

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

Victoria College is committed to maintaining a safe, healthy, lawful and productive working and educational environment. Studies have shown that substance abuse increases the potential for accidents, absenteeism, tardiness, unsatisfactory performance, inefficiency, poor morale and damage to the College's reputation. It is our intent to provide a better place to study and learn through upgrading the mental and physical health of the total College community. To this end, the College prohibits the unlawful manufacture, sale, distribution, dispensation, possession, use or consumption of controlled substances, inhalants, and/or alcohol in the educational environment.

STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT

The Student Code of Conduct lists and defines punishable disciplinary offenses applicable to situations that occur on College property or at College sponsored activities.

Item # 3 states: Use, possession, or distribution of alcohol or illegal drugs in violation of the College's regulation on drugs and alcohol or in violation of state or federal law.

PENALTIES UNDER TEXAS LAW

Offense	Minimum Punishment	Maximum Punishment
Manufacture or delivery of controlled substances(drugs) (Health & Safety Code/481.112)**	State jail felony	Imprisonment in the institutional division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 15 years, and a fine not to exceed \$250,000
Possession of controlled substances (drugs) (Health & Safety Code/481.115-481.119)	State jail felony	Imprisonment in the institutional division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 15 years and a fine not to exceed \$250,000
Delivery of marijuana(Health & Safety Code/481.120)	Class B misdemeanor	Imprisonment in the institutional division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 10 years, and a fine not to exceed \$100,000

Possession of Marijuana (Health & Safety Code/481.121)	Class B misdemeanor	Imprisonment in the institutional division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 5 years, and a fine not to exceed \$50,000
Falsification of drug test results (Health & Safety Code/481.133)	Class B misdemeanor	Class A misdemeanor
Conviction of a felony violation of the control substance act (Transportation Code/521.372)		Suspension of driver's license

Driving While Intoxicated (includes intoxication from alcohol, drugs or both) (Penal Code/49.04)	Class B misdemeanor, with a minimum term of confinement of 72 hours. *If found with open container of alcohol in person's possession, a Class B misdemeanor with a minimum term of confinement of 6 days	Felony of the third degree
Public Intoxication (Penal Code/49.02)		Class C misdemeanor
Purchase of alcohol by a minor (Alcohol Beverage Code/106.02)	Class C misdemeanor	A fine of not less than \$250 or more than \$2,000 and confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days
Consumption of alcohol by a minor (Alcohol Beverage Code/106.04)	Class C misdemeanor	A fine of not less than \$250 or more than \$2,000 and confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days

Possession of alcohol by a minor(Alcohol Beverage Code/106.05)	Class C misdemeanor	A fine of not less than \$250 or more than \$2,000 and confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days
Sale of alcohol to a minor(Alcohol Beverage Code/106.03)		Class A misdemeanor
Driving under the influence by a minor(Alcohol Beverage Code/106.041)	Class C misdemeanor	A fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$2,000 confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days. In addition, court may order minor to perform community service for not less than 40 hours or more than 60 hours.

PENALTIES UNDER FEDERAL LAW

Offense	Minimum Punishment	Maximum Punishment
Manufacture, distribution, or dispensing drugs(includes Marijuana)(21 USC 844)	A term of imprisonment not more than 1 year, and a minimum fine of \$1,000	A term of life imprisonment without release (not eligible for parole) and a fine not to exceed \$8,000(for individual) or \$20,000 (if other than individual).
Possession of drugs(includes marijuana) (USC 844)	Civil penalty in amount not to exceed \$10,000	Imprisonment for not more than 20 years and not less than 5 years, a fine of not less than \$5,000 plus cost of investigation and prosecution.
Operation of a common carrier under the influence of alcohol or drugs (21 USC 802)		Imprisonment for up to 15 years and a fine not to exceed \$250,000.

***Penal Code additions in the 2007/2008 year**

32.15 – It is an offense to possess the identifying information or three or more other people with the intent to defraud or harm.

This is significant to students that become involved in distributing identification to allow underage drinking. In some cases this can be as serious as a first-degree felony.

