

3. Voting qualifications shall be as follows:
 - a. All members of this organization are eligible to vote in the fall semester elections by virtue of being a registered student of this College.
 - b. All members of this organization are eligible to vote in any special election affecting all of the student body.
4. Qualifications for candidates for officers shall be as follows:
 - a. All candidates except those seeking the SGA presidency must have either a 2.0 overall average or a 2.5 average for the preceding semester. Those candidates seeking the presidency must possess a 2.5 overall average.
 - b. All candidates must be full-time sophomore students at this College during the next academic year.
 - c. All freshmen running for office in the fall semester elections must have had at least a "C" average in all work completed during their senior year in high school and must be enrolled full-time with this College.
5. The Elections Committee shall see that all candidates meet the qualifications set forth in this Constitution.
6. All candidates elected in the spring shall take office one month prior to the end of the spring semester.

Article Eleven: School Organizations

The procedure for any group wishing to organize on campus shall be set forth in a By-Law, which must be approved by two-thirds of the Student Senate.

Article Twelve: Rules of Order

Robert's Rules of Order shall be the parliamentary authority for all matters of procedure not specifically covered by this Constitution.

Article Thirteen: Method of Amendment

1. All amendments to this Constitution must be proposed by one of the following methods:
 - a. By a majority vote of the membership of the Student Senate; or
 - b. By a petition presented in writing to the President of the Student Government Association carrying the signatures of ten percent of the membership of the student body.
2. All amendments must be ratified by a vote of two-thirds of the membership of the Student Senate, or a vote consisting of one-third of the student body voting with two-thirds majority in favor to carry said amendment.
3. All proposed amendments to this Constitution must be approved by the Judicial Body to ensure consistency in both form and context.
4. All proposed amendments to this Constitution must be approved by the President of the Student Government Association.

CAMPUS POLICE REPORT

Disclosure of Campus Police Policies and Statistics

The information contained in this disclosure document is provided by Faulkner State Community College in compliance with The Campus Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 (Title II of Public Law 101-542). Inquiries regarding the information contained herein should be directed to the Dean of Student Services, Memorial Hall., Faulkner State Community College, 1900 Highway 31 South, Bay Minette, Alabama 36507.

Reporting Criminal Actions or Other Emergencies

1. It is the policy of Faulkner State Community College that any criminal act, or threat of violence, injury, destruction of College or personal property, traffic accident, or other situation which occurs on the main campus of, any branch campus of, or any other site operated by, Faulkner State Community College, and which may constitute an emergency, a danger to the health, safety, or property of any person, or a threat to the public order be reported immediately to Campus Police, Campus Police Department, Hammond Circle at 580-2222. In the event of the absence or unavailability of the Police Chief, the situation should be reported to the Dean of Student Services, Memorial Hall at 580-2122. If neither Chief of Police nor Dean of Student Services is available, then the situation should be reported to the Dean of Instruction, Stone Classroom Building at 580-2140.
2. All witnesses to any situation which fits into any of the above-described categories shall make themselves available to make written statements and otherwise assist College officials and law enforcement officers in the investigation of the situation. It shall be an offense subject to appropriate disciplinary action for any Faulkner State Community College employee or student to file a false report of, knowingly make a false statement about, or interfere with the investigation of, any situation of the nature described in paragraph 1 above.

3. It shall be the duty of the College, upon its designated official or officials being made aware of any situation of a nature described in paragraph 1 above, to immediately take all reasonable action to prevent or minimize any harm or threat of harm to the employees, students, and visitors of Faulkner State Community College. Furthermore, it shall be the duty of said official(s) to notify the appropriate law enforcement agency in the event of an act of criminal nature, or of any other nature (for example, a traffic accident) which would ordinarily involve law enforcement officials. Additionally, it shall be the duty of said official(s) to contact the appropriate fire department, emergency medical agency, or other authority or agency which is due to be notified of the respective incident.
4. The Faulkner State Campus Police Department is under the instruction of the Division of Student Services. The Police Office is located on Hammond Circle on the Bay Minette Campus. The Chief of Police is responsible for the management of the Campus Police Department and reports to the Dean of Student Services. All public safety services are coordinated with other key College officials and local law enforcement officers and agencies.

