



2024-25 DRUG-FREE

Schools & Communities Act Report

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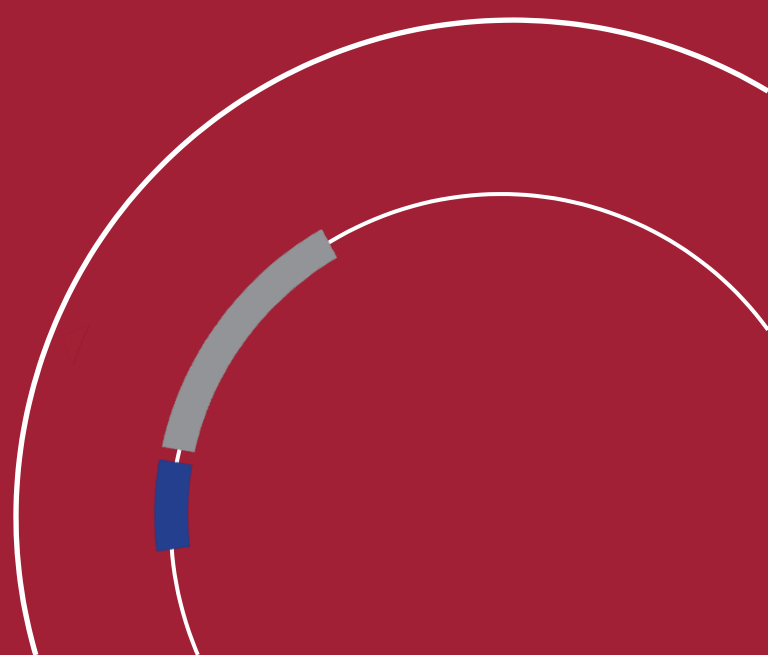
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INFORMATION ABOUT FOX VALLEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE'S DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED IN THE 2024 BIENNIAL REVIEW REPORT.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT PROHIBITING THE UNLAWFUL POSSESSION, USE, OR DISTRIBUTION OF ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL BY STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES.

Communities Act Requirement

The Drug Free Schools and Communities Act requires that colleges and universities adopt and implement a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees. Notification of policies, health risks and prevention programs on an annual basis to all students and employees is required.

FVTC Alcohol/Drug Abuse Policy Philosophy Statement

Fox Valley Technical College recognizes that the misuse and abuse of alcohol and other drugs is becoming increasingly commonplace, and in certain instances, leads to dependency. It also recognizes that such chemical dependency is a serious illness. Chemical dependency interferes with academic achievement and work performance for both students and employees. FVTC is committed to a drug-free environment that includes education, intervention, referral and treatment.

Drug and Alcohol-Free Campus & Workplace Policy – Students & Employees

Fox Valley Technical College supports the goals and policies of a drug and Alcohol-Free educational environment and workplace, and is committed to providing students, faculty, staff and visitors with a safe and healthy campus and workplace. FVTC recognizes the health risks associated with controlled substance use and alcohol misuse, and is committed to supporting students and employees who seek treatment for these issues. FVTC also recognizes that controlled substance use and alcohol misuse diminish workplace productivity, student learning and presents concerns for overall Security Services.

The provisions of this policy are intended to comply with applicable state and federal laws including, but not limited to, the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

The following conduct is prohibited.

Alcohol – Using, selling, manufacturing, distributing, possessing, storing, dispensing, purchasing, transferring, or being under the influence of alcohol on College owned or leased facilities, including grounds, and/or while conducting any College-related activity, except authorized under College policy. Limited alcohol service for community social events held at College facilities can be provided with prior authorization by the President. Moderate and responsible consumption of alcohol is permitted when representing the College at social events, either on or off-campus.

Controlled Substances – Using, selling, manufacturing, distributing, possessing, storing, dispensing, purchasing, transferring, or being under the influence of controlled substances on College owned or leased facilities, including grounds. Unlawful possession, use, sale, or distribution of controlled substances, illegal or illicit drugs, or alcohol by any student, employee, or vendor on College property or at any College-sponsored activity is strictly prohibited. Controlled substances refer to any drug or substance that is legally prohibited by state or federal law including, but not limited to, marijuana (THC), cocaine, opiates, phencyclidine (PCP), amphetamines (including methamphetamines).