49.07 – Intoxication assault and 49.08 – Intoxication manslaughter have both been enhanced one degree if the victim is a Peace Officer, Firefighter or Emergency Medical person and it happens in the discharge of their duties.

****Health and Safety Code additions in the 2007/2008 year**

481.112 – The manufacture of a substance in penalty group I is enhanced one degree if a person under 18 years of age is on the premises when the manufacturing occurs.

Misdemeanors:

12.23. Class C Misdemeanor - An individual adjudged guilty of a Class C misdemeanor shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500.

12.22. Class B Misdemeanor - An individual adjudged guilty of a Class B misdemeanor shall be punished by:

- (1) A fine not to exceed \$2,000;
- (2) Confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days; or
- (3) Both such fine and confinement.

12.21. Class A Misdemeanor - An individual adjudged guilty of a Class A misdemeanor shall be punished by:

- (1) A fine not to exceed \$4,000;
- (2) Confinement in jail for a term not to exceed one year; or
- (3) Both such fine and confinement.

Felonies:

12.35. State Jail Felony Punishment

(a) Except as provided by Subsection (c), an individual adjudged guilty of a state jail felony shall be punished by confinement in a state jail for any term of not more than two years or less than 180 days.

(b) In addition to confinement, an individual adjudged guilty of a state jail felony may be punished by a fine not to exceed \$10,000.

12.34. Third Degree Felony Punishment

(a) An individual adjudged guilty of a felony of the third degree shall be punished by imprisonment in the institutional division for any term of not more than 10 years or less than 2 years.

(b) In addition to imprisonment, an individual adjudged guilty of a felony of the third degree may be punished by a fine not to exceed \$10,000.

12.33. Second Degree Felony Punishment

(a) An individual adjudged guilty of a felony of the second degree shall be punished by imprisonment in the institutional division for any term of not more than 20 years or less than 2 years.

(b) In addition to imprisonment, an individual adjudged guilty of a felony of the second degree may be punished by a fine not to exceed \$10,000.

12.32. First Degree Felony Punishment

(a) An individual adjudged guilty of a felony of the first degree shall be punished by imprisonment in the institutional division for life or for any term of not more than 99 years or less than 5 years.

(b) In addition to imprisonment, an individual adjudged guilty of a felony of the first degree may be punished by a fine not to exceed \$10,000.

12.31. Capital Felony

(a) An individual adjudged guilty of a capital felony in a case in which the state seeks the death penalty shall be punished by imprisonment in the institutional division for life without parole or by death. An individual adjudged guilty of a capital felony in a case in which the state does not seek the death penalty shall be punished by imprisonment in the institutional division for life without parole. (b) In a capital felony trial in which the state seeks the death penalty, prospective jurors shall be informed that a sentence of life imprisonment without parole or death is mandatory on conviction of a capital felony. In a capital felony trial in which the state does not seek the death penalty, prospective jurors shall be informed that the state is not seeking the death penalty and that a sentence of life imprisonment without parole is mandatory on conviction of the capital felony.

ALCOHOL BEVERAGE LAWS FOR MINORS

If a minor purchases, attempts to purchase, possesses, consumes, or misrepresents age in an attempt to purchase alcohol or is found to be publicly intoxicated, the following penalties shall be imposed:

First Offense:

- Class C misdemeanor: \$0 - \$500
- Alcohol awareness course
- 8 - 12 hours community service
- 30 days driver's license suspension or denial

Second Offense:

- Class C misdemeanor: \$0 - \$500
- Possible alcohol awareness course
- 20 - 40 hours community service
- 90 days driver's license suspension or denial

Third Offense (Under 17):

- 180 days driver's license suspension or denial
- Juvenile court-child in need of supervision
- Criminal court-adjudicated as an adult

Third Offense (17 - Older):

- Class B misdemeanor: \$250-\$2,000 fine
- Confinement in jail up to 180 days
- Possible alcohol awareness course
- 180 days driver's license suspension or denial

**Source: Texas Alcohol Beverage Commission & Texas Department of Transportation

HEALTH RISKS

Drug Use

Marijuana

Acute: Heightened sensory perception; euphoria, followed by drowsiness/relaxation; impaired short-term memory, attention, judgment, coordination and balance; increased heart rate; increased appetite

Long Term: Addiction: About 9 percent of users; about 1 in 6 of those who started using in their teens; 25 to 50 % of daily users. Mental disorders: may be a causal factor in schizophreniform disorders (in those with a pre-existing vulnerability); is associated with depression and anxiety.

