FLORIDA SOUTHERN COLLEGE

Biennial Review of Compliance with the

Drug Free Schools and Campuses Regulations

2010-2011

Committee Members:

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AOD PROGRAM ELEMENTS AND GOALS – PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

One of the principles we cherish at Florida Southern College is to demonstrate concern for others, their feelings, and our communal need for conditions that promote personal growth and academic success. For this reason, FSC fosters a community where the focus is on developing the whole person – a holistic wellness wheel that develops a student’s mind, body, and spirit. We care about the well-being of our students, where they can develop the life skills and traits they need to be the best.

FSC chooses to be an alcohol-prohibited campus, because alcohol does not have a fit as a part of the work of our community, much like most employers do not allow one to drink on the job. This is not a moral stance against alcohol, just a statement on the focus of what we do on the campus. However, we do believe that we are responsible for educating students on ways to make informed and reasonable decisions about alcohol consumption, as we know they will be confronted with these decisions when they leave our community.

We believe the appropriate step as educators is to inform and empower our students to make safe, healthy, responsible decisions. We have found through honest dialogue and sharing scientifically-based information, our students have learned how to handle the responsibility of alcohol, but also to support their peers, as well. For two years, we have used Out of the Classroom’s AlcoholEdu program for all first-year students and campus leaders. The results we believe have been very positive.

The Counseling Center, Wellness Center, Health Center, and Community Living staff provides information regarding AOD prevention. Included in the prevention efforts are Resident Assistant programs related to substance abuse prevention; the Healthy Campus Coalition; wellness and fitness programs designed to encourage healthy lifestyles. The Association of Campus Entertainment provides alcohol and drug free campus entertainment programs each semester. Individual faculty members incorporate AOD information into their curricula.

The Counseling Center offers support to students who self-refer or are mandated for educational programs or assessment services. Students who are identified as at-risk for alcohol or drug dependence are referred to local providers for treatment intervention.

AOD education and other elements of the Biennial Review are overseen by the Biennial Review Committee.
Just as FSC believes that the misuse of alcohol and drugs affects our students negatively, we believe the same for our employees. For this reason, we have policies that govern employees’ actions in the workplace. They are distributed through our Human Resource office.

POLK COUNTY RESOURCES

ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE
ACTS 428-1520
Alcoholics Anonymous 687-3800
Al-A-Teen 687-3800
   Toll Free 866-539-3930
New Life Ministry 682-7842
PRIDE Partnership of Polk County 294-1853
Talbot House Ministries 687-8475
Tri-County Human Services 709-9392

COUNSELING & MENTAL HEALTH
Anchor House Ministries (Boys) 665-1916
FL Division of Blind Services 499-2385
Catholic Charities – Lakeland 686-7153
Catholic Charities – Winter Haven 299-7983
FL Diagnostic/Learning Resource 534-0950
Innovations in Counseling 294-8845
Lake Wales Drug Awareness Council 676-1949
Neighborhood Service Center 294-5860
Peace River Center 534-7020
Women’s Resource Center – Winter Haven 294-5318
Salvation Army – Lakeland 682-8179
Tri-County Human Services 709-9392
Winter Haven Hospital Behavioral Health 294-7062
b. Alcohol
The College recognizes that there are serious health risks, behavioral problems, and legal consequences associated with the abuse, irresponsible use, and/or illegal use of alcohol. The College abides by the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1990. The use, possession, purchase, and/or sale of illicit drugs or any form of alcohol on campus is prohibited. Because we believe a better learning environment exists without alcohol, alcohol use is prohibited on campus. All members of the campus community are expected to understand that alcohol abuse and use are absolutely at variance with the mission of the College. The College does not condone the use of alcoholic beverages and prohibits the use or possession of alcohol on campus. Possession, consumption, or being under the influence of alcoholic beverages on the campus is prohibited and is grounds for disciplinary action. All students are expected to abide by local, state, and federal laws along with the policies of the College. Violations of policy are cumulative in nature. Students who violate these policies and guidelines by infringing upon the rights of others or conducting themselves in an inappropriate manner which is caused by, or can be shown to be related to, the consumption of alcohol, shall be held accountable for their actions and may be subject to disciplinary processes.

For more information on the health risks and legal consequences associated with alcohol, visit Appendix A.

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a. Individual Responsibility
- Possession of and/or consumption of alcohol is prohibited on campus. All students are expected to abide by local, state, and federal laws along with the policies of the College.
- Being under the influence of alcohol is prohibited and is grounds for disciplinary action.
- Possession of and/or use of all alcohol paraphernalia and containers is prohibited.
- Definition of alcohol paraphernalia is at the discretion of the Office of Student Development. Public displays of alcohol advertisements or posters are prohibited. The College reserves the right to determine which items are considered to be contrary to the values of the College or a health or safety risk to the community.

b. Student Organization Responsibility
- All student organizations are expected to abide by local, state, and federal laws.
  • All student organizations are expected to abide by the College Policies.
  • Greek chapters are expected to adhere to the FIPG policies and all chapter and national risk management policies (including non-FIPG guidelines).
- Promotions for events will not include any reference, whether direct or indirect, related to alcohol.
- Possession of and/or use of alcohol paraphernalia and containers is prohibited.
Definition of alcohol paraphernalia and/or containers is at the discretion of the Office of Student Development.
- The sponsoring Student Group shall not co-sponsor an on or off-campus event with any organization that’s primary business is the sale or distribution of alcohol.

c. Drugs
The College recognizes that there are serious health risks, behavioral problems, and legal consequences with the use of illicit drugs. Therefore, all members of the campus community are expected to understand that the illegal use and abuse of controlled substances is absolutely at variance with the mission of the College. The College abides by the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1990. The use, possession, purchase, and/or sale of illicit drugs on campus is prohibited. The on-campus or off-campus use, possession, distribution, being under the influence of, or sale of illegal drugs or drug paraphernalia, or unauthorized prescription drugs, or the misuse of any type of drug or hallucinogenic agent by individuals or groups is prohibited and is considered a serious offense. The College does not condone the use of illicit drugs and prohibits the use or possession of drugs on campus. Public display of posters, t-shirts, or any other advertisement encouraging the use of said drugs is prohibited. All students are expected to abide by local, state, and federal laws along with College Policies. College officials are empowered to search campus residential facilities, personal belongings and vehicle on campus if the possession, use, sale or distribution of illicit drugs is suspected. If illicit drugs are found on campus, it is the policy of the College to contact law enforcement agencies which could result in the arrest and prosecution of the offending student.

For more information on the health risks and legal consequences associated with drugs, visit Appendix B.

1. Individual Responsibility
   o Individuals who are present in their own or any other residence hall room or campus area where College Policies are being violated are subject to the same accountability action as the host of that room or area.
   o Members of the campus community are responsible at all times for their guests and/or non-Florida Southern College students’ actions, conduct and compliance with the policies of the College and are subject to accountability action for failure of the guests to abide by the policies. Upholding College Policies relating to drugs is the “joint responsibility” of both the host and the guest.
   • The possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and drug-related paraphernalia is prohibited by Florida law and College Policies. This prohibition applies to all College events, programs or studies, wherever located, regardless of locally applicable law.

2. Student Organization Responsibility
   • All student organizations are expected to abide by local, state, and federal laws.
   • All student organizations are expected to abide by College Policies.
   • Greek Chapters are expected to adhere to the FIPG policies and all chapter risk management policies (including non-FIPG guidelines).
   o Promotions for events shall not include any reference, direct or indirect, to drugs.
   • The possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and drug-related paraphernalia is prohibited by Florida law and College Policies. This prohibition applies to all College events, programs or studies anywhere located.

d. Violations of Criminal Law
1. Students must obey all local, state and federal laws and failure to do so is prohibited by
College Policies and may subject a student to College sanctions. Students who are arrested for or are charged with the commission of a felony are subject to immediate suspension from the College by the Office of Student Development. Likewise, students who are arrested for, or are charged with, the commission of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude may also be subject to immediate suspension from the College. Said suspension shall remain in effect until final disposition of the charges or until said suspension is changed or modified by the Dean or designee.

- If a student is charged with an off-campus violation of law, disciplinary action may be taken for misconduct which demonstrates flagrant disregard for the College community, regardless of whether the violation is specified in the Cornerstone Code of Conduct.
- If a student is charged with an off-campus violation of law which is also specified in the Cornerstone Code of Conduct, disciplinary action may also be taken by the College without regard to the fact that civil or criminal proceedings are occurring off-campus. In taking such disciplinary action, the College will not be bound by the results of the off-campus proceedings.

- When a student is charged with a violation of law by local, state, or federal authorities, it is the policy of the College that the College will not request special consideration for the student by virtue of the fact that he or she is a student at the College. If the charged offense is also the subject of a proceeding before a College accountability body, the College may advise the charging authorities of the accountability proceedings and the manner in which the matter is, or may be, handled within the College community. It is the policy of the College to cooperate fully with law enforcement and other agencies in the enforcement of law on and off campus and with any conditions imposed by the court, including but not limited to conditions of release or probation. Individual students and Faculty Members, acting in their personal capacities, remain free at all times to interact with law enforcement or other governmental agencies in matters pertaining to the violation of local, state, or federal laws.

III. Student Accountability Process
A. Introduction
The College student accountability process is based upon the assumption that individual and group responsibility is part of the educational process. Student accountability proceedings foster good citizenship, healthy life choices, respect for self and others, personal responsibility and accountability, and protect the rights, freedom, and safety of members of the College community.

The student accountability process is an educational process designed to resolve matters concerning student conduct within the framework of students’ rights and responsibilities pursuant to College Policies. The College strives to provide a fair, just, and educational
process for all students. However, student accountability proceedings are not a legal process. Accordingly, it is not appropriate for legal counsel to represent a student in a student accountability proceeding and, therefore, legal counsel is not permitted.

A student’s past behavior, acknowledgment of recent behavior, and attitude may be taken into consideration when determining the appropriate sanction for the violation. Sanctions may be assigned individually or in combination with other sanctions. Failure to comply with sanction requirements shall be considered a violation and shall result in more severe accountability action. Sanctions are in effect from the time of notification, either in person or in writing, whichever comes first.

The following sanctions may be imposed upon any student found to have violated the Cornerstone Code of Conduct:

- **Written Warning** is a written reprimand for violation of a College Policy. A written warning becomes a part of a student’s disciplinary file. The files are located in the Office of Student Development. Students may receive written warnings in conjunction with other sanctions including, but not limited to, educational programs and/or activities.

- **Apology** is a written or oral apology to a person or group.

- **Fines** shall be determined by the meeting officer or staff involved in consideration of the seriousness of the infraction. Fines must be paid within fifteen days or before the end of the semester, whichever comes first.

