



DRUG & ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM

(DAAPP)

2026-2027

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act
34 CFR Part 86 | Title IV Consumer Information

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Contents

- I. Purpose, Scope, and Compliance Framework
- II. Standards of Conduct
- III. Applicable Legal Sanctions
- IV. Health Risks Associated with Alcohol and Other Drugs
- V. Prevention, Counseling, Treatment, Rehabilitation, and Recovery Resources
- VI. Institutional Disciplinary Sanctions
- VII. Annual Distribution and Notification
- VIII. Prevention and Education Activities
- IX. Program Administration and Oversight
- X. Biennial Review
- XI. Records, Availability, and Program Updates
- Appendix A. Health-Risk Reference Table
- Appendix B. Legal-Sanctions Reference Table
- Appendix C. Student and Employee Resource Directory
- Appendix D. Regulatory and Policy References

This document is designed as GSTC's annual Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program consumer disclosure. The separate Biennial Review is maintained as an administrative compliance record and made available upon request as required by federal law.

I. Purpose, Scope, and Compliance Framework

George Stone Technical College (GSTC), an institution of Escambia County Public Schools (ECPS), is committed to maintaining a safe, healthy, and productive learning and working environment free from the unlawful possession, use, manufacture, distribution, or abuse of illicit drugs and alcohol.

GSTC participates in federal Title IV student financial assistance programs. In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, 34 CFR Part 86, and 34 CFR § 668.14(c), GSTC has adopted and implemented this Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP). The program applies to all students and employees and is accessible to students, employees, and officers of the institution.

GSTC annually distributes written information that includes each of the following federally required elements:

1. Standards of conduct that prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on institutional property or as part of institutional activities;
2. A description of applicable legal sanctions under federal, state, and local law for unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
3. A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
4. A description of available drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry/recovery programs; and
5. A clear statement that GSTC will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees, consistent with applicable law and policy, together with a description of the sanctions that may be imposed.

GSTC also conducts a formal biennial review of the DAAPP to determine its effectiveness, identify and implement needed changes, and determine whether disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced. The results of the biennial review and the data and methods supporting its conclusions are maintained as institutional records and made available upon request as required by federal law.

II. Standards of Conduct

A. Institutional Standard

GSTC prohibits the unlawful manufacture, possession, use, sale, dispensation, or distribution of illicit drugs, controlled substances, and alcohol by students and employees on GSTC property or as part of any GSTC activity. The prohibition applies to College instructional and work sites, College-sponsored or College-approved activities regardless of location, and vehicles owned, leased, operated, or used in connection with College or District activities.

Students and employees may not report to or remain in class, at work, or at a College-sponsored activity while impaired by alcohol, illicit drugs, or the misuse of prescription, over-the-counter, or other impairing substances when the impairment creates a safety concern, interferes with learning or work, or violates applicable law or policy.

Lawful use of a prescription or over-the-counter medication is not, by itself, a violation of this DAAPP. Individuals remain responsible for using medications as directed and for complying with applicable safety, program, clinical, licensing, and workplace requirements.

B. Students

GSTC students must comply with GSTC policies, applicable ECPS student conduct requirements, and local, state, and federal law. Students shall not unlawfully possess, manufacture, distribute, dispense, sell, transfer, use, or be under the influence of alcohol, narcotics, controlled substances, illicit drugs, or other prohibited substances while on GSTC property or while participating in a College-sponsored activity.

These standards apply to adult students and, as applicable, secondary, dual-enrolled, and other students participating in GSTC programs or activities. Program-specific clinical, public-safety, transportation,

licensing, and work-based learning requirements may impose additional drug and alcohol restrictions or screening requirements.

C. Employees

GSTC employees are employees of Escambia County Public Schools and are subject to the District Drug-Free Workplace Policy, applicable School Board policies, collective bargaining agreements, and law. Current District policy prohibits personnel from manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, possessing, being under the influence of, or using alcohol and/or controlled or harmful substances in the workplace. The District policy also establishes employee testing, reporting, rehabilitation, confidentiality, and disciplinary procedures.

Because District policies may be amended, this DAAPP summarizes rather than reproduces the complete employee policy. The current ECPS Federal/State Compliance Packet and applicable School Board policies control if there is any difference between this summary and current District policy.

