hearing Board* - If the Campus Hearing Board cannot meet, a Special Interim Hearing Board will be appointed by the Office of Judicial Affairs to expedite adjudication of student disciplinary cases under the following conditions:
  - a. An interim suspension has been issued (see section H), or
  - b. The case must be adjudicated when the Campus Hearing Board cannot convene (for example, final exam week, vacation periods or summer school.)

### 3. NOTIFICATION

When it is determined that a complaint will be adjudicated by the student disciplinary system, the accused student/organization will be notified of the alleged violation in writing (the "Hearing Notice"). The Hearing notice will state what portion of the Code of Conduct was allegedly violated and describe

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the behavior believed to constitute a violation. The Hearing Notice will also include a hearing date set at least three (3) business days prior to an Administrative Hearing and five (5) business days prior to a hearing before the Campus Hearing Board or Special Interim Hearing Board. If the accused student/organization fails to attend the hearing, except when there is a justifiable reason (Serious illness or hospitalization, death of member of immediate family, serious physical emergency, arrest or incarceration or unavoidable transportation delay), the hearing will proceed and a finding will be reached based upon the available information. Failure of the accused student/organization to appear will not be considered to be an admission of responsibility.

All participants will be informed of the right to select an advisor of his or her choosing, including an attorney. **Advisors may have no other role in the hearing/case and are not permitted to speak on behalf of the student, ask questions or appear in lieu of the student/organization.** A student who wishes to have an attorney as an advisor must inform the Office of Judicial Affairs in writing, by telephone or electronic mail at least two business days prior to a hearing. If a complainant or accused student/organization informs the University that an attorney will be present at the hearing, the University will decide if legal counsel for the University should also be present;

Both the accused student/organization and the complainant are also informed of the right to bring witnesses to provide information at the hearing. Witnesses must have personal knowledge of the incident at issue and may serve no other role at the hearing/case. Character witnesses are considered irrelevant and will not be permitted to participate. A list of witnesses must be submitted to the Office of Judicial Affairs 48 hours in advance of the hearing. The list should include each witness' name and a summary of the information s/he is expected to provide.

## 4. ADMINISTRATIVE AGREEMENT/ HEARING WAIVER

The accused student/organization and complainant will also be informed if the disciplinary complaint can be resolved by completing an Administrative Agreement/Hearing Waiver. An Administrative Agreement/Hearing Waiver would be completed only when there is acknowledgement of responsibility on the part of the accused student/organization, and agreement, by all parties including the complainant, that the sanction(s) imposed are reasonable and fair.

The sanction will reflect the severity of the current charge(s) against the student/organization, as well as any previous disciplinary record. All participants will also waive the rights to have the complaint adjudicated at a disciplinary hearing and appeal. Should the accused student/organization not accept responsibility for the charges, nor accept the proposed sanction, then appearance at the disciplinary hearing is required.

## 5. HEARING OFFICER PROCEDURES

- a. A student/organization may challenge the assignment of a specific hearing officer to his/her case for good cause. This challenge must be presented in writing to the Office of Judicial Affairs at least one working day prior to the scheduled date and time of the hearing. Upon reviewing the details of the challenge, the Assistant Dean of Students will either uphold the challenge and appoint an alternate hearing officer and arrange a new hearing or deny the challenge.
- b. A hearing officer will withdraw from adjudicating any case in which s/he cannot reach a fair and objective decision.
- c. The Hearing Officer will exercise control over the manner in which the hearing is conducted to avoid unnecessarily lengthy hearings and to prevent the harassment or intimidation of witnesses. This includes, but is not limited to, imposing reasonable limits on the number of factual witnesses that may be introduced. Technical legal rules of evidence, the wording of questions, hearsay and opinions will not be formally applied. Anyone who disrupts a hearing or who fails to adhere to hearing procedures may be excluded from the proceeding.
- d. The hearing officer will review all materials, hear all information pertinent to the case from the complainant, the accused student/organization and witnesses, clarify issues raised, render a decision based on the information presented and take all actions and make all determinations necessary and proper for the hearing.
- e. A hearing officer's decision will be based on all the information presented during the hearing process. If the student is found in violation of university rules, records within the student's past disciplinary file and a written victim impact statement if appropriate will also be used in determining an appropriate sanction(s).

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- f. Following all hearings in the case, the hearing officer will provide the accused student with written notification of the decision reached, the reason for the decision and information regarding the University's appeal process.
- g. For cases involving a victim of "sex offenses" or "crimes of violence," the Hearing Officer will also provide the victim with written notification of the decision reached and information regarding the University's appeal process.

### 6. CAMPUS HEARING BOARD STRUCTURE

The Campus Hearing Board is chaired by a non-voting Administrative Hearing Officer, who is normally an employee of the Student Affairs Division and most likely the Assistant Dean of Students. The Campus Hearing Board is composed of nine regular members and a pool of alternates.

- Three members who are matriculated students and in good standing with the University. Student members are selected through an annual application and selection process conducted by the Office of Judicial Affairs.
- Three members of the faculty who are appointed by the University Senate President.
- Three members of the professional staff who are appointed by the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students.

The Campus Hearing Board may be convened by a quorum of five members, provided that at least one student, one faculty member and one professional staff member are present. For complaints that are adjudicated by a Special Interim Hearing Board any three members of the Campus Hearing Board must be present.

### 7. CAMPUS HEARING BOARD PROCEDURES

- a. Any student appearing before the Campus Hearing Board may challenge the assignment of any member of the board to his/her case. Upon hearing the details of the challenge, the Chair will either uphold or deny the challenge.
- b. A Campus Hearing Board member will withdraw from adjudicating any case in which s/he cannot reach a fair and objective decision.
- c. There will be a tape recording of the hearing (excluding Board deliberations and voting) for the purpose of providing assistance to the Campus Hearing Board or Appeals Board in their deliberations and to the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students

or designee, accused student or complainant for use in filing an appeal. This tape remains the property of the University and constitutes an official record of the hearing.

- d. The Chair will make all determinations on questions of procedure and admissibility of information presented and will not be excluded from hearings or Board deliberations except that s/he will not vote. The Chair will exercise control over the manner in which the hearing is conducted to avoid unnecessarily lengthy hearings and to prevent the harassment or intimidation of witnesses. Technical legal rules of evidence, the wording of questions, hearsay and opinions will not be formally applied. Anyone who disrupts a hearing or who fails to adhere to hearing procedures may be excluded from the proceeding.
- e. The Board will review all materials and hear all information pertinent to the case from the complainant, the accused and all witnesses. Members of the Board, including the Chair, will be free to ask relevant questions in order to clarify information or resulting issues.
- f. After hearing all the information, the Board will deliberate privately until the decision is reached by a majority vote. A tie vote will result in a finding of "not responsible."
- g. If the student is found "responsible" the Board will determine the appropriate sanction to be imposed. The past disciplinary record of the accused student will not be supplied to the Board by the Chair prior to this point. Other information from either party to the hearing, including a written victim impact statement if appropriate, or from the Chair which is relevant to the choice of sanction(s) may also be introduced at this point, including information concerning sanctions imposed against other students for similar offenses. No information directly related to the case in question may be introduced for the first time unless the accused student has been informed and allowed to review and comment on the information.
- h. Following the hearing, the Chair will provide the accused student with written notification of the decision reached, the reason for the decision and information regarding the University's appeal process.
- i. For cases involving a victim of "sex offenses" (including non-forcible ones) or "crimes of vio-

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lence," the Chair will also provide the victim with written notification of the decision reached and information regarding the University's appeal process.

- j. The Chair will also provide the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students or designee with written notification of the decision reached and supporting case documents for the purpose of conducting a "Case Review." At the conclusion of the review, the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students or designee may also file an appeal of the decision.

## 8. RIGHTS IN ALL DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS

The University disciplinary system is not a criminal or civil law process and the technical rules of evidence applicable in criminal and civil cases will not apply. University disciplinary hearings will accord the following specific rights to all students/organizations:

- a. To receive written notice of the charges.
- b. To have reasonable access to the case file prior to and during any hearing, provided that all reviews, prior to the hearing, must take place in the Office of Judicial Affairs.
- c. To have access to advice by an individual of his or her choosing, including an attorney.
- d. The burden of proof rests upon the complainant, who must establish that the accused student/organization is responsible for the conduct violation "more likely than not" based on the weight of the credible information presented.
- e. The accused student/organization and the complainant will be given the opportunity to participate in the hearing, present information on their own behalf, call witnesses and question those who provide information at their hearing. This does not include the right to ask questions directly.
- f. Disciplinary hearings will be closed to all members of the campus and outside community except those directly involved with the case.
- g. The accused student/organization will receive written notification of the decision reached after all hearings, connected to the complaint, are conducted. The notification will also include a list of any sanctions imposed and appeal information.
- h. The accused student/organization will have the right to waive any of these rights.

- i. Victims may submit written statements to the Office of Judicial Affairs detailing the effect the violation has had upon them and their ability to function as students. This statement will be considered when determining an appropriate sanction and only if the accused student is found "responsible."
- j. Victims of "sex offenses" or "crimes of violence" will receive written notification of the decision reached.

