Alcohol and Other Drug Policy
NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG POLICY

New York Institute of Technology (NYIT), as part of its mission to provide career-oriented professional education to its students, recognizes the importance of providing an environment that is conducive to learning and free of substance 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). To comply with these regulations, NYIT annually distributes in writing to each student the following information:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students on NYIT property or as part of any NYIT activities.
- A description of applicable local, state, and federal legal sanctions pertaining to the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.
- A description of health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.
- A description of available substance-abuse counseling and treatment programs on and off campus.
- A clear statement of the disciplinary sanctions that NYIT will impose on students who violate the standards of conduct.

The laws and policy included apply to domestic students. Students at NYIT’s campuses outside the U.S. must be aware of and follow the applicable campus policies and laws of their respective countries.

NYIT conducts a biennial review of its drug and alcohol abuse policy and program to determine its effectiveness, implement necessary changes, and assure that disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced. The review will be conducted by the Alcohol and Other Drug Task Force.

Resources

- Old Westbury campus
  Counseling and Wellness Center, Harry Schure Hall, room 208
  Phone: 516.686.7976

- Manhattan campus
  Counseling and Wellness Center, 26 W. 61st St., mezzanine
  Phone: 212.261.1770

Off-Campus Resources

- Suffolk Coalition to Prevent Alcohol and Other Drug Dependencies: 631.366.1717
- Alcoholism Council of New York: 212.252.7001
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, National Drug and Alcohol Treatment Referral Service (24 hours): 800.662.HELP
- Alcoholics Anonymous, New York City Intergroup: 212.647.1680
- Alcoholics Anonymous, Nassau Intergroup: 516.292.3040
- Alcoholics Anonymous, Suffolk Intergroup: 631.669.1124
- Marijuana Anonymous: 800.766.6779
- Narcotics Anonymous: 212.929.6262
- Cocaine Anonymous: 212.262.2463

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BARBITURATES
Barbiturates in small doses cause immediate effects such as calmness and relaxed muscles. At larger doses, slurred speech, staggering, and altered perception result due to their depressant effect on the central nervous system. Very large doses (especially if taken in combination with other depressant drugs, such as alcohol, that produce a synergistic effect) can result in respiratory depression, coma, and death. Tolerance to barbiturates develops and an abuse of barbiturates can lead to psychological, and physical dependence.

HALLUCINOGENS
Hallucinogens are drugs that distort a person’s perception of reality. They include LSD, PCP, mescaline, and peyote. The short-term effects of hallucinogens include physiological effects such as elevations in heart rate, blood pressure, temperature, and dilated pupils. Delusions and visual hallucinations occur in large doses. The effects of hallucinogens differ for different people and can be unpredictable depending on a person’s mood, personality, and expectations. Hallucinogens can cause distortions of reality, including the feeling that frightening effects of the drug will last forever. Tolerance may occur from repeated use leading to increased dosages to bring about the same effects. Flashbacks may occur days or even weeks later. Additional long-term effects include confusion, anxiety, depression, and paranoia.

NARCOTICS
Examples of narcotics are heroin, morphine, oxycontin, codeine, opium, and percocan, which can be ingested orally or injected. The short-term effects of narcotics include drowsiness, loss of appetite, clouding of mental processes, apathy, slowing of reflexes and physical activity, constricted pupils, and a feeling of euphoria. Long-term effects include “nodding,” decreased sex drive, “track marks,” nausea, and addiction with severe withdrawal symptoms. Individuals who inject narcotics risk infections of hepatitis or HIV from contaminated needles. Death can result from overdose. Symptoms of overdose include shallow breathing, clammy skin, and convulsions.

PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO ASSIST STUDENTS
Comprehensive prevention and educational programs are coordinated through NYIT’s Counseling and Wellness Center. All new NYIT students are required to complete AlcoholEdu and Haven. Examples of additional programs regularly provided to students include: National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week, Great American Smoke Out, National Drunk and Drugged Driving Month, Safe Spring Break, and Substance-Abuse Awareness presentations infused into the curriculum. In addition, NYIT provides the CHOICES and BASICS Educational Sanction programs to students who are in violation of the policy.
COCAINE AND CRACK
Cocaine is the most potent natural stimulant drug. Cocaine can be smoked, snorted, or injected. The short-term effects of cocaine use include constricted blood vessels, elevations in blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature. Long-term effects of cocaine and crack include acute respiratory problems such as shortness of breath, stuffy or runny nose, ulcerations to the mucous membrane of the nose, lung damage, and paranoia. Cocaine can produce psychological or physical dependency—a feeling that the user cannot function without the drug. In addition, tolerance develops rapidly, thus leading to increased doses to produce the desired effect. Injecting cocaine with contaminated equipment can cause hepatitis, HIV, and other diseases. Crack is cocaine that has been processed from cocaine hydrochloride to a free base for smoking. Crack is a purified form of cocaine that is very addictive. The effects of crack are felt within 10 seconds. Continued use can produce violent behavior.