III. Applicable Legal Sanctions

Unlawful possession, use, manufacture, sale, or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol can result in criminal penalties in addition to institutional discipline. Penalties vary based on the substance, quantity, conduct, location, age of persons involved, prior convictions, and other circumstances. The following summary is provided for consumer-information purposes and is not legal advice.

A. Federal Law

Federal law regulates controlled substances under the Controlled Substances Act. Unlawful possession, manufacture, and distribution can result in imprisonment, substantial fines, supervised release, and forfeiture. Federal trafficking penalties vary by drug and quantity and become more severe for repeat offenses and when death or serious bodily injury results. Certain offenses involving substantial quantities of Schedule I or II controlled substances may carry mandatory minimum prison terms and, in the most serious circumstances, life imprisonment.

Marijuana remains a Schedule I controlled substance under federal law. Conduct permitted under a state's law may still violate federal law.

B. Florida Controlled-Substance Law

Chapter 893, Florida Statutes, prohibits specified acts involving controlled substances. Depending on the substance and conduct, offenses may range from misdemeanors to first-degree felonies and may carry enhanced penalties for trafficking or for distribution within 1,000 feet of a public or private college, university, or other postsecondary educational institution. Florida law also authorizes mandatory minimum sentences for certain serious controlled-substance offenses.

C. Florida Alcohol Law

Florida law generally prohibits a person under age 21 from possessing alcoholic beverages, subject to limited statutory exceptions. A first conviction under section 562.111, Florida Statutes, is generally a second-degree misdemeanor; a subsequent conviction is generally a first-degree misdemeanor. Florida law also prohibits selling, giving, serving, or permitting alcoholic beverages to be served to a person under age 21, with criminal penalties that may increase for repeat violations.

D. Driving Under the Influence

Section 316.193, Florida Statutes, prohibits driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while normal faculties are impaired by alcohol, certain chemical substances, or controlled substances, or with a blood- or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher. DUI sanctions may include fines, incarceration, probation, driver-license consequences, vehicle impoundment, ignition-interlock requirements, community service,

education or treatment, and enhanced penalties for repeat offenses, high alcohol levels, crashes causing injury, or fatalities.

E. Local Law

Students and employees are also subject to applicable ordinances of Escambia County and any municipality in which a GSTC activity occurs. Local violations involving alcohol, controlled substances, public conduct, or related offenses may result in fines, imprisonment, or other penalties as provided by law.

IV. Health Risks Associated with Alcohol and Other Drugs

Alcohol and drug misuse can affect physical and mental health, judgment, coordination, academic and workplace performance, relationships, and personal safety. Substance misuse can contribute to accidents, injuries, violence, unsafe behavior, dependency, overdose, and death. Effects vary based on dosage, frequency, route of administration, interactions with other substances, individual health conditions, and the substance involved.

A concise health-risk table appears in Appendix A. Students and employees are encouraged to consult a qualified health-care professional for medical advice and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) for current research-based information.

V. Prevention, Counseling, Treatment, Rehabilitation, and Recovery Resources

A. Student Assistance

GSTC Student Services provides students with information, supportive consultation within the scope of school-based services, and referral to qualified community providers. GSTC does not represent itself as a substance-use disorder treatment provider. Students needing specialized assessment, counseling, detoxification, medication-assisted treatment, intensive outpatient treatment, residential treatment, or recovery services will be referred to appropriate community resources.

Secondary and dual-enrolled students may also access appropriate supports through their home school and District resources, subject to applicable student-services procedures.

B. Employee Assistance

Escambia County Public Schools maintains an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) and a Drug-Free Workplace Program. The current ECPS Federal/State Compliance Packet states that the Board has instituted an employee assistance program providing alcohol and drug rehabilitation and directs employees seeking information or assistance to the Director of Risk Management.

Current District contact: Director of Risk Management, Escambia County Public Schools, 75 North Pace Boulevard, Pensacola, FL 32505; 850-469-6218. Employees should consult current District benefits and compliance materials because providers, contact information, and procedures may change.

C. Community and National Resources

GSTC maintains a resource directory in Appendix C. The directory includes local treatment and referral options as well as national organizations that provide education, treatment referral, recovery support, and other assistance. Resource listings are informational and do not constitute endorsement of a particular provider.

In a medical emergency or suspected overdose, call 911. Naloxone can reverse an opioid overdose when administered promptly; emergency medical assistance should still be obtained.