- **Restitution** is compensation for loss, damage or injury. This may take the form of appropriate service and/or monetary (paid within fifteen days or before the end of the semester, whichever comes first) or material replacement.

- **Holds** are issued when a student has failed to perform according to indebtedness to the College. The College may invalidate the student’s I.D. card, withhold transcripts or grades, and revoke permission to register.
  - A student accountability hold may be placed on any student’s grades, records, or registration if he or she has not complied with a sanction or requirement.
  - A diploma hold may be placed on any graduating senior who has an unresolved accountability or indebtedness issue. The student may “walk” but will not receive his or her diploma until the accountability issue or the indebtedness has been resolved.

- **Loss of Privileges** is the denial of specified privileges (including, but not limited to, housing and parking) for a designated period of time.

- **Exclusion** for a definite or indefinite period of time from all or a portion of College premises, property, buildings or residence areas as specified in the sanction.

- **Educational Programs** may be assigned to be completed to specifications within a specific period of time.

- **Removal from College Housing** may be for not less than the remainder of the semester or for an indefinite period of time. **There shall be no refund.** The student must petition the Dean or designee for restoration of the right to return to College housing.

- **Referral** is defined as referring a student to counseling or to another appropriate resource in the community.

- **Housing Probation** is defined as a specified period of time in which the student must demonstrate strict compliance with College Policies and housing rules and regulations. No violations may occur during this period of time. In most cases, students who violate a
College Policy or a housing rule or regulation while on Housing Probation will lose their privilege of living in campus housing for a specified period of time or indefinitely. **There shall be no refund.**

- **Social Probation** is defined as a specified period of time in which the student will not be allowed to represent the College as an official delegate, representative, athlete, or performer, and he or she may not hold any elected office or committee chairpersonship in College groups of any kind. The student will be allowed to attend academic classes and any activities which are a part of an academic requirement. In most cases, students who violate College Policies while on social probation will be suspended from the College. Students may receive social probation in conjunction with other sanctions.

- **Deactivation** is defined as a Student Group losing all privileges including College recognition for a specified period of time.

- **College Suspension** is defined as separation of the student from the College for a definite period of time. The student shall not be permitted on College property or permitted to attend College functions. Conditions for readmission may be specified. **There shall be no refund.**

- **College Expulsion** is permanent separation of the student from the College. **There shall be no refund.**

- **Suspended Sanction(s)** occur when any or all of the sanctions are suspended upon the fulfillment of certain conditions as outlined and set forth in written notification.

- More than one of the sanctions listed above may be imposed for any single violation.

- Other than College expulsion, disciplinary sanctions shall not be made part of the student’s permanent academic record, but shall become part of the student’s confidential record which is maintained by the Dean of Student Development or designee for a period of at least five years.

- Any sanction or combination of those listed above may be imposed upon groups or Student Groups.

**Notification of Parents and Guardians**

The College may notify a student’s parents or guardians regarding accountability sanctions taken by the College based on the nature of the sanction and the circumstances involved.

The College may mail to the parents or guardians a copy of the letter explaining the sanction(s).

1. Parent or Guardian shall be mailed a copy of the sanction letter for alcohol and drug offenses.

2. Parent or Guardian shall be mailed a copy of suspension or expulsion sanctions.

**B. Search Process**

By exercising the privilege of enrolling in the College, all students consent to the following and the College reserves the right to:

- Access and/or search a student’s on-campus room for the purposes of inspection, inventory, custodial service and protection of College property; and

- Access and/or search a student’s on-campus room and/or possessions to insure compliance with College Policies and to insure the welfare and safety of individuals and groups on campus; and

- Access and/or search a student’s vehicle on-campus to insure compliance with College
Policies and rules to insure the welfare and safety of individuals and groups on campus; and
• Search a student’s person and personal effects in the student’s possession in order to
  insure the welfare and safety of individuals and groups on campus.
The President of the College, the Dean of Student Development, or the Assistant Dean of
Student Development shall have the authority to authorize any of the enumerated acts set
forth above. Any search set forth above shall be conducted by the Office of Student
Development, the Director of Campus Safety, or their designated representatives. The
student may, at the discretion of the College, be allowed to be present during the search
of his or her room or property, but said presence shall not be required as a condition to
the search. All searches shall be conducted by at least two individuals unless there is an
immediate issue involving the safety and well being of the college community. In an
emergency situation or in the case where there is a perceived threat of a serious nature to
the safety and well being of the college community, the College reserves the right to act
in a reasonable manner to counter said threat, even if said action is not in strict
compliance with the above guidelines.
Any student who impedes the College in acting in accordance with the above shall be
subject to serious accountability sanctions.
C. Interim Suspension
In certain circumstances, the Office of Student Development may impose a College or
residence hall suspension prior to the meeting before a student accountability body or
officer.
1. Interim suspension may be imposed to ensure the safety and well-being of members of
the College; to ensure the student’s own physical or emotional safety and well-being;
and/or if the student poses a definite threat of, disruption of, or interference with the
normal operations of the College.
2. During the interim suspension, students shall be denied access to the residence halls
and/or to the campus (including classes) and/or all other College activities or privileges
for which the student might otherwise be eligible as the Office of Student Development
may determine to be appropriate.
D. Alcohol Violations
Sanctions
a. Individuals
If a student is found to be in violation of the Cornerstone Tenet One regarding alcohol,
minimum sanctions may include, but are not limited to:
1. First Violation: The parents or guardians of the student shall receive a copy of the
sanction letter. The student shall be required to complete the AlcoholEDU sanctions
course and be assessed a $50 service fee. The student may also be referred to the
Counseling Center.
2. Second Violation: The parents or guardians of the student shall receive a copy of the
sanction letter. The student shall be required to complete an alcohol education session by
the designated administrator and be assessed a $150 service fee. In addition, the student
may be placed on social probation for a specified period of time. Students may receive
social probation in conjunction with other sanctions.
3. Third Violation: Parents or guardians of the student shall receive a copy of the sanction letter. The student shall be required to attend counseling and be assessed a $300 service fee as well as the student may be suspended from the College for a period of not less than one semester. Counseling may be required prior to consideration for readmission.

b. Student Groups

Student groups sponsoring on- or off-campus events are responsible for abiding by and enforcing the guidelines outlined in the Alcohol Policy and shall abide by federal, state, and local laws. If found to be in violation of the policy, the minimum sanctions include but are not limited to:

1. First Violation: The parents or guardians of each member shall receive a copy of the sanction letter. The Student Group shall be fined $250.00 and may be required to complete an alcohol education program. The Student Group shall lose social privileges for a specified period of time. The Student Group may participate in Student Government, Interfraternity Council, or Panhellenic sponsored events but shall not be eligible to earn awards for such participation. The Student Group’s national office (if applicable) shall be notified along with the Student Group’s faculty and alumni advisors. The Student Group shall lose eligibility for Student Group funding for a specified period of time.

2. Second Violation: The parents or guardians of each member shall receive a copy of the sanction letter. The Student Group may be fined $500.00 and shall lose all social, philanthropic, and membership privileges for a specified period of time. The Student Group’s national office shall be notified (if applicable) along with the Student Group’s faculty and alumni advisors and the Student Group shall not be eligible for Student Group funding for a specified period of time.

3. Third Violation: The parents or guardians of each member shall receive a copy of the sanction letter. The Student Group may be fined $1000.00 and may lose campus recognition for a specified period of time. Notification of the Student Group’s national office (if applicable) and notification of the Student Group’s faculty and alumni advisors shall be completed. After a specified period of time, the Student Group may reapply for recognition through the College’s process.

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E. Drug Violations

Sanctions

a. Individuals

If a student is found to be in violation of the Cornerstone Tenet One regarding drugs, minimum sanctions include, but are not limited to:

• The Dean or designee may select to have the case heard by the Student Accountability Committee. As a violation of the drug policy, the minimum sanction will result in suspension. When responsibility is clear and convincing or admitted, the Dean or designee may impose college suspension without further proceedings. Parents or guardians shall receive a copy of the sanction letter.

b. Student groups

Student groups sponsoring on or off-campus events are responsible for abiding by and enforcing the guidelines outlined in the Cornerstone Tenet One regarding drugs. If a student organization is found to be in violation of the policy, the minimum sanctions will include but are not limited to:
The Dean or designee may select to have the case heard by the Student Accountability Committee. As a violation of the drug policy, the minimum sanction will result in suspension. Parents or guardians shall receive a copy of the sanction letter.

F. Student Accountability Procedures

The College seeks to create a community of scholars who hold one another accountable to the high ideals, vision, and mission of the College. Choosing to join the community obligates each member to a code of behavior that reflects the highest personal and communal values to which the college is committed. Student Accountability is an educational process that holds members of the College community accountable for his or her actions. Through this process, it is our goal to educate students about making healthy choices and how their actions affect the community.

a. Student Procedural Rights

Note: Cases that fall under the jurisdiction of the Honor Code shall follow those stated processes outlined in the Academic Catalog.

A student who is alleged to have violated the College’s Cornerstone Code of Conduct or any other aspect which would subject the student to accountability action, shall be entitled to certain procedural due process as follows:

1. The student shall be notified of the essence of the charge and the general nature of the evidence which supports the charge.
2. The student shall be allowed to rebut written statements and shall be allowed to present evidence and/or witnesses in his or her behalf. Under certain circumstances, the College, in its sole discretion, may allow an alleged victim to present his or her version of the events in question in writing or outside the presence of the affected student. Said procedure could be utilized, for example, in cases involving allegations of sexual assault, harassment, or physical violence. In such cases, the affected student shall be given broad latitude in presenting evidence to rebut said allegations.
3. The student shall be notified in writing of the decision and shall be allowed to appeal said decision to appropriate appeal official.

Notwithstanding any of the above, if the health, safety, well-being of either the student or a member of the College community is affected, the College may institute immediate suspension or modify any of the above to address the specific facts of the matter. During the suspension, the student may not enter the campus without obtaining prior permission from the Office of Student Development.

b. Student Accountability Authority

The Office of Student Development shall determine the composition of student accountability bodies and may determine which student accountability board or officer shall be authorized to hear cases.

The Office of Student Development shall develop policies for the administration of the student accountability program and procedural rules for the conduct of meetings that are not inconsistent with provisions of the Cornerstone Code of Conduct.

Decisions made by an accountability board or officer shall take effect immediately upon the rendering of the decision even if an appeal is filed by the affected student or group.

c. Student Accountability Process
When students are allegedly involved in behavior that violates the College Cornerstone Code of Conduct, they will follow the accountability process explained below:

1. An Incident or Safety Report or written statement is used to report the alleged violation.
   a. Any student, faculty or staff member may report a violation of policy.
   b. Safety reports, police reports, or any written statements are acceptable.
   c. The Incident Report should be submitted as soon as possible after the event takes place, preferably within 24 hours.