Summary of Fires Reported on Campuses

| Bay Minette Campus | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| | 2010 | On-Campus Housing | 2010 | On-Campus Housing | 2010 | On-Campus Housing |
| Fires | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Injuries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deaths | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

* There were no fires reported on Clery Act defined "Public Property" surrounding the campus during these time periods.

| Fairhope Campus | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| | 2010 | On-Campus Housing | 2010 | On-Campus Housing | 2010 | On-Campus Housing |
| Fires | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Injuries | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Deaths | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |

* There were no fires reported on Clery Act defined "Public Property" surrounding the campus during these time periods.

| Gulf Shores Campus | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| | 2010 | On-Campus Housing | 2010 | On-Campus Housing | 2010 | On-Campus Housing |
| Fires | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Injuries | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Deaths | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |

* There were no fires reported on Clery Act defined "Public Property" surrounding the campus during these time periods.

Security of, and Access to, Campus Facilities

The Campus Police Department provides continuous year-round security and enforcement to the College community. Twenty-four hour patrol is provided with access to municipal emergency services. Campus Police Officers are certified by the State Peace Officers Standards and Training Commission and are sworn with all of the powers of a peace officer of Alabama. The Campus Police work in close cooperation with other local law enforcement agencies. Campus Police can be contacted by calling 251-580-2222, the Bay Minette Police Department at 251-580-2559, or 911. Whether you are the victim or a witness, you should report a crime or suspicious activity or any other emergency on campus. If you call, please provide the following information:

- Your name;
- Location of the incident you are reporting;
- A description of the individual or any vehicles involved in the incident, especially a license plate number.

Outdoor lighting is a priority for campus safety/security. The College has attempted to insure that all areas of the campus are well-lighted, especially around the residence halls and areas frequently traveled by students. Additional and improved lighting is continuously being added to enhance the security of students. The Campus Police officers make regular "lights out" reports of all street, sidewalk and parking lot lights, to insure speedy light replacement. Students and

staff members are encouraged to report any areas that they feel need additional lighting or lights that need replacing. After dark, individuals are encouraged not to go out alone.

1. Bay Minette Campus:

a. Security for residence halls:

- (1) A student who enters or leaves the residence hall after the normal closing hour is responsible for securing the door.
- (2) A student may not prop open or in any manner alter a door so that it will not properly close. Failure to secure an outside door violates resident hall policy and subjects the offender to disciplinary action.
- (3) Students are not to admit unauthorized persons into the hall after it has been closed.
- (4) Immediately report any maintenance deficiencies which may compromise building security to the maintenance department at 251-937-5728, 7 a.m. until 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday or to the resident director, or to the Campus Police Department at night.
- (5) Security systems and their operating procedures are provided for your protection. You should follow these procedures at all times.
- (6) The residence hall is secured with card access locks to provide entry and exit for residents. Resident assistants are located at the ends of the hall on each floor. All entry doors to the residence hall remain locked at all times.

The halls have twenty (20) resident assistants, twelve (12) for Sun Chief Hall and eight (8) for Thompson Hall. It is the responsibility of the resident assistants to monitor all activity on his/her hall and report any problems to the Residence Hall Director or Campus Police. The residence halls are equipped with electronic cameras that monitor all activity on each hall twenty-four hours a day. The monitors are located in the Residence Hall Director's room and in the lobby of the residence halls. The residence halls have security guards who work 24 hours a day, seven days a week. These officers have the capability of radio communication with Campus Police at all times. Resident students are encouraged to treat their residence hall room door just as they would a door to the outside; they should lock it at all times.

b. Building Security:

- (1) All academic buildings are open at 7 a.m. Monday through Friday and are locked by 10:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday and 5 p.m. on Friday. Administrative and academic buildings are normally locked on Saturday and Sunday.
- (2) All buildings will be secured as soon as possible after the offices close, or in the case of a classroom building, after the last class of the day. The dean or department head who has a need for a classroom, laboratory, or office to be opened after the normal closing time of the building should make this known in writing to the Chief of Campus Police. The place, time and the persons authorized to use the facilities should be specified. Students having permission to be in a particular area after normal closing time should be furnished with a written statement from the department head verifying such permission and the time they will vacate the facility. Students should not be in buildings alone after normal closing hours. Buildings are secured by Campus Police who make regular checks of each building to insure that they remain locked.

