



Fiat Lux

Florida Southern College

November 7, 2012

2 p.m.—4 p.m.

Thrift Alumni Room

Schedule of Presentations

Thrift Alumni Room

Oral

3:30 to 3:45	Sarah McNab	Public Schools and the First Amendment: How Much Freedom do Students Really Have?
3:45 to 4:00	Meghan Moore and Amber Whitney	Development and Research of Comprehensive Concussion Protocol for Secondary School Level Athlete

Poster– 2:15 to 3:15

Kyle Baker , DJ Peterson, Charlie Townsend, Ron Jiang	Extraction of Domestic Resources and Protection of American Rights
Taylor Davis , Kenny Ray, Justin Sheapered, Randy Broski	Fertilizer Ban
Mike Dubuque , Jeremy Kemp, Catalina Nieto, Jon Williams, Kaleb Matthews	McDonald’s Toy Ban
Brad Gysin	Mexican Pollution on the Californian Coast
Jordan Hutar , Alex Riddle, Erin Collins, Grace Mueller	Regulatory Takings: A Comparison of Three Cases
Cody Lastinger , Corey Kern, Migel Ferreria	Organic Agriculture: the Pros and Cons
Bridgette Long , Sarah McNab, Kate Mohorn, Orlando Camargo	Oils Spills and the EPA
Kara Moore , Brooke Williams, Mandy Terbrueggen, Ashley Weekly	New York Drink Size Ban: How far is too far?

Abstracts

Name: Kyle Baker

Major: Accounting

Faculty Mentor: Cindy Hardin

Mentor's Academic Unit: Barney Barnett School of Business and Free Enterprise

Co-authors: DJ Peterson, Charlie Townsend, Rong Jiang

Co-presenters: DJ Peterson, Charlie Townsend, Rong Jiang

Title: Extraction of Domestic Resources and Protection of American Rights

Abstract: What is more important to America's future: a stable supply of domestic energy and resources which can provide the essential power America has become dependent on over the past century, or the continued tradition that individual liberties and rights hold substantial weight in this country and they are to be protected at great cost. In an age where finding enough energy means life over death for this country, many new conflicts have arisen from new plans and techniques that have come about. For example, new coal mining techniques requiring whole towns in the Appalachians to relocate, oil companies wanting to drill on government designated nature preserves, and land underneath public grounds, yet next to private grounds, being sold to private companies for resource extraction. The problem is complex. Is it better for the country to pursue the extraction of domestic resources at the expense of the peoples' rights, or is it better to protect the peoples' rights and jeopardize America's future when it comes to a stable supply of resources.

Name: Taylor Davis

Major: Recreational Turf Management

Faculty Mentor: Cindy Hardin

Mentor's Academic Unit: Barney Barnett School of Business and Free Enterprise

Co-authors: Kenny Ray, Justin Sheapered, Randy Broski

Co-presenters: Kenny Ray, Justin Sheapered, Randy Broski

Title: Fertilizer Ban

Abstract: Many counties in Florida now have a fertilizer ban the runs through June 1-September 30. This period of time is also when Florida receives most of its rainfall for the year. With the higher rainfall during June 1- September 30, causes more runoff and more chemicals to enter our water ways. The nitrogen that comes from fertilizer is not the only source of nitrogen that enters our water ways. Nitrogen helps maintain a healthy turf grass reduces runoff and leaching because healthy turf grass slows down water flow, the roots are healthy, the roots absorb more nutrients. The banning of nitrogen will cause the turf to be weaker and and less healthy.

Name: Mike Dubuque

Major: Business Administration

Faculty Mentor: Cindy Hardin

Mentor's Academic Unit: Barney Barnett School of Business and Free Enterprise

Co-authors: Jeremy Kemp, Catalina Nieto, Jon Williams, Kaleb Matthews

Co-presenters: Jeremy Kemp, Catalina Nieto, Jon Williams, Kaleb Matthews

Title: McDonald's Toy Ban SAGA

Abstracts

Abstract: On December 1st, 2010 San Francisco issued a ban on restaurants from selling toys with their meals. McDonald's is the most known food industry that sells toys with their meals, specifically "The Happy Meal". The issue regarding selling toys with meals, which is most popular with fast food restaurants, is that it hooks the child at an early age into buying from their restaurant. The restaurants involved with this usually are unhealthy and are a concern in our society, which is already the most obese nation in the world. In order to sell toys with their Happy Meals McDonald's, and other fast food retailers, would have to meet certain health requirements and McDonald's did not meet the regulations. McDonalds did find a loophole where they can sell a toy with their Happy Meal in which they charge a dime to buy the toy. This ended McDonalds, in San Francisco, from allowing customers to buy a toy, without buying a Happy Meal, a practice they had been doing for years.

Name: Brad Gysin

Major: Business Administration

Faculty Mentor: Cindy Hardin

Mentor's Academic Unit: Barney Barnett School of Business and Free Enterprise

Co-authors:

Co-presenters:

Title: Mexican Pollution on the Californian Coast

Abstract: The pollution from Mexican production is ruining the coasts of California. If the Mexican Government meets standards that limit their amount of pollution, how can our laws regulate their production cycles?

