

Orion College  
Biennial Review of Drug  
and Alcohol Prevention  
Programs  
2014-2016

## **Introduction**

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act requires that institutions of higher education certify that they have adopted and implemented a drug and alcohol prevention program as a condition of receiving funding under any federal program. Specifically, the law requires a biennial review by the institution of its programs to determine the effectiveness of its efforts. The material included in this document is designed to fulfill the requirement for a biennial review (2014-2015, 2015-2016 academic years) of drug and alcohol policies, prevention programs and associated discipline and law enforcement practices implemented by Orion College. This information is also available as part of the annual security report and it is reproduced in that document as well. Notice of availability of this information is provided to all active faculty, students, and staff on an annual basis. Notice of availability of this information is distributed to all prospective students, faculty, and staff with all pertinent documentation.

## **Policy Revisions**

There were no reported drug and/or alcohol violations on campus since the last review of the College's Drug and Alcohol Prevention program. At this time, the College is solely offering distance education, thus an extensive revision of the policy is not required. The following changes/updates have been made to the program in order to maintain its currency and to reflect updated city, state, and federal regulations:

- Sanctions for the City of Lauderdale Lakes have been added to reflect OC's change in location in the summer of 2016
- Synthetic Cathinones (also known as Bath Salts) have been added to the list of illegal substances along with a list of their possible side effects
- The externship/laboratory/clinical drug and alcohol policy has been included in this document for the sake of consistency

## **Policies Regarding the Possession, Use, and Sale of Alcohol or Illegal Drugs**

The use of illegal drugs or the abuse of alcohol on OC's campus is prohibited by school regulations, and antithetical to OC's goal of providing a healthy and compliant environment for students, faculty, staff and guests. The following information is provided in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989.

*Health Risks Commonly Associated with the Use of Alcohol:*

### **Short Term Risks-**

Alcohol slows reaction time, decreases muscle coordination, and impairs vision. As a result, the risk of accidents and injuries, including traffic accidents- a leading cause of death for teens- also increases. Alcohol abuse can result in nausea; gastritis; unconsciousness or blackout; fatal

overdose; or death by aspiration of vomit.

### **Long Term Risks-**

Long term alcohol abuse can result in a myriad of physiological and psychological health risks, including but not limited to:

- ❑ Cancers of the mouth, throat, breast, and other internal organs
- ❑ Cardiovascular stress and increased blood pressure
- ❑ Brain damage
- ❑ Liver damage
- ❑ Birth defects, increased chance of miscarriage, fetal alcohol syndrome
- ❑ Testicular atrophy and breast enlargement in men
- ❑ Drinking heavily can significantly shorten a person's life

span *Health Risks Commonly Associated with the Use of Drugs:*

### **Cannabis (Marijuana, Hashish)**

- ❑ Lung function impairment
- ❑ Short Term Memory impairment
- ❑ Psychological addiction
- ❑ Anxiety, depression, schizophrenic trigger for those with a preexisting vulnerability

### **Depressants (Barbiturates, Tranquilizers, Prescription Sedatives, Sleeping Medication)**

- ❑ Confusion, loss of coordination, depression
- ❑ Dependence, addiction, mood alteration
- ❑ Overdose, coma, death
- ❑ Effects exacerbated when combined with alcohol

### **Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, DMT, STP, Mescaline, Peyote, Salvia, Ketamine)**

- ❑ Tolerance, leading to overdose, leading to convulsion, coma, death
- ❑ Hallucinations, potentially leading to panic and irrational behaviors

**Inhalants (Aerosols, Glue, Paint and Thinners, Nitrites (Poppers) \*Effects contingent on exact substance**

- ❑ Brain, lung, throat, liver, and bone marrow damage
- ❑ Confusion, loss of coordination, delirium, psychosis
- ❑ Convulsions, death

