TYLER JUNIOR COLLEGE

ANNUAL CAMPUS SECURITY

2011

Information in Compliance with the Clery Act
And
The Higher Education Opportunity Act
CAMPUS SAFETY AND SECURITY

Tyler Junior College makes available to you the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act report. Tyler Junior College Campus Police Department collects and publishes specific information on campus crime statistics, security policies and services. This information is summarized in this document. The Tyler Junior Campus Police department is service-oriented, trained in professional standards and dedicated to the safety and comfort of our students, employees and visitors. Our primary concern is to protect life and property to allow the educational process to evolve safely. Members of the campus community should call (903) 510-2222 and/or 911 to report an emergency or crime.

Reporting Crimes and Emergencies. All criminal offenses that occur on campus should be reported immediately to the Tyler Junior College Campus Police Department. The Tyler Junior College Campus Police department is operational twenty-four hours a day, year around. You have easy access to Campus Police either by telephone, (903) 510-2222, or by going to the Campus Police Building, located at 1020 South Baxter Street. This location is clearly marked on Campus maps. Campus police officers and security guards are trained to respond to criminal actions or other emergencies that may occur on campus. Campus Police Officers are licensed Texas police officers.

Campus Procedures for Reporting Crimes or Emergencies. To report an emergency or a criminal incident call (903) 510-2222 and/or 911. For non-emergencies contact the Tyler Junior College Campus Police at 903 510-2258.

Fire Alarm
If you hear a FIRE ALARM:
- Turn off electrical equipment
- Close door against fire
- Do NOT use elevators
- Use fire exit stairwell
- CALMLY evacuate to an open area 100 yards away from the affected building

If you discover a FIRE:
- Activate the nearest fire alarm pull station
- Notify Campus Police (903) 510-2222 and/or call 911
- Notify others in your area
- CALMLY evacuate to an open area 100 yards away from the affected building
Bomb Threat
If you receive a BOMB THREAT:
• Elicit as much information as possible
• Calmly notify others in your area
• Notify Campus Police (510-2222) and/or dial 911
• Check your immediate area for suspicious objects
  **Do not handle any object found.**
• Calmly evacuate to an open area 300 yards away from the affected building

Weather Emergency
In the event of a WEATHER EMERGENCY:
• Take cover in designated “safe areas” or under heavy furniture on the ground floor in the center of a building, away from the outside walls and windows
• If outside, take cover and lie flat in the nearest drainage ditch, excavation or ravine
• Avoid auditoriums, lecture halls, laboratories, studios and hazardous chemical storage areas
• The Campus Police department will monitor the reports from the National Weather Service. In a severe weather alert, the City of Tyler sounds sirens to indicate the need for safety measures to be implemented. If the sirens are sounded during normal business hours, Campus Police will activate the Ramey Tower Alarm System, which is similar to the wail siren from the City of Tyler. With the activation of this system all persons will need to take cover.
• Under a tornado warning proceed to a designated safe area as indicated. If no safe areas are indicated, proceed to interior hallways, basements or interior walls avoiding windows and open areas. Individuals should remain in these safe areas until notification is given over the campus outdoor warning system, the City of Tyler’s warning system, or by an informed college representative.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures
Tyler Junior College has guidelines in place for general emergency situations that may threaten the safety and security of students, faculty, staff, and visitors on our campuses. Emergency Response and Evacuation procedures are published the Emergency Response Guide, the multi-colored flip chart posted in every office and classroom on campus. Rapid and timely communication of information to the campus community and the public during emergency situations is critical. There is a campus crisis management team that will assist the President during an emergency by providing support and care for employees, students, and visitors. Management team members include:

1. President
2. Provost
3. Vice President Business Affairs  
4. Vice President Student Affairs  
5. Vice President Advancement and External Affairs  
6. Director, Campus Police  
7. Director, Public Affairs and Grant Development  
8. Director, Support Services  
9. Executive Director, Campus Police  
10. Executive Director, Facilities and Construction

Tyler Junior College utilizes several means of communication in managing varying levels of incidents. The emergency notification methods are tested annually. Emergency notifications methods include:

1. Send out an “Everyone” email to faculty/staff and students  
2. Press release from Director, Public Affairs and Grant Development to each news media outlet.  
3. Campus Police will send out a text message via Apache Alerts.  
4. College website will be updated.  
5. Message changes will be made to the Inclement Weather Information telephone line. (903 510-3000).  
6. Creation of a slide for cable educational access station.  
7. Announcements will be added to Apache Access.  
8. Announcements via the TJC Immediate Notification Telephone network.  
9. Announcements over the campus loudspeaker located in Ramey Tower.  
10. Announcements over the mobile PA system in Campus Police vehicles.  
11. Priority emails to the cell phones of campus administrators.

Medical Emergency  
If you experience a MEDICAL EMERGENCY:  
• Notify Campus Police (903) 510-2222 and/ or 911 for emergency medical assistance  
• An employee should also report the injury to his or her supervisor  

Missing Student Notification  

Policy Statement:  

It is the policy of Tyler Junior College to follow approved procedures and guidelines when a residential student is reported or declared missing.  

