

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

Illegal Drugs and Alcohol

Northwestern Connecticut Community College prides itself on being a community of responsible citizens. To this end, it is expected that members of the community will abide by NCCC's policies and local laws.

We recognize that despite these laws, expectations and standards, some people will illegally consume or possess alcohol or other drugs, and some will have medical, legal, and/or interpersonal problems as a result of their use. Moreover, even those of legal age may misuse alcohol and in so doing come into conflict with standards of community conduct.

It is therefore the purpose of this document to delineate clearly the College policy on alcohol and other drugs. This includes the College regulations and many relevant laws, information regarding substance-free events, resources for those who have or are concerned about problems related to alcohol or drug use, and clarification about potential outcomes if found in violation of the College policy.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

The College prohibits the underage and unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students or by employees on College property. The College will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees who violate the standards. Disciplinary sanctions that may be imposed on students include warning, disciplinary probation, community service hours, suspension, and dismissal. Whenever the College determines that a student has violated one of the standards, it will consider as a possible sanction referral of the matter to law enforcement officials for prosecution. Although sanctions will vary according to the specific circumstances of the case, and greater or lesser sanctions imposed depending on these circumstances, it is nonetheless important for students to understand the potential consequences of violating the College's policies on drugs and alcohol.

CONNECTICUT'S POLICY FOR A DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE / CAMPUS

The State of Connecticut is committed to winning the battle against substance abuse. Substance abuse jeopardizes a stable family structure, exacerbates crime, threatens worker productivity and presents a continuing and growing drain of government funds. For our youth, substance abuse is an especially harmful threat. Drugs destroy their hopes and dreams and, all too often, their very lives.

The workplace/campus is not immune to the influence of substance abuse. Worker and student safety, health and efficiency are adversely affected. Therefore, in harmony with

Connecticut's existing three-pronged strategy of education, treatment and enforcement to combat substance abuse, and in accordance with new federal legislation, the Drug-Free Workplace Policy has been adopted. Connecticut State employees will be protected and served by this new initiative, which includes an on-going substance abuse awareness program.

Effective March 18, 1989, the federal government enacted the "Drug-Free Workplace" Act. This act requires that any State agency which receives federal funding must certify that it will maintain a drug-free workplace. Among other things, the act requires that a policy is published notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession, or use of controlled substances is prohibited in the workplace. It also requires that certain actions be taken if this policy is broken.

The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulation require an institution of higher education to certify it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees. Failure to comply with the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses regulations may forfeit an institution's eligibility for federal funding.

It is the policy of the State of Connecticut that each employee has a right to come to work and perform his or her job in an environment that is free from the illegal use of drug. It is also in the interest of the State and the public that employees be able to perform their duties safely and efficiently. The State is firmly committed to promoting high standards of health, safety and efficient service. Thus, our goal is to maintain a work environment free from the effects of drug abuse.

It is the policy of the State of Connecticut that employees shall not unlawfully manufacture, distribute, dispense, possess or use a controlled substance while on the job or in the workplace, or be under the influence of a controlled substance, not prescribed for him/her by a physician, while on the job or in the workplace. Any employee violating this policy will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination.

Controlled substances are specifically defined in federal law. They consist of two classes of "drugs": 1) those commonly thought of as "illegal" drugs, and 2) certain medications available by prescription, but not being taken under a physician's orders, which the federal government has determined have a potential for abuse, or are potentially physically or psychologically addictive.

Employees must inform their agency's personnel administrator (or the person serving in the personnel role) within five (5) days of any drug conviction for violation of a state or federal drug statute if the violation occurred in the workplace. A conviction means a finding of guilty, including a plea of nolo contendere, or the imposition of a sentence by a judge or jury in any federal or state court. Within ten (10) days of receiving notice that one of its employees funded under a federal grant or contract has been convicted for a

violation of a state or federal drug statute occurring in the workplace, the agency personnel officer must notify the appropriate federal granting or contracting agency.