Other Misconduct – Any other conduct that the college determines to be inconsistent with providing a drug and alcohol-free campus and workplace.

The legal use of over-the-counter or prescribed drugs is permitted on the job only when taken in standard dosage and/or according to a physician's prescription to the extent it does not impair an employee's ability to perform the essential functions of their job effectively and in a safe manner that does not endanger other individuals in the workplace. Employees who take over-the-counter or prescribed medication or other lawful medication that can be legally prescribed under both federal and state law to treat a disability should inform their supervisors and Human Resources if they believe the medication will impair their job performance, safety, or the safety of others or if Policy Section: Health & Safety Policy Title: Drug and Alcohol-Free Campus and Workplace Page 2 of 2 they believe they need a reasonable accommodation before reporting to work while under the influence of that medication. The abuse of prescribed drugs is also prohibited in the workplace. Employees will, as a condition of employment, abide by the terms of this policy and report any conviction under a criminal drug statute for violations occurring on or off the College premises while conducting College business. A report of a conviction must be made within five (5) days after the conviction to the immediate supervisor, as required by the Federal Drug-Free Workplace Act.

The College will notify the appropriate Federal agency as required under the Drug-Free Workplace Act of any reported convictions of employees as identified above on a timely basis. Any violations of this policy related to faculty or staff will be referred to Human Resources and any violations related to students will be referred to Campus Security for appropriate follow up and action.

Drug and Alcohol-Free Campus & Workplace Policy – Students & Employees (cont.)

Students - Procedures for disciplinary action for violation of the Drug and Alcohol-Free Campus and Workplace policy.

Any violations of this policy related to students will be referred to security services for appropriate follow up. In addition, the Fox Valley Technical College Code of Conduct – General, prohibits the use, possession, or distribution of alcoholic beverages or paraphernalia except as expressly permitted by law and the Fox Valley Technical College’s Drug and Alcohol-Free Campus and Workplace Policy. Also, the Fox Valley Technical College Code of Conduct- General, prohibits the use, possession or distribution of illegal drugs and other controlled substances or drug paraphernalia except as expressly permitted by law and the Fox Valley Technical college’s Drug and Alcohol-Free Campus and Workplace policy.

The following remedies and sanctions may be imposed where students have been found responsible for violation of the Drug and Alcohol-Free Campus and Workplace policy and the Fox Valley Technical College code of conduct. The sanctions will be administered through the student code of conduct investigation process.

- a. Warning
- b. Community Service
- c. Educations Resources as Deemed Appropriate
- d. Fox Valley Technical College Counseling Referral
- e. Behavior Probation
- f. Suspension
- g. Facilities Restriction
- h. Fox Valley Technical College Expulsion

Additional remedies may include referral of the responsible student to alcohol and drug abuse counseling or support services located at Fox Valley Technical College or in the general community.

The Fox Valley Technical College Code of Conduct – General policy may be accessed on line at www.fvtc.edu/CollegePolicies.

Employees - Procedures for Disciplinary Action for violation of the Drug and Alcohol-Free Campus and Workplace Policy.

Employees will, as a condition of employment, abide by the terms of this policy and report any conviction under a criminal drug statute for violations occurring on or off the college premises while conducting college business. A report of a conviction must be made within five (5) days after the conviction to the immediate supervisor, as required by the Federal Drug-Free Workplace Act.

The college will notify the appropriate federal agency as required under the Drug-Free Workplace Act of any reported convictions of employees as identified above on a timely basis.

Any violations of this policy related to faculty or staff will be referred to FVTC Human Resources for follow up. The policy is located online: <https://www.fvtc.edu/About-Us/Policies/All-College-Policies>

HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH USE OF ILLICIT DRUGS & ALCOHOL ABUSE

Alcohol

From the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Drinking too much can harm your health. Excessive alcohol use led to approximately 140,000 deaths and 3.6 million years of potential life lost (YPLL) each year in the United States from 2015 – 2019, shortening the lives of those who died by an average of 26 years. Further, excessive drinking was responsible for 1 in 5 deaths among working-age adults aged 20-49 years.

Short-Term Health Risks

Excessive alcohol use has immediate effects that increase the risk of many harmful health conditions:

- Injuries, such as motor vehicle crashes, falls, drownings, and burns.
- Violence, including homicide, suicide, sexual assault, and intimate partner violence is linked with excessive alcohol consumption.
- Alcohol poisoning, a medical emergency that results from high blood alcohol levels.
- Risky sexual behaviors that can result in unintended pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV.
- Miscarriage and stillbirth or fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs) among pregnant women.