In Combination with Alcohol Magnified tachycardia and effect on blood pressure; amplified impairment of cognitive, psychomotor, and driving performance

Smoking Related: Chronic cough; bronchitis; lung and upper airway cancers is undetermined.

Cocaine

Acute: Dilated pupils; increased body temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure; nausea; increased energy, alertness; euphoria; decreased appetite and sleep.

High Doses: Erratic and violent behavior, panic attacks

Long Term: Addiction, restlessness, anxiety, irritability, paranoia, panic attacks, mood disturbances; insomnia; nasal damage and difficulty swallowing from snorting; GI problems; HIV

In Combination with Alcohol When combined, there is a greater risk of overdose and sudden death than either drug alone.

Prescription Stimulants (Abuse)

Acute: Increased alertness, attention, energy; irregular heartbeat, dangerously high body temperature, potential for cardiovascular failure or seizures.

Long Term: High doses especially, or alternate routes of administration (e.g., snorting, injecting) can lead to anxiety, hostility, paranoia, psychosis; addiction.

Methamphetamine

Acute: Enhanced mood; increased heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature, energy and activity; decreased appetite; dry mouth; increased sexuality; jaw-clenching

Long Term: Addiction, memory loss; weight loss; impaired cognition; insomnia, anxiety, irritability, confusion, paranoia, aggression, mood disturbances, hallucinations, violent behavior; liver, kidney, lung damage; severe dental problems; cardiac and neurological damage; HIV, Hepatitis

Inhalants

Acute: Confusion; nausea; slurred speech; lack of coordination; euphoria; dizziness; drowsiness; disinhibition, lightheadedness, hallucinations/ delusions; headaches; suffocation; convulsions/seizures; hypoxia; heart failure; coma; sudden sniffing death (butane, propane, and other chemicals in aerosols)

Nitrites - Systemic vasodilation; increased heart rate; brief sensation of heat and excitement; dizziness; headache.

Long Term: Myelin break down leading to muscle spasms, tremors and possible permanent motor impairment; liver/kidney damage. Addiction - A minority inhale on a regular basis, but among those, some report symptoms of addiction (need to continue using, despite severe adverse consequences).

Nitrites - HIV/AIDS and hepatitis; lipid pneumonia

Prescription Sedatives, Sleeping Pills, Anxiolytics (Abuse)

Acute: Drowsiness, relaxation; overdose

Long Term: Tolerance, physical dependence, addiction

In Combination with Alcohol: Slows both heart rate and respiration, which can be fatal

Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, Psilocybin, Salvia, Ketamine)

LSD

Acute : Elation, depression, arousal, paranoia or panic; impulsive behavior, rapid shifts in emotions; distortions in perception. Increased body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure; nausea; loss of appetite; sweating; dry mouth; jaw-clenching; numbness; sleeplessness; dizziness, weakness, tremors.

High doses: Panic, paranoia, feelings of despair, fear of insanity and death.

Long Term: Frightening flashbacks, Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder (HPPD). Low addictive potential; however, tolerance does develop

Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, Psilocybin, Salvia, Ketamine)

Psilocybin

Acute: Relaxation; altered sensory perception; increased energy, heart rate; decreased appetite

High doses: Effects similar to LSD, including visual hallucinations, altered perceptions; nervousness, confusion, panic, paranoia Long-term Low addictive potential, however may produce tolerance

Salvia

Acute: Short-lived, but intense hallucinations, altered visual perception, mood, body sensations; emotional swings, feelings of detachment from one's body; highly modified perception of external reality and self; sweating

Long Term: Unknown addictive potential

PCP

Acute: shallow, rapid breathing, increase in heart rate and blood pressure; nausea, blurred vision, dizziness; numbness; slurred speech; confusion; loss of coordination; muscle contractions; analgesia; altered perceptions; feelings of being separated from one's body