VI. Institutional Disciplinary Sanctions

Violations of GSTC standards may result in both institutional discipline and referral to law enforcement. Sanctions will be imposed consistent with applicable GSTC and ECPS policies, due-process requirements, collective bargaining agreements, and law.

A. Student Sanctions

Depending on the nature, severity, safety impact, prior history, and circumstances of the violation, student sanctions may include:

- Verbal or written warning or other documented corrective action;
- Required participation in an educational or drug/alcohol awareness activity;
- Referral for assessment, counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, or recovery support when appropriate;
- Behavioral, safety, clinical, work-based learning, or enrollment conditions;
- Removal from class, laboratory, shop, clinical, work-based learning, or another setting when necessary to protect health or safety;
- Suspension, dismissal, withdrawal, or other enrollment action authorized by applicable policy;
- Referral to law enforcement or another appropriate authority; and
- Other sanctions authorized by current GSTC or ECPS policies and procedures.

For secondary or dual-enrolled students, the current ECPS student code of conduct and other applicable District policies may establish additional or different disciplinary procedures. Nothing in this DAAPP limits GSTC's authority to take immediate safety measures when conduct presents a threat to persons, property, or the orderly operation of the College.

B. Employee Sanctions

Employees who violate the ECPS Drug-Free Workplace Policy may be subject to disciplinary action consistent with current School Board policy, collective bargaining agreements, and law. Depending on the circumstances, actions may include required testing when authorized, referral to or required completion of an approved assistance or rehabilitation program when permitted, non-renewal, suspension, termination, and referral for criminal prosecution.

Current District policy requires employees to report a conviction of a criminal drug or harmful chemical substance statute to their supervisor no later than two days after the conviction.

VII. Annual Distribution and Notification

GSTC will distribute written notification of this DAAPP to each enrolled student and each employee at least annually. Annual compliance will not rely solely on passive website posting. The notice will identify the DAAPP, explain its purpose, provide direct access to the complete document, and explain how to request a paper copy.

A. Students

1. Send an annual electronic notification to all currently enrolled students with a direct link to the current DAAPP;
2. Provide the DAAPP notification to students who enroll after the institution's primary annual distribution;
3. Maintain the current DAAPP on the GSTC website for ongoing access; and
4. Make a printed copy available upon request.

B. Employees

1. Use the District's annual Federal/State Compliance process to document employee receipt and acknowledgement of the Drug-Free Workplace requirements;

2. Provide all GSTC employees an annual College notification with direct access to the complete GSTC DAAPP;
3. Provide the DAAPP to newly hired or newly assigned GSTC employees through onboarding or another documented process; and
4. Maintain evidence of distribution and acknowledgement as part of the DAAPP compliance file.

C. Documentation

- Copies of student and employee notices;
- Distribution lists, email delivery records, or system reports;
- Orientation or onboarding materials;
- Employee compliance acknowledgements;
- Website publication records;
- Dates of distribution and responsible staff; and
- Records showing distribution to students or employees entering after the primary annual notice.

VIII. Prevention and Education Activities

GSTC will provide prevention and awareness activities intended to promote informed, healthy, safe, and lawful decision-making. Prevention efforts should be available to the broader campus community and not limited to individuals who have violated policy.

- Drug and alcohol information during new-student orientation;
- Annual DAAPP notification and awareness messaging;
- Student Services distribution of prevention and referral information;
- District employee Drug-Free Workplace education and compliance training;
- Awareness activities connected to recognized prevention initiatives, as appropriate;
- Program-specific safety instruction where substance impairment creates particular hazards; and
- Periodic surveys, feedback, or other assessment activities used to evaluate awareness and effectiveness.

IX. Program Administration and Oversight

The GSTC Principal or designee has primary responsibility for institutional oversight of the DAAPP. Implementation may involve College administration, Student Services, Financial Aid, school safety/security, instructional programs, and appropriate ECPS offices including Human Resources and Risk Management.

At least annually, GSTC will verify that required information remains accurate, annual distribution has occurred, new students and employees have a distribution mechanism, prevention activities have been implemented, resource information is current, applicable sanctions are being enforced, and supporting compliance records are retained.

X. Biennial Review

GSTC will conduct a formal review of the DAAPP at least once every two years. The biennial review will evaluate effectiveness and identify needed changes; determine the number of drug- and alcohol-related violations and fatalities occurring on campus or as part of College activities that were reported to campus officials; identify the number and type of sanctions imposed; and determine whether sanctions are being consistently enforced.