Long-Term Health Risks

Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic diseases and other serious problems including:

- High blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, and digestive problems.
- Cancer of the breast, mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, and colon.
- Learning and memory problems, including dementia and poor school performance.
- Mental health problems, including depression and anxiety.
- Social problems, including lost productivity, family problems, and unemployment.
- Alcohol dependence, or alcoholism.

See: <https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/alcohol-use.htm>

HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH USE OF ILLICIT DRUGS & ALCOHOL ABUSE *(cont.)*

Illicit Drugs

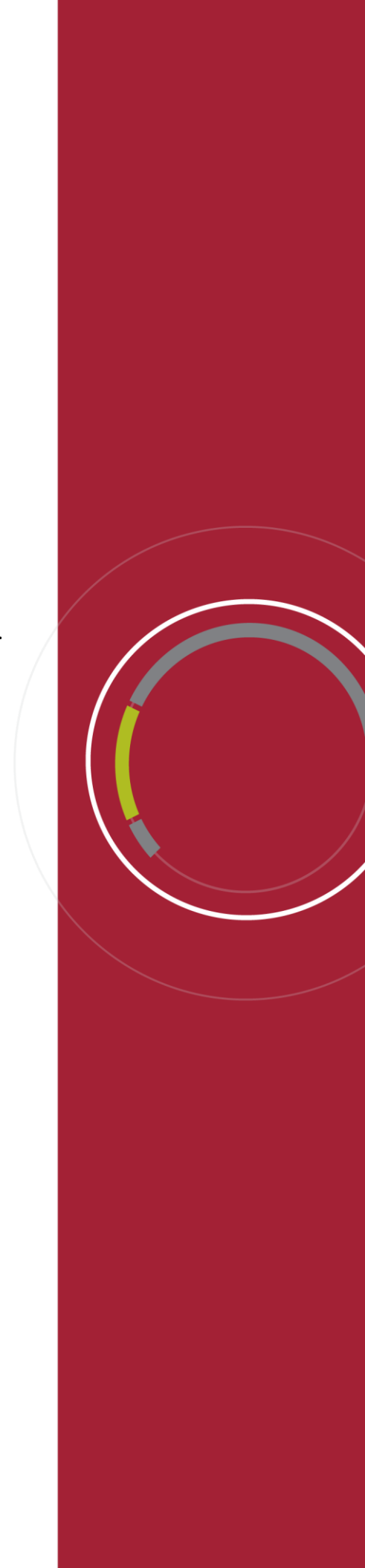
From the National Institute on Drug Abuse

General health risks:

- **Increased spread of infectious diseases.**
Injection of drugs such as heroin, cocaine, and methamphetamine currently accounts for about 12 percent of new AIDS cases. Injection drug use is also a major factor in the spread of hepatitis C, a serious, potentially fatal liver disease. Injection drug use is not the only way that drug abuse contributes to the spread of infectious diseases. All drugs of abuse cause some form of intoxication, which interferes with judgment and increases the likelihood of risky sexual behaviors. This, in turn, contributes to the spread of HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B and C, and other sexually transmitted diseases.
- **Negative effects of prenatal drug exposure on infants and children.**
A mother's abuse of heroin or prescription opioids during pregnancy can cause a withdrawal syndrome (called neonatal abstinence syndrome, or NAS) in her infant. It is also likely that some drug-exposed children will need educational support in the classroom to help them overcome what may be subtle deficits in developmental areas such as behavior, attention, and thinking. Ongoing research is investigating whether the effects of prenatal drug exposure on the brain and behavior extend into adolescence to cause developmental problems during that time period.

Risk from specific drugs:

- **Marijuana** is the most commonly abused illegal substance. This drug impairs short-term memory and learning, the ability to focus attention, and coordination. It also increases heart rate, can harm the lungs, and can increase the risk of psychosis in those with an underlying vulnerability.
- **Prescription medications**, including opioid pain relievers (such as OxyContin® and Vicodin®), anti-anxiety sedatives (such as Valium® and Xanax®), and ADHD stimulants (such as Adderall® and Ritalin®), are commonly misused to self-treat for medical problems or abused for purposes of getting high or (especially with stimulants) improving performance. However, misuse or abuse of these drugs (that is, taking them other than exactly as instructed by a doctor and for the purposes prescribed) can lead to addiction and even, in some cases, death. Opioid pain relievers, for instance, are frequently abused by being crushed and injected or snorted, greatly raising the risk of addiction and overdose. Unfortunately, there is a common misperception that because medications are prescribed by physicians, they are safe even when used illegally or by another person than they were prescribed for.





HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH USE OF ILLICIT DRUGS & ALCOHOL ABUSE (*cont.*)

Risk from specific drugs:

- **Inhalants** are volatile substances found in many household products, such as oven cleaners, gasoline, spray paints, and other aerosols, that induce mind-altering effects; they are frequently the first drugs tried by children or young teens. Inhalants are extremely toxic and can damage the heart, kidneys, lungs, and brain. Even a healthy person can suffer heart failure and death within minutes of a single session of prolonged sniffing of an inhalant.
- **Cocaine** is a short-acting stimulant, which can lead users to take the drug many times in a single session (known as a “binge”). Cocaine use can lead to severe medical consequences related to the heart and the respiratory, nervous, and digestive systems.
- **Amphetamines**, including methamphetamine, are powerful stimulants that can produce feelings of euphoria and alertness. Methamphetamine’s effects are particularly long-lasting and harmful to the brain. Amphetamines can cause high body temperature and can lead to serious heart problems and seizures.
- **MDMA (Ecstasy or “Molly”)** produces both stimulant and mind-altering effects. It can increase body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure, and heart-wall stress. MDMA may also be toxic to nerve cells.
- **LSD** is one of the most potent hallucinogenic, or perception-altering, drugs. Its effects are unpredictable, and abusers may see vivid colors and images, hear sounds, and feel sensations that seem real but do not exist. Users also may have traumatic experiences and emotions that can last for many hours.
- **Heroin** is a powerful opioid drug that produces euphoria and feelings of relaxation. It slows respiration, and its use is linked to an increased risk of serious infectious diseases, especially when taken intravenously. People who become addicted to opioid pain relievers sometimes switch to heroin instead, because it produces similar effects and may be cheaper or easier to obtain.
- **Steroids**, which can also be prescribed for certain medical conditions, are abused to increase muscle mass and to improve athletic performance or physical appearance. Serious consequences of abuse can include severe acne, heart disease, liver problems, stroke, infectious diseases, depression, and suicide.
- **Drug combinations.** A particularly dangerous and common practice is the combining of two or more drugs. The practice ranges from the co-administration of legal drugs, like alcohol and nicotine, to the dangerous mixing of prescription drugs, to the deadly combination of heroin or cocaine with fentanyl (an opioid pain medication). Whatever the context, it is critical to realize that because of drug to drug interactions, such practices often pose significantly higher risks than the already harmful individual drugs.

See: <https://nida.nih.gov/publications/drugs-brains-behavior-science-addiction/preface>



DRUG & ALCOHOL COUNSELING, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION OR RE-ENTRY PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS & EMPLOYEES



Resources for Off-Campus Help:

- Outagamie County Crisis Line, (920) 832-4646
- Winnebago County Crisis Line, (920) 233-7707
- Waupaca/Waushara County Crisis Line, (715) 258-6300, 1-800-719-4418
- Calumet County Crisis Line: (920) 832-4646; (920) 849-9317
- Alcohol Treatment:
 - Affinity Behavioral Health, (920) 730-4411
 - Theda Care Behavioral Health, (920) 720-2300
 - Options Treatment Programs – (920) 735-9010
 - Apricity Residential Treatment - (920) 739-3235
 - Nova Counseling Services - (920) 231-0143
 - Rogers Behavioral Health - (920) 843-5660
 - Family Services of N.E.W., (920) 739-4226

- Support Groups
 - Gambling Treatment - Catholic Charities, (920) 734-2601
 - AA/Narcotics Anonymous, (920) 731-4331

Resources for On-Campus Help

If you are concerned about your own use or a friend/family member's use, confidential help is available through FVTC's counseling services at no cost. Individuals can call (920) 735-5696 or stop into counseling services, room E121, on the Appleton campus to make an appointment.

Employee assistance programs are available that employees may access through the college's Human Resource department located in the Appleton main campus G147, 920-735-2521.