AMPHETAMINES AND METHAMPHETAMINE
Amphetamines, methamphetamine, and other stimulants can cause elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. The short-term effects include sweating, headaches, blurred vision, dizziness, insomnia, and anxiety. The effects of large doses of amphetamines include rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination and physical collapse, sudden increases in blood pressure that can cause stroke, very high fever, or heart failure. Long-term effects of amphetamines include restlessness, anxiety, and amphetamine psychosis that include hallucinations, delusions, and paranoia. Methamphetamine is an especially highly addictive central nervous system stimulant that can be injected, smoked, snorted, or ingested orally. The health effects of methamphetamine include addiction, brain damage, and psychotic behavior. Use of methamphetamine is highly addictive and users report withdrawal symptoms that include fatigue, anxiety, paranoia, depression, aggression, insomnia, violent behavior, and drug cravings.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT
New York Institute of Technology is committed to upholding federal, state, and local laws in order to maintain a drug-free workplace and quality educational environment. In addition, NYIT is dedicated to educating the campus community on the issue of substance abuse through multiple methods, including New Student Orientation and numerous awareness programs and workshops throughout the year.

As a condition of enrollment, all undergraduate and graduate students taking classes on any NYIT campus, including students in the NYIT College of Osteopathic Medicine, must meet certain standards of conduct, as outlined in this document.

NYIT employees may contact the Office of Human Resources for alcohol and other drug-related policies that pertain to employees, including full-time employees who are also students.

I. NYIT prohibits the consumption, possession, distribution, use, sale, or supply of alcohol in open or closed containers on all NYIT-owned or leased property including residence halls, athletic fields, dining facilities, classrooms, and academic buildings or as part of any college activity, regardless of age of the individual. There are two exceptions to this policy:

1. Alcohol may be served at NYIT events sponsored by the President or the Office of Development and Alumni Relations when the event meets ALL of the following criteria:
   - The event is not for current students,
   - The event does not include any current students*, and
   - Alcohol is deemed to be necessary and/or appropriate for the event.
   Alcohol may only be dispensed by a licensed food service caterer, in full compliance with New York State Alcoholic Beverage Control law.

2. As part of approved coursework, alcohol may be consumed by an individual “who is a student in a curriculum licensed or registered by the state education department and the student is required to taste or imbibe alcoholic beverages in courses that are part of the required curriculum, provided such alcoholic beverages are used only for instructional purposes during classes conducted pursuant to such curriculum.” (New York State Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, Article 5, S65-C, 2(a))

II. Alcohol containers (whether full, empty, or decorative) may not be possessed on any NYIT owned or leased properties, including all residence halls.

III. The possession of any type of drug paraphernalia is prohibited on any NYIT-owned or leased property, including all residence halls.
HEALTH RISKS
A brief overview of the effects of alcohol and other drugs follows. NYIT does not seek to give specific medical advice but offers the following information solely for educational value.

ALCOHOL
Alcohol is a powerful depressant drug that slows down the central nervous system. It is the number one abused drug among college-age students. With a first sip, inhibitions are affected. Continued drinking affects judgment and reasoning ability. Low to moderate doses of alcohol may increase the incidence of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse and dangerous risk-taking behavior. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person’s ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses of alcohol can cause respiratory system depression and death.

Individuals should not drive a car after consuming any amount of alcohol. Chronic use of alcohol can lead to alcohol dependence. Long-term effects result in damage to major organs of the body such as the liver and pancreas. Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. Research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at increased risk to become alcoholics.

SYMPTOMS OF ALCOHOL POISONING
1. Person cannot be awakened.
2. Person has pale or bluish skin color that is cold to the touch and/or clammy.
3. Person has slow or irregular breaths.
4. Person is vomiting and does not wake up.