2. The Office of Student Development may conduct an investigation.

3. The Office of Community Living will determine the level at which the student accountability meeting will take place. This determination will be made based upon the seriousness of the situation, the possible sanctions, and the previous disciplinary record of the student(s).
   a. An informal meeting is typically with a Community Living Coordinator.
   b. An administrative meeting is typically with the Assistant Director of Community Living.
   c. For the most serious of College Policy violations, a Student Accountability Committee meeting may be held. The Student Accountability Committee consists of students, faculty and staff members. It is a formal meeting which involves the presentation of witness testimony and may be an opportunity for students to present evidence on their behalf and to question all witnesses. The meeting is audio taped. This Committee may be used to hear cases in which sanctions, if imposed, might include suspension or expulsion from the College (see page 27 for more information about the Student Accountability Committee).

4. Students are contacted via their on-campus mailbox, campus email, and/or phone to attend a student accountability meeting.
   a. The alleged Cornerstone Code of Conduct violation will be noted.
   b. The time, date, and place of incident will be noted.
   c. The level of the disciplinary meeting will be noted.

5. Informal and Administrative Meeting Procedures
   All meetings are closed to other persons and are conducted in private. Neither the College nor students shall bring attorneys to student accountability meetings. Witnesses must have personal involvement with, have personally observed, have direct knowledge of, or otherwise have relevant knowledge of the incident in question.
   a. In cases involving more than one accused student, the meeting may be held collectively or individually.
   b. The complainant and the accused may present witnesses. If after reading the incident or Safety Report during the accountability meeting, the accused student determines he or she has a need to call witnesses, the accused student may request a three-day waiting period. At the conclusion of the three-day period the student accountability meeting will resume.
   c. Pertinent records, exhibits, and written statements may be accepted as evidence for consideration.
d. Failure to attend or respond to a student accountability meeting notification may result in forfeiting the student’s right to be heard and a sanction may be issued in his or her absence.

1. The student enters an accountability statement of either “Responsible” or “Not Responsible.”
   a. A statement of “Responsible” indicates the accused concurs that he or she accepts the responsibility for the conduct alleged in the charge.
   b. A statement of “Not Responsible” means the accused student’s behavior or action did not contribute to the charge.

2. Determination of Responsibility Phase
   a. The College’s case may be presented via written reports.
   b. The charged person or Student Group will then state their case.
   c. Witnesses for the person presenting the charge(s) will be called in one at a time. Each witness will be asked to present information relevant to the case. The person conducting the accountability meeting may question each witness. Each witness will then be asked to leave. The accused has the right to rebut the written statements.
   d. Witnesses for the person or Student Group being charged will be called in one at a time. The person conducting the accountability meeting or the person or Student Group charged may question each witness. Each witness will then be asked to leave.
   e. After all witnesses have been heard, the person conducting the accountability meeting may ask for concluding comments.

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f. The College Student Accountability staff member will entertain a motion of “Responsible” or “Not Responsible” for each charge presented. The findings will be disclosed to the student.

g. If found Not Responsible, the proceedings are closed and everyone is dismissed.

h. If found Responsible the College Student Accountability body or officer will assign the appropriate sanctions.

i. The student will be asked to sign paperwork indicating the outcome of the accountability meeting.

e. Sanction Completion and Appeals

1. Sanctions are in effect as soon as the student is notified either in person or in writing, whichever comes first.

2. After the meeting, the student or Student Group may appeal the decision of the accountability board or officer within three business days. (See section on Appeals.)

6. Student Accountability Committee (SAC)

Purpose: The SAC may meet to review cases of student misconduct deemed serious enough to warrant suspension or expulsion from The College. The SAC may be used for:

1. Appeals when a College official has found it necessary to exercise immediate disciplinary action under unusual circumstances;

2. Cases referred directly to the SAC by the Office of Student Development.

Membership: The SAC shall be composed of not more than ten faculty, six students, and one member of the Student Life Staff.
1. The Faculty Members shall be appointed by the Provost or Academic Affairs designee. One Faculty Member will serve as the SAC Chair.

1. The Chair shall have no vote, except in the case of a tie.

2. The Chair shall have the responsibility for calling to order and conducting all meetings.

2. The student members shall apply for membership through the Student Government Association. No more than six members shall be appointed. To be eligible for selection to the SAC, a student must:

1. Have successfully completed one semester at the College as a full-time student.

2. Be in good standing with the College. The student must not have an accountability record and must support the Cornerstone Code of Conduct and College Policies.

3. Maintain a 2.5 cumulative G.P.A.

Process: Six voting members should be present to hear a case with the following minimum representation: 1 Faculty Member serving as chair, 1 Faculty Member, 2 students, and 1 Student Life Staff member. If fewer voting members are present, the charged student may determine whether to proceed or reschedule.

1. The Office of Student Development will present the case on behalf of the College.

2. All SAC meetings are closed.

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3. In cases involving more than one person charged with the same offense, the Student Accountability Committee retains the right to determine whether the cases will be heard collectively or individually and may or may not offer the same option to the students charged.

SAC Meeting Procedures:

1. Meeting is closed. Parents or guardians are not part of this process.

2. Students may question witnesses who speak at the meeting and may challenge any written witness statements presented at the meeting. A full-time member of the student body, or a member of the SAC, acting as an advisor may be present. The advisor’s role is to offer support and advice to the student and may not be an attorney and may not speak in place of or on behalf of the student. The student may request that an audio recording be made of the meeting.

3. Neither the College nor student shall bring attorneys to SAC meetings.

4. Witnesses must have personal involvement with, have personally observed, or have direct or otherwise relevant knowledge of the incident in question. One character witness may be heard if the student either pleads or is found responsible for any or all of the Cornerstone Code of Conduct violations. The character witness must be affiliated with the College as a full-time student, faculty or staff member. The character witness does not have to have personal involvement in the situation being addressed. The character witness would be heard prior to the sanctioning process.

5. Other than parents, Student Group advisors, legitimate witnesses, and College officials, other persons with interest in the case or related in any way to the Student Group whose case is being heard may not be permitted to enter the building where meeting is being conducted nor congregate in the environs of the building. Doing so will subject the Student Group and/or individuals to charges of failure to comply with the request of a College official.

6. Campus Student Groups involved in a meeting may be represented by a maximum of four members, all of whom must be legitimate, current officers of the Student Group,
including one who serves as the current president. The Student Group’s advisor may be admitted at the discretion of the SAC Chair; however, the advisor may not speak in place of the officers.

Outline of SAC Meeting:
1. The Chair will call the meeting to order and outline the purpose of the SAC. The Chair will ask all persons present to identify themselves and state the reason for their presence;
2. The Chair will read the charge(s) and ask the charged person or Student Group to give a statement of “Responsible” or “Not Responsible” to each charge. If the student or Student Group enters a plea of “Not Responsible” for any or all charges, the meeting will continue to the Determination of Responsibility phase of the meeting. If the student or Student Group enters a statement of “Responsible” for all of the charges, the meeting will continue to the Sanctioning phase of the meeting.

Determination of Responsibility Phase:
1. The College’s case may be presented by witnesses or by written documents or reports.
2. The charged person or Student Group will then state their case.
3. The SAC may ask questions of either the person presenting the charge(s) or the person or Student Group being charged.
4. Witnesses for the person presenting the charge(s) will be called in one at a time. Each witness will be asked to present information relevant to the case. Each witness may be questioned by the SAC, the person presenting, or the person or Student Group being charged. Each witness will then be asked to leave.
5. The same process will be followed for witnesses for the person or Student Group being charged.
6. After all witnesses have been heard, the SAC may ask for final information.
7. The person presenting charge(s) will give a closing statement.
8. The person or Student Group being charged will give a closing statement.
9. All persons, except the SAC, will be excused from the room.
10. The SAC will determine accountability of “Responsible” or “Not Responsible” for each charge presented. The College and the accused student(s) or Student Group will then be brought back into the room. The SAC Chair will read the findings.
11. If found not responsible for all charges, the proceedings are closed and everyone is dismissed.

Sanctioning Phase:
The Sanctioning Phase of the SAC will take place if the student or Student Group has stated or been found responsible for any of the charges.
1. The College will present information related to the prior accountability record of the charged person or Student Group and present recommended sanctions.
2. The charged person or Student Group may then make a statement on their behalf and may call one character witness.
3. The SAC may ask questions of either the person presenting the charge(s) or the person or Student Group being charged.
4. If there is a victim in the situation, the SAC will excuse the representatives of the College and the accused student or Student Group from the room to obtain a victim impact statement. The victim may present their statement in person or in writing.
5. After all witnesses have been heard, the SAC may ask for final information.
6. The person presenting charge(s) will give a closing statement.
7. The person or Student Group being charged will give a closing statement.
8. All persons, except the SAC, will be excused from the room.
9. Then the SAC will open discussion of sanction(s).
10. A determination as to the appropriate sanction(s) will be made. All sanctions except suspension and expulsion may be passed by a simple majority of the SAC voting members present. Suspension and expulsion decisions must be passed with a supermajority vote of 75% of the voting members.
11. The person presenting charge(s), person or Student Group charged, and advisor will be asked to return to the room. The SAC Chair will read the findings.
12. After the sanction is read, the information in the handbook detailing the appeal process is noted.
13. Everyone is dismissed.

d. Appeal
An appeal is defined as a request for review of the original case. A student or Student Group is entitled to appeal a decision rendered by a meeting officer or SAC. During the appeal process, sanctions are not in effect until such time as they might be reversed, modified, or held.

Exception: The Dean or designee may require a student whose case is under appeal, or pending meeting, to leave the campus in the interim should the student’s presence on campus create a situation which, in the opinion of the Dean or designee, could be detrimental to the student involved or to the College community.

1. Appeals must be clearly and concisely written and must state clearly what the student or Student Group is appealing and why.
2. A decision must be appealed by the accused student or complainant within three business days of the meeting. Failure to pick up mail will not be grounds for an extension of the deadline for appeal. Such appeals shall be in writing.
3. Appeal letters should be written according to the following:

Initial Meeting Officer or Board Appeal Officer
Community Living Coordinator Asst. Director of Community Living
Asst. Director of Community Living Director of Community Living
Greek Community Standards Board Director of Greek Life & Student Organizations
Director of Community Living Asst. Dean of Student Development
Asst. Dean of Student Development Dean of Student Development
Student Accountability Committee Dean of Student Development
4. Except as required to explain the basis of new evidence, an appeal shall be limited to review of the record of the initial meeting and for either of the following purposes:
a. The student or Student Group provides evidence that was not available at the original meeting and can defend why said evidence was not made available in a timely manner.
b. There were procedural irregularities in the original meeting.
5. A disagreement with the sanction issued is not, in itself, sufficient reason to appeal.
6. In cases involving appeals by students accused of violating the Cornerstone Code of Conduct, the appeals officer or board may reverse, modify, or uphold the previous action.
7. Any case may be appealed to the next level. The decision of the appellate body or
officer is final.
8. A College Official may find it necessary to exercise immediate disciplinary action under unusual circumstances. Such a case may be appealed to the Dean or designee. In this case, the “new information” requirement is waived.