High Doses: Feelings of invulnerability and exaggerated strength; seizures, coma, hyperthermia

Ketamine (similar to PCP)

Acute: Anxiety; agitation; insomnia; euphoria; excitement; slurred speech; blurred vision; irregular heartbeat

Low Doses: Nausea; elevated blood pressure; sedation; analgesia; impaired attention; memory and motor function

Higher Doses: Immobility; distortions of auditory and visual perceptions; feelings of being separated from one's body and environment; hallucinations; memory problems Long-term Cognitive impairment, including verbal and short-term memory; blurred vision; loss of coordination

In Combination with Alcohol: Increased risk of adverse effects

MDMA (Ecstasy)

Acute: Euphoria; increased energy, alertness, tactile sensitivity, empathy; decreased fear, anxiety; increased/irregular heartbeat; dehydration; chills; sweating; impaired cognition and motor function; reduced appetite; muscle cramping; teeth grinding/clenching; in rare cases—hyperthermia, rhabdomyolysis, and death. **Long-term:** Impulsiveness; irritability; sleep disturbances; anxiety addiction.

Street Opioids (Heroin, Opium)

Acute: Euphoria; warm flushing of skin; dry mouth; heavy feeling in extremities; clouded thinking; alternate wakeful and drowsy states; itching; nausea; depressed respiration

Long Term: Addiction; physical dependence; collapsed veins; abscesses; infection of heart lining and valves; arthritis/other rheumatologic problems; HIV; Hepatitis C

B Dangerous slowdown of heart rate and respiration, coma, or death

Prescription Opioids (Hydrocodone, Oxycodone, Codeine) Abuse

Acute: Pain relief, drowsiness, nausea, constipation, euphoria—in some.

Long Term: Tolerance, addiction

In Combination with Alcohol: Dangerous slowing of heart rate and respiration, coma, or death

Androgenic Anabolic Steroids (Abuse)

Acute: Headaches, acne; fluid retention (especially in the extremities), gastrointestinal irritation, diarrhea, stomach pains, and an oily skin, jaundice, and hypertension. Infections can develop at the injection site.

Long Term: Liver damage; CVD: high blood pressure; increases in LDL (“bad” cholesterol); and decreases in HDL (“good” cholesterol). Cardiac hypertrophy, atherosclerosis.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse

<http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs/health-effects>

Alcohol Use and Health

There are approximately 80,000 deaths attributable to excessive alcohol use each year in the United States. This makes excessive alcohol use the 3rd leading lifestyle related cause of death for the nation. Excessive alcohol use is responsible for 2.3 million years of potential life lost annually, or an average of about 30 years of potential life lost for each death. In 2006, there were more than 1.2 million emergency room visits and 2.7 million physician office visits due to excessive drinking. The economic costs of excessive alcohol consumption in 2006 were estimated at \$223.5 billion.

The Standard Measure of Alcohol

In the United States, a standard drink is any drink that contains 0.6 ounces (14.0 grams or 1.2 tablespoons) of pure alcohol. Generally, this amount of pure alcohol is found in:

- 12 ounces of regular beer or wine cooler
- 8 ounces of malt liquor
- 5 ounces of wine
- 1.5 ounces of 80-proof distilled spirits or liquor (e.g., gin, rum, vodka, whiskey)

Definitions of Patterns of Drinking Alcohol

- Binge drinking – the most common form of excessive alcohol consumption, defined as consuming:
 - For women - 04 more drinks during a single occasion
 - For men – 5 or more drinks during a single occasion

- Heavy drinking – defined as consuming:
 - For women – more than 1 drink per day on average
 - For men – more than 2 drinks per day on average

According to the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*, if you drink alcoholic beverages, do so in moderation, which is defined as no more than 1 drink per day for women and no more than 2 drinks per day for men. However, there are some persons who should not drink any alcohol, including those who are:

- Pregnant or trying to become pregnant
- Taking prescription or over-the-counter medications that may cause harmful reactions when mixed with alcohol
- Younger than 21
- Recovering from alcoholism or are unable to control the amount they drink
- Suffering from a medical condition that may be worsened by alcohol
- Driving, planning to drive, or participating in other activities requiring skill, coordination, and alertness.

