

**ASNUNTUCK COMMUNITY COLLEGE
DRUG FREE SCHOOLS AND CAMPUSES ACT
ANNUAL NOTICE**

Asnuntuck Community College is committed to ensuring the personal health and safety of all members of the College community. The College recognizes that there exists in today's society a significant problem regarding alcohol and other drug use and abuse that adversely affects individuals, families, the workplace and institutions of higher education. As a result, the College has adopted the following policy to prevent the unlawful use, possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on campus or as part of any of its activities. Any College employee or student who is determined to have violated this Policy shall be subject to disciplinary action for misconduct, including termination or suspension from the College and possible referral for criminal prosecution. These policies apply to all on-campus activities and to off-campus activities that are considered to be College sponsored, including but not limited to officially sanctioned field trips and student activity programs. The standards of conduct have been interpreted to apply to student sponsored social activities or professional meetings attended by employees, if these activities or meetings are considered College sponsored activities.

I. Standards of Conduct

A. Employees:

Employees of Asnuntuck Community College are the College's most valuable resource. The College is committed to ensuring the personal health and safety of all members of the College community. To that end, the College will provide a drug free environment for students and employees in accordance with the Federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1989.

The College's Drug and Alcohol Free Workplace Policy is contained in Appendix 1.

B. Students:

The mission of Asnuntuck Community College is to assist in the total development of each student. As part of our effort to maintain an atmosphere conducive to effective learning and a wholesome social environment, the College has established policies regarding alcohol and drug use.

The policies are published in order that all members of the College community will be aware of their existence and will be responsible for their observance. Beyond complying with state laws, the College has a commitment to the education, development and maturation of the whole person - spirit, mind and body. Recently, nationwide attention has focused on the dangers of high-risk drinking have led us to become increasingly aware of the relationship between substance abuse and students' inability to achieve success in college. Therefore, it is our responsibility, both legally and ethically, to promote a caring environment that protects all students' personal growth and total welfare. It is intended that these policies will foster such concern. The campus body charged with the review of alcohol and other drug policies is the

Health and Safety Committee. This group is made up of representatives from student, faculty, staff and administrative bodies who make recommendations to the Dean of Students and the Dean of Administration.

Asnuntuck Community College's Alcohol Policy for students is contained in Appendix 2 the Student Conduct Policy.

II. College Disciplinary Sanctions

All members of the College community are subject to state and federal laws concerning the illegal use, possession or distribution of drugs and alcohol. The College will also impose sanctions pursuant to the Drug-Free Workplace Policy for employees and the Board of Trustees' Policy on Student Conduct for students.

III. Legal Sanctions

In addition to College disciplinary sanctions, all members of the College community are required to abide by all local, state and federal laws pertaining to drugs and alcohol. Individuals who violate these laws will be prosecuted to the fullest extent.

Statutes pertaining to drugs and alcohol are found in Appendix 5.

IV. Description of Health Risks Associated with the Use of Illicit Drugs and Abuse of Alcohol

Alcohol - profound acute impact on cognitive functioning, i.e., loss of inhibitions, disruption of memory functions. Profound chronic impact on cognitive functioning, e.g., permanent memory impairment, dementia. Impaired coordination. Increased risk of cancer, stroke, heart disease, heart conduction disturbance, stomach lesions, intestinal track injury and liver damage. Sexual functioning disturbances. Increased risk of accidents, including drowning, fires and falls. Increase risk violence.

Amphetamines (Speed, Ups, Pep Pills, Meth) - Elevated heart rate, blood pressure and respiration rate. Decreased appetite. Pupillary dilation. Effects at high doses include; cognitive confusion, physical disorganization, inability to relax and sleep, teeth-grinding, dry mouth, muscle twitching, convulsions, fever, chest pain, irregular heart beat and lethal overdose.

Barbiturate, Sedatives, Tranquilizers (Yellow Jackets, Reds, Red Devils, Ludes, PCP or Angel Dust) - Difficulty concentrating, maintaining coordination and staying awake. Reduces cognitive and motor functioning. Increases accident risks. Effects at high doses include: slurred speech, staggering, decreased ability to reason and solve problems, difficulty in judging distance and time, double vision, amnesia, depresses breathing coma, brain damage and respiratory failure, especially when mixed with alcohol.

Cocaine (Coke, Crack, Blow) - Increase heart rate, blood pressure, breathing rate, and body temperature. Constriction of blood vessels. Pupillary dilation. Effects at high doses include: cognitive confusion and physical disorganization, perspiration, chills, elevated heart rate, nausea, vomiting, hallucinations and possible death from convulsions and respiratory arrest.