## F. Sanctions

A Hearing Officer, Campus Hearing Board or Special Interim Hearing Board may impose a single or multiple sanctions for violations of the Code of Conduct. Factors to be considered in deciding sanctions will include present demeanor and past disciplinary record of the student, the nature of the violation, and severity of any damage, injury, or harm resulting from it as perceived by the victim and/or appropriate University officials. There will be no refund of tuition if withdrawal from courses and/or University housing is affected because of violations of the Code of Conduct. Sanctions which may be imposed upon any student found to have violated the Code of Conduct include the following:

- 1. *Official Warning:* A written statement indicating a violation of the Code of Conduct has occurred and warning that a subsequent violation will likely be treated more severely.
- 2. *Campus Service Hours or Educational Task:* Completion of hours/task(s) which benefit the individual, campus, or community.
- 3. *Suspension of Activity Privileges:* The student cannot be a member of a recognized student organization, participate in organizations' regularly scheduled activities, serve as a representative of the University, or participate in intramural, club, or intercollegiate sports. Notification of this sanction/status will be sent to appropriate University officials so they will know who may not participate in activities sponsored by their offices.
- 4. *Disciplinary Probation:* A defined period of time (minimum of one semester) indicating that a student is no longer in good standing with the university. Any subsequent violation, while in this status, will likely result in suspension or expulsion from the university.
- 5. *Suspension of Residence Privileges:* The student's privilege to live in University-owned housing,



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and visit the residence areas of the campus, is suspended on a temporary or permanent basis. The student is not entitled to any refund of campus housing and/or meal plan fees after published refund dates.

6. *Suspension*: Beginning on the date the suspension takes effect, the student may no longer be a registered student, may not attend classes, nor receive grades for a specified period of time. In addition, while in this status, the student may not be present on the campus nor at a University-sponsored event for any reason whatsoever. The suspension will be noted on the student's academic transcript. The student is not entitled to any refund of any fees after published refund dates.
7. *Expulsion*: Beginning on the date the expulsion takes effect, the student may never again be a registered student, may never attend classes, nor receive grades. In addition, the student may never be present on the campus nor at a University-sponsored event for any reason whatsoever. The expulsion will be noted on the student's academic transcript. The student is not entitled to any refund of any fees after published refund dates.
8. *Other sanctions*: Other sanctions may be imposed in addition to, or instead of, those described in #1 through #7 above. For example, costs associated with educational programs or damage repair fees may be charged or students may have use of University facilities, campus driving or parking privileges limited or revoked.

Students who are found responsible for Code of Conduct violations which involve alcohol/drug (ab)use, with alcohol/drug (ab)use, may be required to attend educational programs intended to inform them about alcohol/drug use and abuse. In addition, the Office of Judicial Affairs may notify parents/guardians of students under 21 years of age when a student is found responsible for a violation of the Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy. Please note: Citations given by the law enforcement unit of a university are not covered by FERPA. Therefore, Rowan Public Safety may notify parents/legal guardians when citations have been issued by law enforcement officials, without waiting for a hearing or any other due process.

Bias motivated offenses may result in more severe sanctions. Such offenses are defined as any offense wherein the accused student(s) intentionally selects

the alleged victim because of the victim's race, disability, color, religion, national origin, gender, age, marital status, sexual orientation, or inclusion in any group or class protected by state or federal law.

Any sanction may be put on hold or "stayed" (i.e. not put into effect) for a predetermined period of time by the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students or his/her designee. The original sanction(s) may be re-imposed immediately upon a further finding of responsibility in a subsequent campus disciplinary hearing at any level.

Sanctions for group or organization misconduct may include suspension, revocation or denial of recognition, partial or total de-funding, or the imposition of other appropriate sanctions.

A student who fails to complete the terms of a campus judicial sanction by the given deadline will be placed on immediate "Suspension of Activity Privileges" and may have his/her re-registration for a subsequent semester postponed or terminated until all terms of the sanction have been completed. Notification of the "Suspension of Activity Privileges" status will be sent to appropriate University officials so they will know who may not participate in activities sponsored by their offices.

Under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), violators of provisions of the Code of Conduct pertaining to certain acts of violence and/or sexual offenses may have their names and disciplinary findings publicly revealed.

Students should be aware that conviction in criminal court for certain controlled substance offenses including drug possession and/or sale may have them declared ineligible for Federal financial aid for a period of time. See the Financial Aid Office for details.

### G. Appeals

1. Upon receiving notification of the outcome of a case, the accused student, victim (in cases of "sex offenses" or "crimes of violence") or the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students or designee (in Campus Hearing Board cases) may file an appeal for the following reasons:
  - a. The specified procedural error(s) or error(s) in the interpretation of University regulations is so substantial as to effectively deny the participant a fair hearing.
  - b. New and significant information has become available which could not have been discov-

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- ered by a properly diligent person before or during the hearing.
  - c. The sanction is substantially disproportionate to the violation.
  - d. The facts of the case were insufficient to establish that a violation occurred.
  2. All appeals must be made within five (5) business days of the date on the letter informing the parties of the decision. Appeals must be submitted in writing to the Assistant Dean of Students and should explain in detail the basis of the request, including any supporting documentation.
  3. Upon receipt of the written appeal, the Assistant Dean of Students will defer the imposition of the sanction(s) pending the decision on the appeal. Note: Interim Suspension restrictions will remain in effect during the appeal process.
  4. Cases adjudicated by the Campus Hearing Board will be forwarded to the Campus Appeals Board. All other cases will be forwarded to the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students or designee.
  5. An appeal will be responded to in a timely manner and a final decision will be issued in writing either accepting or denying the appeal and giving the reasons for this decision.
  6. The Campus Appeals Board:
    - a. The Assistant Dean of Students convenes the Campus Appeals Board. The Board is comprised of a member of the University's Administration (appointed by the Office of the President), President of the University Senate, and the President of the Student Government Association. Designees may be used in any of the positions. Each member must be in attendance for a quorum.
    - b. The Board will review the written appeal and all documentation contained in the case file in a closed meeting. The Board by a simple majority vote will deny or uphold the appeal. If an appeal is upheld based on procedural error or new information (reasons a or b above), the case will be remanded to the original Hearing body for re-opening of the hearing. If an appeal is upheld based on disproportionate sanction or lack of sufficient information (reasons c or d above), the Board will render the appropriate determination and/or sanction.
    - c. Normally, all Campus Appeals Board decisions are final and will be forwarded to the Office of Judicial Affairs for immediate implementation. For cases involving an expulsion of a student or permanent loss of recognition for a student organization, the accused student or organization, the victim (in cases of "sex offenses" or "crimes of violence") or the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students or designee may request the President of the University to review the decision of the Appeals Board.
    - d. A request for review by the President must be made within two (2) business days of the date on the letter informing the parties of the Campus Appeals Board decision. The request must be submitted in writing to the Office of Judicial Affairs and must include clear and convincing reasons to change the decision of the Campus Appeals Board. The President may or may not elect to review a decision. The request for review will be responded to in a timely manner by the Office of the President.
  7. When it is not possible for the University Appeals Board to meet in a timely fashion (for example, final exam week, vacation periods, summer school, etc.), an appeal from the Campus Hearing Board may be reviewed by the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students for final disposition.
  8. The appeals process described will be the final step in the judicial process.
- ## H. Procedures for Interim Suspension from Campus or Residence Areas
1. A student may be suspended from the campus as a whole or from residence areas for an interim period pending a disciplinary hearing; the interim suspension is effective immediately without prior notice whenever there is evidence that the continued presence of the student on the campus may pose a substantial threat to herself/ himself, others in the University, or to the stability and/or continuance of normal University functions.
  2. The Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students and his/her designee are generally authorized to impose Interim Suspensions.
  3. If a student wishes to return to classes and/or residence on campus, he or she is required to make an appointment to appear personally before the

Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students or his/her designee within five (5) business days from the effective date of the suspension. The purpose of this Interim Suspension appointment is to determine the following:

- a. The reliability of the information concerning the student's conduct, including the matter of his/her identity.
  - b. Whether the conduct and surrounding circumstances reasonably indicate that the continued presence of the student on the campus likely poses a substantial threat to herself/himself, to others, or to the stability and/or continuance of normal University functions.
4. A disciplinary hearing will be scheduled at another time to hear the substantive issues involved. This follows the Interim Suspension appointment with the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students or his/her designee and employs the procedures outlined earlier. An Interim Suspension, in and of itself, does not become part of a student's permanent disciplinary record.

### **I. Conduct Code Violations' Effect upon Graduation**

A student found responsible for violations of the Code, which could have led to expulsion or suspension had s/he remained a registered student at the University and who has otherwise satisfied the University's published requirements for graduation, may have the awarding of his/her degree postponed to a future date or permanently withheld. A student whose graduation is postponed or permanently withheld may also be refused a copy of his/her official transcript and cannot have it sent to others during the period of his/her sanction. In cases where graduation is delayed due to pending charges, cases normally will be adjudicated within as short a period of time as is practicable.

