



# Drug-free Campus Guidelines



## To All Students and Employees of St. John's University:

Drug and alcohol abuse are national health problems. St. John's University's mission includes instruction available to all members of the University community concerning the medical, social and legal risks associated with substance abuse. In addition, as an institution rooted in the Vincentian tradition of serving the community, the University is committed to helping any individual member of the University community overcome the psychological and physical problems that may be attributable to drug and alcohol abuse.

The United States Department of Education has issued regulations for the implementation of the provisions of the "Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989" (Public Law 101-226). These regulations require the University to distribute annually to each student and employee information regarding the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on University property or as part of any of its on-campus or off-campus activities.

St. John's University's code of conduct with respect to alcohol and other drug abuse is described within, along with the health risks associated with substance abuse. We have also attempted to outline the various assistance programs available at the University and other places in the New York City area where individuals can seek help and treatment.

In compliance with the federal law, the University has described in this document the legal sanctions under both federal and state law for the illegal possession or distribution of drugs and alcohol, as well as the range of University sanctions that can be imposed for violation of the University's policies regarding substance abuse.

The following information is extremely important and should be read carefully by each student and employee:

### **St. John's University Code of Conduct**

Applicable to all students and employees

### **University and Residential Handbooks**

Applicable to all students

### **Employee Handbook**

Applicable to all University employees

## Standards of Conduct

St. John's University is committed to an educational community that is free of illegal drug use and alcohol abuse. In order to achieve and maintain such an environment, a comprehensive education campaign about the medical and legal dangers of substance abuse is active on the campus through the Alcohol and Other Drug Education Office. The University Counseling Center also offers its services to any individual student or employee who may seek or require help with drug- or alcohol-related problems.

The University's commitment to help employees and students confront their problems of drug and alcohol abuse should not be interpreted as in any way tolerating the illegal use or abuse of alcohol or drugs or any activity that may be attributable to the use of alcohol or drugs. St. John's University prohibits the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illegal drugs or alcohol on its property, or as part of its activities. In the event an illegal alcohol- or drug-related incident should arise, involving an employee or student, the University will cooperate fully with law enforcement agencies and will determine the appropriate internal disciplinary actions.

The unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol is punishable by sanctions imposed by the United States Government and by the State of New York.

The penalties that are imposed for the use of illicit drugs depend on the types of drug and the amounts in possession or distributed. Refer to the chart inside this brochure for a listing of drug trafficking laws.

Refer to the information in this brochure for a more thorough explanation of conducts and procedures.

Students can contact the Office of Judicial Affairs for a complete review of St. John's University judicial policies concerning drug and alcohol use and abuse.

Employees can contact Human Resources to obtain the documents that outline the University's drug and alcohol policy as it pertains to University employees.

## Legal Sanctions

Criminal penalties can result from the misuse of alcohol. In New York State, a Class A Misdemeanor is committed when an alcoholic beverage is given to a person under the age of 21. This crime is punishable by up to one-year imprisonment and a \$1,000 fine. Driving while intoxicated (DWI) is a misdemeanor punishable by up to a year imprisonment and/or a \$1,000 fine for a first offense plus six-month license revocation; a second or subsequent offense is a felony. In addition, a sale of any kind of alcoholic beverage without a license or permit is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine, a jail term or both.

Under the Zero Tolerance Law, the State will suspend or revoke the driver's license of any person under the age of 21 who is found to have driven after drinking any quantity of alcohol. A .02 blood alcohol content is conclusive evidence that the person has consumed alcohol. The NYPD will immediately seize and impound the vehicle of an intoxicated driver. Also, if the driver causes bodily and/or property damage to others, he/she may be liable for monetary damages and criminal penalties if serious injuries or death occur.

Students under the age of 21 should be aware of New York State law that prohibits possession of alcoholic beverages with the intent to consume them. Each violation is punishable by a \$50 fine and/or completion of an alcohol awareness program and/or community service (beverages may also be confiscated and destroyed). Driving while impaired by alcohol (DWAI) is also a violation, punishable by up to 15 days imprisonment and/or a \$500 fine plus a 90-day license suspension.

In addition, students under 21 can be fined up to \$100 and/or required to perform community service and/or complete an alcohol awareness program when presenting falsified proof to purchase alcoholic beverages. If a driver's license is used in the attempt to purchase alcohol illegally, the license can be suspended for 90 days.



# Federal Trafficking Penalties

The Controlled Substance Act (CSA) (1970) places all substances regulated under federal law into one of five schedules based on the substance's medical use; potential for abuse; and safety or dependence liability.