### **MDMA (Ecstasy)**

- ❑ Euphoria, increased energy, alertness, tactile sensitivity, empathy, decreased fear
- ❑ Anxiety, arrhythmia, chills, sweating, impaired motor function
- ❑ Reduced appetite, cramps, teeth grinding/clenching
- ❑ Hyperthermia, rhabdomyolysis, death

### **Narcotics (Prescription, Heroin, Codeine, Opium)**

- ❑ Malnutrition
- ❑ Increased risk of contracting Hepatitis, STDs, AIDS, pneumonia
- ❑ Loss of judgment, self-control, sense of self
- ❑ Dependence, overdose, convulsions, death

### **Stimulants (Prescriptions, Cocaine, Methamphetamine)**

- ❑ Tolerance, physical dependence, psychological addiction
- ❑ Malnutrition
- ❑ Hallucination, confusion, intense mood swings, aggression, depression

### **Synthetic Cathinones (Bath Salts, Flakka, Bloom, Cloud Nine, Lunar Wave, Vanilla Sky, White Lightning, Scarface)**

- ❑ Paranoia
- ❑ Hallucinations
- ❑ Panic attacks
- ❑ excited delirium—extreme agitation and violent behavior
- ❑ Nosebleeds
- ❑ Nausea, dehydration, kidney failure, death

### **Sanctions:**

OC- in policy, procedure, and practice- seeks to uphold local, state, and federal laws. While operating within the permitted scope of these laws, OC will apply sanctions and disciplinary action to those students and employees who violate the established policy regarding illegal or unauthorized use of alcohol and controlled substances. This may include, but is not limited to: Academic suspension, expulsion, dismissal, disciplinary hearings, or referral for prosecution. Disciplinary sanctions may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program, at the student's or employee's expense, if necessary.

### **Sanctions for the City of Lauderdale Lakes**

The city of Lauderdale Lakes follows Broward County Ordinance for the consumption of alcoholic beverages; *according to Broward County Ordinance, regarding the consumption of alcoholic beverages:*

It shall be unlawful for any person to drink or consume alcoholic beverages, including liquor, beer,

or wines, on any public streets, in any public parks, or in any other public place, unless such place is licensed by the city for the sale of alcoholic beverages (Ord. No. 77-78, §§ 1—3, 12-28-77).

### **Sanctions for the State of Florida**

The Florida statutes, to which OC adheres with regard to drug and alcohol abuse, are found in Florida Statutes Chapter 893. This chapter includes definitions of what constitutes illegal drugs, drug paraphernalia, prohibited activities, and related penalties. Conviction for the possession or distribution of illegal alcohol or drugs will result in various penalties according to the nature of the offense. This can include imprisonment, fines, confiscation of property, and other related penalties.

According to Section 893.11 (1) of Florida statutes, “it is unlawful for any person to sell, purchase, manufacture, or deliver a controlled substance in, on, or within 200 feet of the real property comprising a public or private college, university, or other postsecondary educational institution.” Individuals who violate this law commit a felony of the first degree, and shall be sentenced to a minimum term of “imprisonment for 3 calendar years and shall not be eligible for parole or release under the control release authority pursuant to §947.146 or statutory gain-time under §944.275 prior to serving such minimum sentence.”

Mandatory sentences increase in proportion to quantity.

Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs carries the following penalties:

**First conviction:** Fine of no less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000 and imprisonment for not less than 10 days or more than 12 months.

**Second conviction:** Fine of \$600 to \$1000, prison for not less than 90 days.

**Third or subsequent conviction:** Fine of \$1000 to \$5000, prison for not less than 120 days.

Additional monetary penalties may also be imposed to compensate victims. If the DUI causes the death of another person, the prison sentence is from 2 to 15 years.

Furnishing alcoholic beverages to, and purchase or possession of alcoholic beverages by any person under the age of 21 is prohibited by Florida law. In addition to criminal penalties, anyone who furnishes alcohol to an underage person, knowing that such person will soon be driving, may become liable for injuries or damages caused by the underage drinking driver.