### **J. Release of Disciplinary Record Information**

In accordance with current guidelines established in the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and implemented by Rowan University, the record of most disciplinary proceeding's findings is not open to the public without the consent of the individual student. The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, the N.J. Sexual Assault Victim's Bill of Rights, and/or 34 CFR 668.47(a)(12)(vi) does permit the disclosure of campus judicial system findings to victims of "sex offenses" (including non-for-

ible ones) or "crimes of violence." In addition, FERPA now permits, once all appeals are exhausted, the final results of campus disciplinary hearings for crimes of violence and forcible and non-forcible sex offenses to be disclosed on campus, including the name of the accused held responsible and the nature of the offense.

Parents or guardians may be notified in certain cases involving violations of campus drug or alcohol regulations or when the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students or his/her designee deems the matter to have been a health or safety emergency. Complainants in other kinds of cases will be notified about case adjudication and sanctions imposed if, in the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students' or his/her designee's opinion, such disclosure is necessary to protect the safety of the complainant or of other members of the University community. If FERPA or other pertinent regulations change, the complainant and the accused student will be notified before a hearing is held. The Office of the Registrar's **Notice to Students Regarding Provisions of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974** can be accessed at [http://www.rowan.edu/studentaffairs/registrar/student\\_services/ferpa](http://www.rowan.edu/studentaffairs/registrar/student_services/ferpa)

### **K. Record Keeping**

The Office of Judicial Affairs will maintain student disciplinary files, which contain all necessary and appropriate correspondence, Hearing Officer, Campus Hearing Board and appeal decisions as well as other documentation pertinent to any cases for which a student was found responsible for a violation of the Code of Conduct. Records of cases that are designated as "pending" will also be maintained. Student disciplinary files will be maintained as follows:

1. Disciplinary records will be maintained for a period of seven years after the last year of the student's attendance at the university.
2. The University reserves the right to retain any disciplinary records for longer periods.

### **L. Interpretation and Revision**

Any question of interpretation regarding the Code of Conduct will be referred to the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students or designee for final determination. The Code may be periodically reviewed and amended as necessary under the direction of the Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students, or designee.

# Alcohol Use on Campus: Policy, Enforcement, and Education



Montclair State University policy related to the possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages grows out of two principles:

- 1) enforcing strict adherence to the law, and
- 2) the promotion of safety, health, and wellness.

## Adherence to the Law

The laws of the State of New Jersey regarding the possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages are strictly enforced. All violations of the applicable state and municipal laws are addressed by the appropriate courts in addition to Municipal and State penalties. Montclair State University disciplinary penalties are also strictly enforced for conduct offenses.

In 2007, there were 113 arrests made by University Police for underage drinking. Almost all arrests were made in student housing. In 2006, the number was 124, and in 2005, the number was 107.

Based on the level of severity (levels 1-4, see information box), the sanctions range from warnings and mandatory educational programs, to probation for various periods of time, to suspension or expulsion from the University.

For offenders at all levels, Montclair State puts strong emphasis on mandatory participation in alcohol education programs and activities.

## Safety, Health, and Wellness

Educational programming is the cornerstone of promoting safety, health, and wellness regarding alcohol consumption and other substance issues. Information, counseling services, and

programs are provided to reduce the risk for physical and mental health issues related to alcohol consumption; informational programs are incorporated into the First-Year Experience so students are aware of the campus resources from the beginning of their college career.

Since 2007, the University has charged an **Alcohol Task Force** to develop, implement, and evaluate educational and environmental approaches aimed at reducing risk related to alcohol and other drug use. With the use of evidence-based educational programs, policy recommendation and ongoing research, the Alcohol Task Force:

- Enhances the use of **social norms marketing** and other interventions to correct misperceptions and change attitudes about alcohol and drug use;
- Participates in **vigorous and ongoing research** to determine current substance use trends and evaluate prevention interventions;
- Develops a **collaborative partnership with the surrounding communities** and local educational institutions in support of the University's alcohol policies; and
- Provides **data-driven target interventions** for high-risk groups including first-year students, athletes, and fraternities/sororities.

The University provides a year-round schedule of activities to advocate for healthy decision-making regarding alcohol use: the **Exploring Change and Healthy Options (ECHO)** program provides students with a non-judgmental environment in which to explore their alcohol and other drug use to help make better informed decisions about their use of substances and highlight the role these substances play in their lives. **The Drop-In Center** services the student community with education and counseling on

responsible drinking, use vs. abuse, alcohol poisoning, helping friends/family with alcohol issues, and physical effects of blood alcohol concentration. Events are held throughout the year (both in the main public areas and in the residence halls) that inform and educate students about the complex issues related to alcohol use.

## Alcohol offenses are categorized in levels of severity:

### Level 1:

- Being in the presence of alcohol, but not consuming (first offense)

### Level 2:

- Being in the presence of alcohol, but not consuming (second offense)
- Underage possession of alcohol (first offense)
- Underage consumption of alcohol (first offense)
- Alcohol intoxication (first offense)
- Creating a disturbance relating to alcohol use
- Hosting an underage party

### Level 3:

- Hospital transport due to alcohol use
- Underage possession of alcohol (second offense)
- Underage consumption of alcohol (second offense)
- Alcohol intoxication (second offense)
- Alcohol-related vandalism
- Alcohol-related violence

### Level 4:

- Any alcohol-related offense (three or more offenses)

**FERPA (Federal Educational Rights and Privacy Act):** In regard to parental notifications, federal law gives the institution flexibility. In general, private institutions tend to notify with greater frequency than public institutions. At Montclair State University, the current policy is to notify parents when the offense reaches Level 3.

Remarks from Chief Glenn M. Miller  
Richard Stockton College of New Jersey Police Department  
State of NJ Senate Education Committee  
Monday, November 17, 2008

I would like to open my comments with some information that I believe the committee will find useful. First, alcohol and substance abuse are the most significant public safety issues affecting residential campuses in this state and throughout the nation. Second, most public safety personnel who work on a residential college campus will tell you that many of the order maintenance issues on a residential campus, i.e. vandalism, disorderly conduct, assault, noise complaints, etc. involve alcohol use or abuse. With those statements having been made, I would like to thank the Senate Education Committee for taking the time to bring this issue to a public hearing.

The New Jersey College and University Public Safety Association, NJ CUPSA, an association of New Jersey public safety officials from over 40 colleges in New Jersey fully supports any effort to improve the public safety of our higher education institutions. Our Association is available to assist the Senate Education Committee by providing any support for your work that will enhance public safety on our campuses.

There has been a lot of work done at colleges around the nation to address the issue of alcohol and substance abuse on campuses. For instance, at Richard Stockton College, our President, Herman Saatkamp formed an Alcohol Task Force last April to examine the issue of alcohol use and abuse on campus. Membership of the Task Force include college staff, faculty, students and off-campus partners such as Bill and Muriel Elliott from the HERO Campaign, a nationally recognized program that promotes designated drivers. The Task Force has completed a lot of work and will bring forward some recommendations to improve the safety of our campus in the near future. Stockton has worked diligently on the alcohol issue and had hired the first certified alcohol counselor in this state in 1986. While the task force reviewed alcohol issues nationwide, and examined Stockton's program it became evident that our multi-pronged approach to the problem needed to be continued. Policy, programming, partnerships, education and enforcement are the components needed to help address this issue. Our task force will make recommendations to enhance every component of that multi-pronged approach to the problem.

Regarding Policy: Stockton has a well defined alcohol policy that has had many revisions over the years to encompass best practices as they emerge. Our policy, as should all college alcohol policies should be easily understood, enforceable, comprehensive and it needs to be reviewed annually. Both the police and Residence Life Staff enforce that policy vigorously. One component of that policy that has had a very positive outcome has been the Good Samaritan Policy. We have worked hard at educating our students about this part of the policy and the dangers of over consumption of alcohol. The Good Samaritan Policy asks a student who encounters a person who has

over-consumed alcohol to contact the police so emergency care can be obtained for that person. It has been a very effective part of the policy and has helped to get care for students in need.

Regarding Partnerships: Our partnerships have been extensive both on and off campus and include, the HERO Campaign, Atlantic Prevention Resources, Mothers Against Drunk Driving, Students Against Drunk Driving, the Office of Highway Traffic Safety, local tavern owners, as well as many others. Working collaboratively with the on-campus community and surrounding community has had a positive impact on our program.

Regarding Programming: At Stockton we conduct numerous programs that involve alcohol education. Nearly every week there is a program being held on campus that helps to educate our community to the dangers of alcohol and substance abuse. Students need this constant reminder through the use of interactive programs many of which are student driven.

Regarding Education: We have long used alcohol education as the major part of our alcohol program. We have faculty that have helped in that effort and will continue to improve on that relationship in order to ensure we have fully educated our population as to the dangers of irresponsible alcohol consumption. One of the more encouraging programs added in the last several years have been the social norms program which has had some success with our population. Additionally, at Stockton all alcohol policy violations have an educational opportunity attached to any sanction imposed.

