

DRUG AND ALCOHOL PREVENTION PROGRAM

NOTICE TO STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES

Florida National University has established a Drug and Alcohol Free Awareness Program (DAFAP). The DAFAP encompasses the following four components:

WARNING OF THE DANGERS OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE:

Drug and alcohol use impairs memory, alertness and achievement. It erodes the capacity to perform, think and act responsibly. It may be grounds for termination of your enrollment with the institution, termination of employment or other legal action. **SCHEDULE A** specifically details the **Health Risks Associated with Alcohol and Illicit Drug Use**.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS A POLICY OF MAINTAINING A DRUG AND ALCOHOL FREE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

All students and employees are hereby notified that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of illicit drugs and alcohol is prohibited in the institution's learning environment. Any student or employee must notify the institution of any criminal drug or alcohol conviction for a violation occurring in the learning environment no later than five days after such conviction. In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the institution's "workplace" consists of the following locations:

Florida National University 4425 West 20 Ave, or any other campus, teaching site, or any "off-site" location (i.e. field trips, job placement, luncheons, meetings, etc.) where the activities are in any way related to the University.

LISTING OF THE AVAILABLE LOCAL DRUG COUNSELING, REHABILITATION AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS:

Please refer to **SCHEDULE B**.

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THIS INSTITUTION'S DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE STATEMENT

Non-compliance will result in the following action being taken by this institution:

- a. The student or employee would be required to actively participate in a drug or alcohol abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved by federal, state or local health, law enforcement or other appropriate agency. Attached SCHEDULE C contains a description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, and Federal law for unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.
- b. Community service with one of the above-stated agencies, if determined appropriate by the University.
- c. Potential termination of enrollment or employment.

- d. Potential referral for prosecution.
- e. Notifying the U.S. Department of Education if FNU learns of an employee's conviction under any criminal drug statute.

SCHEDULE A – Health Risks Associated with Alcohol and Illicit Drug Use

Alcohol

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, Hashish Oil, Tetrahydrocannabinol)

Physical effects of cannabis include increased heart rate, bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat, and increased appetite. Use of cannabis may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, and impair driving ability. Motivation and cognition may be altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. Marijuana, hashish, THC, etc., can also produce paranoia and psychosis. Long-term use may result in possible lung damage, reduced sperm count and sperm motility, and may affect ovulation cycles. Cannabis can also be psychologically addictive.

Inhalants (Nitrous Oxide, Amyl Nitrite, Butyl Nitrite, Chlorohydrocarbons, Hydrocarbons)

Immediate effects of inhalants include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amyl and butyl nitrite cause rapid pulse, headaches, and involuntary passing of urine and feces. Long-term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage. Deeply inhaling vapors, or using large amounts over a short time, may result in disorientation,

violent behavior, unconsciousness, or death. High concentration of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing oxygen in lungs. Long-term use can cause weight loss, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance, muscle fatigue, and permanent damage to the nervous system.

Cocaine (including Crack)

Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system. Its immediate effects include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, and body temperature. Occasional use can cause nasal irritation; chronic use can ulcerate the mucous membrane of the nose. Crack or freebase rock is extremely addictive. Physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, and insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures. The use of cocaine can cause death by cardiac arrest or respiratory failure.

Stimulants (Amphetamines, Methamphetamines, Crank, Ice)

Stimulants cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. Users may experience sweating, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and physical collapse. Amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure. In addition to physical effects, feelings of restlessness, anxiety, and moodiness can result. Use of large amounts over a long period of time can cause amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions, and paranoia. The use of amphetamines can cause physical and psychological dependence.

Depressants (Barbiturates, Tranquilizers)

Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but somewhat larger doses can cause slurred speech, staggering gait, and altered perception. Large doses can cause respiratory depression, coma, and death. Combination of depressants and alcohol can multiply effects of the drugs, thereby multiplying risks. Babies born to mothers who abuse depressants during pregnancy may be physically dependent on the drugs and show withdrawal symptoms shortly after birth. Birth defects and behavioral problems may also result. The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence.