Employees who have substance abuse problems are encouraged to participate in the Employee Assistance Program or a rehabilitation program prior to any disciplinary action. If an employee chooses not to undergo rehabilitation, the State will take disciplinary action consistent with collective bargaining agreements and State law and regulation.

Since it is a federal certification requirement that employees be notified of this policy, each employee will receive a copy of it. This policy will also be available at Agency Personnel Offices.

LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LEGAL SANCTIONS

Numerous local, state, and federal laws govern the possession, use, and distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. The following is a brief overview of those laws. This overview cannot be an exhaustive or definitive statement of the various laws, but rather is designed to indicate the types of conduct that are against the law and the range of applicable legal sanctions. It is important to note that, while the activities covered by state, local, and federal law and those covered by NCCC's rules are largely the same, the laws and the rules operate independently and do not substitute for each other. NCCC may pursue enforcement of its rules whether or not legal proceedings are under way or in prospect, and it may use information from third-party sources, such as law enforcement agencies and the courts, to determine whether College rules have been broken. The College will make no attempt to shield members of the NCCC community from the law.

LOCAL LAWS

SEC. 136 POSSESSION OF OPENED CONTAINERS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES PROHIBITED

Be it ordained by the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Winchester, Connecticut that the following ordinance is hereby amended as follows:

Section 1. Definitions:

- a) "Alcoholic Liquor" shall be defined as set forth in Section 30-1 of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended
- b) "Parked Vehicle" shall be defined as any vehicle that is stationary whether the engine is running or not unless said vehicle is stopped in obedience to a traffic control signal or sign.
- c) "Public Highway" means a highway, road, street, avenue, alley, boulevard or other way within and under control of the Town of Winchester, and open to public use, including the sidewalks of any such highway.
- d) "Parking Area" means lots, areas or other accommodations for the use of parking of motor vehicles off the street or highway and open to

public use with or without charge.

- e) "Recreation Area" means any park, playground, beach, or recreation area owned or used by the Town including the Soldiers' Memorial Park.

Section 2. Prohibited Acts:

The possession of any opened container holding an alcoholic beverage is prohibited on any public highway, parking area or recreation area within the Town of Winchester, except as permitted in Subsection 3 hereof.

Section 3. Exceptions:

The possession of opened containers of alcoholic beverages is permitted during any public function, festival or celebration being conducted pursuant to a written permit issued by the Chief of Police or person designated by the Chief to issue such permits.

Section 4. Permit Applications:

An application for a permit shall be in writing directed to the Chief of Police. The application shall state the name and address of responsible officials of the organization sponsoring the function, festival or celebration (event), shall specify the parts of the public highway, parking area or recreation area to be used during the event, specify the beginning and ending time of the event and if it continues for more than one (1) day, the hours in each day it is to be conducted, the approximate number of people to be in attendance and whether the event is open to the public.

The application shall be filed at least ten (10) days prior to the first day of the event. The permit shall be issued or denied in writing at least four (4) calendar days before the first day of the event. The permit shall be issued if all of the required information is provided, the application is made at least ten (10) days before the event, and the Chief of Police or his designee determines that the event will be open to the public and all necessary permits, licenses, and approvals have been obtained from all necessary government authorities, including, but not limited to, the State Department of Liquor Control.

Section 5. Penalty:

Any person who violates any provision of this Ordinance shall be fined \$90.00. EFFECTIVE JUNE 11, 1985; AS AMENDED AT BOARD OF SELECTMEN MEETING SEPTEMBER 18, 1995, PUBLISHED IN REGISTER CITIZEN OCTOBER 20, 1995 WITH AMENDMENTS EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 4, 1995.

SEC. 181 UNDERAGE DRINKING

Be it ordained by the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Winchester, Connecticut that Section 181 of the By-Laws and Ordinances is hereby adopted as follows:

A. Definitions.

As used in this article, the following terms shall have the meaning indicated:

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR – Shall have the same meaning as the same term is defined in Section 30-1, of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended from time to time.