LEGAL SANCTIONS IMPOSED UNDER FEDERAL, STATE & LOCAL LAWS FOR UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OR DISTRIBUTION OF ILLICIT DRUGS & ALCOHOL

Federal Sanctions

Alcohol

Federal alcohol laws are enforced by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives. Information about the legal sanctions for violations of the Interstate Transport in Aid of Racketeering (18 U.S.C 1952 with respect to federally non-tax paid liquor) can be found here:

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2010-title18/pdf/USCODE-2010-title18-partI-chap95-sec1952.pdf>

Illicit Drugs

Federal sanctions for possession or distribution for illicit drugs vary depending on the type of drug, the amount of drug, the background of the offender and other mitigating or aggravating circumstances. For example, a person convicted of simple possession of small amounts of certain types of controlled substances can be imprisoned for up to 3 years and fined \$5,000 or more. 21 U.S.C §844 (a). For a full description of penalties for possession and distribution of illicit drugs under federal law, please see:

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2011-title21/pdf/USCODE-2011-title21-chap13-subchapl-partD-sec844.pdf>

The following pages contain charts that provide an overview of federal trafficking penalties. Charts can be located at <https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2021-12/Trafficking%20Penalties.pdf>



FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES

| DRUG/SCHEDULE | QUANTITY | PENALTIES | QUANTITY | PENALTIES |
|--------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Cocaine (Schedule II) | 500 - 4999 grams mixture | First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs., and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs., and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual. | 5 kgs or more mixture | First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs., and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs., and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual. |
| Cocaine Base (Schedule II) | 28-279 grams mixture | | 280 grams or more mixture | |
| Fentanyl (Schedule II) | 40 - 399 grams mixture | | 400 grams or more mixture | |
| Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I) | 10 - 99 grams mixture | | 100 grams or more mixture | |
| Heroin (Schedule I) | 100 - 999 grams mixture | | 1 kg or more mixture | |
| LSD (Schedule I) | 1 - 9 grams mixture | | 10 grams or more mixture | |
| Methamphetamine (Schedule II) | 5 - 49 grams pure or 50 - 499 grams mixture | | 50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture | |
| PCP (Schedule II) | 10-99 grams pure or 100 - 999 grams mixture | 100 grams or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture | | |

| PENALTIES | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid) | Any amount | First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if a individual, \$10 million if not an individual. | | |
| Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) | 1 gram | | | |
| Other Schedule III drugs | Any amount | First Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. | | |
| All other Schedule IV | Any amount | | | |
| Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) | Other than 1 gram or more | First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual. | | |
| All Schedule V drugs | Any amount | | | |
| | | First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual. | | |
| | | | | |



FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES - MARIJUANA

| DRUG | QUANTITY | 1st OFFENSE | 2nd OFFENSE |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| Marijuana (Schedule I) | 1,000 kg or mor marijuana mixture; or 1,000 or more marijuana plants | Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual. | Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual. |
| Marijuana (Schedule I) | 100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants | Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual. | Not less than 10 yrs, or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual. |
| Marijuana (Schedule I) | More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture More than 1kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants | Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual. | Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual. |
| Marijuana (Schedule I) | Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 550 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants; | Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, 1 million if other than an individual. | Not more tha 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000, if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual. |
| Hashish (Schedule I) | 10 kg or less | | |
| Hashish Oil (Schedule I) | 1 kg or less | | |



State Sanctions

Links to Relevant Wisconsin State Statutes and Legal Penalties

Wisconsin statutes recognize that drug and alcohol abuse can be serious criminal offenses. It is important for all members of the college to understand how these offenses are defined in law, and to be aware of the penalties. Listed below are two relevant Wisconsin statutes governing drug and alcohol use. Detailed information may be located on the Wisconsin State Legislature home web page at <http://legis.wisconsin.gov/>.

- Chapter 961 – Regulates illegal drug use and controlled substances, and outlines specific penalties for violating the statute.
- Chapter 125 – Regulates illegal use of alcoholic beverages and outlines specific penalties for violating the statute.

State Sanctions (cont.)