Regarding Enforcement: Lastly, we come to enforcement. Although there is effective policy, good programming, excellent partnerships and a thorough educational effort, there are times when only enforcement will be effective. As an example, I present Officer Marcus Taylor of the Stockton Police Department who received the Mothers Against Drunk Driving Award last year for the largest number of DWI arrests by a campus police officer. However, at Stockton we have used enforcement as only one of the components of our program. Enforcement alone will not solve the problem. We are dealing with a population of young adults aged 18-22 and they are learning, most for the first time, how to live as a responsible member of a community. Students will make mistakes, many of which become learning experiences and not lines on a rap sheet. However, when a community member does not learn from their mistake or refuses to accept the mistake they have made, enforcement needs to be taken.

Although our program has been effective in helping to combat the alcohol issue at Stockton, we do not claim to have all the answers, nor have we solved the problem. There is still much work to be done and more examination on how we approach this problem. This issue is a national problem where best practices remain in continual review and research. We in Higher Education are always looking for the next best approach on how to deal with this issue.

**How can the Senate Education Committee** help our Higher Education institutions with the alcohol problem? I would ask that the Committee to consider the following:

- A thorough review of the “Underage Drinking Statutes”, 2C:33-15, and 2C:33-17. I believe more effective state statutes to address underage drinking would greatly assist campus police departments.
- A state-wide task force be formed to examine best practices as they relate to combating underage drinking. This is not only a problem on our college campuses, but it is also affecting high schools and many other areas of society where young people congregate. It is a societal problem that has been amplified on college campuses across the country. This task force of state-wide experts should examine underage drinking and provide recommendations and resources to both the K-12 and college sector to help in addressing the problem.

I thank you for allowing me to testify at this hearing and remind the Committee that the NJ College and University Public Safety Association stands ready to assist you in your efforts at improving public safety at all our New Jersey Colleges.

Glenn M. Miller  
Chief of Police  
Richard Stockton College of New Jersey  
PO Box 195  
Pomona, NJ 08240  
609-652-4390  
glenn.miller@stockton.edu

# Why 21? Alcohol Use on College Campuses



Submitted By: Diane Litterer, MPA, CPS, Executive Director of the New Jersey Prevention Network

Thank you Chairwoman Turner, Senator Codey and members of the Senate Education Committee for holding this important hearing. I am here representing the New Jersey Prevention Network (NJPN) and its member agencies which offer a statewide network of substance abuse prevention agencies, one in each of New Jersey's 21 counties. NJPN offers comprehensive resources and expertise, while our local member agencies ensure that evidence-based prevention programs and services are provided in every county, personalized and customized to meet the specific needs of the communities they serve.

NJPN believes *The Amethyst Initiative* is misguided but has provided an opportunity to discuss the important issue of underage drinking. Certainly, colleges all across the country, as well as here in New Jersey, are struggling to successfully address the high rate of underage drinking, binge drinking and the consequences of this behavior on college campuses.

In addition to the compelling Highway Traffic Safety data, the following also clearly demonstrates the strength of a Minimum Legal Drinking Age (MLDA) of 21.

- The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) has determined that the brain continues to develop into your early twenties and that introduction of alcohol on a developing brain can have long lasting negative effects such as damage to the areas that handles memory, learning and reasoning.
- Youth who begin to drink prior to the age of 15, are five times more likely to have problems with alcohol use during their life time. Forty percent of those that begin to drink before age 15 will become alcohol dependent. If they wait until age 21, this risk is reduced by 60%.
- During the 70's and 80's, in the states that did have a MLDA of 18, those under 21 drank more than those states that had a MLDA of 21. These same individuals continued to drink more than their counterparts that had to wait until 21 to drink legally.
- Perceptions are that, due to a lower legal drinking age, European adults and youth drink less than the U.S. In actuality, according to a Monitoring the Future Study, the U.S. has one of the lowest binge drinking rates among 15 - 16 year olds. (See Chart A below.) In 1999, New Zealand lowered its purchase age from 20 to 18. Not only did drunk driving crashes increase, but youth started to drink earlier, binge drinking escalated, and in the 12 months following the decrease in legal drinking age, there was a 50 percent increase in intoxicated 18- and 19-year-old patients at the emergency rooms. Countries such as New Zealand and France are considering increasing their legal drinking age to 21, modeling the US, in order to get control of consequences related to their high drinking rates.

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- Another frequently used argument for reducing the drinking age is military service. The Pentagon remains one of the most supportive regarding MLDA of 21 because they have seen first-hand the negative consequences when the MLDA is lowered.

The Harvard School of Public Health's College Alcohol Study surveyed over 50,000 college students from 120 colleges from 1993 to 2001. This study identified many of the risk factors related to college drinking as well as providing solutions to reduce college drinking rates. Membership in a fraternity or sorority, believing that most friends binge drink, drinking to "fit in," easy access to alcohol through social affiliation, low-cost alcohol, and attending a college with a high rate of binge drinking were all independently associated with first-year students taking up binge drinking.

Harvard's study also reviews solutions that have been found to discourage alcohol use on college campuses which include:

- ⊙ Parental notification when underage drinking occurs;
- ⊙ Greater supervision and policies for fraternity/sorority organizations;
- ⊙ Increasing substance-free residence halls;
- ⊙ Offering alcohol-free activities; and
- ⊙ Creation and enforcement of policies that reduce access at alcohol outlets surrounding college campuses such as server training, greater monitoring and service standards.

Additionally, the study suggests prevention efforts that are directed toward limiting the exposure of college students to aggressive marketing from the liquor industry and increasing counter-advertising, reducing the easy accessibility to low-priced alcohol and super-sized quantity sales, and limiting the high density of alcohol outlets around college campuses (Gorman et al., 2001; Saffer, 2002; Toomey et al., 2007; Toomey and Wagenaar, 2002). College traditions and norms, as well as laws and policies at the college, community, and state levels that discourage underage alcohol use must be our focus. These strategies represent a promising avenue for prevention of alcohol related problems (DeJong and Langford, 2002; Holder et al., 2000; Perry et al., 1996; Toomey et al., 2001).

Underage drinking is an adult problem, not a youth problem. New Jersey needs to look to the research and the current practices that are producing success to address this important issue. There is not a silver bullet answer to college drinking. College officials and the prevention community along with our state stakeholders must work together to implement multiple strategies that we do know work in a consistent and comprehensive way in order to reduce drinking on New Jersey's college campuses.

Since the average age of first use of alcohol is 11 years old in New Jersey, the problem does not begin when our youth arrive at college. NJPN realizes that we can't wait until our youth are in college or even high school. We have to begin to address this issue when our youth are in elementary school and prepare parents to appropriately address the issue at a very young age. To combat this problem, NJPN has partnered with many organizations also concerned with underage drinking to develop a Childhood

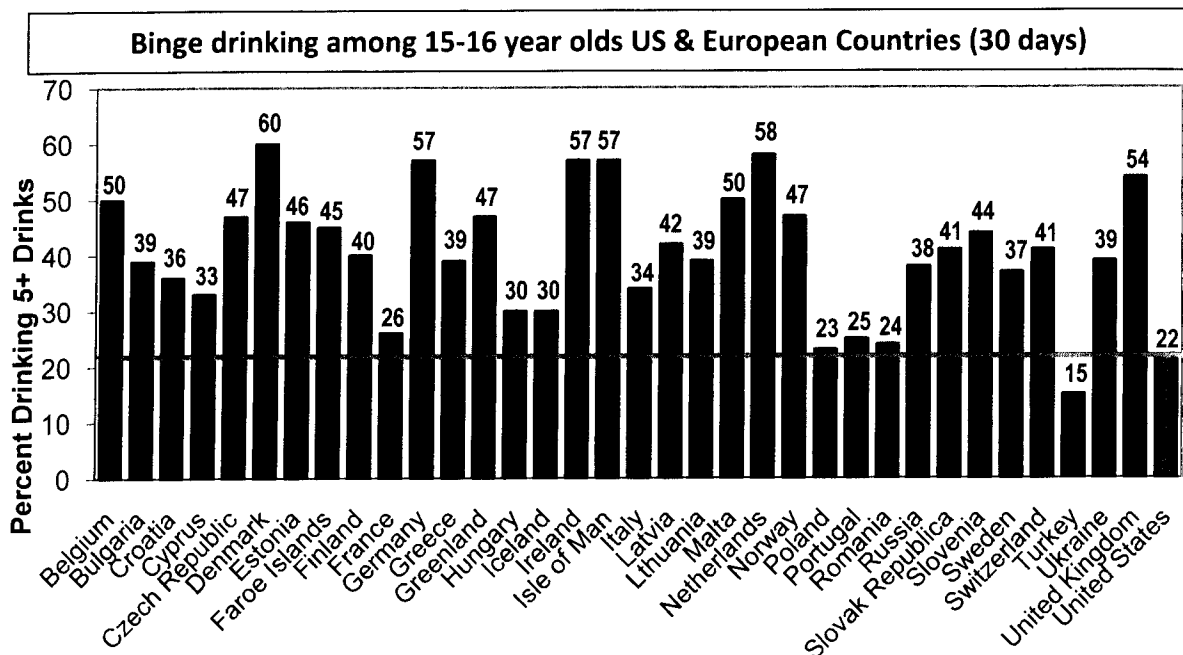
Drinking Coalition (CDC), which addresses state and local policy changes as well as parent and youth education. Through a local Childhood Drinking Coalition in every county, advocacy efforts and community awareness and education are implemented. The Statewide CD Coalition also focuses on public policy issues including a state-wide Private Property Ordinance, 911 Lifeline Legislation, increased Compliance Checks, and requiring Horizontal Licenses for all over the age of 21 and the Reclassification of Alco-pops to be considered distilled spirits.