HOST – to organize a gathering of two or more persons, or to allow the premises under one’s control to be used with one’s knowledge, for a gathering of two or more persons for personal, social or business interaction.

MINOR – Shall have the same meaning as said term is defined in Section 30-1, of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended from time to time.

PERSON – Any individual, firm, partnership, association, syndicate, company, trust, corporation, limited-liability company, municipality, agency or political or administrative subdivision of the state or other legal entity of any kind.

B. Possession restricted.

No minor shall be in possession of alcoholic liquors, whether in opened or closed containers or otherwise, within the Town of Winchester except: When accompanied by or in the presence of his or her parent, guardian or spouse who has attained the age of 21; a person over age 18 who is an employee of a permit holder under Section 30-90a of the Connecticut General Statutes, or a permit holder under the Liquor Control Act and who possesses alcoholic liquor in the course of his employment or business; or a minor who possesses alcoholic liquor on the order of a practicing physician. This restriction shall apply to both public and private property.

C. Sale or delivery of alcoholic liquor.

No person shall sell alcoholic liquor to a minor or deliver alcoholic liquor to a minor except: sale, shipment or delivery made to a person over age 18 who is an employee of a permit holder under Section 30-90a of the Connecticut General Statutes, or a permit holder under the Liquor Control Act of the State of Connecticut where such sale or delivery is made in the course of such person’s employment or business; a sale or delivery made in good faith to a minor who practices any deceit in the procurement of an identity card belonging to any other person, or who uses or exhibits an identity card that has been altered or tampered with in any way; or delivery made to a minor by a parent, guardian or spouse of the minor who is 21 years of age, and provided such minor possesses such alcoholic liquor while accompanied by such parent, guardian or spouse.

D. Hosting events.

No person shall host an event or gathering at which the host knowingly allows alcoholic liquor to be consumed by or dispensed to any minor unless said minor is accompanied by or in the presence of his or her parent, guardian, or spouse who has attained the age of 21. This restriction shall apply to any event or gathering within the Town of Winchester, whether conducted on public or private property.

E. Penalties for offenses.

Any person who violates any provision of this ordinance shall be subject to arrest and prosecution by the proper authorities and shall be subject to a fine not to exceed \$90.00 for each offense. Each violation of this article shall constitute a separate offense.

ADOPTED APRIL 21, 2003, EFFECTIVE MAY 9, 2003. AMENDED JUNE 16, 2003, PUBLISHED IN THE WATERBURY REPUBLICAN JUNE 24, 2003; TO BECOME EFFECTIVE JULY 9, 2003

STATE LAWS

A. Drugs

1. Penalties for Illegal Manufacture, Distribution, Sale, Prescription, or Dispensing of Controlled Substances

a. Hallucinogenic or narcotic substances other than marijuana. First offense: Prison sentence not to exceed 15 years and/or fine not to exceed \$50,000. Second offense: Prison sentence not to exceed 30 years and/or fine not to exceed \$100,000. Each subsequent offense: Prison sentence not to exceed 30 years and/or fine not to exceed \$250,000. (See Connecticut General Statutes 21a-277.)

b. Other controlled substances excluding marijuana. First offense: prison sentence not to exceed seven (7) years and/or fine not to exceed \$25,000. Each subsequent offense: Prison sentence not to exceed 15 years and/or fine not to exceed \$100,000. (See Connecticut General Statutes 21a- 277.)

c. Examples of such substances include, but are not limited to, mescaline, peyote, morphine, LSD, cocaine (including "crack"), opium, amphetamines, and heroin. For a complete definition of controlled, hallucinogenic, and narcotic substances, see Connecticut General Statutes 21a-240.