Immediate Health Risks

Excessive alcohol use has immediate effects that increase the risk of many harmful health conditions. These immediate effects are most often the result of binge drinking and include the following:

- Unintentional injuries, including traffic injuries, falls, drowning accidents, burns and unintentional firearm injuries.
- Violence, including intimate partner violence and child maltreatment. About 35% of victims report that offenders are under the influence of alcohol. Alcohol use is also associated with 2 out of 3 incidents of intimate partner violence. Studies have also shown that alcohol is a leading factor in child maltreatment and neglect cases, and is the most frequent substance abused among these parents.
- Risky sexual behaviors, including unprotected sex, sex with multiple partners, and increased risk of sexual assault. These behaviors can result in unintended pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases.
- Miscarriage and stillbirth among pregnant women, and a combination of physical and mental birth defects among children that last throughout life.
- Alcohol poisoning, a medical emergency that results from high blood alcohol levels that suppress the central nervous system and can cause loss of consciousness, low blood pressure and body temperature, coma, respiratory depression, or death.

Long-Term Health Risks

Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic diseases, neurological impairments and social problems. These include but are not limited to the following:

- Neurological problems, including dementia, stroke and neuropathy
- Cardiovascular problems, including myocardial infarction, cardiomyopathy, atrial fibrillation and hypertension.
- Psychiatric problems, including depression, anxiety, and suicide.
- Social problems, including unemployment, lost productivity, and family problems.
- Cancer of the mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, colon, and breast. In general, the risk of cancer increases with increasing amounts of alcohol.
- Liver diseases, including:
 - Alcoholic hepatitis
 - Cirrhosis, which is among the 15 leading causes of all deaths in the United States
 - Among persons with Hepatitis C virus, worsening of liver function and interference with medications used to treat this condition.
 - Other gastrointestinal problems, including pancreatitis and gastritis.

Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention
<http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/alcohol-use.htm>

COUNSELING AND TREATMENT RESOURCES

Substance Abuse Treatment Centers

Best Recovery Health Care, Inc.

Methadone Clinic , Methadone Detox, and Outpatient Treatment
Private pay only
1708 N Laurent
Victoria, TX 77901
Office: (361) 572-9122

Billy T. Cattan Recovery Outreach, Inc.

Outpatient, non-profit
Mon. – Thurs. 8:00-12:00 noon & 2:00 – 8:00
Friday 9:00 – 12:00 noon
1908 N. Laurent
Victoria, Tx 77901
Office: (361)576-HOPE (4673)
<http://www.btcro.org>

Charlie's Place Recovery Center

Detoxification, Residential and Outpatient Treatment, and Recovery Support
5501 IH 37 (@McBride Lane)
Corpus Christi, TX 78469
24-hour: (361) 752-3607
Toll Free: (877) 267-8110
<https://charliesplacerecovery.com/>

La Hacienda Treatment Center

(Hill Country Area) Inpatient and Intensive Outpatient
Most insurances accepted
145 La Hacienda Way
FM 1340, P. O. Box 1
Hunt, TX 78024
Phone: 1-800-749-6160
<https://www.lahacienda.com/>

MidCoast Family Services

120 S. Main, Suite 310
Victoria, TX 77901
Office: (361) 575-7842
Hotline: (361) 573- 4357
<http://www.midcoastfamily.org>

Starlite Recovery Center

(Hill Country Area) Detox and Rehab Service, No referral required, Adults (Male & Female), Family Program, and LGBTQIA

P. O. Box 317

230 Mesa Verde Drive East

Center Point , TX 78010

Admissions Phone: 800-292-0148 or 866-560-3812

On Call after 5 p.m.: 830-285-9715

Accepts variety of insurance providers

<http://starlite.crhealthy.com/>

Treatment Associates

Substance abuse treatment, Transitional Treatment Center, Co-Ed Facility, Residential short-term (30 days or less), Residential long-term (more than 30 days), Outpatient (Individuals and/or Groups)

107 Cozzi Circle

Victoria, TX 77901

(361) 572-3006, ext. 2

Private pay, Spanish speaking available

Support Groups (Alcohol Addiction)**Alcoholics Anonymous**

Cuero, Edna, Goliad, Hallettsville, Karnes City, Moulton, Palacios, Port Lavaca, Port O'Connor, Schulenburg, Shiner, Victoria, Yoakum, & Yorktown

24-hour hotline: 866-672-7029

Al-Anon Family Group Headquarters, Inc.