The review will also evaluate annual distribution records, prevention and education activities, awareness of policies and resources, legal and health-risk information, and the usefulness of available support resources. GSTC may use incident data, disciplinary records, referral information, participation data, surveys, interviews, feedback, or other appropriate measures.

The biennial review will result in written findings, recommendations, responsible persons, and target completion dates for needed improvements. The review and supporting data/methods will be made available to the U.S. Department of Education and to the public upon request, consistent with applicable privacy requirements.

XI. Records, Availability, and Program Updates

Federal Student Aid guidance states that schools must retain records related to the DAAPP for three years after the fiscal year in which the record was created. GSTC will retain annual notices, program materials, biennial reviews, supporting data and methods, and related compliance documentation in accordance with applicable federal and District record-retention requirements.

This DAAPP will be reviewed and updated as necessary to reflect changes in federal, state, or local law; U.S. Department of Education guidance; ECPS policies; GSTC student policies; available assistance resources; and findings from the biennial review. The current version will be posted on the GSTC website and available in printed form upon request.

Appendix A. Health-Risk Reference Table

Substance	Possible Short-Term Effects	Possible Long-Term Risks	Overdose / Acute Danger
Alcohol	Impaired judgment, coordination, reaction time, and memory; nausea; loss of consciousness.	Alcohol use disorder; liver, heart, neurologic, and other chronic disease; depression/anxiety.	Alcohol poisoning, respiratory depression, coma, death; risk increases when mixed with opioids or sedatives.
Cannabis / Marijuana	Impaired attention, memory, coordination, reaction time, and judgment; anxiety or paranoia.	Cannabis use disorder; persistent cognitive or mental-health effects in some users.	Severe anxiety, panic, confusion, injury risk; high-potency products can produce unpredictable effects.
Opioids (including fentanyl, heroin, prescription opioids)	Drowsiness, nausea, confusion, constricted pupils, slowed breathing.	Tolerance, physical dependence, opioid use disorder, overdose risk.	Respiratory arrest, unconsciousness, brain injury, death. Fentanyl may be present in counterfeit pills or other illicit drugs.
Stimulants (cocaine, methamphetamine, misused prescription stimulants)	Increased heart rate/blood pressure, agitation, insomnia, anxiety, elevated temperature.	Dependence, cardiovascular injury, severe weight loss, psychiatric effects.	Seizures, dangerous overheating, arrhythmia, stroke, heart attack, psychosis, death.
Sedatives / Depressants (benzodiazepines, barbiturates)	Drowsiness, impaired coordination, slowed reaction time, confusion.	Tolerance, dependence, withdrawal risk.	Respiratory depression, coma, death, especially when combined with alcohol or opioids.
Hallucinogens / Dissociatives	Altered perception, mood, judgment, and awareness; panic or paranoia.	Persistent perceptual or mental-health effects may occur in some individuals.	Severe agitation, dangerous behavior, seizures or medical complications depending on substance.
Inhalants	Dizziness, headache, loss of coordination, confusion, nausea.	Brain, liver, kidney, nerve, and other organ damage.	Loss of consciousness, cardiac arrhythmia, suffocation, sudden death.
Prescription / OTC medication misuse	Impairment, sedation, stimulation, or other drug-specific effects; dangerous interactions.	Dependence or organ injury depending on drug and pattern of misuse.	Overdose, respiratory or cardiac complications, seizures, death depending on substance and combinations.

Sources for current health information: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), nida.nih.gov; National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), niaaa.nih.gov. This table is educational and is not a substitute for medical advice.