G. Guidelines for the Greek Community Standards Board
The Greek Community Standards Board (GCSB) was established in order to protect the rights of chapters and individual members in order to promote responsible self-governance of the Greek community at the College. The GCSB allows Greek students the opportunity to become actively involved in the disciplinary processes at the College. Also, those students who are selected to serve on the board will assume leadership and service positions which will aid the College Student Accountability System.

The GCSB is designed to assist the College in fostering and promoting appropriate behavior in the conduct of the fraternal student body. The purpose of the GCSB is to establish a level of acceptable behavior for all fraternities and sororities. Another purpose of the GCSB is to complement the educational mission of the College. This is accomplished by fostering a sense of community with established standards of behavior that are appropriate to the character and purpose of Greek Chapters and the College.

The GCSB hears cases related to chapter events, not those related to individual Greek members.

Examples of cases may include:
• Social event violations
• Alcohol violations
• Minor vandalism (paint on sidewalks, etc.)—if the damage is minor
• Hazing (if recommended to the GCSB instead of the Student Accountability Committee)
• Educational opportunities (risk management, attitude towards other chapters, academics, etc.)

Cases may be referred to the GCSB by either the Director or Assistant Director of Community Living.

In conjunction with the Director of Greek Life and Student Organizations, cases may be deferred to the Student Accountability process at the discretion of the Office of Student Development.

Greek Community Standards Board
1. Membership
The GCSB shall consist of not more than fourteen members, and be comprised of six men, six women and two co-chairs. The Director of Greek Life and Student Organizations will serve as the advisor to the GCSB.

2. Selection
The members shall be selected through an application and interview process. Applications shall be reviewed by a committee consisting of the Director of Greek Life and Student Organizations, the Assistant Director of Community Living, the Vice President of Judicial Affairs for
Panhellenic, and the Vice President of the Interfraternity Council. The Co-Chairpersons of the Greek Judicial Board shall be the Vice President of Judicial on Panhellenic Council and the Vice President of Judicial on the Interfraternity Council. They shall serve as the Co-Chairpersons of the GCSB at the first sitting of the Board each academic year. Members of the GCSB shall be selected each November and their training shall begin the subsequent January.

3. Justice Eligibility Criteria
a. Each member shall maintain a cumulative 2.5 Grade Point Average and shall earn a 2.0 Grade Point Average each semester.
b. Each member shall be in good social standing with his or her respective Greek Chapter and with the College.
c. A member shall not serve as his or her Greek Chapter’s president.
d. Each member shall demonstrate knowledge of College, Interfraternity Council, Panhellenic Council, and FIPG Policies.
e. Each member shall be affiliated with his or her Greek Chapter as an initiated member.

4. Process
The Chairpersons of the GCSB shall preside at all hearings and shall make determinations on questions of order and procedure.
a. The Chairpersons of the GCSB shall schedule hearings, provide appropriate evidentiary materials, and ensure that all parties to the hearing have been properly notified of the hearing.
b. The Chairpersons of the GCSB shall not vote on any matter before the GCSB unless his or her vote is required to break a tie vote.
c. The Director of Community Living or designee shall present the College’s case to the GCSB.
d. The proceedings of the GCSB shall be closed to observers.
e. A member will recuse her or himself if her or his organization is involved in the process currently before the Board.

5. The GCSB Proceedings:
a. Community Standards Conference
1. The Director of Greek Life and Student Organizations and the Chairpersons of the GCSB shall meet with the president of the accused Greek Chapter to discuss the charges, facts, and pleas of the Greek Chapter.
2. If the Greek Chapter pleads "responsible," the Chairpersons of the GCSB shall schedule a hearing with the GCSB to determine sanctions.
3. If the Greek Chapter pleads “not responsible,” the Chairpersons of the GCSB shall schedule a formal proceeding with the GCSB.

6. The Formal GCSB Proceeding
a. The proceeding shall be closed to observers.
b. Prior to the proceeding, the Greek Chapter shall have the right to consult with its national office, its faculty advisor, and its chapter advisor. The Greek Chapter may have one advisor present during the GCSB Proceeding, but the advisor may not speak to the Board. The advisor may not be an attorney.
c. The Greek Chapter may be represented by its president and by two (2) other active members. The president may serve as the only spokesperson for the Greek Chapter at the proceeding.

d. The proceeding shall be audio tape recorded.

e. The order of events at a GCSB proceeding shall be:
   1. Call to order by the Chairpersons of the GCSB.
   2. Introduction
   3. Opening statement by the Director of Community Living his or her designee.
   4. Opening statement by the Greek Chapter.
   5. Witnesses for the case of the College shall be called in one at a time by the Board. Each witness may be questioned by the Director of Community Living, the GCSB, and the Greek Chapter.
   6. Witnesses for the case of the Greek Chapter shall be called in one at a time by the Board. Each witness may be questioned by the Director of Community Living, the GCSB, and the Greek Chapter.
   7. After all witnesses have been heard, the Board may, at its sole and absolute discretion, ask for any final information.
   8. Closing statement by the Director of Community Living.
   9. Closing statement by the Greek Chapter.
   10. All participants, with the exception of the Board are excused.
   11. The charges against the Greek Chapter are stated by the Chairpersons of the Board.
   12. The Chairpersons request a motion from a member.
   13. Discussion of motion.
   14. A verdict is rendered by a simple majority of the board members.
   15. If the Greek Chapter is determined responsible, the members shall, in their sole and absolute discretion, and by consensus, determine the appropriate sanction, if any. If the Greek Chapter is determined not responsible, the charges are dismissed.
   16. If the Greek Chapter is determined responsible, the verdict and any relevant appeal information shall be mailed to the Greek Chapter on the business day following the conclusion of the proceeding.

7. The GCSB Sanction Hearing
   a. If the Greek Chapter pleads “Responsible” at the Greek Student Judicial Proceeding, the Greek Community Standards Board shall meet and be told the charges and the plea of “Responsible.”
   b. The GCSB shall proceed directly into deliberations and make a determination as to what sanctions, if any, shall be imposed against the Greek Student Group.

8. Appeal of a Decision of the GCSB
   Appeals of decisions of the GCSB shall be made in writing and shall be submitted to the Director of Greek Life and Student Organizations within three (3) business days of the Greek Chapter’s receipt of the GCSB’s report.
# FSC Clery Act Campus Crime Statistics

## Criminal Offenses - On campus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criminal offense</th>
<th>Total occurrences On campus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Negligent manslaughter</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Sex offenses - Forcible</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Sex offenses - Non-forcible</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Robbery</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Aggravated assault</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Burglary</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Motor vehicle theft</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Arson</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Caveat:**

## Criminal Offenses - On-campus Student Housing Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criminal offense</th>
<th>Total occurrences in On-Campus Student Housing Facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Negligent manslaughter</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Sex offenses - Forcible</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Sex offenses - Non-forcible</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Robbery</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Aggravated assault</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Burglary</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Motor vehicle theft</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Arson</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Caveat:**

## Criminal Offenses - Noncampus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criminal offense</th>
<th>Total occurrences in or on Noncampus buildings or properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Negligent manslaughter</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Sex offenses - Forcible</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Criminal Offenses - Public Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criminal offense</th>
<th>Total occurrences on Public Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Negligent manslaughter</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Sex offenses - Forcible</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Sex offenses - Non-forcible</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Robbery</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Aggravated assault</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Burglary</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Motor vehicle theft</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Arson</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Caveat:
FSC Policy on Drugs and Alcohol - Health Risks

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. 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 cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

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

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

**Cannabis (Marijuana, Hashish)** The use of marijuana may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, and reduce coordination and energy level. Users often have a lowered immune system and an increased risk of lung cancer. The active ingredient in marijuana, THC, is stored in the fatty tissues of the brain and reproductive system for a minimum of 28 to 30 days.

**Hallucinogens** Lysergic acid (LSD), mescaline, and psilocybin cause illusions and hallucinations. The user may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety, and loss of control. Delayed effects, or flashbacks, can occur even when use has ceased. Phencyclidine (PCP) affects the section of the brain that controls the intellect and keeps instincts in check. Because the drug blocks pain receptors, violent PCP episodes may result in self-inflicted injuries.

**Cocaine/Crack** Cocaine users often have a stuffy, runny nose and may have a perforated nasal septum. The immediate effects of cocaine use include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature, followed by depression. Crack, or freebase rock cocaine, is extremely addictive and can cause delirium, hallucinations, blurred vision, severe chest pain, muscle spasms, convulsions, and even death.

**Amphetamines** Amphetamines can cause a rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, collapse, and death. Heavy users are prone to irrational acts.

**Heroin** Heroin is an opiate drug that causes the body to have diminished pain reactions. The use of heroin can result in coma or death due to a reduction in heart rate.
# Some Physical and Psychological Dependence and Effects of Specific Drugs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Effects</th>
<th>Dependence</th>
<th>Physical Psychological</th>
<th>Possible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Narcotics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Euphoria, drowsiness, depression, constricted pupils, nausea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morphine</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codeine</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydro morphine</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meperdine/Pethidine</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Narcotics</td>
<td>High-Low</td>
<td>High-Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depressants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloral Hydrate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Slurred speech, disorientation, drunken behavior without odor of alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbituates</td>
<td>High-Moderate</td>
<td>High-Moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzodiazepines</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methaqualone</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Depressants</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stimulants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine/Crack</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Increased alertness, excitation, increased pulse rate &amp; blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenmetrazine</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methylphenidate</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Stimulants</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Illusions and hallucinations, poor perception of time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Effects</td>
<td>Dependence</td>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>Psychological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cannabis</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrahydrocannabin</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hashish</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hashish Oil</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anabolic Steroids</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inhalants</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caffeine</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nicotine</strong></td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FSC Policy on Drugs and Alcohol: Summary of Florida Substance Abuse Laws

The use of alcoholic beverages is at all times subject to the alcoholic beverages laws of the State of Florida, city, county or other applicable local regulations. The possession and use of controlled drugs must at all times be in accordance with the provisions of Florida law. Under Florida law, no person may possess substances regulated under the provisions of Chapter 893, Florida Statutes (controlled substances and “designer drugs”), unless dispensed and used pursuant to prescription or otherwise authorized by law. Sale and delivery of such substances is prohibited unless authorized by law.