2. Off-campus sites:

a. In compliance with the Campus Security Act of 1990, off-campus sites will establish linkages with the local police agency to ensure that all criminal activity at those sites is recorded and reported. These linkages include the following provisions:

- (1) Local police will submit on a timely basis to Main Campus reports of all criminal incidents which occur at off-campus sites.
- (2) Campus Police will maintain these records and submit applicable data to the Secretary of the Department of Education and make statistics available to all students and employees.
- (3) Faulkner State will develop policies and procedures for dealing with the occurrences of criminal activity at these off-campus sites to include preventative measures, educational efforts and disciplinary actions.

b. Fairhope Campus:

- (1) Whether you are the victim or witness, you should report a crime or suspicious activity or any other emergency on campus. There is a Faulkner State Security Officer at the Fairhope Site from 5 p.m. til all classes have been dismissed., Monday through Thursday. To report a crime or emergency call:
 - (a) 911;
 - (b) Main Office (251) 990-0420, 8 a.m. until 9 p.m. Monday through Thursday, Friday 8 a.m. until 5 p.m.

- (c) The Fairhope Police Department at (251) 928-2385.
- (2) Building Security: All buildings on the Fairhope campus will be secured as soon as possible after the offices close, or in the case of a classroom building, after the last class of the day. Buildings are secured by Campus Police. All academic buildings are open at 8 a.m. Monday through Friday and close between 10 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday and 5 p.m. on Friday. Administrative and Academic buildings are normally locked on Saturday and Sunday.
- c. Gulf Shores Campus:
 - (1) Whether you are the victim or witness, you should report a crime or suspicious activity or any other emergency on campus. To make a report call:
 - (a) 911;
 - (b) Campus Office at (251) 968-3104; or
 - (c) The Gulf Shores Police Department at (251) 968-2431.
 - (2) Building Security: The buildings at the Gulf Shores Campus will be secured as soon as possible after the office closes or after the last class of the day.

Campus Law Enforcement Policies and Practices

1. General duties: Officers shall at all times abide by the Peace Officer's Code of Ethics and take appropriate action to preserve the peace, protect life and property, apprehend criminals, prevent crime, recover lost and stolen property and enforce the laws of the United States, the State of Alabama and regulations of Faulkner State Community College.
2. Violation of rules: Violation of College rules and regulations or criminal offenses are reported in writing to the Dean of Student Services. College regulations, disciplinary actions, and disciplinary procedures are outlined in the Faulkner State Handbook and the Police Manual of Rules and Regulations.
3. Room searches: College Jurisdiction
If deemed necessary and advisable for the safety, security, and the maintenance of an educational atmosphere, a room may be searched. Searches will be conducted only in accordance with the preceding sentence or if there is reasonable cause to believe that a student is using his/her room for a purpose in violation of federal, state or local laws, or College regulations. Any room search, except one conducted by law enforcement officers with dully issued search warrants, must be approved by the Dean of Student Services.
4. Code of Conduct: Officers are expected at all times to abide by the Faulkner State Police Department Code of Conduct.

Campus Programs on Security, Safety, and Alcohol/Drug Education

The College will provide a program of education designed to encourage all members of the College community to avoid involvement with alcohol and/or illegal drugs. Education programs in College Orientation, Forum, video presentations and other special presentations will:

1. Provide current, accurate information on health risks;
2. Provide accurate information on symptoms of illegal drug/alcohol abuse;
3. Promote an institutional climate that discourages the use of illegal drugs and/or alcohol;
4. Provide information on treatment centers and community agencies for referral;
5. Provide in-house counseling for those with alcohol/drug problems;
6. Provide accurate information concerning local, state, and federal laws dealing with the use of illegal drugs and alcohol; and,
7. Provide a clear explanation of Faulkner State Community College's policy on the use of alcohol and/or illegal drugs and including College disciplinary procedures.

Crime Prevention for Students and Employees

The College will provide a program of education designed to instruct all members of the College community on how to better protect themselves and their property. Through campus publications, Forum, Orientation, and special presentations students and employees will become aware of criminally induced dangers and appropriate responses to these dangers.

1. A video on acquaintance/date rape will be shown in the residence halls.
2. A Crime Awareness program will be presented in Forum.
3. Through in-service workshop programs, employees will be taught how to protect themselves and their students.

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4. Group meetings and seminars will be presented in the residence halls to alert students of security in the residence hall.
5. Guest speakers will be invited to campus throughout the year.

Campus Crime Statistics

The following are statistics relating to incidents occurring on the main campus of, any branch of, or any other site operated by, Faulkner State Community College for the academic years 2010-2012. For the purposes of this report, the definitions expressed below shall apply. These definitions are consistent with those used by the U.S. Department of Justice in the Uniform Crime Reports published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The classification by the College of any criminal offense which occurs on campus shall be based on its designation by the investigating law enforcement agency, as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body.