If you observe any of these symptoms, GET HELP IMMEDIATELY BY CALLING 911.
Call Campus Security, the RA, and anyone else available on campus!

Do not leave the individual alone.
Roll the individual on their side.
Do not attempt to get the person to stand.
Do not give the person anything to eat or drink.

MARIJUANA
Marijuana is a psychoactive (mind-altering) drug. It is the most commonly used illicit drug. THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) is the active chemical in marijuana. The short-term effects of marijuana use include bloodshot eyes, distortions of time and perception, impairment in short-term memory, problems with learning and recall of information, impaired ability to drive and operate machinery or do other things that require physical and intellectual coordination, fatigue, inattentiveness, sudden increase in appetite, and paranoia. Long-term effects include bronchitis, emphysema, chronic lung disease, lung cancer, apathy, and possible addiction.

LEGAL SANCTIONS

SUMMARY OF ALCOHOL-RELATED LAWS IN NEW YORK STATE
- It is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess any amount of alcohol with the intent to consume.
  Sanction: Up to a $50 fine and/or completion of an alcohol awareness program and/or up to 30 hours of community service
- It is illegal to sell alcohol to anyone under the age of 21 or to sell to anyone who is already intoxicated.
  Sanction: Up to $1,000 fine and/or up to one year in jail.
- It is illegal to use a false ID or to provide someone else with a false ID to buy alcohol.
  Sanction: Up to $100 fine and/or required to complete an alcohol awareness program and/or provide up to 30 hours of community service. If the false ID is a driver’s license, your license may also be suspended for 90 days.
- It is illegal to misrepresent one’s age or that of anyone else under 21.
  Sanction: $200 fine and/or up to five days in jail.
- New York State Zero Tolerance Law states it is illegal for individuals under the age of 21 to drive a motor vehicle after consuming any amount of alcohol.
  Sanction: Any person under the age of 21 with a blood alcohol concentration of .02% or above will be subject to license suspension, revocation, and/or vehicle seizure.

NEW YORK STATEWIDE ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUG USE AMNESTY POLICY:
When reporting instances of sexual misconduct in good faith, students or bystanders will not be subject to alcohol and/or drug use policy violations occurring around the time of the alleged incident.

SYMBOLS OF ALCOHOL POISONING
1. Person cannot be awakened.
2. Person has pale or bluish skin color that is cold to the touch and/or clammy.
3. Person has slow or irregular breaths.
4. Person is vomiting and does not wake up.

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### CONVICTION FINE ONLY

**JAIL SENTENCE**

**LICENSE ACTION & REQUIREMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONVICTION</th>
<th>FINE ONLY¹</th>
<th>JAIL SENTENCE</th>
<th>AGE 21 &amp; OLDER</th>
<th>UNDER AGE 21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Offense (Misdemeanor)</td>
<td>Minimum $1,000</td>
<td>Up to 1 Year</td>
<td>Minimum 1 - Year Revocation</td>
<td>Minimum 1 - Year Revocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Offense Within 10 years (Class E Felony)</td>
<td>Minimum $1,000 Minimum $5,000</td>
<td>Up to 4 Years²</td>
<td>Minimum 18 - Month Revocation</td>
<td>18 - Month Revocation or until age 21, whichever is longer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Offense or more Within 10 years (Class D Felony)</td>
<td>Minimum $2,000 Maximum $10,000</td>
<td>Up to 7 Years³</td>
<td>Minimum 18 - Month Revocation</td>
<td>18 - Month Revocation or until age 21, whichever is longer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LICENSE ACTION & REQUIREMENTS

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<th>JAIL SENTENCE</th>
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<th>UNDER AGE 21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Offense (Misdemeanor)</td>
<td>Minimum $500</td>
<td>Up to 1 Year</td>
<td>Minimum 6 - Month Revocation</td>
<td>Minimum 1 - Year Revocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Offense Within 10 years (Class E Felony)</td>
<td>Minimum $1,000 Minimum $5,000</td>
<td>Up to 4 Years²</td>
<td>Minimum 1 - Year Revocation</td>
<td>1 - Year Revocation or until age 21, whichever is longer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Offense or more Within 10 years (Class D Felony)</td>
<td>Minimum $2,000 Maximum $10,000</td>
<td>Up to 7 Years³</td>
<td>Minimum 1 - Year Revocation</td>
<td>1 - Year Revocation or until age 21, whichever is longer</td>
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</tbody>
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1. Conviction fine only. Does not include mandatory conviction surcharge or crime victims assistance fee.
2. Minimum 5 days jail or 30 days community service if within 5 years of first offense.
3. Minimum 10 days jail or 60 days community service if within 5 years of prior offense.
4. The Department of Motor Vehicles determines when your license can be returned or reinstated, based on state law or regulation.
5. If prior conviction is aggravated DWI, revocation is 18 months or until age 21, whichever is longer.