Florida State law prohibits the possession of alcoholic beverages by persons under age 21. No person may sell, give, serve, or permit to be served alcoholic beverages to a person under age 21, and it is unlawful for a person under 21 to misrepresent his/her age in order to obtain alcohol. Violation for the first of any such offenses is punishable by a definite term of imprisonment of up to 60 days and/or a $500 fine; a subsequent offense is punishable by a definite term of imprisonment of up to one year and a fine of $1,000.

Under Florida State law it is a crime for any person to possess or distribute controlled substances/drugs as described in Section 893.03, Florida Statutes, except as authorized by law. Punishment for such crimes ranges from first-degree misdemeanors (up to 60 days imprisonment and up to a $500 fine) to first-degree felonies (up to 30 years imprisonment and up to a $10,000 fine). Specifically, possession of less than 20 grams of marijuana is punishable with imprisonment of up to one year and a fine of up to $1,000; possession of more than 20 grams of marijuana is a third-degree felony with imprisonment of up to five years and a fine of up to $5,000. Possession of less than 28 grams of cocaine is a second-degree felony and punishable with imprisonment of up to 15 years and a fine of up to $10,000. Possession of more than 28 grams of cocaine is punishable with a minimum of three years of imprisonment and a fine of up to $50,000.

Trafficking (distributing specified large quantities of various controlled substances) is punishable by a minimum term of imprisonment of 3 to 25 years and a fine of $25,000 to $500,000, depending on the particular illicit drug and the quantity involved.

Persons convicted of drug possession under State or Federal Law may be ineligible for federal student grants and loans for up to one year after the first conviction and five years after the second; the penalty for distributing drugs is loss of benefits for five years after the first, ten years after the second, and permanently after the third conviction.

Federal Trafficking Penalties (As of January 1, 1996)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Controlled Substance Act Schedule</th>
<th>1st Offense</th>
<th>2nd Offense</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Quantit y</th>
<th>1st Offense</th>
<th>2nd Offense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I and II</td>
<td>*Not less than 5 years. Not more than 40 years</td>
<td>*Not less than 10 years. Not more than life</td>
<td>10-99 gm pure or 100-999 gm mixture</td>
<td>Methamphetamine</td>
<td>100 gm or more pure of 1 kg or more mixture</td>
<td>*Not less than 10 years. Not more than life.</td>
<td>*Not less than 20 years. Not more than life</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years or more than life.

*Fine of not more than $2 million individual, $5 million other than individual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Minimum Sentence</th>
<th>Maximum Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>100-999 gm mixture</td>
<td>1 kg or more mixture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>500-4,999 gm mixture</td>
<td>5 kg or more mixture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine Base</td>
<td>5-49 gm mixture</td>
<td>50 gm or more mixture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCP</td>
<td>10-99 gm pure or 100-999 gm mixture</td>
<td>100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD</td>
<td>1-9 gm mixture</td>
<td>10 gm or more mixture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fetanyl</td>
<td>40-399 gm mixture</td>
<td>400 gm or more mixture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl Analogue</td>
<td>10-99 gm mixture</td>
<td>100 gm or more mixture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The Controlled Substances Act (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.
562.111 POSSESSION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BY PERSONS UNDER AGE 21 PROHIBITED

(1) It is unlawful for any person under the age of 21 years, except a person employed under the provisions of s. 562.13 acting in the scope of her or his employment, to have in her or his possession alcoholic beverages, except that nothing contained in this subsection shall preclude the employment of any person 18 years of age or older in the sale, preparation, or service of alcoholic beverages in licensed premises in any establishment licensed by the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco or the Division of Hotels and Restaurants. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 562.45, any person under the age of 21 who is convicted of a violation of this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083; however, any person under the age of 21 who has been convicted of a violation of this subsection and who is thereafter convicted of a further violation of this subsection is, upon conviction of the further offense, guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(2) The prohibition in this section against the possession of alcoholic beverages does not apply to the tasting of alcoholic beverages by a student who is at least 18 years of age, who is tasting the alcoholic beverages as part of the student's required curriculum at a postsecondary educational institution that is institutionally accredited by an agency recognized by the United States Department of Education and that is licensed or exempt from licensure pursuant to the provisions of chapter 1005 or is a public postsecondary education institution; if the student is enrolled in the college and is tasting the alcoholic beverages only for instructional purposes during classes that are part of such a curriculum; if the student is allowed only to taste, but not consume or imbibe, the alcoholic beverages; and if the alcoholic beverages at all times remain in the possession and control of authorized instructional personnel of the college who are 21 years of age or older.

(3) In addition to any other penalty imposed for a violation of subsection (1), the court shall direct the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to withhold issuance of, or suspend or revoke, the violator's driver's license or driving privilege, as provided in s. 322.056.

History.--s. 2, ch. 57-327; s. 2, ch. 72-230; s. 50, ch. 77-121; s. 3, ch. 80-74; s. 3, ch. 85-285; s. 4, ch. 90-265; s. 859, ch. 97-103; s. 2, ch. 2002-7; s. 68, ch. 2003-1. 1

Note.--Sections 6 and 8, ch. 85-285, in pertinent part provide, respectively, that "in the event that a federal court of last resort determines that it is unconstitutional for the Federal Government to withhold transportation funds from the state because the legal age of the sale, consumption, or possession of alcoholic beverages is under 21 years of age or if federal legislation is enacted to allow the drinking age to be lowered or modified from 21 years of age, it is the intent of the Legislature that the amendments to [this section contained in this act shall be null and void and that [this section reverts] to the language existing . . . on June 30, 1985."
A person who has any alcohol in his or her body may not drive or be in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle in this state. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a moving violation, punishable as provided in s. 318.18.

(2)(a) In addition to the penalty provided in subsection (1), a person who violates this section shall be placed out-of-service immediately for a period of 24 hours; and, (b) In addition to the penalty provided in subsection (1), a person who violates this section and who has a blood-alcohol level of 0.04 or more grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood, or a breath-alcohol level of 0.04 or more grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath is subject to the penalty provided in s. 322.61.

(3) This section does not supersede s. 316.193. Nothing in this section prohibits the prosecution of a person who drives a commercial motor vehicle for driving under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances whether or not such person is also prosecuted for a violation of this section.

History.--s. 26, ch. 89-282; s. 4, ch. 91-243; s. 430, ch. 95-148; s. 12, ch. 96-330.

856.011 DISORDERLY INTOXICATION

(1) No person in the state shall be intoxicated and endanger the safety of another person or property, and no person in the state shall be intoxicated or drink any alcoholic beverage in a public place or in or upon any public conveyance and cause a public disturbance.

(2) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(3) Any person who shall have been convicted or have forfeited collateral under the provisions of subsection (1) three times in the preceding 12 months shall be deemed a habitual offender and may be committed by the court to an appropriate treatment resource for a period of not more than 60 days. Any peace officer, in lieu of incarcerating an intoxicated person for violation of subsection (1), may take or send the intoxicated person to her or his home or to a public or private health facility, and the law enforcement officer may take reasonable measures to ascertain the commercial transportation used for such purposes is paid for by such person in advance. Any law enforcement officers so acting shall be considered as carrying out their official duty.

History.--s. 16A, ch. 71-132; s. 1383, ch. 97-102.

856.015 OPEN HOUSE PARTIES

(1) Definitions.--As used in this section:
(a) "Alcoholic beverage" means distilled spirits and any beverage containing 0.5 percent or more alcohol by volume. The percentage of alcohol by volume shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of s. 561.01(4)(b); (b) "Control" means the authority or ability to regulate, direct, or dominate; (c) "Drug" means a controlled substance, as that term is defined in ss. 893.02(4) and 893.03; (d) "Minor" means an individual not legally permitted by reason of age to possess alcoholic beverages pursuant to chapter 562; (e) "Open house party" means a social gathering at a residence; (f) "Person" means an individual 18 years of age or older; and, (g) "Residence" means a home, apartment, condominium, or other dwelling unit.

(2) No person having control of any residence shall allow an open house party to take place at said residence if any alcoholic beverage or drug is possessed or consumed at said residence by any minor where the person knows that an alcoholic beverage or drug is in the possession of or being consumed by a minor at said residence and where the person
fails to take reasonable steps to prevent the possession or consumption of the alcoholic beverage or drug.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the use of alcoholic beverages at legally protected religious observances or activities.

(4) Any person who violates any of the provisions of subsection (2) commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

History.--ss. 4, 5, 6, 7, ch. 88-196; ss. 64, 65, 66, 67, ch. 88-381; s. 45, ch. 91-110; s. 217, ch. 91-224; s. 103, ch. 97-264; s. 9, ch. 99-186; s. 19, ch. 2000-320; s. 1, ch. 2002-60; s. 9, ch. 2002-78

893.12 CONTRABAND; SEIZURE, FORFEITURE, SALE
All substances controlled by this chapter and all listed chemicals, which substances or chemicals are handled, delivered, possessed, or distributed contrary to any provisions of this chapter, and all such controlled substances or listed chemicals the lawful possession of which is not established or the title to which cannot be ascertained, are declared to be contraband, are subject to seizure and confiscation by any person whose duty it is to enforce the provisions of the chapter.

History.--s. 12, ch. 73-331; ss. 10, 11, ch. 74-385; s. 471, ch. 77-147; s. 185, ch. 79-164; s. 4, ch. 80-30; s. 9, ch. 80-68; s. 5, ch. 89-148; s. 4, ch. 91-279; s. 1, ch. 98-956; s. 303, ch. 99-8; s. 13, ch. 99-186; s. 21, ch. 2000-320.

893.135 TRAFFICKING; MANDATORY SENTENCES; SUSPENSION OR REDUCTION OF SENTENCES; CONSPIRACY TO ENGAGE IN TRAFFICKING
Except as authorized in this chapter or in chapter 499 and notwithstanding the provisions of s. 893.13.

History.--s. 1, ch. 79-1; s. 1, ch. 80-70; s. 2, ch. 80-353; s. 491, ch. 81-259; s. 1, ch. 82-2; s. 3, ch. 82-16; s. 53, ch. 83-215; s. 5, ch. 87-243; ss. 1, 4, ch. 89-281; s. 1, ch. 90-112; s. 3, ch. 93-92; s. 24, ch. 93-406; s. 15, ch. 95-184; s. 5, ch. 95-415; s. 54, ch. 96-388; s. 3, ch. 97-1; s. 1828, ch. 97-102; s. 23, ch. 97-194; s. 9, ch. 99-188; s. 4, ch. 2000-320; s. 2, ch. 2001-55; s. 7, ch. 2001-57; ss. 1, 2, 3, ch. 2002-212; s. 4, ch. 2003-10.

893.147 USE, POSSESSION, MANUFACTURE, DELIVERY, TRANSPORTATION, OR ADVERTISEMENT OF DRUG PARAPHERNALIA
USE OR POSSESSION OF DRUG PARAPHERNALIA.--It is unlawful for any person to use, or to possess with intent to use, drug paraphernalia.