Federal Trafficking Penalties  
<http://www.dea.gov/agency/penalties.htm>

Controlled Substance Act  
<http://www.dea.gov/pubs/csa.html>

CSA  
 CSA I and CSA II

Drug	Quantity	Penalties	Quantity	Penalties
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500 - 4999 gms mixture	<b>First Offense:</b> Not less than 5 yrs, and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.  <b>Second Offense:</b> Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.	5 kgs or more mixture	<b>First Offense:</b> Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.  <b>Second Offense:</b> Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if not an individual.  <b>Two or More Prior Offenses:</b> Life imprisonment
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	5-49 gms mixture		50 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40-399 gms mixture		400 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10-99 gms mixture		100 gms or more mixture	
Heroin	100-999 gms mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1-9 gms mixture		10 gms or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5 - 49 gms pure or 50 - 499 gms mixture		50 gms or more pure or 500 gms or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10 - 99 gms pure or 100 - 999 gms mixture	100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture		
Other Schedule I and II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any amount	<b>First Offense:</b> Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs, or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.  <b>Second Offense:</b> Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gm or more Any amount			

Drug	Quantity	Penalties
Other Schedule III drugs	30 to 999 mgs	<b>First Offense:</b> Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Any amount	<b>Second Offense:</b> Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual.
All other Schedule IV drugs Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Less than 30 mgs	<b>First Offense:</b> Not more than 3 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	<b>Second Offense:</b> Not more than 6 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual.
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	<b>First Offense:</b> Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.
		<b>Second Offense:</b> Not more than 2 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.

## Federal Trafficking Penalties: Marijuana

Marijuana is a Schedule I Controlled Substance: Includes Hashish and Hash Oil

Drug	Quantity	First Offense	Second Offense
Marijuana	1,000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not less than 10 years, not more than life</li> <li>• If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life</li> <li>• Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not less than 20 years, not more than life</li> <li>• If death or serious injury, mandatory life</li> <li>• Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if other than an individual</li> </ul>
Marijuana	100 kg to 999 kg mixture; or 100 to 999 plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 years</li> <li>• If death or serous injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life</li> <li>• Fine not more than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not less than 10 years, not more than life</li> <li>• If death or serious injury, mandatory life</li> <li>• Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual</li> </ul>
Marijuana	more than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg mixture  more than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not more than 20 years</li> <li>• If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life</li> <li>• Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not more than 30 years</li> <li>• If death or serious injury, mandatory life</li> <li>• Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than individual</li> </ul>
Marijuana	1 to 49 plants; less than 50 kg mixture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not more than 5 years</li> <li>• Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million other than individual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not more than 10 years</li> <li>• Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual</li> </ul>
Hashish	10 kg or less		
Hashish Oil	1 kg or less		

## Health Risks

The following is a brief summary of health risks and symptoms associated with illegal drug and alcohol abuse. Please note that individuals experience alcohol and drugs in different ways based on a variety of other physical and psychological factors.

### Alcohol

**Effect:** The consumption of alcohol causes immediate changes in the functioning of the body. Within seconds of the first sip of alcohol, a person's judgment and coordination are impaired. At this moment, activities such as a person's ability to drive a car safely are at risk, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including physical abuse of another person. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause significant impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, low doses of alcohol will produce the effects usually correlated with moderate or high doses.

The repeated use of alcohol may lead to dependence. A person ceasing alcohol use or significantly reducing their intake will likely experience withdrawal symptoms, such as severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations and convulsions. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, can lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy are at risk for delivering an infant suffering from fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. Research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk of becoming alcoholics than other children.



# Illicit Drugs

## Marijuana

**Effect:** Marijuana use causes the heart rate to increase substantially, may reduce short-term memory capability and comprehension, alter cognition and decrease motivation. Long-term use may result in paranoia and psychosis. Smoking marijuana damages the lungs and pulmonary system. It contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco. Other possible long-term effects include a decrease in male sex hormones, ovulation suppression, changes in the menstrual cycle and possible birth defects. A person who is under the influence of marijuana may laugh inappropriately, have bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat, tell-tale odor of the drug, a poor sense of timing and increased appetite.

## Cocaine and Crack

**Effect:** Cocaine is an extremely dangerous drug, which in its purest form can cause death when even trace amounts are ingested. Use of the drug causes changes in body temperature and blood pressure and can cause heart and breathing problems. Snorting cocaine may severely damage nasal tissue and the septum. Smoking cocaine may damage the lungs. Someone using cocaine may experience muscle twitching, panic reactions, anxiety, numbness in hands and feet, loss of weight, a period of hyperactivity followed by a crash, a runny or bleeding nose and depression. Other effects may include nausea, vomiting, insomnia, tremors and convulsions. Long-time users may become paranoid and/or experience hallucinations.

## Barbiturates

**Effect:** In small doses, barbiturates produce calmness, relaxed muscles and lowered anxiety. Larger doses cause slurred speech, a staggering walk and altered perception. Very large doses or doses taken in combination with other central nervous system depressants (e.g., alcohol) may cause respiratory depression, coma and even death. A person who uses barbiturates may have poor muscle control, appear drowsy or drunk, become confused, irritable or inattentive or have slowed reactions.

## Hallucinogens

(including PCP, LSD, Mescaline, Peyote, Psilocybin)

**Effect:** PCP, or angel dust, interrupts the part of the brain that controls the intellect and keeps instincts in check. PCP blocks pain receptors. Violent episodes, including self-inflicted injuries, occur often. Long-time users report memory loss and speech difficulty. Very large doses produce convulsions, coma, heart and lung failure or ruptured blood vessels in the brain. Mescaline, LSD, peyote, etc., cause dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure and tremors. Someone under the influence of PCP might appear moody, aggressive or violent. They may also become paranoid and experience hallucinations and have slow body movements. People using LSD may report perceptual distortions or experience flashbacks and may experience loss of appetite, sleeplessness, confusion, anxiety and panic .