2. Penalties for Illegal Manufacture, Distribution, Sale, and Prescription or Administration by Nondrug-dependent Person

a. Minimum prison term of not less than five years and maximum term of life imprisonment for the manufacture, distribution, sale, or possession or transportation with the intent to sell of one ounce or more of heroin, methadone, or cocaine (including "crack"), or one-half gram more of cocaine in a freebase form, or five milligrams or more of LSD. (See Connecticut General Statutes 21a-278.)

b. Minimum prison term of not less than five years for first offense, and for subsequent offenses, minimum prison term of not less than 10 years, for the manufacture, distribution, sale or transportation or possession with the intent to sell any narcotic,

hallucinogenic or amphetamine-type substance, or one kilogram or more of a cannabis-type substance (which includes marijuana). (See Connecticut General Statutes 21a-278.)

3. Penalties for Illegal Manufacture, Distribution, Sale, Prescription, or Administration Involving Minors (See Connecticut General Statutes 21a- 278a.)

a. Mandatory two-year prison term for the distribution, sale, dispensing, offering, or giving of any controlled substance to another person who is under 18 years of age and who is at least two years younger than the person violating the statute.

b. Mandatory three-year prison term for the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, sale, transportation or possession with intent to sell, offering or gift of any controlled substance on or within one thousand feet of the real property comprising a public or private elementary school.

4. Penalties for Possession (see Connecticut General Statutes 21a - 279)

a. Any person who possesses or has under his control any quantity of any narcotic substance, including marijuana, for a first offense may be imprisoned not more than seven years and/or fined not more than \$50,000, and for a second offense, may be imprisoned not more than 15 years and/or fined not more than \$100,000.

b. A variety of sentences are available under this statute depending on the substance possessed, its quantity, and the background of the offender.

B. Alcohol

1. Sale of Alcohol to Minors and Intoxicated Persons (see Connecticut General Statutes 30-86)

a. Any permittee who sells or delivers alcoholic liquor to any minor, or to any intoxicated person, or to any habitual drunkard shall be fined not more than \$1,000 and/or imprisoned not more than one (1) year.

b. Any person who delivers or gives alcoholic liquor to any minor, except on the order of a practicing physician, shall be fined not more than \$1,500 and/or imprisoned not more than 18 months.

2. Inducing Minors to Procure Liquor (see Connecticut General Statutes 30-87)

a. Any person who induces any minor to procure alcoholic liquor from any person permitted to sell the same shall be fined not more than \$1,000 and/or imprisoned not more than one year.

3. Misrepresentation of Age (see Connecticut General Statutes 30-88a)

a. Any person who 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 nor more than \$500 and/or imprisoned for not more than 30 days.

4. Procuring Liquor by Persons Forbidden and Public Possession of Liquor by Minors (see Connecticut 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 on any street or highway or in any public place or place open to the public, including a club that is open to the public, shall be fined not less than \$200 nor more than \$500.

5. Dram Shop Act (see Connecticut 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 \$20,000, or to persons injured in consequence of such intoxication up to an aggregate amount of \$50,000.

6. Operating a Motor Vehicle While Under the Influence of Liquor or Drug or While Impaired by Liquor (see Connecticut General Statutes 14-227a)

a. Any person who operates a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug or both or who operates a motor vehicle while his ability to operate is impaired by the consumption of intoxicating liquor shall, for conviction of a first violation, be fined not less than \$500 and be imprisoned for not more than six months, and shall have his operator's license suspended for one year.

b. This statute provides for greater penalties for subsequent offenses.

FEDERAL LAWS

A. Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance

1. Penalty for Simple Possession (See 21 U.S.C. 844[A].)

First conviction: Up to one year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000 or both.

After 1 prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed two years, and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000 or both. After 2 or more prior drug

convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed three years and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000 or both.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine: Mandatory at least five years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined up to \$250,000 or both, if:

- a. First conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds five grams;
- b. Second crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds three grams;
- c. Third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds one gram.

2. Criminal Forfeitures (See 21 U.S.C. 853[a][2] and 881[a][7].)

Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than one-year imprisonment. (See special sentencing provisions regarding crack.)