It's through these efforts that the CD Coalition hopes to reduce alcohol access while enforcing current laws, providing alcohol free events, create community norms with a clear No-Use policy and provide parents and youth with education on the dangers of underage drinking.

The Childhood Drinking Coalition and NJPN have joined the NJ21 Coalition to continue to educate the public on the importance of maintaining the MLDA at 21 and implementing effective strategies that will reduce the drinking rates on college campuses in New Jersey.

This hearing should be just the beginning of a process that will work to create healthier college campuses. I believe that we need to continue to be pro-active in ensuring universities in New Jersey receive the guidance and encouragement to create policies and campus norms that promote an alcohol-free college life.

**CHART A:**

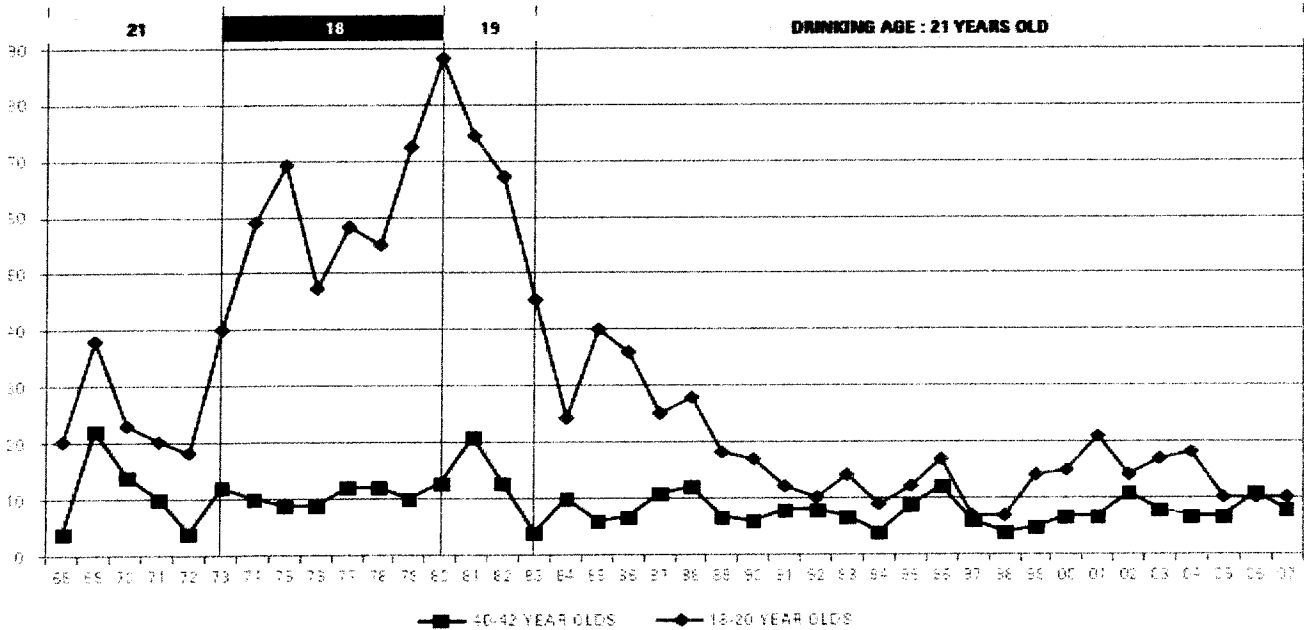


# WHY21?

ARM YOURSELF WITH THE TRUTH  
AND THEN DECIDE

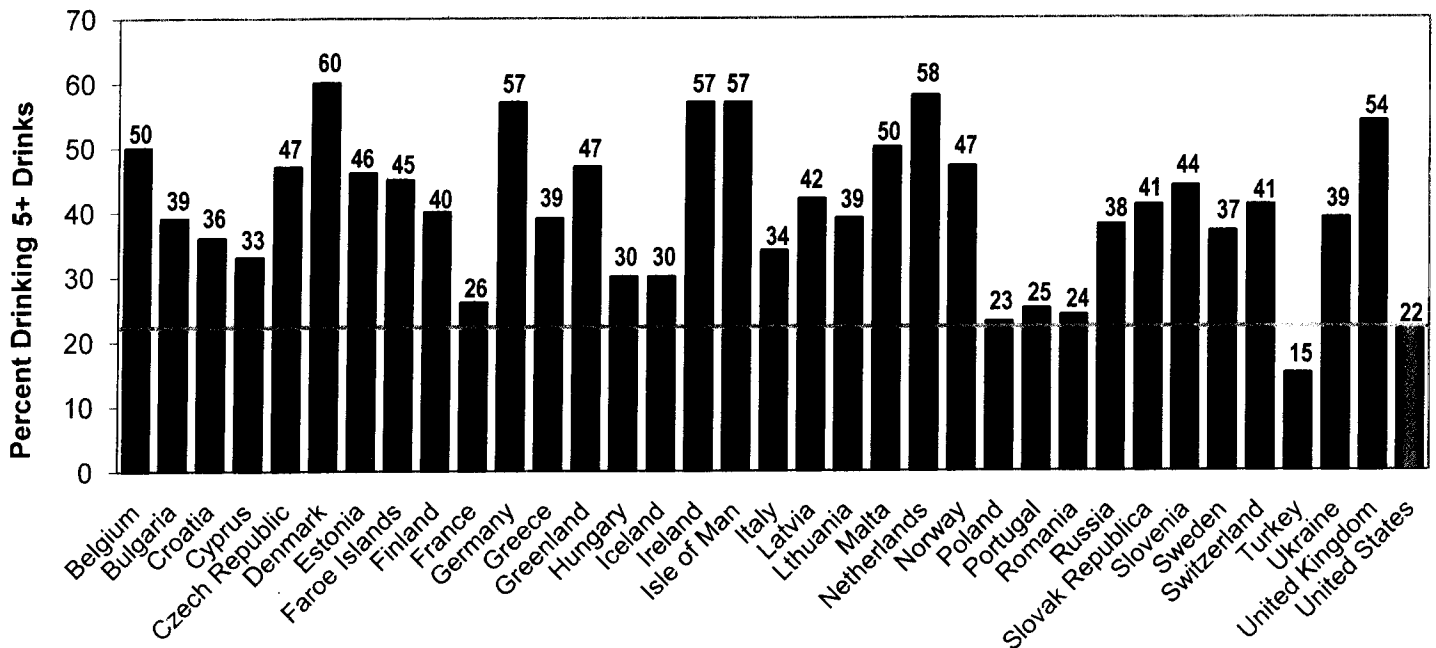
Since 1984, when the MLDA was increased to 21 yrs old  
25,000 lives have been saved

## NEW JERSEY DRUNK DRIVING FATALITIES 18-20 YEARS OLD AND 40-42 YEARS OLD, 1968 - 2007



1968 the drinking age was lowered from 21 to 18  
1970 the drinking age went from 18 to 19  
1979 the drinking age went from 19 to 21  
1980 the drinking age went from 19 to 21

## Binge drinking among 15-16 year olds US & European Countries (30 days)



21

# WHY21?

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ARM YOURSELF WITH THE TRUTH  
AND THEN DECIDE

## FOR MORE INFORMATION:

WHY 21

[WWW.WHY21.ORG](http://WWW.WHY21.ORG)

NEW JERSEY DIVISION OF  
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

[WWW.STATE.NJ.US/LPS/ABC](http://WWW.STATE.NJ.US/LPS/ABC)

DIVISION OF HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY

[WWW.NJ.GOV/OAG/HTS](http://WWW.NJ.GOV/OAG/HTS)

THE PARTNERSHIP FOR A DRUG-FREE  
NEW JERSEY

[WWW.DRUGFREENJ.ORG](http://WWW.DRUGFREENJ.ORG)

MOTHERS AGAINST DRUNK DRIVING

[WWW.MADDNJ.ORG/NJ](http://WWW.MADDNJ.ORG/NJ)

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

[WWW.NIDA.NIH.GOV](http://WWW.NIDA.NIH.GOV)

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FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT THE  
NEW JERSEY PREVENTION NETWORK AT  
732-367-0611 OR [WWW.NJPN.ORG](http://WWW.NJPN.ORG)

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# Member Agency Contact Information

## Morris County Prevention is Key

Rockaway/973-625-1998

[www.mcpik.org](http://www.mcpik.org)

## Essex Prevention Resources

Verona/973-571-2324

[www.essexpreventionresources.org](http://www.essexpreventionresources.org)