History.--s. 3, ch. 80-30; s. 1, ch. 81-149; s. 54, ch. 83-215; s. 1, ch. 85-8; s. 223, ch. 91-224; s. 16, ch. 2000-360.

**DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND CONTROL**

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<td>893.03</td>
<td>Standards and schedules.</td>
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<td>893.031</td>
<td>Industrial exceptions to controlled substance scheduling.</td>
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<td>893.033</td>
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<td>Description</td>
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<td>893.0355</td>
<td>Control of scheduled substances; delegation of authority to Attorney General to reschedule substance, or delete substance, by rule.</td>
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<td>893.0356</td>
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<td>Local administrative action to abate drug-related, prostitution-related, or stolen property-related public nuisances and criminal street gang activity.</td>
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<td>Use, possession, manufacture, delivery, transportation, or advertisement of drug paraphernalia.</td>
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<td>893.20</td>
<td>Continuing criminal enterprise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Trafficking and Possession of a Controlled Substance**

**21 U.S.C. 844(a)**

1st conviction: Up to 1 year imprisonment and fined at least $1,000 but not more than $100,000, or both.
After 1 prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years and fined at least $2,500 but not more than $250,000, or both.

After 2 or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years and fined at least $5,000 but not more than $250,000, or both.

Special sentencing provision for possession of crack cocaine: Mandatory at least 5 years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined up to $250,000, or both, if: (a) 1st conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams; (b) 2nd crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams; and, (c) 3rd or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram.

21 U.S.C. 853(a)(2) and 881(a)(7)
Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment. (See special sentencing provisions re: crack)

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

21 U.S.C. 844a
Civil fine of up to $10,000 (pending adoption of final regulations).

21 U.S.C. 853a
Denial of Federal benefits such as student loans, grants, contracts, and, professional & commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses.

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

Miscellaneous
Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g., pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies. Note: These are only Federal penalties and sanctions. Additional State penalties and sanctions may apply.

Federal Trafficking Penalties (As of January 1, 1996)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Controlled Substances Act Schedule</th>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>1st Offense</th>
<th>2nd Offense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I and II</td>
<td>Others (law does not include marijuana, hashish, or hash oil)</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>*Not more than 20 years</td>
<td>*Not more than 30 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life</td>
<td>*If death or serious injury, life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Fine $1 million individual, $5 million not individual</td>
<td>*Fine $2 million individual, $10 million not individual</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### III

All (included in Schedule III are anabolic steroids, codeine and hydrocodone with aspirin or Tylenol®, and some barbiturates)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th align="left">Any</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| *Not more than 5 years  
*Fine not more than $250,000 individual, $1 million not individual |
| *Not more than 10 years  
*Fine not more than $500,000 individual, $2 million not individual |

### IV

All (included in Schedule IV are Darvon®, Talwin®, Equanil®, Valium®, and Xanax®)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th align="left">Any</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| *Not more than 3 years  
*Fine not more than $250,000 individual, $1 million not individual |
| *Not more than 6 years  
*Fine not more than $500,000 individual, $2 million not individual |

### V

All (over-the-counter cough medicines with codeine are classified in Schedule V)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th align="left">Any</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| *Not more than 1 year  
*Fine not more than $100,000 individual, $250,000 not individual |
| *Not more than 2 years  
*Fine not more than $200,000 individual, $500,000 not individual |

---

**Federal Trafficking Penalties - Marijuana (includes hashish and hashish oil) (as of January 1, 1996)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>1st Offense</th>
<th>2nd Offense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Marijuana   | 1,000 kg 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 not more than $4 million individual, $10 million other than individual | *Not less than 20 years, not more than life  
*If death or serious injury, not more than life  
*Fine not more than $8 million individual, $20 million other than individual |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity/Composition</th>
<th>Penalty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Marijuana  | 100 kg to 999 kg mixture; or 100-999 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 individual, $5 million other than individual  
*Not less than 10 years, not more than life  
*If death or serious injury, not more than life  
*Fine not more than $4 million individual, $10 million other than individual |
| Marijuana  | 50 to 99 kg mixture                          | *Not more than 20 years  
*If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life  
*Fine $1 million individual, $5 million other than individual  
*Not more than 30 years  
If death or serious injury, not more than life  
Fine $2 million individual, $10 million other than individual |
| Marijuana  | 50 to 99 plants                              | *Not more than 5 years  
*Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million other than individual  
*Not more than 10 years  
*Fine $500,000 individual, $2 million other than individual |
| Marijuana  | Less than 50 kg mixture                      | *Not more than 5 years  
*Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million other than individual  
*Not more than 10 years  
*Fine $500,000 individual, $2 million other than individual |
| Hashish    | 10 kg or more                                | *Not more than 5 years  
*Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million other than individual  
*Not more than 10 years  
*Fine $500,000 individual, $2 million other than individual |
THE DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT
Personnel Policy 101.04 Issued: JULY 2004 Revised: JULY 2004

I. PHILOSOPHY

Our mission is to promote the full potential of each student through the liberal arts and sciences, the mastery of an academic discipline, and the development of personal virtues necessary to be a contributing citizen. All members of the academic community -- students, faculty, administrators and staff members must focus on the college’s objectives to provide learning experiences that underscore global citizenship, become mentors to students through out-of-class interaction, encourage student participation in the broader community, and help students make good career choices in selecting the right professional opportunity or the right graduate program. In keeping with this effort, the college has adopted the whole person concept.

All members of the academic community share in the responsibility for protecting and enhancing an environment committed to the pursuit of this objective while maintaining the highest standards of professional and personal conduct. The illegal and/or abusive use of drugs and alcohol by any member of the academic community adversely affects the educational environment. Florida Southern College is therefore committed to having a campus that is free of illegal drug use and drug or alcohol abuse.

In keeping with the educational mission of the institution, the College will utilize educational strategies as its major approach to this problem, but everyone who illegally uses drugs or abuses any drug including alcohol will be subject to prosecution by civil authorities and disciplinary action by the College. The College's interest in disciplinary sanctions is not punitive, but rather aimed at establishing clear limits of conduct for members of the campus community.

Florida Southern College students, faculty, staff and administrators who are misusing alcohol or using illegal drugs should stop. It is not the intent of the College policy to punish people who seek rehabilitation. All information provided by people who voluntarily avail themselves of drug and alcohol counseling or rehabilitation services will be confidential. For the purpose of this policy, alcohol is a drug.

II. EFFECTIVE DATE

This policy is effective upon receipt.

III. POLICY

Florida Southern College is dedicated to the intellectual, scholarly and personal enhancement of its students and, as such, expects all members of the academic community to behave in a manner conducive to that end. Faculty, staff and students must maintain the highest standards of personal and professional conduct. The college prohibits members of the college community to use illegal and/or abusive drugs, as it adversely affect the quality of campus life and the mission of the College.

The goals of the policy are to:
1. Prevent drug abuse through a strong educational effort.

2. Encourage and facilitate the use of counseling services and rehabilitation programs by those members of the academic community who require assistance in stopping drug abuse.

3. Appropriately sanction members of the academic community who engage in illegal drug-related behaviors.

IV. EDUCATIONAL EFFORTS TO PREVENT DRUG ABUSE

In keeping with the educational mission of the institution, Florida Southern College will conduct an educational program aimed at preventing drug abuse and illegal drug use. Educational efforts directed to all members of the academic community, will include information about the incompatibility of the use or sale of illegal drugs with the College goals and mission; the health hazards associated with illegal drug use; and the legal consequences of involvement with illegal drugs.

V. COUNSELING AND REHABILITATION SERVICES TO PREVENT DRUG ABUSE

Those students, faculty or staff seeking assistance with a drug related problem receive information about drug counseling and rehabilitation services at Florida Southern College or in the surrounding community. Member of the academic community have the assurance that Florida Southern College’s policy on privacy will be observed, for those who avail themselves of such services.

VI. DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS TO PREVENT DRUG ABUSE

All Florida Southern College employees and students are responsible, as citizens, for knowing about and complying with the provisions of the laws of the State of Florida FSS 893 which make it a crime to possess, sell, deliver or manufacture controlled substances. Any member of the College community who violates that law is subject to prosecution by civil authorities and disciplinary actions by the College. This is not "double jeopardy."

Penalties or sanctions will be imposed by the College in accordance with procedural safeguards applicable to disciplinary actions against employees and students as found in The Code of Students' Rights and Responsibilities, The Florida Southern College Policies and Procedural Manual, The Bylaws and Handbook of the Faculty of the College, and other applicable documents. Sanctions and penalties may range from written warnings with probationary status to dismissal from academic programs and termination of employment.

When a student, faculty, administrator or staff member has been charged by the College with a violation of policies concerning illegal drugs, she/he may be suspended from classes or suspended without pay from employment before regular disciplinary proceedings, if it is determined that such action is necessary for protecting the health, safety or welfare of the College or any member of the academic community. If such a suspension is imposed, it must be reviewed as promptly as possible.

Employees convicted of a criminal drug statute violation occurring in the workplace are required to notify the College no later than five days following conviction. The College will commence disciplinary action against such an individual.
VII. RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THIS POLICY

The President has overall responsibility for implementing this policy. Each Vice President is responsible for ensuring that the policy is uniformly administered and all programs and actions are executed.

All employees and students shall be responsible for abiding by the provisions of this policy. In the case of employees, adherence to this policy shall be a condition of employment.

The President will ensure that a biennial review of this policy is conducted by each of the Vice Presidents to determine the effectiveness of the policy and implement changes if needed.

VIII. DISSEMINATION OF THIS POLICY

A copy of this policy shall be given annually to each employee and to all new employees at the beginning of employment.

Each student registered during an academic year in any program of the College will receive a copy of this policy. The policy shall be reprinted in appropriate documents of the College.

IX. DRUGS/ALCOHOL AND THEIR HEALTH AND LEGAL RISKS

A. Alcohol

Alcohol consumption causes a number of changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair judgment and coordination. Low to moderate doses can increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts. Moderate to high doses cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death.

Continued use of alcohol can lead to physical dependence. Long term effects of alcohol consumption can lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the liver and brain. Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may damage an unborn fetus. Research indicates children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other children of becoming alcoholics.

To possess, purchase, sell or give alcoholic beverages to those under the age of twenty-one is against the laws of the State of Florida and is punishable by imprisonment, fine or both. Individuals driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs face suspension of a driver's license, fines, community service and/or imprisonment.

B. Cannabis

Use of cannabis may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, and reduce ability to perform tasks of concentration and coordination. Marijuana can also produce paranoia and psychosis. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco smoke. Long-term users may develop psychological dependency and may cause long term physical effects.