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*Source: www.nydmv.state.ny.us/broch/c39.htm*
**Federal Trafficking Penalties - Marijuana**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRUG</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>FIRST OFFENSE</th>
<th>SECOND OFFENSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>1,000 kgs or more mixture; or</td>
<td>• Not less than 10 years, not more than life</td>
<td>• Not less than 20 years, not more than life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000 or more plants</td>
<td>• If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life</td>
<td>• If death or serious injury, mandatory life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Fine not more than $4 million if an individual, $10 million if other than</td>
<td>• Fine not more than $8 million if an individual, $20 million if other than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>an individual</td>
<td>an individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>100 kgs to 999 kgs mixture;</td>
<td>• Not less than 5 years, not more than life</td>
<td>• Not less than 10 years, not more than life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or 100 to 999 plants</td>
<td>• If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life</td>
<td>• If death or serious injury, mandatory life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Fine not more than $2 million if an individual, $5 million if other than</td>
<td>• Fine not more than $4 million if an individual, $10 million if other than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>an individual</td>
<td>an individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>More than 10 kgs hashish; 100</td>
<td>• Not more than 20 years</td>
<td>• Not more than 30 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to 99 kg mixture</td>
<td>• If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years</td>
<td>• If death or serious injury, mandatory life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or 1 k of hashish oil; 50 to</td>
<td>• Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if other than an individual</td>
<td>• Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if other than individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>99 plants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>1 to 49 plants; less than 50</td>
<td>• Not more than 5 years</td>
<td>• Not more than 30 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kgs mixture</td>
<td>• If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years</td>
<td>• If death or serious injury, mandatory life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if other than an individual</td>
<td>• Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if other than individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hashish</td>
<td>10 kgs or less</td>
<td>• Not more than 5 years</td>
<td>• Not more than 10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million if other than an individual</td>
<td>• Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hashish Oil</td>
<td>1 kgs or less</td>
<td>• Fine not more than $200,000, $1 million if other than an individual</td>
<td>• Fine $2 million if an individual, $1 million if not an individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Not more than 10 years</td>
<td>• Not more than 5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Fine $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than an individual</td>
<td>• Fine not more than $250,000 if an individual, $1 million if not an individual</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Federal Trafficking Penalties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRUG/SCHEDULE</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>PENALTIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine Schedule II</td>
<td>500 - 4999 gms mixture</td>
<td>First Offense: Not less than 5 years, and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years. Fine of not more than $4 million if an individual, $10 million if not an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine Base</td>
<td>50 gms mixture</td>
<td>Fine not more than 40 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl Schedule II</td>
<td>40 - 399 gms mixture</td>
<td>Fine of not more than 20 years or more life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl Analogue</td>
<td>10 - 99 gms mixture</td>
<td>Fine of not more than 100 gms or more life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin Schedule I</td>
<td>100 - 999 gms mixture</td>
<td>Second Offense: Not less than 20 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 8 years, Fine of not more than $8 million if an individual, $20 million if not an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD</td>
<td>1 - 9 gms mixture</td>
<td>First Offense: Not less than 5 years, not more than 20 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 8 years, Fine of not more than $8 million if an individual, $20 million if not an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine</td>
<td>5 - 49 gms pure or 50 - 499 gms</td>
<td>First Offense: Not less than 20 years, and not more than Life. If death or serious injury, not less than 8 years, Fine of not more than $8 million if an individual, $20 million if not an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCP</td>
<td>10 - 999 gms mixture</td>
<td>First Offense: Not less than 5 years, and not more than Life. If death or serious injury, not less than 8 years, Fine of not more than $8 million if an individual, $20 million if not an individual.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**PENALTIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRUG/PRODUCT</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>PENALTIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Schedule I and II drugs and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid</td>
<td>Any amount</td>
<td>First offense: Not more than 20 years, and not more than Life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, and not more than Life. Fine of not more than $2 million if an individual, $10 million if not an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flunitrazepam</td>
<td>1 gm or more</td>
<td>First Offense: Not more than 5 years, not more than $50,000 if an individual, $1 million if not an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Schedule III drugs</td>
<td>Any amount</td>
<td>First offense: Not more than 5 years, not more than $500,000 if an individual, $1 million if not an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flunitrazepam</td>
<td>30 to 999 mgs</td>
<td>Second offense: Not more than 10 years, not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if not an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other Schedule IV drugs</td>
<td>Any amount</td>
<td>First offense: Not more than 3 years, not more than $250,000 if an individual, $1 million if not an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flunitrazepam</td>
<td>Less than 30 mgs</td>
<td>Second offense: Not more than 6 years, not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if not an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Schedule V drugs</td>
<td>Any amount</td>
<td>First offense: Not more than 1 year, not more than $100,000 if an individual, $250,000 if not an individual.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [www.dea.gov/agency/penalties.htm](http://www.dea.gov/agency/penalties.htm)
### Federal Trafficking Penalties - Marijuana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRUG</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>FIRST OFFENSE</th>
<th>SECOND OFFENSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Marijuana                   | 1,000 kgs or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants | • Not less than 10 years, not more than life  
• If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life  
• Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if other than an individual | • Not less than 10 years, not more than life  
• If death or serious injury, mandatory life  
• Fine not more than $8 million if an individual, $20 million if other than an individual |
| Marijuana                   | 100 kgs to 999 kgs mixture; or 100 to 999 plants | • Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 years  
• If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life  
• Fine not more than $2 million if an individual, $10 million if other than an individual | • Not less than 10 years, not more than life  
• If death or serious injury, mandatory life  
• Fine not more than $4 million if an individual, $10 million if other than an individual |
| Marijuana                   | More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 89 kg mixture; or 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 plants | • Not more than 20 years  
• If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life  
• Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if other than an individual | • Not more than 30 years  
• If death or serious injury, mandatory life  
• Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if other than an individual |
| Marijuana                   | 1 to 49 plants; less than 50 kgs mixture | • Not more than 5 years  
• If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life  
• Fine not more than $2 million if an individual, $5 million if other than an individual | • Not more than 10 years  
• If death or serious injury, mandatory life  
• Fine $5 million if an individual, $2 million if other than an individual |
| Hashish                    | 10 kgs or less                   | • Not more than five years  
• Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million if other than an individual | • Not more than 10 years  
• Fine $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than an individual |
| Hashish Oil                | 1 kgs or less                    | • Not more than five years  
• Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million if other than an individual | • Not more than 10 years  
• Fine $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than an individual |