3. Forfeitures (See 21 U.S.C. 881[a][4].)

Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft, or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.

4. Civil Penalties for Possession of Small Amounts of Certain Controlled Substances (See 21 U.S.C. 844a.): Civil fine up to \$10,000 (pending adoption of final regulations).

5. Denial of Federal Benefits to Drug Traffickers and Possessors (See 21 U.S.C. 853a.) Denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses up to one year for first offense, up to five years for second and subsequent offenses.

6. Firearm Forfeiture (See 18 U.S.C. 922[g].) Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.

7. Miscellaneous Revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits, e.g., pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual federal agencies.

8. Federal Trafficking Penalties

See "Federal Trafficking Penalties" Charts.

HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ALCOHOL USE

While most college students either do not drink or drink moderately, some students report high risk alcohol consumption. The U.S. Surgeon General and the U.S. Department of

Health and Human Services have identified high risk drinking among college students as a major public health problem, which is neither victimless nor cost-free.

CONSUMING ALCOHOL AT HIGH RISK LEVELS IS MORE LIKELY TO RESULT IN PERSONAL CONSEQUENCES SUCH AS:

- hangovers, vomiting or nausea
- memory loss ("blacking out") or loss of consciousness ("passing out")
- being criticized for their drinking behaviors
- regretting actions taken while under the influence of alcohol
- damage to relationships with friends and family
- unplanned or unsafe sexual activity
- missing classes
- poor performance on an exam or project
- lower grade point averages
- driving while intoxicated
- hospitalization due to injury or severe intoxication
- alcohol dependency or addiction
- death due to injury, accident or alcohol overdose

Those who do not drink or do not abuse alcohol may experience secondhand consequences from others excessive alcohol use. In addition to physical and sexual assault and damaged property, these consequences may include unwanted sexual advances and disrupted sleep and study.

Many students carry an expectation that there are a subset of drinking behaviors relegated to the college years. While it is often the case that we "grow out" of potentially perilous drinking behaviors, there may be patterns set which have lasting impacts. While only a small minority of students will develop clinical alcoholism, many more will suffer avoidable negative impact on relationships and studies. (Information adapted from the Task Force of the National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. "A Call to Action: Changing the Culture of Drinking at U.S. Colleges", April 2002. Available at www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov.)

HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLICIT DRUG USE

Similar to alcohol, someone who uses illicit drugs on a regular basis is at increased risk for experiencing negative consequences (see "Health Risks Associated with Alcohol Use", above). These consequences can vary greatly depending on the substance, the quantity consumed, if it is combined with alcohol or other substances, and the frequency of consumption. Some consequences may include the following: Mental and physical health problems, including lowered resistance to disease/illness, Increased risk of ulcers, heart disease, and cancers of the liver, mouth, throat and stomach, memory loss, anxiety disorders, phobias, and depression. Increased risk of serious injury to self or others, due

to fighting, sexual assault, driving under the influence, homicide and suicide. Increased likelihood of engaging in unprotected/unsafe sex, due to impaired judgment which may result in unplanned pregnancy and/or infection with a sexually transmitted disease. Increased engagement in other illegal activities, including vandalism, physical assault, sexual assault, driving under the influence, etc. Increased likelihood of developing an addiction, particularly those with a family history of alcohol or other drug addiction. They are at least four times more likely to develop an addiction. Increased likelihood of death. Drug use increases the odds of death from accidental or intentional drug overdoses as well as participation in other unsafe behaviors (e.g., driving under the influence).

Multiple drug use: Drugs, by definition, impact the body's physiologic processes by chemical means. These interactions may be unpredictable, especially when the constituents of drugs are partially unknown (as with street or club drugs), or of unexpected intensity as when prescription drugs are misused. Such effects are especially problematic when drugs are mixed or combined with alcohol or with other prescription or herbal medications a student may be taking. At best, such an outcome is frightening or uncomfortable; at worst it could lead to unintended effects as detailed above. In addition to these risks, there is the possibility of addiction to behavior patterns or physical addiction, both of which can yield devastating impact on family, finances, health, etc.