## Center for Prevention and Counseling (Sussex)

Newton/973-383-4787

[www.centerforprevention.org](http://www.centerforprevention.org)

## Passaic County Council on Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Prevention, Inc.

Clifton/973-473-3366

[www.passaiccountycouncil.org](http://www.passaiccountycouncil.org)

## Community Prevention Resources of Warren County, Inc.

Washington/908-835-1800

[www.communitypreventionresources.org](http://www.communitypreventionresources.org)

## The Center for Alcohol and Drug Resources (Bergen)

Hackensack/201-488-8680

[www.tcadr.org](http://www.tcadr.org)

## Somerset Council on Alcoholism & Drug Dependency

Somerville/908-722-4900

[www.somersetcouncil.com](http://www.somersetcouncil.com)

## Partners in Prevention Hudson County, Inc.

Jersey City/201-653-6776

[www.partners-in-prevention.com](http://www.partners-in-prevention.com)

## Hunterdon Prevention Resources

Flemington/908-782-3909

[www.hunterdonprevention.com](http://www.hunterdonprevention.com)

## Prevention Links (Union)

Clark/732-381-4100

[www.preventionlinks.org](http://www.preventionlinks.org)

## Mercer Council on Alcoholism & Drug Addiction

Trenton/609-396-5874/[www.mercercouncil.org](http://www.mercercouncil.org)

## NCADD of Middlesex County, Inc.

East Brunswick/732-254-3344

[www.ncadd-middlesex.org](http://www.ncadd-middlesex.org)

## Prevention Plus of Burlington County, Inc.

Lumberton/609-261-0001

[www.prevplus.org](http://www.prevplus.org)

## Prevention First (Monmouth)

Ocean/732-663-1800

[www.preventionfirst.net](http://www.preventionfirst.net)

## Camden County Council on Alcoholism & Drug Abuse

Voorhees/856-427-6553

[www.cccada.org](http://www.cccada.org)

## Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Council of Ocean (ADACO)

Lakewood/732-367-5515/[www.adaco.org](http://www.adaco.org)

## The Southwest Council

[www.southwestcouncil.org](http://www.southwestcouncil.org)

-Cumberland County Office

Vineland/856-794-1011

-Gloucester County Office

Glassboro/856-307-9950

-Salem County Office

Salem City/856-935-0182

## Atlantic Prevention Resources

Pleasantville/609-272-0101

[www.atlprev.org](http://www.atlprev.org)

## Cape Assist - Cape May Council on Alcoholism & Drug Abuse

Wildwood/609-522-5960/[www.capeassist.org](http://www.capeassist.org)

*For more information, visit our website at [www.njpn.org](http://www.njpn.org) or call us at 732-367-0611.*

## **New Jersey Prevention Network Proposed Childhood Drinking Legislative Initiatives – 2008**

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### **Background**

One of the major challenges facing states and communities today is the prevention of underage alcohol access. Underage drinking is widespread and, to a large extent, tolerated by society. It's also implicated in a range of health and social problems that are both tragic and costly. Preventing underage drinking saves lives and saves futures.

As more young people drink alcohol than use other drugs or smoke tobacco, alcohol is the number one drug of choice for America's youth. Underage drinking is extremely dangerous - both to themselves and society at large. Underage drinking is associated with traffic fatalities, violence, unsafe sex, suicide, educational failure, and other problem behaviors that diminish the prospects of future success, as well as health risks - and the earlier children start drinking, the greater the danger. Research has found that if a child begins drinking before the age of 15, they will be five times more likely to be a problem drinker later in life. Despite these serious concerns, the media continues to make drinking look attractive to youth, and it remains possible and easy for our children to gain access to alcohol.

In a 2003 study of New Jersey's middle school students, alcohol was the most frequently used substance, where 31.5% of students reported using alcohol in the past 12 months. New Jersey conducted a survey in 2005, the Youth Risk Behavior survey, and it found that 46.5% of high school students and 17.1% of middle school students reported that during the past 30 days, there was at least one day where they drank alcohol. The average age of first use in New Jersey is 11 years old compared to the national average of 15 years old.

Reducing childhood drinking requires a cooperative effort from all levels of government, alcohol manufacturers and retailers, the entertainment industry, parents and other adult community members.

### **Legislative Initiatives – 213<sup>th</sup> Legislative Session**

NJPN is proposing a comprehensive, multi-pronged attack on the problems of underage alcohol use, through a package of legislative initiatives:

#### ***Holding youth accountable...***

#### **A Statewide Law: Hold Youth Accountable for Underage Drinking on Private Property**

Teen parties are one of the highest risk settings for underage drinking. State law permits the police to hold the adults (hosts) responsible, but only municipalities can pass local ordinances that hold the underage children drinking at the party accountable. Police currently need probable cause to enter private property. This will not change with this ordinance or law. The current loophole is that once the police do enter an underage drinking party in a home, they have

no ability to hold the underage drinking youth accountable. With this ordinance/law in place, the youth could receive a fine, community service and or a loss or delay of their license. Though there is a state law that gives each municipality the ability to pass this Private Property Ordinance, it creates an in-balance. Youth can underage drink in one community without accountability, with other youth from another community with accountability ordinance. According to the Partnership for a Drug Free NJ website, 177 communities from across the state have already passed this ordinance.

**NJPN supports the passage of a statewide law to hold underage drinkers that drink on private property accountable for their behavior. The current fines and penalties are recommended to be used in this statewide law.**

## Horizontal License for all citizens over 21 years old

Underage drinkers can be creative and persistent in their efforts to obtain alcohol. Many young people use false identification to purchase alcohol. The design of identification cards, such as driver's licenses, can help mitigate the problem of false identification. Currently, if you are under 21 and receive your license, it is a vertical license. These vertical licenses are given to you even if it is one day before your 21<sup>st</sup> birthday. This creates the problem that there are many people over 21 with a vertical license. One way to easily identify underage IDs is to require new photo driver licenses to be issued as soon as a person turns 21. This would make it consistent, having all youth over 21 with a horizontal license.

**NJPN supports passage of legislation that requires all drivers to secure a new license, with a horizontal picture, upon turning 21.**

## ***Keeping our youth safe...***

### 911 Hold Harmless

In an effort to prevent tragic outcomes from underage drinking, it's important to ensure youth who are drinking are "immune" from prosecution if they call for help. Based on the untimely death of a teen in Colorado, the state enacted a law that establishes a "safe haven" provision that would allow drinkers under the age of 21 to call 9-1-1 without the fear of prosecution in cases of possible alcohol poisoning. In the case of the Colorado teen, Samantha Spade, her friends knew she was in trouble medically, but feared calling the police for fear of punishment for drinking.

**NJPN supports legislation that provides limited immunity to those younger than 21 in cases where they seek emergency help for someone possibly suffering from alcohol poisoning.**

## ***Holding the industry accountable...***

Reclassify Alco-pops as a Distilled Spirit which would increase their tax rate

Young people are particularly sensitive to price, and research shows that even modest price increases can significantly reduce the rates of heavy drinking and impaired driving accidents. This is especially true when price increases are focused on the malt liquor beverages that are marketed to youth, such as flavored wine coolers, apple ciders, ice teas, lemonades and spritzers. According to the Federation of Tax Administrators, New Jersey currently taxes Flavored Malt Beverages as beer at 12 cents per gallon compared to distilled spirits which are currently taxed at \$4.40 a gallon. Based on California's research, if Flavored Malt Beverages are classified as distilled spirits rather than beer, the state could see a 35 percent decrease in the number of youth drinking Alco-pops.

**NJPN supports legislation reclassifying these products as a distilled spirit rather than beer increasing their tax to reflect distilled spirits rather than a malt beverage.**

## **Increase Compliance Checks**

Retail compliance checks should be the main thrust of any enforcement program. Well-implemented compliance check programs have been found to produce dramatic reductions in sales to minors. According to a study by the University of Minnesota, when compliance checks are done regularly (2 to 6 times annually) the average underage buy rate is 15% compared to when compliance checks are only done randomly (1 time) underage buy rate is as high as 65%. While New Jersey prohibits the sale of alcohol to minors, enforcement of these laws is essential. Youth alcohol use is an adult problem. We need to identify the adults and businesses that are allowing our youth to access alcohol. Through compliance checks, we can be assured that liquor establishments train their staff and maintain the laws by not selling to underage youth. Compliance Checks can stop a liquor establishment from selling to hundreds of underage youth.

**NJPN supports legislation that establishes vigorous, well designed, fair and consistent mandatory compliance checks at retail outlets.**

## **Conclusion**

Underage drinking is a serious problem that has enormous economic and human costs. A range of effective strategies can help reduce underage drinking – with a payoff measured in lives and futures saved. We urge the State of New Jersey's 213<sup>th</sup> Legislature to provide leadership in this effort.