## Narcotics

(including Heroin, Codeine, Morphine, Opium, Percodan)

**Effect:** Narcotics are generally injected and the use of contaminated needles can result in many different diseases, including AIDS and hepatitis. Symptoms of overdose include shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions and coma and may result in death. Some signs of narcotic use are euphoria, drowsiness, constricted pupils and nausea. Other symptoms include itchy skin; needle or “track” marks on the arms or legs; nodding; lack of sex drive and appetite; sweating, cramps and nausea when withdrawing from the drug.

## Amphetamines

**Effect:** Amphetamines, methamphetamines or other stimulants can cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure and dilated pupils. Larger doses cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors and physical collapse. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, high fever, heart failure and death. An individual using amphetamines might begin to lose weight, have the sweats, and appear restless, anxious, moody and unable to focus. Long-term use may produce psychosis, including hallucinations, delusions and paranoia.



# Hotline Numbers

## Alcoholics Anonymous

Nassau Intergroup	(516) 292-3040
Suffolk Intergroup	(631) 669-1124
Nassau/Suffolk Spanish Intergroup	(516) 223-9590
Intergroup Association of New York	(212) 647-1680
Intergroup Association of Queens	(718) 520-5021
Intergroup Association of Brooklyn	(718) 339-4777

## Al-Anon

Nassau	(516) 433-8003
Suffolk	(631) 699-2827
Narcotics of Greater NY	(212) 260-0407

Alcohol Referral

(800) 454-8966

1-800 Alcohol Helpline

(800) 252-6465

Narcotics Anonymous

(212) 929-6262

Narco Freedom  
(Drug and Alcohol Inpatient Treatment)

(718) 433-7170

Phoenix House

(800) DRUGHELP

Cocaine Anonymous

(212) 262-2463

Long Island Council of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence

(516) 747-2606

Marijuana Anonymous

(800) 766-6779



# Programs

New York City Programs, a full range of detoxification, outpatient rehabilitation, inpatient rehabilitation and re-entry programs are available in New York City. The programs listed in this brochure will refer clients based on individual needs.

Damon House (Drug and Alcohol Inpatient Treatment)	(718) 443-7170
New York State Division Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS)	(800) 522-5353
NDRI (Drug and Alcohol Referral Service)	(718) 452-8682
Our Lady of Mercy Hospital Alcoholism Clinic	(718) 920-9100
Outreach Project	(718) 847-9233
Paul J. Cooper Center for Human Services (Drug and Alcohol Treatment and Center for Mental Health)	(718) 788-2461
Phoenix House, Springfield Alcohol and Substance Abuse	(718) 276-9001
St. Vincent's Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Services	(718) 206-0218

*(For additional resources numbers, contact St. John's AOD office at (718) 990-7537.)*

## Services Offered at St. John's University

The **Alcohol and Other Drug Education Office** educates students about alcohol use and abuse, illicit drug use and wellness through specific programs beginning at New Student Orientation and continuing throughout the year. Programs incorporated with the AOD office include:

- **The Bacchus** (Boosting Awareness, Communication and Cooperation for the Health of University Students) **Peer Educators** are students who are trained in a comprehensive course designed to empower students to educate, confront, listen to and help their peers make healthy lifestyle choices. In conjunction with the Alcohol and Other Drug Education Office, the Bacchus Peer Educators offer a variety of workshops for the University community on topics such as club drugs, date rape, healthy relationships, wellness and alcohol and drug abuse.
- **Raising Awareness of Drug and Alcohol Responsibility** (RADAR) is an interactive and informational weekly workshop that is held for those students who violate the University's alcohol and other drug policy.
- **DCTC** (Don't Cancel That Class) is a program offered to a professor if he or she cannot make it to a scheduled class. He or she can contact the AOD education program and request an administrative instructor or a trained peer educator to facilitate the class and educate the students about AOD issues instead of canceling class.

- **NCAAW** (National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week) is an event that occurs each October which is a week-long campaign designed to educate students on the dangers of alcohol use and abuse. Throughout the week, interactive and educational workshops, speakers and information tables are available to the students.
- **The Great American Smoke-Out** is an event that takes place on November 21 in conjunction with the Fitness Center. Events include speakers, information tables, a cigarette exchange and a cardio challenge.
- **Safe Spring Break Week** is a program during the week prior to spring break in which the AOD education program in conjunction with other University offices schedules a week of activities to inform and educate the students on alcohol abuse, date rape, club drugs and AOD laws in other countries.

**St. John's Contact Numbers:**

AOD Office (718) 990-7537

	<b>Queens:</b>	<b>Staten Island:</b>
Health	(718) 990-6360	(718) 390-4447
Counseling Center	(718) 990-6384	(718) 390-4451



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