1. Definitions:

- a. Murder (including non-negligent manslaughter) is the willful killing of one human being by another. Not included in this classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident, or justifiable homicide, attempted murder and assault to murder shall also be excluded, but will be classified as "aggravated assaults" as defined below.
- b. Rape is the carnal knowledge of a male or female forcibly and against his or her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape and other sex offenses are excluded from this classification.
- c. Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- d. Motor Vehicle Theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This offense includes stealing of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motorscooters, snowmobiles, etc. It does not include the taking for temporary use by a person having lawful access to the respective vehicle.

| Bay Minette Campus | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| Reported Incidents | 2010 | On-Campus Housing | 2011 | On-Campus Housing | 2012 | On-Campus Housing |
| Murder | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offenses - Forcible | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Sex Offenses - Non-Forcible | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

** There were no criminal offenses on Clery Act defined "Public Property" surrounding the campus or Clery Act defined "Hate Crimes" on campus or on Public Property surrounding the campus during these time periods.*

| Fairhope Campus | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| Reported Incidents | 2010 | On-Campus Housing | 2011 | On-Campus Housing | 2012 | On-Campus Housing |
| Murder | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Sex Offenses - Forcible | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Sex Offenses - Non-Forcible | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Robbery | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Burglary | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |

** There were no criminal offenses on Clery Act defined "Public Property" surrounding the campus or Clery Act defined "Hate Crimes" on campus or on Public Property surrounding the campus during these time periods.*

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| Gulf Shores Campus | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| Reported Incidents | 2010 | On-Campus Housing | 2011 | On-Campus Housing | 2012 | On-Campus Housing |
| Murder | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Sex Offense - Forcible | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Sex Offense - Non-Forcible | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Robbery | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Burglary | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |

* There were no criminal offenses on Clery Act defined "Public Property" surrounding the campus or Clery Act defined "Hate Crimes" on campus or on Public Property surrounding the campus during these time periods.

Reporting of Off-Campus Criminal Incidents Occurring at Student Functions

2. Statistics for the three most recent years by campus:

Faulkner State Community College's Code of Student Conduct is the code of conduct by which students and organizations are expected to abide. The College expects all students and organizations to be knowledgeable of the Standard of Conduct, and they should be aware that they are expected to conform to the standard of behavior on campus as well as at all College-sponsored events off College premises, such as athletic events, field trips, social activities, etc.

Arrest Statistics Relating to Alcohol, Drugs, and Weapons

1. Definitions: the arrest statistics stated in this section are subject to the following definitions:

- a. Arrest is the lawful detention by a person with arrest powers of a person for whom there is probable cause to believe violated one of the offenses covered in this section.
- b. A Liquor Law Violation is an act or omission committed in violation of an ordinance or statute designed to control the possession, sale, distribution, or usage of an alcoholic beverage or beverages.
- c. A Drug Abuse Violation is an act or omission committed in violation of an ordinance or statute designed to control the possession, sale, distribution, or usage of those items categorized as illicit drugs, controlled substances, or illegal drug paraphernalia.
- d. Weapons Possession shall be the illegal possession or control of an item designated as a "weapon" by ordinance, statute, or case law.

2. Statistics on the arrests for liquor law, drug abuse, and weapons violations by campus:

| Bay Minette Campus | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| | 2010 | On-Campus Housing | 2011 | On-Campus Housing | 2012 | On-Campus Housing |
| <i>Total Arrests:</i> | 2 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Weapons Violations | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Violations | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Liquor Law Violations | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

* There were no arrests on Clery Act defined "Public Property" surrounding the campus during these time periods.

| Bay Minette Campus | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| | 2010 | On-Campus Housing | 2011 | On-Campus Housing | 2012 | On-Campus Housing |
| <i>Total Disciplinary Actions:</i> | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Violations | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

* There were no disciplinary actions on Clery Act defined "Public Property" surrounding the campus during these time periods.