The charts "Controlled Substances--Uses and Effects" (see Appendix) provide additional information on the uses and effects of controlled substances. (Information adapted from McDowell, U. and Futris, T., "Adolescents at Risk: Illicit Drug Use". Department of Human Development and Family Science, The Ohio State University, 2002; and C. Kuhn, S. Swartzwelder and W. Wilson, "Buzzed: The straight facts about the most used and abused drugs from alcohol to ecstasy", 1998.)

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PREVENTION AND EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS

Alcohol and Other Drug Intervention Support

A. Identification, Intervention, and Referral of Student with Substance Abuse Problems

Students self refer for assistance with substance abuse problems or are identified by counselors or faculty members by their behavior. If a student presents behavioral difficulty in class or on campus, a counselor from the Center for Student Development will contact the student to intervene in the situation.

Counselors in the Center for Student Development undergo regular professional development training to enhance their skills in working with students with substance abuse and other psychological issues. Two members of the Center for Student Development staff are Licensed Professional Counselors with the State of Connecticut. This license requires ongoing professional development activity in areas including

substance abuse issues. All counseling staff is trained to identify and refer students with problems relating to substance abuse to appropriate outside treatment agencies.

Additional resources for referral are members of the Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Taskforce whose names appear in the Student Handbook.

Students are referred to area social service agencies such as:

The McCall Foundation in Torrington, Connecticut
Catholic Family Services in Torrington, Connecticut
Charlotte Hungerford Hospital – Center for Behavioral Health in Torrington, Connecticut
Northwest Center for Family Services and Mental Health in Torrington, Connecticut

B. Ongoing Support for Students in Recovery

No current formal aftercare programs are offered for students returning to college with issues relating to substance abuse.

Counselors are available for student consultation and support as they pursue their studies on campus. The Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Taskforce whose names appear in the Student Handbook are sources of on campus support for students in recovery

Alcohol and Drug Counseling and Treatment for Students

No current formal aftercare programs are offered for students returning to college with issues relating to substance abuse.

Counselors are available for student consultation and support as they pursue their studies on campus. The Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Taskforce whose names appear in the Student Handbook are sources of on campus support for students in recovery

A. Consultation and Assessment

Students self refer for assistance with substance abuse problems or are identified by counselors or faculty members by their behavior. If a student presents behavioral difficulty in class or on campus, a counselor from the Center for Student Development will contact the student to intervene in the situation.

Counselors in the Center for Student Development undergo regular professional development training to enhance their skills in working with students with substance abuse and other psychological issues. Two members of the Center for Student Development staff are Licensed Professional Counselors with the State of Connecticut. This license requires ongoing professional development activity in areas including substance abuse issues. All counseling staff is trained to identify and refer students with problems relating to substance abuse to appropriate outside treatment agencies.

B. Voluntary Treatment

All referrals made are at the expressed wishes of students and are voluntary.

C. Alcohol/Drug Awareness Education

Extensive discussion of NCCC's policies toward substance abuse can be found in the NCCC Student Handbook which provides 1) the College's Policy on Student Rights, 2) a specific discussion of drug and alcohol issues which impact students, and 3) the Policy on Drugs and Alcohol in Community Colleges adopted by the Board of Trustees of Connecticut Community Colleges.

The Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Taskforce coordinates educational efforts such as workshops. These educational workshops on substance abuse issues are periodically offered on campus and are open to student, staff, and members of the local community. Self help resources are available through the Center for Student Development and its webpage.

D. Individualized Reentry Program

No such program exists at NCCC.

Policy review

The College will review the policy on illegal drugs and alcohol at least every two years to assess its effectiveness and ensure that disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced. Changes in policy will be implemented as needed following each review.

The policy was reviewed September 30, 2010