

Florida State College at Jacksonville Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

In compliance with Federal law, 20 USC 1011i and 34 CFR 86.100(a), Florida State College at Jacksonville has adopted and implemented a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program. The components of the program, with information about where more material regarding drug and alcohol related issues can be located, are described here.

Procedures

College employees and students shall receive an annual notice providing:

- A. Standards of Conduct for students and employees on a College campus/property, at College sponsored events, or as part of any College activities that prohibit, at a minimum, the consumption of alcoholic beverages on campus or at a College functions and illegal use or possession of drugs or narcotics on campus or at a College function.
- B. A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- C. A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
- D. A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or reentry programs that are available to employees or students; and
- E. A statement that the College will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, state, and federal law), and a description of those sanctions, up to and including dismissal for students or dismissal from employment for employees and referral to law enforcement for violations of the standards of conduct required by this policy. For the purpose of this policy, the College may impose at its discretion a disciplinary sanction that may include the completion of a drug assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by the Federal, State or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency.

I. Standards of Conduct

Florida State College at Jacksonville understands the importance of fostering an environment free from drug and alcohol abuse. The College is committed to providing a safe, healthy, and productive academic and workplace environment in compliance with the provisions of the Federal Drug Free Schools and Communication Act of 1989, and applicable local, state, and federal laws, rules, and regulations. Accordingly, the College prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance or alcohol

while on College property or as part of any of its activities. The Student Conduct Code, located in College Rule 6Hx7-11.1, describes prohibited conduct involving drugs and alcohol for students. A complete statement of Florida State College at Jacksonville's policy commitment to a drug-free workplace for employees can be found in College's Drug-Free College Environment Rule 6Hx7-2.22.

II. College Sanctions for Violations

Florida State College at Jacksonville will impose appropriate sanctions, consistent with local, State, and federal law, on employees and students who violate the College's policies and standards of conduct for a drug-free environment. Employees engaged in prohibited conduct involving illicit drugs and alcohol will be subject to one or more penalties described in College Rule 6Hx7-2.22, including suspension, termination, criminal prosecution, participation in a drug rehabilitation program and/or such other action the College deems appropriate. Students who violate the standard of conduct involving controlled substances will receive discipline as described in the Student Conduct Code, Rule 6Hx7-11.1. Disciplinary action, unless otherwise provided by law, may include fines, the withholding of a degree, certificate or transcript pending compliance with rules or payments of fines, probation, suspension, or dismissal.

III. Applicable State and Municipal Laws

1. Drinking Age: The legal drinking age in Florida is 21. The furnishing of alcohol to a person under 21 and the purchase and/or possession of alcoholic beverages by a person under 21 is prohibited, unless it is a student who is at least 18 years of age and who is tasting the alcoholic beverages as part of the student's required curriculum. (Section 562.111 F.S.) It is unlawful for any person to misrepresent or misstate their age. This includes the manufacture or use of false identification to procure alcoholic beverages.

2. Alcohol/Drugs, Driving and the Law: Under Florida law, it is unlawful to have an open container of alcoholic beverage in a vehicle and to drive under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.

3. Illicit Drugs: Under Florida law, it is unlawful to sell, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance.

4. Selling or Purchasing Controlled Substances within 1,000 Feet of School: It is unlawful for any person to sell, purchase, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with the intent to sell, purchase, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance in or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public or private elementary, middle, secondary school, college, or university.

The punishment for violations of law involving alcohol and illicit drugs may include imprisonment, payment of a fine, mandatory treatment and education programs, community service, and/or mandatory loss of an individual's driver's license.

IV. Health and Behavior Risks

The use of alcohol, controlled substances, prescription drugs or illegal substances can have a wide range of short- and long-term, direct and indirect effects. As a public institution whose mission is to foster human potential, Florida State College at Jacksonville believes it is important to understand the health risks and other detrimental consequences associated with drug and alcohol abuse. The negative physical and mental effects of the use of alcohol and other drugs are well documented. Use of these drugs may cause: blackouts, poisoning, and overdose; physical and psychological dependence; damage to vital organs such as the brain, heart, and liver; inability to learn and remember information; and psychological problems including depression, psychosis, and severe anxiety. Short-term effects can result in a wide range of physical, emotional, and social challenges, and health effects may occur after just one use. A continued pattern of substance abuse increases the risk of health problems, impairment in interpersonal relations, work and/or school productivity. Longer-term effects may include significant health problems and can lead to addiction.

