

Tunxis Community College
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act – 2018

Tunxis Community College is committed to clear and concise policies on substance abuse, and a program of counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry programs for all Tunxis employees and students.

Alcohol & Other Drug Program Goals & Goal Achievement

The Behavioral Intervention Team approves the following goals:

1. Articulate and consistently enforce clear policies that promote an educational environment free from substance use/abuse.
2. Provide ongoing education for members of the campus community for the purpose of preventing alcohol abuse and other drug use.
3. Provide a reasonable level of care for substance abusers through counseling and referral.
4. Implement campus activities that promote and reinforce health, responsible living, respect for community and campus standards, individual responsibility on the campus, and intellectual, social, emotional, spiritual or ethical and physical well-being of the members.
5. Be vocal and visionary in combatting the negative issues surrounding alcohol and other drug use and abuse on campus.

The Federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (PL 101-226) requires annual notice to the campus community of the categories listed below. Information listed on this page pertains to all students. For employee information related to the Drug-Free Schools Act, see these websites:

Human Resources Office – <http://tunxis.edu/human-resources/>
Employee Assistance Program – <http://www.solutions-eap.com/>

1. **Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of its activities.**

Alcoholic Beverages, Drugs, and Narcotics

A person is guilty of unauthorized sale of an alcoholic beverage when he or she sells, or offers for sale, an alcoholic beverage on College property without full compliance with the State of Connecticut Department of Consumer Protection Liquor Control Division (<http://ct.gov/dcp/cwp/view.asp?a=1623&q=273660>) and the permission of the President and Dean of Administration. Possession without prescription of any narcotic, barbiturate, dangerous drug, or of most so-called “pep pills” and “tranquilizers,” is contrary to federal and/or state law. Any student found to be in illegal possession of drugs must be reported to the appropriate civil authorities and may also be subject to disciplinary action by the College. Illegal drugs shall not be possessed or used in any College building, grounds or parking lot.

Use of alcoholic beverages on campus is governed by the State of Connecticut Department of Consumer Protection Liquor Control Commission, and the Board of Trustees of Connecticut Community Colleges' Policy on Drugs and Alcoholic Beverages (December 2011) <http://www.ct.edu/files/policies/5.1%20StudentCodeofConduct.pdf>. Further information concerning the provisions and approval process may be obtained from the Dean of Administration, Room 6-390, 600 Building, 860-773-1302.

All provisions of the State of Connecticut Department of Consumer Protection Liquor Control Commission and all rules of the State of Connecticut apply to Tunxis Community College. Special attention should be paid to the following regulations:

1. Sale of Alcohol to Minors and Intoxicated Persons (see CT General Statutes §30-86)
 - a) Any permittee or any servant or agent of a permittee who sells or delivers alcoholic liquor to any minor, or to any intoxicated person, or to any habitual drunkard knowing the person to be such an habitual drunkard, shall be subject to the penalties of section 30-113.
 - b) Any person who sells, ships, delivers or gives alcoholic liquor to any minor, by any means, including but not limited to, the Internet or any other on-line computer network, except on the order of a practicing physician, shall be fined not more than \$3,500 or imprisoned not more than 18 months, or both.
2. Inducing Minors to Procure Liquor (see CT General Statutes §30-87)
 - c) Any person who induces any minor to procure alcoholic liquor from any person permitted to sell such alcoholic liquor shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in section 30-113.
3. Misrepresentation of Age (see CT General Statutes §30-88a)
 - a. Each person who attains the age of twenty one years and has a motor vehicle operator's license, containing a full-face photograph of such person, may use, and each permittee may accept, such license as legal proof of the age of the license for the purpose of this chapter. Any person who for the purpose of procuring alcoholic liquor misrepresents his age or uses or exhibits for the purpose of procuring alcoholic liquor an operator's license belonging to any other person shall be fined not less than \$200 or more than \$500 or imprisoned for not more than 30 days, or both.
4. Procuring Liquor by Persons Forbidden and Public Possession of Liquor by Minors (see CT General Statutes §30-89)
 - a. Any person to whom the sale of alcoholic liquor is by law forbidden who purchases or attempts to purchase such liquor or who makes any false statement for the purpose of procuring such liquor shall be fined not less than \$200 nor more than \$500.
 - b. Any minor who possesses any alcoholic liquor (1) on public or street or highway (2) in any other public or private location, shall for first offense, have committed an infraction and for any subsequent offense, be fined not less than \$200 or more than \$500.

5. Dram Shop Act (see CT General Statutes §30-102)
 - a. If any person, by himself or his agent, sells any alcoholic liquor to any intoxicated person, and such purchaser, in consequence of such intoxication, thereafter injures the person or property of another, such seller shall pay just damages to the person injured, up to the amount of \$250,000, or to persons injured in consequences of such intoxication up to an aggregate amount of \$250,000 to be recovered in an action under this section, provided the aggrieved person or persons shall give written notice to such seller of such person's or persons' intention to bring an action under this section.

If a student engages in repeated behavior in violation of the Student Code of Conduct which is indicative of likely substance abuse problems, he or she may be required to attend a meeting or hearing with the Dean of Student Affairs as appropriate. The result may be expulsion or suspension from campus. Acceptance of a referral to a counseling agency for substance abuse treatment may serve to suspend the implementation of such sanction. In such case, probation regarding future behavior will be imposed, and documentation of an ongoing relationship with the agency may be required.