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| Fairhope Campus | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| | 2010 | On-Campus Housing | 2011 | On-Campus Housing | 2012 | On-Campus Housing |
| <i>Total Arrests:</i> | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Weapons Violations | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Drug Violations | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |

* There were no arrests on Clery Act defined "Public Property" surrounding the campus during these time periods.

| Fairhope Campus | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| | 2010 | On-Campus Housing | 2011 | On-Campus Housing | 2012 | On-Campus Housing |
| <i>Total Disciplinary Actions:</i> | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Weapons Violations | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Drug Violations | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |

* There were no disciplinary actions on Clery Act defined "Public Property" surrounding the campus during these time periods.

| Gulf Shores Campus | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| | 2010 | On-Campus Housing | 2011 | On-Campus Housing | 2012 | On-Campus Housing |
| <i>Total Arrests:</i> | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Weapons Violations | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Drug Violations | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |

* There were no arrests on Clery Act defined "Public Property" surrounding the campus during these time periods.

| Gulf Shores Campus | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| | 2010 | On-Campus Housing | 2011 | On-Campus Housing | 2012 | On-Campus Housing |
| <i>Total Disciplinary Actions:</i> | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Weapons Violations | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Drug Violations | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A | 0 | N/A |

* There were no disciplinary actions on Clery Act defined "Public Property" surrounding the campus during these time periods.

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (effective March 7, 2014)

VAWA's SaVE Act provision adds domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking to the Clery Act reporting requirements.

Domestic Violence: Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person:

- A. Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
- B. Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - (i) The length of the relationship.
 - (ii) The type of relationship.
 - (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- A. Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
- B. Suffer substantial emotional distress.

Standards of Conduct Related to Possession, Use, and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages and Illegal Drugs

Faulkner State Community College is a public educational institution of the State of Alabama and, as such, shall not permit on its premises, or at any activity which it sponsors, the possession, influence, use, or distribution of any alcoholic beverage or any illicit drug by any student, employee, or visitor. In the event of the confirmation of such prohibited possession, use, or distribution by a student or employee, Faulkner State Community College shall, within the scope of applicable Federal and State due process requirements, take such administrative or disciplinary action as is appropriate. For a student, the disciplinary action may include, but shall not be limited to, suspension or expulsion. For an employee, such administrative or disciplinary action may include, but shall not be limited to, reprimand, or suspension or termination of employment, or requirement that the employee participate in and/or successfully complete an appropriate rehabilitation program. Any visitor engaging in any act prohibited by this policy shall be called upon to immediately desist from such behavior.

If any employee, student, or visitor shall engage in any behavior prohibited by this policy which is also a violation of Federal, State, or local law or ordinance, that employee, student, or visitor shall be subject to referral to law enforcement officials for arrest and prosecution.

Legal Sanctions

Legal sanctions regarding unlawful use, possession, or distribution of alcoholic beverages and illicit drugs.

1. State Offenses: Activities which violate Alabama laws concerning illicit possession, use, and distribution of alcoholic beverages or drugs include, but are not limited to, the following: Schedule I consists primarily of “street drugs” such as heroin, morphine, marijuana, LSD, mescaline, etc. Schedule II includes opium, cocaine, and methadone, among other illicit drugs. Schedule III drugs include those which have less potential for abuse than Schedule I or II, and those substances with the least potential for abuse are included in Schedules IV and V. The Schedules may be found in Code of Alabama (1975), sec. 20-2-23, et seq.
 - a. Public intoxication is punishable by up to 30 days in jail. (Code of Alabama [1975] sec. 13A-11-10).
 - b. Possession, consumption, or transportation of an alcoholic beverage by a person of less than 21 years of age is punishable by a fine of \$25 - \$100 or a 30 day jail term. (Code, sec. 28-1-5).
 - c. Possession or distribution of an alcoholic beverage in a dry county is punishable by a fine of \$50 - \$100 and, in the discretion of the judge, a jail sentence of up to six (6) months. (Code, sec. 28-4-20, et seq).
 - d. Possession of an alcoholic beverage illegally manufactured or illegally brought into the State of Alabama is punishable by a fine of \$100 - \$1,000 plus, in the discretion of the judge, a jail sentence of up to six (6) months. (Code, sec. 28-1-1).
 - e. Driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs is punishable upon the first conviction, by a fine of \$250 - \$1,000 and/or one year in jail plus suspension of drivers license for 90 days. (Code, sec. 32-5A-191).
 - f. Possession of marijuana for personal use is punishable by a fine of up to \$2,000 and/or a jail sentence of up to one year. (Code, sec 13A-12-214).
 - g. Possession of marijuana for other than personal use is punishable by a fine of up to \$5,000 and a prison sentence of not more than ten years. (Code, sec. 13A-12-213).
 - h. The selling, furnishing, or giving away, manufacturing, delivery or distribution of a controlled substance listed in Schedules I-V of the Alabama Controlled Substance Act is punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000 and/or a prison term of not more than 20 years. (Code, sec. 13A-12-211).
 - i. The selling, furnishing, or giving by a person 18 years or older to a person under the age of 18 years of age any controlled substance listed in Schedules I-V of the Alabama Controlled Substance Act is punishable by a fine of up to \$20,000 and/or prison term of up to life. (Code, sec. 13A-12-215).
 - j. Possession of a controlled substance enumerated in Schedule I-V is punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 and/or a prison term of not more than 10 years. (Code, sec. 13-12-212).
 - k. Conviction for an unlawful sale of a controlled substance in or, within a three-mile radius of, an educational institution brings with it an additional penalty of 5 years of imprisonment with no provision for parole. (Code, sec. 13A-12-250).
 - l. The use, or possession with intent to use, of drug paraphernalia is punishable by up to three months in jail and/or a fine of up to \$500. (Code, sec. 13A-12-260).
 - m. The sale or delivery of, or possession with the intent to sell or deliver, drug paraphernalia is punishable by no more than 10 years in prison and/or fine of up to \$5,000. If delivery or sale is to a person under 18 years of age, it is punishable by up to 20 years in prison and/or a fine of up to \$10,000. (Code, sec. 13A-12-260). Penalties for subsequent violations of the above described provisions are progressively more severe than the initial convictions.