Alcohol: Alcohol abuse is a progressive disorder in which physical dependency can develop. Even low doses of alcohol impair brain function, judgment, alertness, coordination, and reflexes. Very high doses cause suppression of respiration and death. Chronic alcohol abuse can produce dementia, sexual impotence, cirrhosis of the liver, and heart disease; and sudden withdrawal can produce severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and life-threatening convulsions.

Despite the legal status of alcohol, prolonged use opens the potential for many harmful health risks and possible addiction. Short-term health risks, most often the result of binge drinking, may include: • injuries, such as motor vehicle crashes, falls, drownings, and burns; • violence, including suicide, sexual assault, and intimate partner violence; • alcohol poisoning; • risky sexual behaviors; and/or • miscarriage and still birth or fetal alcohol spectrum disorders among pregnant women. Long-term, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic disease or other serious issues, including high blood pressure, heart disease, liver disease, digestive problems, cancer, weakening of the immune system, mental health issues, learning or memory issues, social problems, alcohol use disorders, and alcohol dependence.

Controlled Substances and Prescription Drugs

Taking a medication in a manner or dose other than prescribed is the misuse or nonmedical use of prescription drugs. This includes taking someone else's prescription or taking a medication to feel euphoria (i.e., to get high). The three classes of medication most commonly misused are opioids, central nervous system depressants (including tranquilizers, sedatives, and hypnotics), and stimulants. Generally, opioids are prescribed to treat pain, benzodiazepines to treat anxiety, hypnotics for sleep disorders, and amphetamines to treat a spectrum of attention-deficit disorders 6Hx28:10-08 8 of 13 (ADD). Prescription drug misuse can have serious medical consequences. Increases in prescription drug misuse over the past decade have resulted in increased emergency

room visits, overdose deaths associated with prescription drugs, and treatment admissions for prescription drug use disorders, the most severe form of which is an addiction.

Illicit Substances

Illicit substances refer to highly addictive and illegal drugs such as cocaine, ecstasy, fentanyl, hallucinogens, heroin, inhalants, ketamine, LSD, marijuana, and methamphetamine; some of these substances can cause an addiction after a single use. Illicit substance abuse disorder is marked by a physical and psychological dependence on the substance and people who become addicted to certain illicit substances are at a high risk of overdose. Many illicit substances pose serious health risks, even when taken in small doses, and can lead to many severe adverse health consequences such as irregular heartbeats, increased or decreased blood pressure, and heart attack.

V. Drug and Alcohol Counseling, Treatment, or Rehabilitation or Re-entry Programs that\ are Available to Employees and Students

Professional help is often needed to help an individual's awareness of the condition, and to develop a plan for recovery and prevention. Individuals concerned about their own health or that of a friend should consult a physician or mental health professional. The College has available resources for students and employees to seek counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and education regarding alcohol abuse and illicit drug use.

Students: Educational information about alcohol and drugs will be made available through the College's Student Life and Advising Centers. Programs, awareness activities, and informational materials will be sponsored annually. Students in need of treatment for alcohol and other drug problems will be assisted with referrals to the College's <u>Student Assistance Program (SAP)</u>, community agencies, and/or private providers.

Employees: Employees seeking professional resources for alcohol and/or drug-related issues are encouraged to contact their health care provider and/or the College's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) <u>Employee Assistance Program (EAP)</u>. EAP is an employee benefit designed to provide counseling and referral services to employees and/or their family members. EAP services cover a broad range of issues that include personal, family, health, legal, and specifically drug and/or alcohol counseling. Additional support for treatment and rehabilitation of drug/and or alcohol abuse may be supported through the college-provided health insurance plan.

Locally Substance Abuse Counseling, Treatment and Rehabilitation Programs

The following is provided to students and employees of Florida State College at Jacksonville to communicate some of the substance abuse services in the Jacksonville area. This is a partial list and inclusion of an organization does not imply endorsement nor does omission imply disapproval.

Department of Children and Families

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Program

5920 Arlington Expressway, Jacksonville, FL 32211 (904) 723-2000

Alcoholics Anonymous

Northeast Florida Intergroup Services 3128 Beach Blvd., Jacksonville, FL 32207 (904) 399-8535

Recovery Keys

Recovery Keys Jacksonville, Florida (904) 551 -1394

Narcotics Anonymous

First Coast Area of Narcotics Anonymous

P.O. Box 2846, Jacksonville, FL 32203 (904) 723-LOVE (5683)

Epic Community Services, Inc. <u>Epic Community Services, Inc.</u> 3910 Lewis Speedway Ste 1106 St Augustine, FL 32084 United States (904) 829-2273