1600 Corporate Landing Parkway

Virginia Beach, VA 23454-5617

Telephone: (757) 563-1600

Fax: (757) 563-1656

Email: wso@al-anon.org

<https://al-anon.org/>

Texas Email: web@Texas-Al-Anon.org

Local Meetings: <http://texas-al-anon.org/meetings/victoria/>

Victoria, TX 77901

Support Groups (Drug Addiction)**Coastal Bend Area of Narcotics Anonymous**

Carrying the message in South Texas. The cities of Victoria, Beeville, Alice, Rockport, Aransas Pass, Falfurrias, Three Rivers, Portland, Orange Grove, Kingsville, Ingleside, Port Lavaca, San Diego, Robstown, and Corpus Christi

<https://cbana.org/meeting-list>

Cocaine Anonymous World Service Office

Contact by phone between 9:00 am and 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday, Pacific time

Phone: (310) 559-5833

Fax: (310) 559-2554

Email: Direct questions, comments and correspondence to cawso@ca.org

<https://www.ca-online.org/>

Mailing Address: CAWSO
21720 S. Wilmington Ave., Ste. 304
Long Beach, CA 90810-1641

CAWSO
P. O. Box 492000
Los Angeles, CA 90049-8000

Crystal Meth Anonymous

<https://crystalmeth.org/>

Marijuana Anonymous World Services

340 S. Lemon Avenue, # 9420

Walnut, CA 91789-2706

Phone: (800) 766-6779

Email: office@marijuana-anonymous.org

<https://www.marijuana-anonymous.org>

Narcotics Anonymous World Services

P. O. Box 9999

Van Nuys, CA 91409

Telephone: 818-773-9999

Fax: 818-700-0700

National Hotlines

24-Hour Cocaine Hotline

(800) 902-9239

Al-Anon/Alateen Hotline

(800) 344-2666

Be Sober Hotline

(850)-778-0055

Crack Treatment Hotline

(866) 925-4032

Crystal Meth Helpline

(855) 638-4373

Marijuana Anonymous

(800) 766-6779

National Association for Children of Alcoholics

(855) 554-2627

Poison Control

(900) 222-1222

Stop Crack Free 24-Hour Helpline

(800) 569-7080

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Helpline

(800) 662-4357

DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS

The Disciplinary Process

Upon receipt of a complaint or information regarding a student's alleged violation of the College's nonacademic misconduct rules, the Dean of Student Services shall investigate the allegations and determine if the student violated the disciplinary rules. The steps involved in the preliminary investigation and determination of sanctions are detailed in the Victoria College Student Handbook.

Sanctions

The Dean of Student Services shall determine whether a violation of disciplinary rules has occurred and assess an appropriate sanction if necessary. Possible sanctions for violation of disciplinary rules are as follows:

- **Warning** – Student is verbally cautioned that continuance or repetition of specified conduct may be cause for other disciplinary action
- **Reprimand** – A written warning of continuance or repetition of specified conduct. A reprimand becomes part of the student's disciplinary record.
- **Probation** – The student is excluded from participation in privileges or extracurricular College activities. Probation can also include compliance with special conditions, such as counseling. If a student, while on probation, violates any of the terms of the probation or violates the Student Code of Conduct while on campus or in relation to College sponsored activities, the student shall be subject to further disciplinary actions.
- **Suspension** – Forced withdrawal from the College for a specified period of time, including exclusion from classes, termination of student status and all related privileges and activities, and exclusion from the campus if set forth in the notice of suspension. If a student, while on suspension, violates the Code of student Conduct while on campus or in relation to College sponsored activities, the student shall be subject to further disciplinary actions.
- **Dismissal** – Exclusion from the campus and termination of student status for an indefinite period. The conditions of reconsideration for readmission will be specified at the time of the dismissal.

For further information regarding sanctions, please consult the Student Handbook