2. *Federal Offenses:* Activities which violate Federal laws concerning illicit possession, use, and distribution of alcoholic beverages and drugs include, but are not limited to, the following: 21 U.S.C. 841 makes it a crime: (a) to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled substance; or (b) to create, distribute, or dispense, or counterfeit substance. (The U.S. Code establishes, and authorizes the U.S. Attorney General to revise as needed, classifications of controlled substances. The drugs are each classified in one or more of five "schedules," Schedule I being comprised essentially of "street drugs" and Schedule V being comprised of drugs with a "low potential for abuse" when compared with drugs in Schedule I-IV. Examples of Schedule I drugs are heroin and marijuana. PCP, for example, is a Schedule II drug. Amphetamine is a Schedule III drug, while Barbitol is a Schedule IV drug. An example of Schedule V drug would be a prescription medication with not more than 200 mg. of codeine per 100 grams).

The penalties for a first offense conviction of violating the laws described in items (1) and (2) above are:

- a. In case of a Schedule I or II drug which is a narcotic drug, not more than fifteen (15) years in prison, a fine or not more than \$25,000, or both.
- b. In the case of a Schedule I or II drug which is not a narcotic drug or in the case of a Schedule III drug, not more than five (5) years in prison, a fine of not more than \$15,000 or both.
- c. In the case of a Schedule IV drug, not more than three (3) years in prison, a fine of not more than \$10,000 or both.
- d. In the case of a Schedule V drug, not more than one (1) year in prison, a fine of not more than \$5,000 or both.
- e. Notwithstanding subparagraphs (a) through (b) above, the distribution of a small amount of marijuana for no remuneration is punishable by imprisonment of not more than one (1) year and/or a fine of not more than \$5,000.
- f. Notwithstanding subparagraph (a) through (b) above, the manufacture, possession, or distribution, or intent to manufacture, possess, or distribute phencyclidine (PCP, "angel dust") is punishable by up to ten (10) years in prison and/or a fine of not more than \$25,000.

Penalties for subsequent violations of these provisions are progressively more severe than for initial convictions.

3. *Local Ordinances:* The State of Alabama Code has been adopted locally.

Health Risks of Drug and Alcohol Use and Abuse

Following is a list of some of the health risks and symptoms associated with the following categories of substances. It is not intended to be the final word on such health risks, since the scientific and medical communities will continue their research into and discoveries concerning the abusive use of drugs and alcohol.

1. Cannabis

- a. Includes marijuana, hashish, hashish oil, and tetrahydrocannabinol (THC).
- b. Regularly observed physical effects of cannabis are a substantial increase in the heart rate, bloodshot eyes, a dry mouth and throat, and increased appetite. 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 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. 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.

2. Cocaine

- a. Includes cocaine in powder form and "crack" in crystalline or pellet form.
- b. Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system. 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 unsterile equipment can cause AIDS, hepatitis, and other diseases. Preparation of freebase, which involves the use of volatile solvents, can result in death or injury from fire or explosion. 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 10 seconds. The physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures. The use of cocaine can cause death by disrupting the brain's control of the heart and respiration.