Alcohol

The laws of Wisconsin prohibit the sale of alcohol to anyone who has not reached the legal drinking age of 21, and there is a concurrent duty on the part of an adult to prevent the illegal consumption of alcohol on his/her premises. Wis. Stat. 125.07(1)(a)(1). Repeated violation of this statute can result in imprisonment of up to 9 months and fine of \$10,000. Wis. Stat. 125.07(1)(b)(2)(d). It is against the law for an underage person to attempt to buy an alcoholic beverage, falsely represent his/her age, or enter a licensed premises. Violators of this law can be fined \$1000, ordered to participate in a supervised work program, and have their driver's license suspended, Wis. Stat. 125.07(4).

Illicit Drugs

The laws of Wisconsin prohibit possession, manufacture, distribution and/or delivery of controlled substances through the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, Wis. Stat. 961. Manufacture, distribution or delivery of a schedule I or schedule II narcotic drugs is a Class E felony subject to up to 15 years in prison and a \$50,000 fine, with exceptions. Wis. Stat. 961.41(1)(a). Manufacture, distribution or delivery of a schedule I, II or III non-narcotic drug is a Class H felony subject to 6 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine, with exceptions. Wis. Stat. 961.41(1)(b). Additional sanctions vary based on the type of controlled substance, the amount of the controlled substance, whether the individual possessed, manufactured, distributed, delivered the controlled substance or intended to do so, and the number of previous offenses by the individual. For all penalties see Wis. Stat. 961.41, Wis. Stat. 961.42, and Wis. Stat. 961.43. For example, manufacture, distribution or delivery of more than 40 grams of cocaine is a Class C felony subject to 40 years in prison and fine of \$100,000.

Possession of cocaine without intent to manufacture, distribute or deliver is a Class I felony subject to 3 ½ years in prison and fine of \$10,000. In addition to the stringent penalties, prison sentences can be increased when aggravating factors are present, such as when a person distributes a controlled substance to a minor, Wis. Stat. 961.46 (1).

Local Sanctions

Citations for alcohol and drug violations may be issued by the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over FVTC locations. These citations are not disciplinary reminders and may include fines that must be paid and court-ordered sanctions that must be fulfilled. In some cases, law enforcement agencies will notify the Fox Valley Technical College (FVTC) Security office, or the Office of Student Conduct when issuing citations to FVTC Students. Below is a listing of FVTC locations, the law enforcement agencies having police jurisdiction, and a link to the applicable ordinances for alcohol and drug violations.

- *Appleton Campus 1825 N. Bluemound Drive, Appleton, WI. 54912
Town of Grand Chute Police Department, www.grandchute.net
- *Oshkosh Riverside Campus 150 N. Campbell Rd, Oshkosh, WI. 54902
– City of Oshkosh Police Department, www.ci.oshkosh.wi.us.
- *Chilton Regional Center 1200 E. Chestnut Street Chilton, WI. 53014 –
City of Chilton Police Department, <https://chilton.govoffice.com/>
- *Clintonville Regional Center 525 S. Main Street Clintonville, WI.
54929 – City of Clintonville Police Department, www.clintonvillewi.org
- *Waupaca Regional Center 1979 Godfrey Drive, P.O. Box 467
Waupaca, WI. 54981 – Waupaca County Sheriff's Department, <http://www.co.waupaca.wi.us>
- *Wautoma regional Center 556 S. Cambridge Street P.O. Box 650,
Wautoma, WI. 54982 – City of Wautoma Police Department, www.cityofwautoma.com
- *Advanced Manufacturing Technology Center 4200 Poberezny Road
Oshkosh, WI. 54902 – City of Oshkosh Police Department, www.ci.oshkosh.wi.us.
- *D.J. Bordini Center 5 Systems Drive Appleton, WI. 54914 - Town of
Grand Chute Police Department, www.grandchute.net
- *Fabtech Education Center 3729 Oregon Street Oshkosh, WI. 54902 -
City of Oshkosh Police Department, www.ci.oshkosh.wi.us.
- *Public Safety Training Center W6400 County Road BB Appleton, WI.
54914 – Outagamie County Sheriff's Department, <https://www.outagamie.org>
- *S.J. Spanbauer Aviation & Industrial Center 3601 Oregon Street
Oshkosh, WI. 54902 - City of Oshkosh Police Department, www.ci.oshkosh.wi.us.
- *New London Outreach Center 110 W. North Water St. New London,
WI. 54961 – City of New London Police Department, <http://www.newlondonwi.org>