Name: Jordan Hutar

Major: Environmental Studies

Faculty Mentor: Cindy Hardin

Mentor's Academic Unit: Barney Barnett School of Business and Free Enterprise

Co-authors: Alex Riddle, Erin Collins, Grace Mueller

Co-presenters: Alex Riddle, Erin Collins, Grace Mueller

Title: Regulatory Takings: A Comparison of Three Cases

Abstract: We compared three cases to each other in order to show how the law looks at environmental regulatory takings as well as how it has or has not changed over the years. *Loveladies Harbor, Inc. vs. The United States* dates back to the 1970's. The owners of the land previously developed 199 acres of wetlands before a water act regulation was enacted. They were denied a permit to develop the rest of their land due to the Clean Water Act. The owners were compensated for the lost value of the rest of their land. In *Lucas vs. South Carolina Coastal Council* (1986), Lucas was denied building rights to the land he bought due to new construction bans on eroding beaches. The state court ruled it an unjust taking of value from Lucas and gave him compensation. In the 2011 case *Avenida San Juan vs. City of San Clemente*, a landowner was granted compensation for the lost value on his property. The property owner was denied permits to build four houses on his land because of an amended residential zoning code. All three cases involve land and its economic value being taken from the property owners.

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Name: Cody Lastinger

Major: Citrus

Faculty Mentor: Cindy Hardin

Mentor's Academic Unit: Barney Barnett School of Business and Free Enterprise

Co-authors: Corey Kern, Miguel Ferreria

Co-presenters: Corey Kern, Miguel Ferreria

Title: Organic Agriculture: The Pros and Cons

Abstract: We will explore the pros and cons of organic farming and its effects on the environment and economy

Name: Bridgette Long

Major: Business Administration, Public Relations

Faculty Mentor: Cindy Hardin

Mentor's Academic Unit: Barney Barnett School of Business and Free Enterprise

Co-authors: Sarah McNab, Kate Mohorn, Orlando Camargo

Co-presenters: Sarah McNab, Kate Mohorn, Orlando Camargo

Title: Oil Spills and the EPA

Abstract: The Environment Protection Agency (EPA) prevents, prepares and responds to oil spills that occur in and around inland waters of the United States; they are the lead response agency when these spills occur. The EPA requires businesses that use oil must submit plans on how to respond in the event of discharge of oil or to a threat of the discharge of oil under the Facility Response Plan Rule. Under the National Contingency Plan Subpart J Product Schedule, business must provide a schedule for an oil spill including devices and substances that are authorized to be use in the case of an oil spill. The EPA requires companies to report oil spills in a certain manner and under the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Rule, companies must prepare, adjust and apply plans to address discharge of oil. In our SAGA project we want to explore all of these rules and others set forth by the EPA. We want to look at how the EPA implements their rules and how companies follow these and other rules. We want to know how these rules affect the environment, the health of the people and animals affected by these disasters.

Name: Sarah McNab

Major: Communication- Broadcast, Print and Online Media

Faculty Mentor: Mike Trice

Mentor's Academic Unit: School of Arts and Science

Co-authors:

Co-presenters:

Title: Public Schools and the First Amendment: How Much Freedom Do Students Really Have?

Abstract: As Americans we are entitled to freedom of speech. However, this First Amendment right does not always apply to students. More and more frequently, public schools are trying to censor students' speech. School officials have restricted clothing, and punished for words and opinions. Social media has complicated this matter even more. Do schools have the right to restrict what students can say online? At what point have they gone too far? This is the issue

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that I explored by examining legal cases dealing with students' speech rights. I researched whether these restrictions on speech are a violation of students' First Amendment rights or if they are a necessary step to insure student safety and educational success. The findings show that if the speech poses a risk to another student then it can be restricted. Social media speech is so new that the courts are struggling to keep up. Public schools need to outline social media speech guidelines in order to be justified in censoring speech and to keep other students safe from emotional harm.

Name: Megan Moore

Major: Athletic Training

Faculty Mentor: Sue Stanley-Green

Mentor's Academic Unit: School of Nursing and Health Science

Co-authors: Amber Whitney

Co-presenters: Amber Whitney

Title: Development and Research of Comprehensive Concussion Protocol for Secondary School Level Athletes

Abstract: Concussions are a hot topic in football from the National Football League to the secondary school level. While the NFL and NCAA are tightening up their concussion protocols, secondary schools in the U.S. are generally lacking in the care and prevention of concussions. While doing clinical experience the varsity football team at Lakeland Christian School in fall 2011, the need for a comprehensive concussion protocol and concussion education for coaches, athletes, and parents became very apparent. During our research we were able to review articles regarding gender differences, return to play, return to academics, among other areas. While doing research to draft our own concussion protocol, the Florida High School Athletics Association published a mandatory protocol for Florida high school sports teams. The mandatory protocol was very similar to our own. In addition to the protocol, we were able to have the opportunity to speak with the entire coaching staff at Lakeland Christian School and have been carrying out the mandated protocol with the athletes. In our experience a combination of awareness of the coaches and the mandated protocol have made a significant difference in how coaches and athletes, as well as the parents are responding to concussions.

Name: Kara Moore

Major: Business Administration

Faculty Mentor: Cindy Hardin

Mentor's Academic Unit: Barney Barnett School of Business and Free Enterprise

Co-authors: Brooke Williams, Mandy Terbrueggen, Ashley Weekly

Co-presenters: Brooke Williams, Mandy Terbrueggen, Ashley Weekly

Title: New York Drink Size Ban: How far is too far??

Abstract: Our project is on the analysis of the New York Drink Size Ban, which is set to take place in March 2012. New York on September 12, 2012 became the first city in the United States to ban super-sized sugary drinks in restaurants, setting the stage for a legal challenge by the beverage industry, which calls the rule a violation of consumers' rights to drink what they want even if it is destroying their health. The Board of Health, which is appointed by Mayor Michael

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Bloomberg, easily approved the rule, which will limit to 16 ounces the size of sodas and other sugary drinks sold in food-service establishments such as restaurants and delis. How far is too far in protecting our nation's health?? More and more, the U.S. Federal, State, and Local Governments pass regulations in the interest of sustaining the environment, the economy, and the health of U.S. citizens. Sometimes, these regulations seem to impede on individual rights.