Hallucinogens (LSD or Acid, Mesc, DMT, DET) - Alterations of sensory, emotional and cognitive functioning. Elevated heart rate, Blood pressure, and body temperature. Pupillary dilation, nausea, muscle weakness, dizziness, tremors and exaggeration of normal reflexes. Risk of accidents, disorientation, wide mood swings, flashbacks. Possible psychosis.

Heroin (H, Horse, Smack) – Reduces cognitive and physical prowess. Blocks hunger. Dull aggression. Blocks menstrual cycle. Reduces sex drive. Constricts pupils. Induces drowsiness and sedation. Causes constipation, itchy skin. Increases accident risk. High risk of respiratory collapse with overdose.

Inhalants (Poppers, Snappers, Rush, Glue) – Initial excitement, sedation and confusion. Prolonged or regular use could cause bone marrow depression, cerebral damage, liver and kidney disorders, irregular heartbeat and blood pressure, and respiratory disorders.

Marijuana – Risks of short term memory problems, lung damage, major slowdown in cognitive functioning, loss of alertness and productiveness. Possible psychosis with chronic use.

V. Alcohol/Substance Abuse Treatment Options

As a member of “Drugs Don’t Work,” The Governor’s Partnership to Prevent Substance Abuse In the Workforce, the College provides prevention and intervention training programs for students and employees, through the use of workshops, symposiums, written materials and flyers. The Employee Assistance Program (EAP) provides similar training for supervisors.

A. Off Campus Resources Available to Students and Employees

Resources available for students:

The 211 infoline is available for resources or contact information on Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous.

Preventionworksct.org/studassistprog.html

Resources available for employees:

Employee Assistance Program
1-800-526-3485

Appendix 1. The College's Drug and Alcohol Free Workplace Policy.

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 is not immune to the influence of substance abuse. Worker 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.

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 of 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.

Appendix 2. The College's Student Conduct Policy on Drugs and Alcohol.

THE FOLLOWING POLICY COVERING ALCOHOL AND DRUGS HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF COMMUNITY-TECHNICAL 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 socioeconomic groups, all age levels, and even the unborn. Education and learning are especially impaired by alcohol abuse and illicit drug use.

(1) 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 law and regulation and Board of Trustees policy, 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.

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)

(1.) Statement of the Network of Colleges and Universities Committed to the Elimination of Drug and Alcohol Abuse.

Appendix 3. College disciplinary sanctions pertaining to employees.

Any employee violating this policy will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination.

Appendix 4. Sanctions imposed by the College for student conduct violations.

The prior conduct record of a student shall be considered in determining the appropriate sanction for a student who has been found to have violated any part of this Policy. Sanctions shall be progressive in nature; that is, more serious sanctions may be imposed if warranted by the prior conduct record of the student.

A “sanction” may be any action affecting the status of an individual as a student taken by the College in response to a violation of this Policy, including but not limited to the following:

1. “Expulsion” is a permanent separation from the College that involves denial of all student privileges, including entrance to College premises;
2. “Suspension” is a temporary separation from the College that involves denial of all student privileges, including entrance to college premises for the duration of the suspension, and may include conditions for reinstatement;
3. “Removal of College privileges” involves restrictions on student access to certain locations, functions and/or activities but does not preclude the student from continuing to pursue his/her academic program;
4. “Probation” is a status that indicates either (a) serious misconduct not warranting expulsion, suspension or removal of College privileges, or (b) repetition of misconduct after a warning has been imposed;
5. A “Warning” is a written notice to the student indicating that he or she has engaged in conduct that is in violation of Section 3 of this Policy and that any repetition of such conduct or other conduct that violates this Policy is likely to result in more serious sanctions;
6. “Community restitution” requires a student to perform a number of hours of service on the campus or in the community at large.

Appendix 5. Statutes pertaining to drugs and alcohol.

Federal Penalties

DRUG/SCHEDULE	QUANTITY	PENALTIES	QUANTITY	PENALTIES
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500 - 4999 gms mixture	<p>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 \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual</p> <p>Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual</p>	5 kgs or more mixture	<p>First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if not an individual.</p> <p>2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment</p>
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	5-49 gms mixture		50 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40 - 399 gms mixture		400 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10 - 99 gms mixture		100 gms or more mixture	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100 - 999 gms mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1 - 9 gms mixture		10 gms or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5 - 49 gms pure or 50 - 499 gms mixture		50 gms or more pure or 500 gms or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10 - 99 gms pure or 100 - 999 gms mixture	100 gm 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	<p>First Offense: Not more that 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.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual</p>		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gm or more			
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	<p>First Offense: Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual</p>		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	30 to 999 mgs			

All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 3 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Less than 30 mgs	Second Offense: Not more than 6 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 2 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.