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

Phencyclidine (PCP) interrupts the functions of the neocortex, the section of the brain that controls intellect and instinct. PCP blocks pain receptors, and users can have violent PCP episodes resulting in self-inflicted injuries. Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), mescaline, and psilocybin cause illusions and hallucinations. The physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and tremors.

Narcotics (Heroin, Methadone, Codeine, Morphine, Meperidine, Opium)

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. Overdoses may

produce respiratory depression, clammy skin, convulsions, coma and death. Addiction in pregnant women can lead to premature, stillborn, or addicted infants who experience severe withdrawal symptoms. Use of narcotics can cause physical and psychological dependence.

Designer Drugs (analogs of Fentanyl, Analogs of Meperidine, MSMA, Ecstasy analogs of PCP)

Many “designer drugs” are related to amphetamines and depressants and have mild stimulant and depressant properties. Use can produce severe neurochemical damage to the brain. Narcotic analogs 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. Analogs of PCP cause illusions, hallucinations, and impaired perception.

Anabolic Steroids

Steroid users subject themselves to more than 70 side effects, ranging in severity from acne to liver cancer, including psychological as well as physical reactions. The liver and cardiovascular and reproductive systems are most seriously affected by 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 in both sexes include very aggressive behavior, known as “road rage” and depression. While some side effects appear quickly, others, such as heart attacks and strokes, may not show up for years.

SCHEDULE B – Listing of the Available Local Drug Counseling, Rehabilitation, and Assistance Programs

FNU may refer students, faculty and staff experiencing substance abuse issues to the following third-party services:

1. Addicts Rehabilitation Center, Miami, Florida
2. Drug Free Living, Inc., Miami, Florida
3. Alcoholics Anonymous, Inc., Miami, Florida
4. Odyssey House, Inc., Miami, Florida
5. Pills Anonymous, Inc., Miami, Florida
6. National Association for Drug Abuse, Miami, Florida

SCHEDULE C – Sanctions for Unlawful Possession, Use, Or Distribution of Illicit Drugs and Alcohol

Federal Law

21 U.S.C. 844(a)

1st conviction: Up to 1 year imprisonment and fined a minimum of \$1,000, or both.

After 1 prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years and fined a minimum \$2,500, or both.

After 2 or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years and fined a minimum of \$5,000, or both.

21 U.S.C. 853 (A)

Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment.

21 U.S.C. 844a

Civil penalty up to \$10,000

21 U.S.C. 862 (b)

Denial of Federal benefits, such as certain grants, contracts, loans and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for the first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses.

Miscellaneous

Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g. pilots licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies.

Florida Law

First Degree Misdemeanor Possession: Up to 20 g marijuana (except for legally possessed medical marijuana). Misdemeanor offender with at least 4 priors is subject to enhanced penalties.

Penalties: Up to 1 yr. in jail, plus court costs; those with at least 4 prior convictions may be sentenced to 1 yr. in jail, mandatory treatment, or home detention of up to 1 yr.

Third Degree Felony Possession: More than 20 g marijuana (except for legally possessed medical marijuana); up to 28 g cocaine; up to 10 g MDMA/ecstasy; up to 1 g LSD; up to 4 g heroin/opiate

Penalties: Up to 5 yr. in prison

Florida Penalties for Driving Under the Influence:

Blood Alcohol Level of .08 or higher for ages 21 or older, zero tolerance for persons below age 21.

1st Conviction:

- Fine - \$500 to \$1000 (blood alcohol level of .15 or higher or minor in vehicle)
- Community Service - 50 Hours
- Probation - Not more than 1 Year
- Imprisonment - Not more than 6 Months
- Imprisonment with BAL of .08 or higher with a minor in the vehicle, not more than 9 months
- License Revocation - Minimum of 180 days
- DUI School - 12 Hours

With each additional conviction, penalties grow more severe.

Local Law

In addition to the aforementioned federal and the following state sanctions, local ordinances generally provide for legal sanctions for unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.