C. Cocaine
Cocaine stimulates the nervous system. Immediate effects include elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate and body temperature. It is psychologically and physically addictive. The use of cocaine can cause death by cardiac arrest or respiratory failure.

D. Narcotics (such as heroin, codeine, morphine, opium)
An overdose may produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma and death. Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly and dependence is likely.

E. Hallucinogens (such as LSD, acid)
Physical effects include elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness and tremors. The user may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety and loss of control. Large doses may produce convulsions and coma, as well as heart and lung failure.

F. Other depressants, stimulants, inhalants, and designer drugs (including amphetamines, crack, barbiturates, tranquilizers)
These cause similar physically and psychologically addictive behavior and physical symptoms and pose considerable health risks.

X. STATE OF FLORIDA PENALTIES FOR ILLEGAL DRUG POSSESSION OR DISTRIBUTION
Felony of the 2nd degree punishable by prison term not to exceed 15 years, and/or fine not to exceed $10,000. Felony of the 3rd degree punishable by a prison term not to exceed 5 years, and/or fine not to exceed $5,000. Misdemeanor of the 1st degree punishable by a prison term not to exceed 1 year, and/or fine not to exceed $1,000.

XI. RESOURCES: COUNSELING, TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION
Please contact the Human Resource Department for a listing of community resources.
Florida Southern College Employees may contact either the Human Resource Department or the EAP program, to assist you in your needs. All services are confidential.
Employee Assistance Program – United Behavioral Health P.O. Box 30755 Salt Lake City, UT 84130-0755 (800) 788-5614
or:
Human Resource Department Florida Southern College 680-3964 or 680-6267
B. For Florida Southern College Campus Work Students:
Florida Southern College Counseling Center (Thrift Alumni Student Center). Available to students with a wide range of issues and concerns including alcohol and drugs. Call 680-6236.
X. Appendix A

A. Health Risks Associated with Alcohol and Drugs

- Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior.

- Even low amounts significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts. Moderate to high levels of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person’s ability to learn and remember information.

- Very high levels cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower levels of alcohol use can lead to dependence on alcohol. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol can lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Prolonged alcohol abuse causes bleeding from the intestinal tract, damage to nerves and the brain, psychotic behavior, loss of memory and coordination, damage to the liver often resulting in cirrhosis, impotence, severe inflammation of the pancreas, and damage to the bone marrow, heart, testes, ovaries, and muscles. Damage to the nerves and organs is usually irreversible. Cancer is the second leading cause of death in alcoholics and is 10 times more frequent than in non-alcoholics. Females who drink during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at a greater risk than other children of becoming alcoholics.

- Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. 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 cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

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

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

### Designer Drugs

Illegal drugs are defined in terms of their chemical formulas. To circumvent these legal restrictions, underground chemists modify the molecular structure of certain illegal drugs to produce analogs known as designer drugs. These drugs can be several hundred times stronger than the drugs they are designed to imitate. Many of the so-called designer drugs are related to amphetamines (MDMA, X, speed). Bootleg manufacture creates overdose and contamination risks. These substances can produce severe neuron chemical damage to the brain. The narcotic analogs (fentanyl, china white) can cause symptoms such as those seen in Parkinson’s disease: uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage. Analogs of amphetamines and methamphetamines cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression and paranoia. As little as one dose can cause brain damage. The analogs of phencyclidine cause illusions, hallucinations, and impaired perception.

### Cocaine

Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system. The use of cocaine can cause death by cardiac arrest or respiratory failure. Its immediate effects include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature. Occasional use can cause a stuffy or runny nose, while chronic use can ulcerate the mucous membrane of the nose. Injecting cocaine with contaminated equipment can increase the risk of AIDS, hepatitis, and other diseases. Cocaine can produce psychological and physical dependency, a feeling that the user cannot function without the drug. In addition, tolerance develops rapidly. Crack or freebase rock is extremely addictive, and its effects are felt within ten seconds. The physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures.

### Other Stimulants

Stimulants can cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. In addition, users may experience sweating, headaches, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause a rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and even physical collapse. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure. In addition to the physical effects, users
report feeling restless, anxious, and moody. Higher doses intensify the effects. Persons who use large amounts of amphetamines over a long period of time can develop an amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions and paranoia.

Anabolic Steroids

Anabolic steroids are a group of powerful compounds closely related to the male sex hormone testosterone. Steroid users subject themselves to more than 70 side effects ranging in severity from liver cancer to acne, as well as psychological as well as physical reactions. The liver and cardiovascular and reproductive systems are most seriously affected by steroid use. In males, use can cause withered testicles, sterility, and impotence. In females, irreversible masculine traits can develop along with breast reduction and sterility. Psychological effects include very aggressive behavior known as “roid rage” and depression. While some side effects appear quickly, others, such as heart attacks and strokes, may not show up for years.

Hallucinogens or Psychedelics

Lysergic Acid (LSD), mescaline, peyote, and phencyclidine (PCP or “angel dust”) cause illusions and hallucinations, and their use impairs and distorts one’s perception of surroundings, causes bizarre mood changes and results in visual hallucinations that involve geometric forms, colors, and persons or objects. The physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperatures, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and tremors, It is common to have bad psychological reactions to LSD, mescaline, and psilocybin. The user may experience panic, persistent memory problems, and speech difficulties. Users who discontinue use experience “flashback” consisting of distortions of virtually any sensation for long periods after discontinued use. Mood disorders, such as depression, anxiety and violent behavior, also occur. In later stages of chronic use, users often exhibit paranoid and violent behavior. Large doses may produce convulsions and coma, as well as heart and lung failure. Withdrawal may require psychiatric treatment for the accompanying persistent psychotic states. Suicide is not uncommon.

Marijuana (Cannabis)

All forms of cannabis have negative physical and mental effects. Use of cannabis may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time and reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as driving a car. Research also shows that students do not retain knowledge when they are “high.” Motivation and cognition may be altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. Marijuana can also produce paranoia and psychosis. Because users often inhale the unfiltered smoke deeply and then hold it in their lungs as long as possible, marijuana is damaging to the lungs and pulmonary system. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer causing agents than tobacco smoke. Long term users of cannabis may develop psychological dependence and require more of the drug to get the same effect. The drug can become the center of their lives.
Narcotics

Narcotics initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. Users may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes, and itching. An overdose may produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and possible death. Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly and dependence is likely. The use of contaminated syringes may increase the risk of such diseases as AIDS, endocarditis, and hepatitis. Addiction in pregnant women can lead to premature, stillborn, or addicted infants who experience severe withdrawal symptoms.

- **Cannabis (Marijuana, Hashish)** The use of marijuana may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, and reduce coordination and energy level. Users often have a lowered immune system and an increased risk of lung cancer. The active ingredient in marijuana, THC, is stored in the fatty tissues of the brain and reproductive system for a minimum of 28 to 30 days.

- **Hallucinogens** Lysergic acid (LSD), mescaline, and psilocybin cause illusions and hallucinations. The user may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety, and loss of control. Delayed effects, or flashbacks, can occur even when use has ceased. Phencyclidine (PCP) affects the section of the brain that controls the intellect and keeps instincts in check. Because the drug blocks pain receptors, violent PCP episodes may result in self-inflicted injuries.

- **Cocaine or Crack** Cocaine users often have a stuffy, runny nose and may have a perforated nasal septum. The immediate effects of cocaine use include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature, followed by depression. Crack, or freebase rock cocaine, is extremely addictive and can cause delirium, hallucinations, blurred vision, severe chest pain, muscle spasms, convulsions, and even death.

- **Amphetamines** Amphetamines can cause a rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, collapse, and death. Heavy users are prone to irrational acts.

- **Heroin** Heroin is an opiate drug that causes the body to have diminished pain reactions. The use of heroin can result in coma or death due to a reduction in heart rate.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Dependence</th>
<th>Possible Effects</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Narcotics</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Euphoria, drowsiness, constricted</td>
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<tr>
<td>depression,</td>
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<tr>
<td>pupils, nasuea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morphine</td>
<td>High</td>
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<tr>
<td>Codeine</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>High</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hydro morphine</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Meperidine or Pethidine</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Narcotics</td>
<td>High-Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depressants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloral Hydrate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Slurred speech, disorientation, drunken behavior</td>
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<tr>
<td>of alcohol</td>
<td></td>
<td>without odor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barbituates</td>
<td>High-Moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzodiazepines</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methaqualone</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Depressants</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stimulants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine or Crack</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>Increased alertness, excitation, increased pulse rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&amp; blood pressure, insomnia,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>loss of appetite</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amphetamines</td>
<td>Possible</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phenmetrazine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methylphenidate</td>
<td>Possible</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Stimulants</td>
<td>Possible</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hallucinogens</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>o LSD</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Mescaline or Peyote</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Phencyclidine</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Phencyclidine Analogues</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cannabis</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Marijuana</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Tetrahydrocannabinab</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Hashish</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Hashish Oil</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Anabolic Steroids</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Inhalants</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>o Caffeine</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Nicotine</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Hallucinogens
- LSD: None
- Mescaline or Peyote: None
- Phencyclidine: Unknown
- Phencyclidine Analogues: Unknown
- Cannabis
- Marijuana: Unknown
- Tetrahydrocannabinab: Unknown
- Hashish: Unknown
- Hashish Oil: Unknown
- Anabolic Steroids: Unknown
- Inhalants: Unknown
- Caffeine: Unknown
- Nicotine: High

- LSD: Illusions and hallucinations, poor perception of time and distance
- Mescaline or Peyote: None
- Phencyclidine: Unknown
- Phencyclidine Analogues: Unknown
- Marijuana: Euphoria, relaxed inhibitions, increased appetite, disoriented behaviors
- Tetrahydrocannabinab: Unknown
- Hashish: Unknown
- Hashish Oil: Unknown
- Anabolic Steroids: Liver and kidney dysfunction, testicular atrophy, premature closure of bone growth
- Inhalants: Nausea, nosebleeds, loss of damage to organs and nervous system (long-term use)
- Caffeine: Nausea, diarrhea, sleeplessness, headache, trembling
- Nicotine: Cancer of lungs, larynx, mouth
XI. Appendix B

Legal Consequences Associated with Alcohol and Drugs

**FLORIDA STATUTES RELATING TO ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES & DRUGS**

562.111   Possession of alcoholic beverages by persons under 21
In Florida, it is illegal for someone under 21 to have in his or her possession alcoholic beverages. Punishment can include 60 days in jail and a $500 fine. Additionally, the court can suspend or revoke your driver’s license or driving privileges if you are under 21 and convicted of possession of alcoholic beverages.