Federal Penalties - Marijuana

DRUG	QUANTITY	1 st OFFENSE	2 nd OFFENSE
Marijuana	1,000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 10 years, not more than life • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life • Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 20 years, not more than life • If death or serious injury, mandatory life • Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if other than an individual
Marijuana	100 kg to 999 kg mixture; or 100 to 999 plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 years • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life • Fine not more than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 10 years, not more than life • If death or serious injury, mandatory life • Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual
Marijuana	more than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg mixture more than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 20 years • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life • Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 30 years • If death or serious injury, mandatory life • Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than individual
Marijuana	1 to 49 plants; less than 50 kg mixture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 5 years • Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 10 years • Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if
Hashish	10 kg or less		

Hashish Oil	1 kg or less	than individual	other than individual
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Connecticut Statutes

Possession of alcohol by a minor. First Offense: Infraction. Second or Subsequent Offense: Fine of not less than \$200 and not more than \$500. (Connecticut General Statutes § 30-89b)

Purchase or attempt to purchase or making of a false statement in an attempt to procure alcohol by a minor. Fine: \$200 - \$500. (Connecticut General Statutes § 30-89a, 2004)

Sale, shipment, delivery, or giving of alcohol to a minor by any means. Maximum Punishment: Imprisonment for no more than eighteen (18) months or a fine not to exceed \$1,500 or both. (Connecticut General Statutes § 30-86, 2004)

Owners of private property where minors possess alcohol: No person having possession of, or exercising domain and control over any dwelling unit or private property shall permit any minor to possess alcoholic liquor. First Offense: Infraction. Second or Subsequent Offense: Imprisonment for no more than one (1) year or a fine not to exceed \$500 or both. (Connecticut Public Act 06-112 § 1.1)

Knowing that a minor possesses alcoholic liquor in a dwelling unit or private property and fails to make reasonable efforts to halt such possession. First Offense: Infraction. Second or Subsequent Offense: Imprisonment for no more than one (1) year or a fine not to exceed \$500 or both. (Connecticut Public Act 06-112 § 1.2)

Possession of a narcotic substance. First Offense: Imprisonment for no more than seven (7) years or a fine not to exceed \$50,000 or both. Second Offense: Imprisonment for no more than fifteen (15) years or a fine not to exceed \$100,000 or both. Third or Subsequent Offense: Imprisonment for no more than twenty-five (25) years or a fine of \$250,000 or both. (Connecticut General Statutes § 21a-279a, 2004)

Possession of a hallucinogenic substance other than marijuana or of four or more ounces of marijuana. First Offense: Imprisonment for no more than five years or a fine not to exceed \$2,000 or both. Second or Subsequent Offense: Imprisonment for no more than ten years or a fine not to exceed \$5,000 or both. (Connecticut General Statute § 21a-279b, 2004)

Possession of any controlled substance other than a narcotic or hallucinogenic substance or illegal possession of less than four (4) ounces of marijuana. First Offense: Imprisonment for no more than one (1) year or a fine not to exceed \$1,000 or both. Second or Subsequent Offense: Imprisonment for no more than five (5) years or a fine not to exceed \$3,000 or both. (Connecticut General Statutes § 21a-279c, 2004)

Manufacture, distribution, sale, prescription, dispensing, compounding, or transportation with intent to sell or dispense or possession with intent to sell or dispense, or offering, giving, or administration of any hallucinogenic substance other than marijuana or of any narcotic substance. First Offense: Imprisonment for no more than fifteen (15) years or a fine not to exceed \$50,000 or both. Second Offense: Imprisonment for no more than thirty (30) years or a fine not to exceed \$100,000 or both. Third or Subsequent Offense: Imprisonment for no more than thirty (30) years or a fine not to exceed \$250,000 or both. (Connecticut General Statutes § 21a-277a, 2004)

Manufacture, distribution, sale, prescription, dispensing, compounding, or transportation with intent to sell or dispense or possession with intent to sell or dispense, or offering, giving, or administration of any controlled substance (includes marijuana) except a hallucinogenic or narcotic substance. First Offense: Imprisonment for no more than seven (7) years or a fine not to exceed \$25,000 or both. Second or Subsequent Offense: Imprisonment for no more than fifteen (15) years or a fine not to exceed \$100,000 or both. (Connecticut General Statutes § 21a-277b, 2004)

Driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or both. First Conviction: Imprisonment for not less than forty-eight (48) hours and not more than six (6) months unless probation is imposed and fined not less than \$500 and not more than \$1,000 and a one (1) year suspension of driver's license. Third or Subsequent Conviction (within ten (10) years of a prior conviction): Imprisonment for not less than one (1) year and not more than three (3) years and probation consisting of one hundred (100) hours of community service and a fine not less than \$2,000 and not more than \$8,000 and permanent revocation of driver's license. (Connecticut General Statutes § 14-227a, 2004).