### Federal Trafficking Penalties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRUG/SCHEDULE</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>PENALTIES</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>PENALTIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine (Schedule II)</td>
<td>500 - 4999 gms mixture</td>
<td>First Offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than Life. Fine of not more than $4 million if an individual, $10 million if not an individual</td>
<td>5 kgs or more mixture</td>
<td>First Offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than Life. Fine of not more than $4 million if an individual, $10 million if not an individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine Base (Schedule II)</td>
<td>5-49 gms mixture</td>
<td>First Offense: Not more than five years, and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, or more than Life. Fine of not more than $4 million if an individual, $10 million if not an individual</td>
<td>50 gms or more mixture</td>
<td>First Offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than Life. Fine of not more than $4 million if an individual, $10 million if not an individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl (Schedule II)</td>
<td>40 - 399 gms mixture</td>
<td>First Offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than Life. Fine of not more than $4 million if an individual, $10 million if not an individual</td>
<td>400 gms or more mixture</td>
<td>First Offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than Life. Fine of not more than $4 million if an individual, $10 million if not an individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flunitrazepam (Schedule I)</td>
<td>1 gm or more</td>
<td>First Offense: Not more than five years, and not more than Life. Fine of not more than $4 million if an individual, $10 million if not an individual</td>
<td>Any amount</td>
<td>First Offense: Not more than five years, and not more than Life. Fine of not more than $4 million if an individual, $10 million if not an individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Schedule I and II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)</td>
<td>Any amount</td>
<td>Second offense: Not more than 30 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, or more than Life. Fine $1 million if an individual, $2 million if not an individual</td>
<td>Any amount</td>
<td>Second offense: Not more than 30 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, or more than Life. Fine $1 million if an individual, $2 million if not an individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Schedule III drugs</td>
<td>Any amount</td>
<td>Second offense: Not more than 10 years. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if not an individual</td>
<td>Any amount</td>
<td>Second offense: Not more than 10 years. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if not an individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other Schedule IV drugs</td>
<td>Any amount</td>
<td>Second offense: Not more than six years. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if not an individual</td>
<td>Any amount</td>
<td>Second offense: Not more than six years. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if not an individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Schedule V drugs</td>
<td>Any amount</td>
<td>Second offense: Not more than two years. Fine not more than $200,000 if an individual, $500,000 if not an individual</td>
<td>Any amount</td>
<td>Second offense: Not more than two years. Fine not more than $200,000 if an individual, $500,000 if not an individual</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** [www.dea.gov/agency/penalties.htm](http://www.dea.gov/agency/penalties.htm)
## CONVICTION
### FINE ONLY
### JAIL SENTENCE
### LICENSE ACTION & REQUIREMENTS
### AGE 21 & OLDER
### UNDER AGE 21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conviction Description</th>
<th>Minimum Fine</th>
<th>Maximum Fine</th>
<th>Minimum Jail</th>
<th>Minimum Revocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Offense (Misdemeanor)</td>
<td>Minimum $1,000</td>
<td>Maximum $2,500</td>
<td>Up to 1 Year</td>
<td>Minimum 1 - Year Revocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Offense Within 10 years (Class E Felony)</td>
<td>Minimum $1,000</td>
<td>Maximum $5,000</td>
<td>Up to 4 Years*</td>
<td>Minimum 18 - Month Revocation or until age 21, whichever is longer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Offense or more Within 10 years (Class D Felony)</td>
<td>Minimum $2,000</td>
<td>Maximum $10,000</td>
<td>Up to 7 Years*</td>
<td>Minimum 18 - Month Revocation or until age 21, whichever is longer</td>
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### LICENSE ACTION & REQUIREMENTS