3. *Other Stimulants*

- a. Includes amphetamines and methamphetamines (speed); phenmetrazine (Preludin); methylphenidate (Ritalin); and “anorectic” (appetite suppressant) drugs such as Didrex, Pre-State, etc.
- b. Stimulants can cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. In addition, users may experience sweating, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause a rapid or irregular heartbeat, and 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. These symptoms usually disappear when drug use ceases.

4. *Depressants*

- a. Includes such drugs as barbiturates, methaqualone (Quaaludes), and tranquilizers such as Valium, Librium, Equanil, Miltown, etc.
- b. The effects of depressants are in many ways similar to the effects of alcohol. Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but somewhat larger doses can cause slurred speech, staggering gait, and altered perception. Very large doses can cause respiratory depression, coma, and death. The combination of depressants and alcohol can multiply the effects of the drugs, thereby multiplying the risks. The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence. Regular use over time may result in a tolerance to the drug, leading the user to increase the quantity consumed. When regular users suddenly stop taking large doses, they may develop withdrawal symptoms ranging from restlessness, insomnia and anxiety to convulsions and death. Babies born to mothers who abuse depressants during pregnancy may be physically dependent on the drugs and show withdrawal symptoms shortly after they are born. Birth defects and behavioral problems also may result.

5. *Narcotics*

- a. Includes such substances as heroin, morphine, opium, and codeine as well as methadone, meperidine (Demerol), hydromorphone (Dilaudin), and such drugs as Percocet, Percodan, Darvon, Talwin, etc.
- b. Narcotics initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. Users also may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes, and itching. An overdose may produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and possibly death. Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly and dependence is likely. The use of contaminated syringes may result in diseases such as AIDS, endocarditis, and hepatitis. Addiction in pregnant women can lead to premature, stillborn, or addicted infants who experience severe withdrawal symptoms.

6. *Hallucinogens*

- a. Includes phencyclidine (“PCP”), lysergic acid diethylamide (“LSD”), mescaline, peyote, and psilocybin.
- b. Phencyclidine (“PCP”), interrupts the functions of the neocortex, 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. The effects of PCP vary, but users frequently report a sense of distance and estrangement. Time and body movement are slowed down. Muscular coordination worsens and senses are dulled. Speech is blocked and incoherent. Chronic users of PCP report persistent memory problems and speech difficulties. Some of these effects may last six months to a year following prolonged daily use. Mood disorders—depression, anxiety, and violent behavior—also occur. In later stages of chronic use, users often exhibit paranoid and violent behavior and experience hallucinations. Large doses may produce convulsions and coma, heart and lung failure, or ruptured blood vessels in the brain. Lysergic acid (“LSD”), mescaline, and psilocybin cause illusions and hallucinations. The physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and tremors. Sensations and feelings may change rapidly. It is common to have a bad psychological reaction to LSD, mescaline, or psilocybin. The user may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety, and loss of control. Delayed effects, or flashbacks, can occur even after use has ceased.

7. *Inhalants*

- a. Includes such substances as nitrous oxide (“laughing gas”), amyl nitrite, butyl nitrite, chlorohydrocarbons (used in aerosol sprays), and hydrocarbons (found in gasoline, glue, and paint thinner).
- b. Immediate negative 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 hemorrhage. Deeply inhaling the vapors, or using large amounts over a short period of time, may result in disorientation, violent behavior, unconsciousness, or death. High concentrations of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the lungs or by depressing the central nervous system to the point that breathing stops. Long-term use can cause weight loss, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance, and muscle fatigue. Repeated sniffing of concentrated vapors over time can permanently damage the nervous system.

8. *Designer Drugs*

- a. Designer drugs include analogs of fentanyl and analogs of meperidine (synthetic heroin), analogs of amphetamines and methamphetamines (such as “Ecstasy”), and analogs of phencyclidine.
- b. Illegal drugs are defined in terms of their chemical formulas. 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. The narcotic analogs can cause symptoms such as those seen in Parkinson’s disease—uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage. Analogues 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, hallucination, and impaired perception.

9. *Alcohol*

- a. Ethyl alcohol, a natural substance formed by the fermentation that occurs when sugar reacts with yeast, is the major active ingredient in wine, beer, and distilled spirits.
- b. Ethyl alcohol can produce feelings of well-being, sedation, intoxication, unconsciousness, or death, depending on how much is consumed and how fast it is consumed. Alcohol is a “psychoactive”, or mind-altering, drug as are narcotics and tranquilizers. It can alter moods, cause changes in the body, and become habit-forming. Alcohol depresses the central nervous system and too much can cause slowed reactions, slurred speech, and unconsciousness. Chronic use of alcohol has been associated with such diseases as alcoholism, and cancers of the liver, stomach, colon, larynx, esophagus, and breast. Alcohol abuse can also lead to damage to the brain, pancreas and kidneys, high blood pressure, heart attacks, and strokes; hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver; stomach and duodenal ulcers; colitis; impotence and infertility; and premature aging. Abuse of alcohol has also been linked to birth defects and Fetal Alcohol Syndrome.