Approved by NJPN Membership March 13, 2008

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# New Jersey Prevention Network

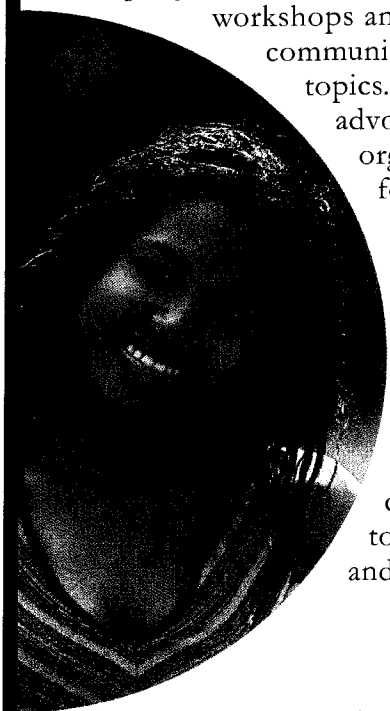


*Providing the power of prevention throughout New Jersey*

The New Jersey Prevention Network (NJPN) provides a statewide, coordinated approach to advocacy, collaboration and education to promote wellness and to keep individuals, families and communities healthy and safe. NJPN member agencies, located in all 21 counties, offer programs and services that have a common goal of reducing the incidence and prevalence of alcoholism, drug addiction and related problems through a variety of prevention efforts.

NJPN is a network of independent, non-profit organizations that offer a variety of programs and services that focus on alcohol, tobacco and drug use prevention education, targeting everyone from children to senior citizens. In addition, we refer those requesting help for their own or another individual's problems related to the abuse of alcohol, tobacco or other drugs to a treatment provider that meets their needs.

Professional staff from NJPN member agencies are available to conduct educational and training programs for all ages and groups. We provide workshops and conferences in the community on a wide variety of topics. We act as county leaders in advocacy efforts at all levels and organize coalitions and task forces to address specific problems relevant to the community. We work to alert parents, business leaders, law enforcement, elected officials, and faith leaders of possible future problems that can be averted by combined community effort in order to keep our communities safe and healthy.



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Web: [www.njpn.org](http://www.njpn.org)

## NJPN Member Agencies

### Atlantic Prevention Resources

The Center for Alcohol and Drug Resources  
(**Bergen** County)

Prevention Plus of **Burlington** County, Inc.

**Camden** County Council on Alcoholism  
& Drug Abuse

Cape Assist - **Cape May** County Council on  
Alcoholism & Drug Abuse

### Essex Prevention Resources

The Southwest Council  
(**Cumberland, Gloucester & Salem** Counties)

Partners in Prevention **Hudson** County, Inc.

### Hunterdon Prevention Resources

**Mercer** Council on Alcoholism & Drug Addiction

National Council on Alcoholism & Drug Dependence  
(NCADD) of **Middlesex** County, Inc.

Prevention First (**Monmouth** County)

**Morris** County Prevention is Key

Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Council of **Ocean**, Inc.

**Passaic** County Council on Alcoholism  
& Drug Abuse Prevention, Inc.

**Somerset** Council on Alcoholism  
& Drug Dependency

Center for Prevention & Counseling (**Sussex** County)

Prevention Links (**Union** County)

Community Prevention Resources of **Warren** County, Inc.

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# Statewide Programs and Services

## Prevention Resource Centers

An alcohol, tobacco and other drug information resource center and video lending library can be found in each county where professionals and community members can get information, resources and access to professional educators and trainers.

We also coordinate a variety of other projects and initiatives focusing on special areas of concern or underserved populations. Below are highlights from some of these programs.

### Underage Drinking Initiative

In collaboration with other key statewide stakeholders, NJPN has established the Childhood Drinking (CD) Coalition. The CD Coalition aims to initiate a comprehensive strategy to prevent underage drinking. Each county also hosts a county-wide CD Coalition to address the local issues related to underage drinking. Advocacy efforts, and parents and youth programs are provided.

### Parents Who Host Lose the Most

NJPN partners with the Division of Alcohol Beverage Control to provide this underage drinking prevention campaign. NJPN member agencies collaborate with local middle schools, working with their Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD) chapters, making presentations to Parent Teacher Associations, and holding town hall meetings for the community.

### Disabilities and Addiction Project

People with disabilities are 30 percent more likely to suffer from addiction issues. The Disabilities and Addiction Project is focused on training addiction professionals on the special needs of the disabled as well as teaching disability professionals about addiction issues affecting the clients they serve.

### Faith-based Initiative

Faith communities across New Jersey have members suffering from alcohol, tobacco or drug problems. Each NJPN member agency reaches out to diverse faith groups in their county to provide technical assistance and support to better serve community members of all faiths.

## Compulsive Gambling Awareness Project

This program is designed to raise awareness about the addictive nature of gambling and the problems that it causes for individuals and families.

## Evidence-based Prevention Programs

### Wellness Initiative with Senior Educators (WISE)

The WISE Program is designed to help older adults celebrate healthy aging, make healthy lifestyle choices and avoid substance abuse. The curriculum is designed to take place once per week over a six-week period. It provides valuable educational services to older adults on topics including nutrition and exercise, medication use, stress management, depression and substance abuse.

### Jason's Message: Prescription and Over-the-Counter Drug Abuse Prevention

NJPN has partnered with The Partnership for a Drug Free New Jersey as well as the Drug Enforcement Administration Newark Division to launch a new campaign focused on the dangers and problems associated with prescription and over-the-counter drug abuse. NJPN has developed a model curriculum to educate students, parents and professionals to raise awareness about this growing trend.

### Compass: Gang Prevention

NJPN worked with New Freedoms to develop a comprehensive gang prevention program that targets sixth to eighth grade students and their parents. This program is based on science-based theories and methods that provides our target audience with life skills and knowledge to improve their resiliency to gang influences.

### Keys to Achieving Resilient Transitions (KART)

In collaboration with Rutgers University, this substance abuse prevention program works with youth who are aging out of the public child welfare system. The program uses many elements of the Keys to Innervations (KIV) program, a skill-building program designed to change the beliefs and behaviors that lead to violence, drug use and related problems.

## Statewide Training Initiatives

### Addiction Training and Workforce Development Program

NJPN provides free training for individuals who are interested in becoming a Certified Alcohol and Drug Counselor (CADC) or a Licensed Clinical Alcohol and Drug Counselor (LCADC).

We also offer other trainings, including specialized trainings and mandatory legal standards trainings, for individuals who are already certified or licensed.

### Annual Prevention Conference

NJPN hosts a statewide prevention conference designed to update professionals and community groups on issues related to substance use and abuse. Over 750 professionals from a variety of fields attend the event each year.

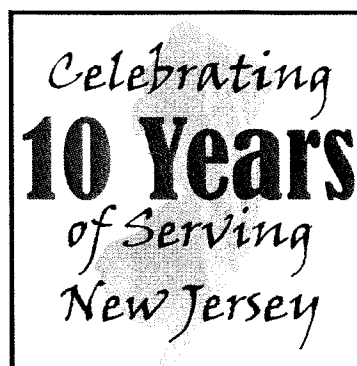
### Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program (CTCP) Training and Support

NJPN provides training and technical assistance, throughout New Jersey, to tobacco control professionals, advocates and prevention specialists to enhance the effectiveness of New Jersey's tobacco control efforts.



## A Glance Back as We Move Forward

The New Jersey Prevention Network (NJPN) is celebrating ten years of coordinating and facilitating prevention services in New Jersey. As we begin our second decade, we celebrate where we've been, where we are, and where we're going in the coming years.



*Where we've been...*

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**1998 - 1999** NJPN was established to coordinate and monitor prevention services throughout New Jersey. Through our first grant from the Division of Addiction Services, NJPN became the identified Network of Prevention Resource Centers with a site in every county in New Jersey. In a small rented space in Lakewood, Joan Krier became our first Executive Director.

**2000 - 2005** NJPN received funding from a variety of sources and expanded its programs and services. Primary support and funding continued to come from the Division of Addiction Services, but new collaborative partners were found including the Department of Health and Senior Service's Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program, the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control, the Juvenile Justice Commission and the Council on Compulsive Gambling of New Jersey. Our first Prevention Conference was held with an important partnership with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Newark Division.

**2006 - 2007** After years as leaders in training professionals and community members, NJPN was selected to coordinate the Statewide Tobacco Training Services, which included the New Jersey Institute for Continuing Education in Tobacco and training for all grantees of the Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program, funded by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services.

NJPN was also chosen to administer the Addiction Training and Workforce Development Program funded by the Division of Addiction Services. This program trains the future generation of addiction professionals in New Jersey. Twelve training sites were established, and hundreds of professionals were selected to attend free trainings to become Certified Alcohol and Drug Counselors and Licensed Clinical Alcohol and Drug Counselors. Four training sites were identified to offer free trainings for those interested in becoming a Certified Prevention Specialist. Other program initiatives included trainings for professionals already in the field and outreach to college students to raise awareness about exciting career opportunities in substance abuse treatment and prevention.

## Where we are today...

As 2007 came to a close, NJPN said fairwell to our founding Executive Director, Joan Krier, after 10 years of service. The transition to our new Executive Director, who is no stranger to NJPN, has been seamless.

Diane Litterer has been an active member of NJPN since she began working at Prevention Links, NJPN's Union County member agency, in 1996. She has served on many committees as well as been President of the network for three years. With 19 years experience in the field, Diane is ready to lead NJPN into its second decade providing high-quality prevention services in New Jersey.