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</table>

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*Source: www.nydmv.state.ny.us/broch/c39.htm*
IV. Federal, state, and local laws pertaining to the use and sale of illegal drugs, narcotics, and other controlled substances apply on all NYIT-owned or leased property, including all residence halls.

V. Advertising or promoting the use of alcohol at NYIT-related events or activities on or off campus is not permitted in any form, i.e. campus newspapers, flyers, electronic communication, etc.

*Exceptions may be made only for events sponsored by the Office of Alumni Affairs

UNIVERSITY SANCTIONS

Students found in violation of NYIT’s Policy on Alcohol and Other Drugs are subject to disciplinary sanctions as set forth in NYIT’s Student Code of Conduct. Campus Security has the authority to confiscate and/or destroy any alcohol or other drugs.

LEGAL SANCTIONS

SUMMARY OF ALCOHOL-RELATED LAWS IN NEW YORK STATE

■ It is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess any amount of alcohol with the intent to consume.
Sanction: Up to a $50 fine and/or completion of an alcohol awareness program and/or up to 30 hours of community service

■ It is illegal to sell alcohol to anyone under the age of 21 or to sell to anyone who is already intoxicated.
Sanction: Up to $1,000 fine and/or up to one year in jail.

■ It is illegal to use a false ID or to provide someone else with a false ID to buy alcohol.
Sanction: Up to $100 fine and/or required to complete an alcohol awareness program and/or provide up to 30 hours of community service. If the false ID is a driver’s license, your license may also be suspended for 90 days.

■ It is illegal to misrepresent one’s age or that of anyone else under 21.
Sanction: $200 fine and/or up to five days in jail.

■ New York State Zero Tolerance Law states it is illegal for individuals under the age of 21 to drive a motor vehicle after consuming any amount of alcohol.
Sanction: Any person under the age of 21 with a blood alcohol concentration of .02% or above will be subject to license suspension, revocation, and/or vehicle seizure.

HEALTH RISKS

A brief overview of the effects of alcohol and other drugs follows. NYIT does not seek to give specific medical advice but offers the following information solely for educational value.

ALCOHOL

Alcohol is a powerful depressant drug that slows down the central nervous system. It is the number one abused drug among college-age students. With a first sip, inhibitions are affected. Continued drinking affects judgment and reasoning ability. Low to moderate doses of alcohol may increase the incidence of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse and dangerous risk-taking behavior. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person’s ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses of alcohol can cause respiratory system depression and death.

Individuals should not drive a car after consuming any amount of alcohol. Chronic use of alcohol can lead to alcohol dependence. Long-term effects result in damage to major organs of the body such as the liver and pancreas. Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. Research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at increased risk to become alcoholics.