Appendix B. Legal-Sanctions Reference Table

Area	Authority	General Sanctions	Current Reference
Federal controlled substances	Controlled Substances Act; 21 U.S.C. §§ 801 et seq.	Penalties vary by substance, quantity, conduct, prior offenses, and resulting injury/death. Sanctions can include imprisonment, substantial fines, supervised release, and forfeiture.	DEA: dea.gov/drug-information/drug-policy
Florida controlled substances	Fla. Stat. ch. 893, including §§ 893.13 and 893.135	Offenses may range from misdemeanors to first-degree felonies. Certain trafficking and protected-location offenses carry enhanced or mandatory penalties. Section 893.13 includes enhanced classifications for specified distribution offenses within 1,000 feet of a postsecondary institution.	flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/Chapter893
Florida felony/misdemeanor maximums	Fla. Stat. §§ 775.082 and 775.083	Typical maximums: first-degree felony up to 30 years and up to \$10,000 fine; second-degree felony up to 15 years and up to \$10,000; third-degree felony up to 5 years and up to \$5,000; first-degree misdemeanor up to 1 year and up to \$1,000; second-degree misdemeanor up to 60 days and up to \$500, unless another statute provides otherwise.	flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/Chapter775
Underage alcohol possession	Fla. Stat. § 562.111	Possession by a person under 21 is generally a second-degree misdemeanor for a first conviction and a first-degree misdemeanor for a subsequent conviction, subject to statutory exceptions.	flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/0562.111
Providing alcohol to a person under 21	Fla. Stat. § 562.11	Generally a second-degree misdemeanor; specified repeat violations may be first-degree misdemeanors.	flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/562.11
Driving under the influence	Fla. Stat. § 316.193	First and subsequent convictions can result in fines, incarceration, license and vehicle consequences, ignition-interlock requirements, and treatment/education. Penalties increase for repeat offenses, high BAC, minors in vehicle, injury, or death.	flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/316.193

This table is a general consumer-information summary, not an exhaustive statement of criminal law. Statutes and penalties should be verified during each annual DAAPP update.

Appendix C. Student and Employee Resource Directory

Resource	Services	Contact / Access
GSTC Student Services	Information, supportive consultation, and referral to community resources.	2400 Longleaf Drive, Pensacola, FL 32526 850-941-6200 georgestonecollege.edu
ECPS Employee Assistance / Risk Management	District employee assistance and information related to alcohol and drug rehabilitation.	Director of Risk Management, 75 N. Pace Blvd., Pensacola, FL 32505 850-469-6218
Lakeview Center - Main Campus	Mental-health and substance-misuse services; outpatient, intensive outpatient, crisis, medication-assisted and residential options are available through Lakeview programs.	1221 W. Lakeview Ave., Pensacola, FL 32501 New client registration: 850-469-3500 lakeviewcenter.org
Lakeview Center - Road to Recovery	Adult substance-misuse intensive outpatient and residential treatment.	1301 W. Lakeview Ave., Pensacola, FL 32501 850-469-3500 lakeviewcenter.org/location/road-to-recovery/
Lakeview Center - Medication-Assisted Treatment	Outpatient medication-assisted treatment for opioid/narcotic dependence.	5115 N. Palafox St., Pensacola, FL 32505 850-466-3400 or 850-469-3500 lakeviewcenter.org
211 Northwest Florida	Community information and referral.	Dial 211 211nwfl.org
SAMHSA National Helpline / FindTreatment	Confidential treatment information and referral; national treatment locator.	1-800-662-HELP (4357) FindTreatment.gov samhsa.gov/find-help
Alcoholics Anonymous	Peer recovery support for alcohol use.	aa.org (meeting finder)
Narcotics Anonymous	Peer recovery support for drug addiction.	na.org (meeting finder)
NIDA / NIAAA	Research-based information on drugs, alcohol, health risks, prevention, and treatment.	nida.nih.gov niaaa.nih.gov

Resources and contact information can change. GSTC should verify this directory during the annual DAAPP update. In an immediate emergency or suspected overdose, call 911.

Appendix D. Regulatory and Policy References

- Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (Public Law 101-226).
- 34 CFR Part 86 - Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention.
- 34 CFR § 668.14(c) - Title IV Program Participation Agreement requirements.
- Federal Student Aid Handbook, Volume 2, Chapter 6 - Consumer Information and School Reporting.
- Federal Student Aid Handbook, Appendix E - Institutional Reporting and Disclosure Requirements.
- Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. §§ 801 et seq.
- Chapter 893, Florida Statutes - Drug Abuse Prevention and Control.
- Sections 562.11 and 562.111, Florida Statutes - underage alcohol restrictions.
- Section 316.193, Florida Statutes - Driving Under the Influence.
- Section 440.102, Florida Statutes - Drug-Free Workplace Program Requirements.
- Escambia County Public Schools 2026-2027 Federal/State Compliance Packet - Drug-Free Workplace Policy.
- Current GSTC Catalog and student conduct procedures; current ECPS student conduct requirements, as applicable.

Document prepared for 2026-2027 annual disclosure. Legal and resource information reviewed August 2026. This DAAPP should be reviewed before each annual distribution and formally evaluated as part of the biennial review.