Where to Get Assistance

There is help available for persons who are in need of counseling or other treatment for substance abuse. Listed below are several agencies and organizations which can assist person in need of such services.

On-Campus Assistance

The Counseling Department at Faulkner State Community College is available to students and employees of the College concerning information on substance abuse as well as information on, and assistance in obtaining, counseling or other treatment.

Safety and Security

Faulkner State Community College provides a safe environment for students, faculty, staff and other campus visitors. A person who is not a student, officer or employee of Faulkner State, who is not authorized by employment or by status as a student of Faulkner State to be on campus or at any other facility owned, operated or controlled by the governing board of Faulkner State, or who does not have legitimate business on the campus or facility, or any other authorization, license or invitation to enter or remain at the facility, or anyone who is committing any act tending to interfere with the normal, orderly, peaceful or efficient conduct or activities of such facility, may be directed by an official of the College to leave the campus or facility. If the person fails to do so, trespass charges may be made by Faulkner State through the appropriate local law enforcement agency or court.

Local Information and Referral Numbers

AA meetings are listed in the local newspapers (the Classified section). Baldwin County Mental Health Center "Crisis Line" 251-928-9500 (24 hours).

*Baldwin County Mental Health/
Mental Retardation Center (A/D)*
372 South Greeno Road
Fairhope, Alabama 36532-1905
251-928-2871

*Franklin Memorial Parkway Primary
Health Center Inc. (A/D)*
1303 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue
Mobile, Alabama 36652-2048
251-438-5527

*Family Recovery Center
(A/D for women)*
2500 Dauphin Street
Mobile, Alabama 36607
251-479-1112

Treatment Facilities

At the treatment facilities shown below, either alcohol, drug, or alcohol and drug treatment are on an outpatient, residential, or inpatient basis. Outpatient care generally consists of counseling and other therapy on a periodic basis, such as twice-a-week. Inpatient services include such treatment as detoxification and short-term hospital care. Residential services include residing (generally from one to six months) at a treatment facility and participating in such therapeutic activities as lectures, group counseling, individual counseling and self-analysis.

Some of the listed facilities are private and some public. In most instances, the care offered at a public facility is less expensive than similar services offered at private facilities. However, many health and hospitalization insurance policies include coverage for substance abuse treatment. There are also situations in which private facilities are provided by public funding to offer services to eligible clients who would not otherwise be able to afford such services.

Treatment Facilities

1-800-622-HELP
(M - F, 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.)
National Institute on Drug Abuse
Informational and Referral Line

1-800-241-9746
(M - F, 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.)
for Drug Education (PRIDE)

1-800-COCAINE
(M - F, 9 a.m. - 3 p.m.; S & S,
12 noon - 3 p.m.)

1-800-622-2255
National Council on Alcoholism

National Institute
of Drug Abuse Hotline
1-800-662-4357

National Clearing House
for Alcohol and Drug Information
1-800-729-6686
National Council on
Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc.
12 West 21st Street
New York, NY 10010
212-206-6770

National Council on
Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc.
12 West 21st Street
New York, NY 10010
212-206-6770

Alcoholics Anonymous World Services
P.O. Box 459
Grand Central Station
New York, NY 10163
212-686-1100

Institute on Black Chemical Abuse
2614 Nicollet Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55408
612/871-7878
National Black Alcoholism Council
1629 K Street NW, Suite 802
Washington, DC 20006
202-296-2696

National Coalition of Hispanic Health
& Human Service Organizations
1030 15th Street NW, Suite 1053
Washington, DC 20005
202-371-2100

National Hispanic Leadership and
Policy Development Institute
1500 Farragut Street NW
Washington, DC 20011
202-723-7227

National Association of Native American
Children of Alcoholics
P.O. Box 18736
Seattle, WA 98118
206/322-5601
National Asian Pacific Families Against
Substance Abuse
6303 Friendship Court
Bethesda, MD 20817
301-530-0945

PRIDE Drug Information Line
1-800-677-7433