316.193   Driving under the influence
In Florida, it is illegal to drive under the influence of alcoholic beverages or drugs. Depending on the circumstances, you could face up to a year imprisonment and a fine in excess of $4,000. You could also lose your driving privileges for a long period of time and the impoundment of the vehicle you were driving. Regardless of the ultimate outcome of your case, if you are arrested for DUI, you will spend time locked up in jail and will not be released until at least 8 hours from the time you were arrested. DUI is a very serious offence in Florida and there are numerous other consequences, under this statute, if you are arrested and convicted for DUI, many of which could adversely affect you for a long period of time or for the rest of your life. If you are involved in an accident while driving under the influence and someone sustains serious bodily injury, you could spend up to 5 years in prison. If you are involved in an accident while driving under the influence and someone is killed, you could spend up to life in prison.

316.1936  Possession of open containers of alcoholic beverages in vehicles
It is also unlawful in Florida to possess an open container of an alcoholic beverage or drink an alcoholic beverage while operating a vehicle or while a passenger of a vehicle. In other words, whether you are under the influence while driving a vehicle or are just a passenger in a vehicle, you must not have an open container in your possession or drink any alcoholic beverage in that vehicle, even if that vehicle is parked or stopped. If you violate this statute, you may be required to pay a significant monetary fine.

856.011   Disorderly Intoxication
In Florida, it is illegal to drink any alcoholic beverage in a public place or in a public conveyance and cause a public disturbance. If you are convicted of even a first offence of disorderly intoxication, you could face up to 60 days in jail and a $500 fine.
856.015  **Open House Parties**
If you allow a party to take place in your residence and if alcoholic beverages or
drugs are possessed or used by a minor at that party, you could face up to 60 days in
jail and a $500 fine.

893.12  **Sale of Drugs**
The buying, selling, or manufacturer of drugs in Florida is a very serious offense.
Depending upon the circumstance and quantity of drugs bought, sold or
manufactured, you could be sentenced to spend many years in prison. In Florida,
conviction of many drug offenses carry mandatory minimum sentences and if you are
convicted, the court will have no discretion and you **must be sentenced to serve time in prison**. Depending on the quantity of drugs bought, sold or manufactured, these
minimum mandatory sentences can range from a low of 3 years in prison to life
imprisonment.

893.147  **Use, possession, manufacture, delivery, transportation or advertisement of drug paraphernalia**
In Florida, under certain circumstances, you can be convicted if you use or possess
drug paraphernalia. The definition of drug paraphernalia is very broad and if the item
is being used in relation to the use, possession, manufacture or sale of drugs, you
could face an additional penalty or prison sentence just for possession of items which,
if not connected to drugs, would be legal to use or possess. For example, if you
posses a hypodermic syringe, with intent to use it in connection with drugs, you could
face up to a year in jail for such possession, even if you were not convicted of using
drugs. In some circumstances, violations of this statute could require you to serve
up to 15 years in prison.

The above is not a complete listing of all laws in Florida relating to the use of
alcoholic beverages and to the possession, sale or manufacture of drugs. The main
point to understand is that the use or abuse of alcoholic beverages and the possession,
use or manufacture of illegal drugs can have serious and far reaching legal
consequences, as well as health risks associated with alcohol and drugs.

**FEDERAL STATUTES RELATING TO DRUGS**
In addition to the State of Florida laws which you risk violating by the use, possession
or sale of drugs, there are numerous federal laws, which in some cases, are even more
stringent than those in Florida and which could require you to serve many years in a
federal prison facility. For example, depending on the type of drug, even conviction
of a first offense could result in a sentence to a federal prison for up to 20 years.
Depending on the quantity of the drugs, even the sale of marijuana could carry a
minimum mandatory sentence of up to 10 years in federal prison. Many federal
statutes related to drugs could result in a sentence of life imprisonment in a federal
prison.
## FSC Present Environmental Alcohol Strategies

### Targeted Environmental Management Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Restrict marketing &amp; promotion</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No alcohol at any campus event</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No parties at bars</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No alcohol display posters or containers</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Admissions – tell students we are an alcohol prohibitive campus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Alcohol-free options or alternative activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Alcohol-free options or alternative activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free non-alcohol beverages from local restaurants for students who are designated drivers who make healthy choices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RA programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Association of Campus Activities provided several alcohol-free activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Alcohol & Drug Availability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Alcohol &amp; Drug Availability</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None on campus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alumni is supplying alcohol to fraternities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kau Kau’s serves underage students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alcohol present in resident halls not all RAs report it</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

4. Early Interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Early Interventions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Distribution of Safe Ride cards for free taxi service if, unable to drive</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commuter Services of Florida</td>
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5. Education & Awareness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Education &amp; Awareness</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New student orientation with Tom Norman</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implementation of Healthy Lifestyle Coaches and</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wellness Surveys</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Purchase of Student Health 101 online newsletter</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Purchase of AlcoholEDU program for incoming freshmen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AlcoholEDU for sanctions being utilized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include alcohol issue with every discussion of making healthy sexual choices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance abuse covered in nursing curriculum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug testing and alcohol policies covered in Administration of Athletic Training course</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug and alcohol related crimes covered in Criminology course</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug and alcohol abuse covered in FYS courses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty coverage of AOD in: EXS 210, EDU 209, ATP 350, EXL 101, BIO 390, PSY 390, PED 285, PSY 107, PSY 409,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Athletics alcohol policy and training</td>
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<th>6 Normative Environment</th>
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<tr>
<td>AlcoholEDU</td>
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<tr>
<th>7 Policy Development &amp; Consistent Enforcement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of Designated Driver cards at annual Get Toasted Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biennial Review covers drug and alcohol policies on campus to encourage favorable compliance and recommendations for change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counseling Center program for self-referral students or those mandated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referral of at-risk students to local providers for further treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol prohibited on campus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being under the influence on campus is prohibited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policies for first, second and third violation by individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policies for first, second and third violation by organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open House Party – makes resident responsible for behavior of guests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policies of Florida Statutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations Compliance Checklist

1. Does the institution maintain a copy of its drug prevention program?  
   Yes _   No _  
   If yes, where is it located?  
   The Office of Student Development

2. Does the institution provide annually to each employee and each student, who is taking one or more classes for any type of academic credit except for continuing education units, written materials that adequately describe and contain the following?

   a. Standards of conduct that prohibit unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on its property or as a part of its activities  
      Students: Yes _   No _  
      Staff and Faculty: Yes _   No _

   b. A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol  
      Students: Yes _   No _  
      Staff and Faculty: Yes _   No _

   c. A description of applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law  
      Students: Yes _   No _  
      Staff and Faculty: Yes _   No _

   d. A description of applicable counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs  
      Students: Yes _   No _  
      Staff and Faculty: Yes _   No _

   e. A clear statement of the disciplinary sanctions the institution will impose on students and employees, and a description of those sanctions  
      Students: Yes _   No _  
      Staff and Faculty: Yes _   No _

3. Are the above materials distributed to students in one of the following ways?  
   a. Mailed to each student (separately or included in another mailing)  
      Yes _   No _

   b. Through campus post offices boxes  
      Yes _   No _

   c. Class schedules which are mailed to each student  
      Yes _   No _

   d. During freshman orientation  
      Yes _   No _

   e. During new student orientation  
      Yes _   No _

   f. In another manner (describe)  

   Electronic Check-In
4. Does the means of distribution provide reasonable assurance that each student receives the materials annually?
   Yes _ No _

5. Does the institution's distribution plan make provisions for providing these materials to students who enroll at some date after the initial distribution?
   Yes _ No _

6. Are the above materials distributed to staff and faculty in one of the following ways?
   a. Mailed
      Staff: Yes _ No _
      Faculty: Yes _ No _
   b. Through campus post office boxes
      Staff: Yes _ No _
      Faculty: Yes _ No _
   c. During new employee orientation
      Staff: Yes _ No _
      Faculty: Yes _ No _
   d. In another manner (describe)
      Electronic Distribution

7. Does the means of distribution provide reasonable assurance that each staff and faculty member receives the materials annually?
   Staff: Yes _ No _
   Faculty: Yes _ No _

8. Does the institution's distribution plan make provisions for providing these materials to staff and faculty who are hired after the initial distribution?
   Staff: Yes _ No _
   Faculty: Yes _ No _

9. In what ways does the institution conduct biennial reviews of its drug prevention program to determine effectiveness, implement necessary changes, and ensure that disciplinary sanctions are enforced?
   a. Conduct student alcohol and drug use survey
      Yes _ No _
   b. Conduct opinion survey of its students, staff, and faculty
      Students: Yes _ No _
      Staff and Faculty: Yes _ No _
   c. Evaluate comments obtained from a suggestion box
      Students: Yes _ No _
      Staff and Faculty: Yes _ No _
   d. Conduct focus groups
      Students: Yes _ No _
      Staff and Faculty: Yes _ No _
   e. Conduct intercept interviews
      Students: Yes _ No _
      Staff and Faculty: Yes _ No _
   f. Assess effectiveness of documented mandatory drug treatment referrals for students and employees
      Students: Yes _ No _
      Staff and Faculty: Yes _ No _ due to privacy law
g. Assess effectiveness of documented cases of disciplinary sanctions imposed on students and employees
Students: Yes _ No _
Staff and Faculty: Yes _ No _

10. Who is responsible for conducting these biennial reviews?
   The Biennial Review Committee

11. If requested, has the institution made available, to the Secretary and the public, a copy of each requested item in the drug prevention program and the results of the biennial review? Yes _ No _

12. Where is the biennial review documentation located?

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Policy documents were reviewed by the committee for compliance and the following notes were taken.

A. Favorable compliance
   - The institution maintains a drug prevention policy.
   - The institution distributes annually to each student a copy of the drug-free policy.
   - The institution provides services and activities to promote a strong drug-free campus environment.
   - The institution conducts a biennial review of its drug prevention program and policy to determine effectiveness, implements necessary changes, and ensures that disciplinary sanctions are enforced.
   - The institution tracks the number of drug- and alcohol-related legal offenses and referrals for counseling and treatment.
   - We use Out of the Classroom’s AlcoholEdu program for all first-year students and campus leaders.
   - After completing AlcoholEdu, 90% of students have more knowledge of the effects drugs and alcohol and report a reduction in their consumption.
   - Since the implementation of The Cornerstone, FSC’s social code of conduct, we have seen a reduction in our students’ drug and alcohol consumption and favorable changes in their attitudes toward their own and others’ drug and alcohol use.

B. Compliance concerns
   - None

C. Recommendations for Revision
   - Continue to discuss and review the current Alcohol and Drug Policy with the campus community and update as needed.
   - Continue surveying the campus community for the evaluation of the community’s knowledge of the Alcohol and Drug Policy, the effectiveness of the drug prevention program, and the enforcement of the disciplinary sanctions for both students and employees.
   - Utilize AlcoholEdu’s enhancements to improve data collection.
   - Review the need for a full-time AOD/Health educator.