SYMPTOMS OF ALCOHOL POISONING

1. Person cannot be awakened.
2. Person has pale or bluish skin color that is cold to the touch and/or clammy.
3. Person has slow or irregular breaths.
4. Person is vomiting and does not wake up.

If you observe any of these symptoms, GET HELP IMMEDIATELY BY CALLING 911. Call Campus Security, the RA, and anyone else available on campus!

■ Do not leave the individual alone.
■ Roll the individual on their side.
■ Do not attempt to get the person to stand.
■ Do not give the person anything to eat or drink.

MARIJUANA

Marijuana is a psychoactive (mind-altering) drug. It is the most commonly used illicit drug. THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) is the active chemical in marijuana. The short-term effects of marijuana use include bloodshot eyes, distortions of time and perception, impaired ability to drive and operate machinery or do other things that require physical and intellectual coordination, fatigue, inattentiveness, sudden increase in appetite, and paranoia. Long-term effects include bronchitis, emphysema, chronic lung disease, lung cancer, apathy, and possible addiction.

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COCAIN AND CRACK
Cocaine is the most potent natural stimulant drug. Cocaine can be smoked, snorted, or injected. The short-term effects of cocaine use include constricted blood vessels, elevations in blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature. Long-term effects of cocaine and crack include acute respiratory problems such as shortness of breath, stuffy or runny nose, ulcerations to the mucous membrane of the nose, lung damage, and paranoia. Cocaine can produce psychological or physical dependency—a feeling that the user cannot function without the drug. In addition, tolerance develops rapidly, thus leading to increased doses to produce the desired effect. Injecting cocaine with contaminated equipment can cause hepatitis, HIV, and other diseases. Crack is cocaine that has been processed from cocaine hydrochloride to a free base for smoking. Crack is a purified form of cocaine that is very addictive. The effects of crack are felt within 10 seconds. Continued use can produce violent behavior.

AMPHETAMINES AND METHAMPHETAMINE
Amphetamines, methamphetamine, and other stimulants can cause elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. The short-term effects include sweating, headaches, blurred vision, dizziness, insomnia, and anxiety. The effects of large doses of amphetamines include rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination and physical collapse, sudden increases in blood pressure that can cause stroke, very high fever, or heart failure. Long-term effects of amphetamines include restlessness, anxiety, and amphetamine psychosis that include hallucinations, delusions, and paranoia. Methamphetamine is an especially highly addictive central nervous system stimulant that can be injected, smoked, snorted, or ingested orally. The health effects of methamphetamine include addiction, brain damage, and psychotic behavior. Use of methamphetamine is highly addictive and users report withdrawal symptoms that include fatigue, anxiety, paranoia, depression, aggression, insomnia, violent behavior, and drug cravings.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT
New York Institute of Technology is committed to upholding federal, state, and local laws in order to maintain a drug-free workplace and quality educational environment. In addition, NYIT is dedicated to educating the campus community on the issue of substance abuse through multiple methods, including New Student Orientation and numerous awareness programs and workshops throughout the year.

As a condition of enrollment, all undergraduate and graduate students taking classes on any NYIT campus, including students in the NYIT College of Osteopathic Medicine, must meet certain standards of conduct, as outlined in this document.

NYIT employees may contact the Office of Human Resources for alcohol and other drug-related policies that pertain to employees, including full-time employees who are also students.

I. NYIT prohibits the consumption, possession, distribution, use, sale, or supply of alcohol in open or closed containers on all NYIT-owned or leased property including residence halls, athletic fields, dining facilities, classrooms, and academic buildings or as part of any college activity, regardless of age of the individual. There are two exceptions to this policy:

1. Alcohol may be served at NYIT events sponsored by the President or the Office of Development and Alumni Relations when the event meets ALL of the following criteria:
   - The event is not for current students,
   - The event does not include any current students*, and
   - Alcohol is deemed to be necessary and/or appropriate for the event.
   Alcohol may only be dispensed by a licensed food service caterer, in full compliance with New York State Alcoholic Beverage Control law.

2. As part of approved coursework, alcohol may be consumed by an individual “who is a student in a curriculum licensed or registered by the state education department and the student is required to taste or imbibe alcoholic beverages in courses that are part of the required curriculum, provided such alcoholic beverages are used only for instructional purposes during classes conducted pursuant to such curriculum.” (New York State Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, Article 5, S65-C, 2(a))

II. Alcohol containers (whether full, empty, or decorative) may not be possessed on any NYIT owned or leased properties, including all residence halls.