With the strong foundation that has already been established under Joan's direction, Diane plans to continue to expand the services that NJPN provides to its members and provide new opportunities to broaden the scope of prevention services provided to the community. With the recent development of the Addiction Training and Workforce Development Program, NJPN will be a key partner in the advancement of the addiction treatment and prevention fields in New Jersey.

Today, as we look at all we have accomplished over the last ten years, it is exciting to see how we and all of our member agencies have grown.

- Our statewide Prevention Resource Centers, with 300 staff members and 150 volunteers statewide, annually serve over 275,000 people, including 95,000 youth. They provide information and referrals, educational programs using science-based prevention curriculum, and participate in health fairs, county fairs and other events.
- Our agencies have combined budgets of over \$17.8 million with grants funded by the Federal government, the State of New Jersey, local governments and private foundations.
- We use our network of 40 Certified Prevention Specialists to develop new curricula for substance-abuse related problems when proven strategies have yet to be identified and made available nationally.
- We take the lead in the development of a variety of coalitions, including county-based drug-free communities coalitions, Childhood Drinking (CD) coalitions, Community Partnership for Tobacco Prevention county coalitions, and other relevant projects to mobilize prevention efforts statewide.

With all we have accomplished in our first ten years, we are excited and well prepared for the new and exciting projects we are working on for the coming years.

### NJPN's 2008 Network-wide Statistics At-a-Glance

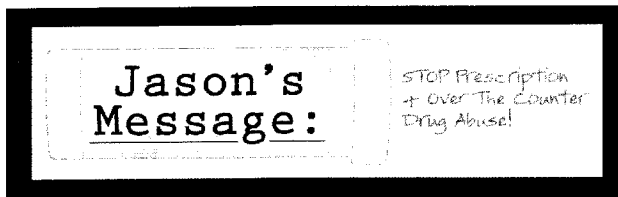
Total Prevention Staff in Network:	200 full-time employees 100 part-time employees Over 150 volunteers
Total Certified Prevention Specialists (CPS):	40
Total Years of Experience Among our Staff:	12,000
Total Network Budgets: (NJPN and all 19 member agencies combined)	Over \$17.8 million in prevention dollars (\$64 per person in NJ)
Total Number of People Served Annually:	Over 275,000, including 95,000 youth

## Where we're going...

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As we expand our programs and services and broaden our reach to better serve New Jersey residents, expect to hear more about some of the exciting initiatives we're working on for the near future:

**Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention:** The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse reports the number of people abusing prescription drugs increased seven times faster than the increase in the U.S. population from 1992 to 2003. The 15.1 million Americans who abused over-the-counter and controlled prescription drugs **exceeded the combined number** abusing cocaine, hallucinogens, inhalants and heroin.



NJPN is partnering with The Partnership for a Drug Free New Jersey (PDFNJ) as well as the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Newark Division to launch a new campaign entitled, *Jason's Message: Stop Prescription and Over the Counter Drug Abuse*. The campaign will focus on the dangers and problems associated with prescription and over-the-counter (OTC) drug abuse. In addition, NJPN is developing a model curriculum for students, parents and professionals to raise awareness about this growing trend.

**Gang Prevention:** NJPN is working with New Freedoms to develop a comprehensive gang prevention program that will target sixth to eighth grade students and their parents. This program will be based on science-based theories and methods that will provide our target audience with life skills and knowledge to improve their resiliency to gang influences.



### **Wellness Initiative for Senior Education (WISE):**

NJPN's WISE Program is an exciting program we've been working on for years. This educational and fun wellness program has been fine-tuned, evaluated, and shows great promise for helping seniors avoid substance abuse and other problems later in life.

In 2006, NJPN was invited to attend a Service to Science Academy sponsored by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention's (CSAP) Northeast Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT). Through the free technical assistance we received from them and a subsequent grant we were awarded as a result of our participation in the Academy, we have been able to broaden our evaluation design and document WISE's effectiveness.

As we attend national and statewide events and hear more and more about increased substance abuse problems among older adults and the lack of programs and services available for them, the need for the WISE Program becomes more evident. In the coming year, NJPN will begin work to have WISE recognized and listed on the National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP), a service of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

## New Jersey Prevention Network Member Agencies

### **Atlantic Prevention Resources**

1416 N. Main Street  
Pleasantville, NJ 08232-0624  
609-272-0101  
Website: [www.atlprev.org](http://www.atlprev.org)

### **The Center for Alcohol and Drug Resources (Bergen County)**

241 Main Street, Suite 600  
Hackensack, NJ 07601  
201-488-8680  
Website: [www.tcadr.org](http://www.tcadr.org)

### **Prevention Plus of Burlington County, Inc.**

1824 Route 38 East, Suite B  
Lumberton, NJ 08048  
609-261-0001  
Website: [www.prevplus.org](http://www.prevplus.org)

### **Camden County Council on Alcoholism & Drug Abuse**

Ashland Office Center  
1 Alpha Ave., Suite 22  
Voorhees, NJ 08043  
856-427-6553  
Website: [www.cccada.org](http://www.cccada.org)

### **Cape Assist - Cape May Council on Alcoholism & Drug Abuse**

3819 New Jersey Avenue  
Wildwood, NJ 08260  
609-522-5960  
Web Site: [www.capeassist.org](http://www.capeassist.org)

### **Essex Prevention Resources**

201 Bloomfield Ave, Suite 29  
Verona, NJ 07044  
973-571-2324

### **The Southwest Council**

(Gloucester, Salem & Cumberland Counties)  
645 N. Delsea Dr.  
Vineland, NJ 08360-3101  
Cumberland: 856-794-1011/1-800-856-9609  
Gloucester: 856-307-9950 Salem: 856-935-0182  
Website: [www.southwestcouncil.org](http://www.southwestcouncil.org)

### **Partners in Prevention Hudson County, Inc.**

309-311 Newark Ave.  
Jersey City, NJ 07302  
201-653-6776  
Website: [www.partners-in-prevention.com](http://www.partners-in-prevention.com)

### **Hunterdon Prevention Resources**

4 Walter Foran Blvd., Suite 410  
Flemington, NJ 08822  
908-782-3909  
Website: [www.hunterdonprevention.com](http://www.hunterdonprevention.com)

### **Mercer Council on Alcoholism & Drug Addiction**

447 Bellevue Avenue  
Trenton, NJ 08618  
609-396-5874  
Website: [www.mercercouncil.org](http://www.mercercouncil.org)

### **NCADD of Middlesex County, Inc.**

152 Tices Lane  
East Brunswick, NJ 08816  
732-254-3344  
Website: [www.ncadd-middlesex.org](http://www.ncadd-middlesex.org)

### **Prevention First (Monmouth County)**

1405 Hwy. 35  
Ocean, NJ 07712  
732-663-1800  
Web Site: [www.preventionfirst.net](http://www.preventionfirst.net)

### **Morris County Prevention is Key**

25 West Main St.  
Rockaway, NJ 07866  
973-625-1998  
Website: [www.MCPIK.org](http://www.MCPIK.org)

### **Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Council of Ocean (ADACO)**

1195 Route 70, Suite 2010  
Lakewood, NJ 08701  
732-367-5515  
Website: [www.adaco.org](http://www.adaco.org)

### **Passaic County Council on Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Prevention**

880 Clifton Ave.  
P.O. Box 2515  
Clifton, NJ 07015  
973-473-3366  
Website: [www.passaiccountycouncil.org](http://www.passaiccountycouncil.org)

### **Somerset Council on Alcoholism & Drug Dependency**

34 W. Main St., Suite 307  
Somerville, NJ 08876  
908-722-4900  
Website: [www.somersetcouncil.com](http://www.somersetcouncil.com)

### **Center for Prevention and Counseling (Sussex)**

61 Spring Street 3rd Floor  
Newton, NJ 07860  
973-383-4787  
Website: [www.centerforprevention.org](http://www.centerforprevention.org)

### **Prevention Links (Union County)**

35 Walnut Ave., Suite 17  
Clark, NJ 07066  
732-381-4100 Fax:  
Website: [www.preventionlinks.org](http://www.preventionlinks.org)

### **Community Prevention Resources of Warren County, Inc.**

20 West Washington Avenue  
Washington, NJ 07882  
(908-835-1800  
Website: [www.communitypreventionresources.org](http://www.communitypreventionresources.org)

**For more information about  
our network, please visit our  
website at [www.njpn.org](http://www.njpn.org).**

**ADDITIONAL APPENDIX MATERIAL**

*SUBMITTED TO THE*

**SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE**

**for the**

**NOVEMBER 17, 2008 MEETING**

**Submitted by Peter P. Mercer, PhD**, President, Ramapo College of New Jersey:

“University Partners with Students to Raise Alcohol Awareness on Campus,” *UNB Perspectives*, March 8, 2004, ©University of New Brunswick, [webmanager@unb.com](mailto:webmanager@unb.com).

Peter Mercer, “College students’ drinking habits demand further study,” *Asbury Park Press*, September 23, 2008.