2. A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students.

Campus resources are available and personnel work with students facing problems associated with drug and alcohol abuse. The College provides prevention and intervention training programs for students and employees, through the use of workshops, symposiums, written materials and flyers.

The Counseling Office provides referral assistance for substance abuse. Counselors will make referrals to licensed facilities whenever there is a need for in-patient care. In-patient facilities are operated independently of the College and are staffed by trained substance abuse counselors and mental health specialists.

Each semester, the Counseling Office offers a number of workshops and activities designed to help students struggling with substance abuse.

On Campus Resources

Resources available to students

Personal and social counseling available in the Academic Advising Center located in the 100 Building, 860-773-1510.

Faculty member Dr. Harriet Cianci, Psychology, 860-773-1611

Resources available for employees

Employee Assistance Program

1-800-1-526-3485

www.solutions-eap.com

Off Campus Resources Available to Students and Employees

Bristol Hospital

41 Brewster Road

Bristol, CT 06011

860-585-3000

www.bristolhospital.org

University of Connecticut Health Center

263 Farmington Avenue

Farmington, CT 06030

860-679-2000

<http://www.uchc.edu/>

Wheeler Clinic, Inc.

91 Northwest Drive

Plainville, CT 06062

888-793-3500

www.wheelerclinic.org

- 3. A clear statement that the institution will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees consistent with local, state, and federal law, and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution for violations of the standards of conduct. A disciplinary sanction may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program.**

Tunxis Community College will impose appropriate disciplinary sanctions on students found to be in violation of standards of conduct as follows:

Information that a student may have violated the Policy on Student Conduct should be submitted to the Dean of Student Affairs or other designee or the President normally within thirty (30) days of the date of a possible violation. The procedures that follow a submission are detailed at the link below:

Fall 2018– Spring 2019 Catalog (Policy on Student Conduct, starting on page 222)
<https://www.tunxis.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Tunxis-18-19-Catalog-Web.pdf>

Action by the Dean of Student Affairs does not preclude the possibility of action by civil authorities under the Connecticut Penal Code, Connecticut Alcoholic Beverage Control Law or rules of the Connecticut Liquor Control Commission. Civil prosecution may be sought in addition to, or in lieu of any referral to campus judicial bodies.

- 4. A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol (for students and employees).**

Local Sanctions

Town of Farmington

Ordinances, Chapter 76 – Alcoholic Beverages: <http://ecode360.com/7270592>

City of Bristol

Code of Ordinances, Part II, Section 15, Article III Alcoholic Liquor:

<http://library.municode.com/index.aspx?clientId=10284>

State Sanctions

The State Penal Code has numerous penalties for the possession and sale of controlled substances, stimulants, LSD, hallucinogenic substances, and marijuana. Possession and sale of controlled substances sanctions range from misdemeanor to felony, with penalties ranging from one year to life. Marijuana possession and sale sanctions range from violations to felonies, with penalties from fines up to \$5,000 for possession and up to 20 years in prison.

<http://norml.org/laws/item/connecticut-penalties>

Federal Sanctions

Federal law has numerous penalties for the illegal possession of controlled substances, possession of crack cocaine and trafficking in methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, cocaine base, PCP, LSD, fentanyl, and fentanyl analogue.

Federal trafficking penalties range from not more than five years and fine not more than \$250,000, and not more than 20 years and fines up to \$5 million. Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance can be a sanction for convictions. Sanctions can also include denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, public housing tenancy, eligibility to receive or purchase firearms, and professional commercial licenses. See page 30 at the link below:

https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/drug_of_abuse.pdf

5. A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.

Illicit Drugs

The use and overdose of illicit drugs, and withdrawal, can lead to physical and psychological dependence, behavioral changes, physical and psychological damage, and possible death.

Possible effects from the use of illegal narcotics include euphoria, drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, and nausea. Narcotic overdoses can produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and possible death. Withdrawal symptoms can include tremors, panic, cramps, nausea, chills, and sweating. Mothers who use drugs during pregnancy may give birth to infants with physical abnormalities and mental retardation.

The unlawful use of depressants can cause slurred speech, disorientation, and drunken behavior. Overdoses can produce weak and rapid pulse, coma, and possible death. Withdrawal symptoms can include tremors, delirium, convulsions and possible death.

Illicit use of stimulants can cause increased alertness, excitation, euphoria, increased pulse rate and blood pressure, insomnia, and loss of appetite. Agitation, increase in body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions, and possible death are the effects of stimulant overdose. Withdrawal syndrome can include apathy, long periods of sleep, irritability, depression, and disorientation.

Alcohol

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spousal and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. Long-term consumption of large amounts of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at a greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

6. A biennial review by the institution of its program to:

- Determine its effectiveness and implement changes to the program if they are needed.
- Ensure that its disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.

The Dean of Administration's Office conducts the biennial review of program effectiveness and consistency with the college's Behavioral Intervention Team. The report will propose program changes as necessary for administrative consideration.

The Behavioral Intervention Team conducted the 2018 biennial review over the fall 2018 semester. The review is available on the college website here:

<https://www.tunxis.edu/college-information/consumer-information/>

For further information on college substance abuse programs, contact:

- Dean of Administration, 860-773-1302
- Human Resources, 860-773-1416
- Counseling, 860-773-1510