Other Health Risks:

Risks

The fast paced, high stress environment of the 1990's, and the drug oriented nature of our society puts all of us at risk for abusing alcohol and other drugs. Alcohol, while commercially exploited and condoned by society, is misused by many teens, college students, and adults. The most commonly abused drug in the United States, alcohol affects the home life of millions of children each year, and each year it causes more than 100,000 deaths nationwide - that's more deaths by alcohol than all illegal drugs combined.

While almost everyone will use some drug during their life, and drugs have greatly reduced human suffering and have improved the quality of our lives, the misuse of alcohol and other drugs can negatively affect our job performance, academic performance, personal safety, relationships with others, and emotional and physical well-being. Examples of the consequences of high-risk alcohol and other drug choices include:

- 60% of child and spousal abuse are drug related

- 41% of assaults and 64% of homicides are drug related
- A recent survey indicated that 47% of arrestees tested positive for cocaine usage
- 75% of rapists, and 55% of their victims were drug impaired at the time of the rape.
- Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, due to mother's drinking during pregnancy, is among the three leading causes of birth defects
- It is estimated that by the year 2000 there will be more than four million cocaine addicted babies born in this country
- It is estimated that there are from 10 to 50 million children under the age of 18 living in alcoholic homes

Physical Well-Being

Alcohol and drug abuse have profound effects on the body. Prolonged and frequent alcohol and other drug use can lead to a general deterioration of health, and may impair the immune system which in turn increases the likelihood of contracting AIDS. The following are some of the possible serious medical consequences of alcohol and other drug usage:

- Heart failure
- Liver disease, i.e. hepatitis, cirrhosis
- Gastrointestinal disorders
- Respiratory problems, e.g., chronic bronchitis, pneumonia
- Malnutrition
- High blood pressure
- Depression
- Suicide
- AIDS, and other sexually transmitted diseases, e.g., genital warts, herpes
- etc.

Sexuality

Because judgment, reasoning, communication and perception are all affected by alcohol and other drugs, one's substance choices may lead to such things as sexual exploitation, unwise choice of partners, unwanted pregnancies, and the increased risk of sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS. The sharing of needles, which is common among illicit drug users and also individuals who inject steroids as part of a training regimen, increase the risk of becoming infected with the HIV virus.

Drinking and Driving

- If you drink and drive you'll walk for 90 days! In Connecticut, a person is legally intoxicated when their blood alcohol content (BAC) reaches 0.10%. If you are arrested for operating a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol or drugs your license will be suspended for 90 days.
- Drunk driving is the #1 killer of teens. In Connecticut, 355 sixteen to nineteen year olds were killed as motor vehicle occupants from 1984-89. Drivers between 16 and 24 have twice as many fatal crashes per mile as older motorists. When alcohol is involved, their fatal crash rate is almost three times greater than older drivers.
- 38 to 50% of all fatal accidents involve alcohol
- 60% of all motorcycle fatalities involve alcohol
- 88% of all boating accidents that involve drownings involve alcohol
- 70% of all drownings involve alcohol
- 33% of all pedestrian accidents involve alcohol

College Campuses

- College students spend \$4.2 billion annually on alcoholic beverages, even though most of them are too young to drink legally.
- Among those students currently enrolled in college, between 240,000 and 360,000 eventually will lose their lives due to drinking.
- The typical student spends more on alcohol than on textbooks.
- Binge drinking (a serious problem on college campuses) often results in problem behavior that can lead to violence, date rape, problems with police, and vandalism.

Source: Office of Substance Abuse Prevention, United States Department of Health & Human Services, May 1991 Bulletin – Take a Look at College Drinking.

Connecticut "Drugs Don't Work" Study Findings (1990)

- 86% of Connecticut's teenagers and 93% of its adults consider drugs a serious problem.
- Among Connecticut's adults, twice as many reported cocaine use during the past year vs. the national average (10% vs. 5% nationally).
- 67% of Connecticut teens stated that they had consumed alcoholic beverages within the past two weeks (vs. 54% nationally).