## **Federal Sanctions**

Federal penalties and sanctions for illegal possession of a controlled substance include the following:

**First conviction:** up to 1 year in prison, fine of \$1,000 to \$100,000, or both.

**Second conviction:** at least 15 days and up to 2 years imprisonment, \$5,000 to \$250,000 fine, or both.

**After two drug convictions:** at least 90 days and up to 3 years in prison, \$5,000 to \$250,000 fine, or both.

Special federal sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine include a mandatory prison term of at least 5 years and up to 20 years, fine of up to \$250,000, or both, for a first conviction if the amount of crack exceeds 5 grams, for a second conviction if amount exceeds 3 grams, and for a third or subsequent conviction if the amount exceeds 1 gram.

Additional federal sanctions may also apply including forfeiture of vehicles used to transport controlled substances, denial of federal benefits including student loans, grants, and contracts and denial or revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits (as outlined in the [Federal Student Financial Aid Penalties for Drug Law Violations](#))

## **Convictions for Drug-Related Offenses**

Any student convicted of any drug-related criminal statute must notify the Dean of Academics, in writing, no later than five (5) days after such conviction regardless of where the offense occurred. Under federal and state laws, any student convicted of a drug-related felony offense must be denied all federal and state assistance, including Pell Grants and Florida Bright Futures, Florida Student Assistance Grant, Scholarships for Children/Spouses of Deceased/Disabled Veterans, and Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grant. However, a criminal conviction shall not be necessary to find that a student has violated these standards of conduct, and OC need not, and ordinarily will not, defer its own actions and sanctions pending the outcome of any criminal proceeding.

## **Danger Signals That May Indicate a Drug or Alcohol Problem**

Following is a list of classic danger signals that may indicate the presence of a drug or alcohol problem:

- ❑ Abrupt changes in mood or attitude
- ❑ Decreased efficiency at work or at school
- ❑ Frequent absences, tardiness, and/or early departures
- ❑ Relationship problems with family, friends, and co-workers
- ❑ Unusual outbursts of anger and hostility
- ❑ Social withdrawal

## **Counseling**

If you observe any of these changes in yourself or another student or employee, you are encouraged to contact the Dean of Academics. Abuse of alcohol or drugs can lead to dependency and addiction, with serious consequences for personal health and overall quality of life. There are drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, and rehabilitation facilities available in our area where students and employees may seek advice and treatment.

## **Support and Treatment Resources**

Students, faculty or employees who wish to receive further counseling are encouraged to contact the following organizations for additional help:

National Drug and Alcohol Treatment Referral Routing Service: 7-800-662-HELP

(4357) National Institute on Alcohol Abuse & Alcoholism – 301-443-3860 -

www.niaaa.nih.gov Drug-Free Workplace Helpline –800-967-5752 -

www.drugfreeworkplace.gov

National Institute of Mental Health – <http://www.nimh.nih.gov/index.shtml>

The National Institute on Drug Abuse Hotline (1.800.662.4357) is available from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m., Monday through Friday and from 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. on weekends.

A list of additional emergency resources is also available from the Department of Student Services & Career Development.

Arrests - ON CAMPUS			
	2013	2014	2015
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Arrests - PUBLIC PROPERTY			
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	1	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions - ON CAMPUS			
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions - PUBLIC PROPERTY			
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0

*All statistics are collected and subject to interpretation based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Report classification system and the Plantation City Police Department standards of crime statistic classification. For more information on crime statistic reporting and collection, contact your state or local law enforcement department.*

*Per the VAWA act revision in 2015, statistics for certain criminal offenses were not collected or reported prior to 2013. These statistics are denoted by an 'X'.*

*\*Reporting is only available for the calendar years in which the College operated a physical campus*

*\*\*On-campus statistics reflect an aggregate of OC crime log data and law*



*enforcement- furnished data*

*\*\*\*Public property statistics represent data collected solely from law-enforce or as reported directly to the College's campus Safety and Security representatives*