

Tunxis Community College
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act – 2022

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. Combat 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 – [CSCU Human Resources - Human Resources \(ct.edu\)](http://cscu.humanresources.ct.edu)

Employee Assistance Program – [The Lexington Group – Employee Assistance Program \(the-lexington-group.com\)](http://the-lexington-group.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 CEO and Interim Dean of Academic & Student Affairs. 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):

4.15 Policy on Drugs and Alcohol in the Community Colleges

The Board of Trustees of Community-Technical Colleges endorses the statement of the network of colleges and universities committed to the elimination of drug and alcohol abuse, which is based on the following premise:

*American society is harmed in many ways by the abuse of alcohol and other drugs -- decreased productivity, serious health problems, breakdown of the family structure, and strained social resources. Problems of illicit use and abuse of substances have a pervasive effect upon many segments of society -- all socio-economic groups, all age levels, and even the unborn, Education and learning are especially impaired by alcohol abuse and illicit drug use.**

The board recognizes that education regarding alcohol and substance abuse is an appropriate and even necessary part of contemporary college life. Since the unauthorized use of controlled substances, in addition to the potential harmful effect it may have on students and employees, is contrary to state and federal law and regulation, it must be prohibited in any college activity, on or off the college campus. Although the conditions of alcohol and drug dependency may be considered disabilities or handicaps under state and federal law and regulation and board of trustees' policy, and employees and students will not be discriminated against because they have these disabilities, all students and employees are considered to be responsible for their actions and their conduct.

* Statement of the Network of Colleges and Universities Committed to the Elimination of Drug and Alcohol Abuse

These provisions shall apply to all colleges under the jurisdiction of the board:

- 1. No student or employee shall knowingly possess, use, distribute, transmit, sell, or be under the influence of any controlled substance on the college campus or off the college campus at a college-sponsored activity, function, or event. Use or possession of a drug authorized by a medical prescription from a registered physician shall not be a violation of this provision.*
- 2. All colleges shall develop and enforce policies regarding the sale, distribution, possession, or consumption of alcoholic beverages on campus, subject to state and federal law. Consistent with previous board policy, the consumption of alcoholic beverages on campus may be authorized by the president subject to the following conditions, as appropriate:*
 - a. when a temporary permit for the sale of alcoholic beverages has been obtained and dram shop act insurance has been purchased;*
 - b. when a college permit has been obtained;*
 - c. when students bring their own beverages;*
 - d. when alcoholic beverages are provided by a student organization and no fee is charged for attendance or for said beverages.*
- 3. All colleges shall provide educational programs on the abuse of alcohol and other drugs and referral for assistance for students and employees who seek it. Colleges are encouraged to establish campus wide committees to assist in development of these programs in response to particular campus needs and identification of referral resources in their respective service planning regions.*
- 4. This policy shall be published in all college catalogs, faculty and staff manuals, and other appropriate literature.*
- 5. Failure to comply with this policy will result in invocation of the appropriate disciplinary procedure and may result in separation from the college and referral to the appropriate authorities for prosecution.*

(Adopted November 20, 1989)

Further information concerning the provisions and approval process may be obtained from the Interim Dean of Academic & Student Affairs, Room 1-096, 100 Building, 860-773-1480.

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 a 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 Interim Dean of Academic & 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 Success Center located in the 600 Building, 860-773-1530.

TimelyCare is a resource available 24 hours per day, seven days per week. It is no-cost telehealth services for students to address common conditions that can be safely diagnosed and treated remotely. Students can access services by downloading the [TimelyCare mobile app](#).

Resources available for employees

The Lexington Group - Employee Assistance Program
1-800-676 HELP (4357)

[The Lexington Group – Employee Assistance Program \(the-lexington-group.com\)](http://the-lexington-group.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.uhc.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 (found here: [RESOLUTION \(ct.edu\)](#)) should be submitted to the Interim Dean of Academic & Student Affairs or other designee or the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) 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 2022– Spring 2023 Catalog (page 230):
[TCC-Catalog-2022-2023-Web-2B.pdf \(tunxis.edu\)](#)

Action by the Interim Dean of Academic & 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:

[Town of Farmington, CT Alcoholic Beverages \(ecode360.com\)](#)

City of Bristol

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

[Code of Ordinances | Bristol, CT | Municode Library](#)

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.

[Connecticut Laws and Penalties - NORML](#)

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: [Drugs of Abuse, A DEA Resource Guide \(2020 Edition\)](#)

- 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 Interim Dean of Academic & Student Affairs' 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 2020 biennial review over the fall 2020 semester. The review is available on the college website here:

[Consumer Information • Tunxis Community College](#)

For further information on college substance abuse programs, contact:

- Interim Dean of Academic & Student Affairs, 860-773-1480
- Human Resources, 860-773-1416
- Counseling, 860-773-1530