III. The possession of any type of drug paraphernalia is prohibited on any NYIT-owned or leased property, including all residence halls.
BARBITURATES
Barbiturates in small doses cause immediate effects such as calmness and relaxed muscles. At larger doses, slurred speech, staggering, and altered perception result due to their depressant effect on the central nervous system. Very large doses (especially if taken in combination with other depressant drugs, such as alcohol, that produce a synergistic effect) can result in respiratory depression, coma, and death. Tolerance to barbiturates develops and an abuse of barbiturates can lead to psychological, and physical dependence.

HALLUCINOGENS
Hallucinogens are drugs that distort a person's perception of reality. They include LSD, PCP, mescaline, and peyote. The short-term effects of hallucinogens include physiological effects such as elevations in heart rate, blood pressure, temperature, and dilated pupils. Delusions and visual hallucinations occur in large doses. The effects of hallucinogens differ for different people and can be unpredictable depending on a person's mood, personality, and expectations. Hallucinogens can cause distortions of reality, including the feeling that frightening effects of the drug will last forever. Tolerance may occur from repeated use leading to increased dosages to bring about the same effects. Flashbacks may occur days or even weeks later. Additional long-term effects include confusion, anxiety, depression, and paranoia.

NARCOTICS
Examples of narcotics are heroin, morphine, oxycontin, codeine, opium, and percocan, which can be ingested orally or injected. The short-term effects of narcotics include drowsiness, loss of appetite, clouding of mental processes, apathy, slowing of reflexes and physical activity, constricted pupils, and a feeling of euphoria. Long-term effects include “nodding,” decreased sex drive, “track marks,” nausea, and addiction with severe withdrawal symptoms. Individuals who inject narcotics risk infections of hepatitis or HIV from contaminated needles. Death can result from overdose. Symptoms of overdose include shallow breathing, clammy skin, and convulsions.

PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO ASSIST STUDENTS
Comprehensive prevention and educational programs are coordinated through NYIT's Counseling and Wellness Center. All new NYIT students are required to complete AlcoholEdu and Haven. Examples of additional programs regularly provided to students include: National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week, Great American Smoke Out, National Drunk and Drugged Driving Month, Safe Spring Break, and Substance-Abuse Awareness presentations infused into the curriculum. In addition, NYIT provides the CHOICES and BASICS Educational Sanction programs to students who are in violation of the policy.
NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG POLICY

New York Institute of Technology (NYIT), as part of its mission to provide career-oriented professional education to its students, recognizes the importance of providing an environment that is conducive to learning and free of substance 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). To comply with these regulations, NYIT annually distributes in writing to each student the following information:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students on NYIT property or as part of any NYIT activities.
- A description of applicable local, state, and federal legal sanctions pertaining to the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.
- A description of health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.
- A description of available substance-abuse counseling and treatment programs on and off campus.
- A clear statement of the disciplinary sanctions that NYIT will impose on students who violate the standards of conduct.

The laws and policy included apply to domestic students. Students at NYIT’s campuses outside the U.S. must be aware of and follow the applicable campus policies and laws of their respective countries.

NYIT conducts a biennial review of its drug and alcohol abuse policy and program to determine its effectiveness, implement necessary changes, and assure that disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced. The review will be conducted by the Alcohol and Other Drug Task Force.

Resources

**Old Westbury campus**
Counseling and Wellness Center, Harry Schure Hall, room 208
Phone: 516.686.7976

**Manhattan campus**
Counseling and Wellness Center, 26 W. 61st St., mezzanine
Phone: 212.261.1770

**Off-Campus Resources**

- Suffolk Coalition to Prevent Alcohol and Other Drug Dependencies: 631.366.1717
- Alcoholism Council of New York: 212.252.7001
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, National Drug and Alcohol Treatment Referral Service (24 hours): 800.662.HELP
- Alcoholics Anonymous, New York City Intergroup: 212.647.1680
- Alcoholics Anonymous, Nassau Intergroup: 516.292.3040
- Alcoholics Anonymous, Suffolk Intergroup: 631.669.1124
- Marijuana Anonymous: 800.766.6779
- Narcotics Anonymous: 212.929.6262
- Cocaine Anonymous: 212.262.2463

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