Facts of Interest:  

Each resident will be informed regarding the Missing Student Notification procedures upon check-in at their residence hall. Each resident will provide the name and contact number of an individual(s) that should be contacted in case of an emergency. Upon determination that a student is missing, Campus Police and the Vice President of Student Affairs will be notified immediately.  

The
individual identified on the Residential Life and Housing Emergency Contact form will be contacted no later than 24 hours after the time the student is determined missing, in accordance with official notification procedures established by the College.

For any resident under the age of 18, who is not emancipated, the institution will notify a custodial parent or guardian no later than 24 hours after the time that the resident is determined to be missing by College staff. When a member of the College community has reason to believe that a student is missing, all possible efforts will be made immediately to locate the student to determine his or her condition.

**Procedures:**

Once the Vice President for Student Affairs has confirmed that a student is missing, the following steps will be taken:

1. Notifies the President and appropriate staff and faculty that a student has been missing for more than 24 hours.
2. Files a missing person report with Campus Police, who in turn notifies Tyler Police Department.
3. Notifies the person designated as an emergency contact on the Resident Hall Student Information form.
4. If the student is under 18, and not an emancipated individual, the student’s custodial or legal guardian is notified.

**Access to Campus Facilities.** Section 51.209 of the Texas Educational Code states “The governing board of a state institution of higher education or it’s authorized representatives may refuse to allow persons having no legitimate business to enter on property under the board’s control, and may eject any unauthorized person from the property on his refusal to leave peaceably on request. Identification may be required of any person on the property”. It is advised that members of the Campus community should have their Campus issued identification card with them at all times. The Tyler Junior College Campus Police officers and guards have been vested with the above authority by the Board of Trustees.

**Maintenance and Security of Campus Facilities.** Campus Police personnel routinely check doors, lights and the grounds for defects and unsafe conditions. All safety concerns are directed to the Physical Plant for corrections. In addition, the Safety Committee receives on campus reports of safety issues discovered in relation to the security of the campus. These issues are brought to the attention of the Director, Campus Police.

Parking lots and campus buildings are patrolled by Campus Police to ensure the safety of students, employees and visitors. Safety issues such as poor lighting,
excessive vegetation and shrubbery growth are reported. Students and employees may also assist by reporting any safety or security hazard. Recommendations are forwarded to the Director, Campus Police and to the Executive Director, Facilities and Construction.

Law Enforcement Authority and Interagency Relations. The Tyler Junior College Campus Police Department is recognized as a police agency throughout the State of Texas. Campus Police is comprised of licensed police officers and guards. The Campus Police Department is located at the northeast corner of Baxter and Lake Streets.

The Tyler Junior College Police Department is a full-service law enforcement agency. The police officers of the department are vested with all the powers and immunities as other peace officers in the State of Texas. Tyler Junior College police officers have the authority to make arrests, issue traffic citations and enforce parking and traffic regulations on the Tyler Junior College campus and public streets.

Tyler Junior College police officers are certified peace officers and have passed the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education licensing examination for police officers. TJC Police officers must also receive at least forty hours of in-service training every two years in order to comply with the State of Texas licensing requirements. The primary jurisdiction of the Campus Police Department is the five campuses of our college.

Campus Police receives its primary support from the City of Tyler Police Department; and it also receives support from the Smith County Sheriff’s Department, the Texas Department of Public Safety, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Campus Police enjoy a good relationship with other local and regional law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. There is a written Inter-Local Agreement in place between the Tyler Junior College Police Department and the City of Tyler Police Department for campus emergencies and the investigation of serious criminal offenses.

Crime Statistics
The information below provides context for the crime statistics reported as part of compliance with the Clery Act.

The procedures for preparing the annual disclosure of crime statistics include reporting statistics to the Tyler Junior College community obtained from the following sources: TJC Police Department, the Tyler Police Department, the Lindale Police Department, the Jacksonville Police Department, and non-police officials. For statistical purposes, crime statistics reported to any of these sources are recorded in the calendar year the crime was reported. A request for statistical information is made on an annual basis to all Campus Security Authorities (as defined by federal law) and to all College Deans, Directors, and Department Heads. Statistical information is requested and provided to Tyler Junior College
Police Department by the employees at the Tyler Junior College Counseling Center and the Student Health Center, even though they are not required by law to provide statistics for the compliance document. All of the statistics are gathered, compiled, and reported to the TJC community via this publication. Tyler Junior College Police Department submits the annual crime statistics published in this document to the Department of Education (ED). The statistical information gathered by the Department of Education is available to the public through the ED website. TJC sends notification to every enrolled student and current employee on an annual basis. The notification includes a brief summary of the contents of the publication. The notification also includes the address for the Campus Safety website where the publication can be found online http://www.tjc.edu/campussafety and information about how to request a hard copy of the document.

Specific Information about Classifying Crime Statistics
The statistics in this document are published in accordance with the standards and guidelines used by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and the relevant federal law (the Clery Act). The number of victims involved in a particular incident is indicated in the statistics column for the following crime classifications: Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Manslaughter, Forcible and Non-Forcible Sex Offenses, and Aggravated Assault. For example, if an aggravated assault occurs and there are three victims, this would be counted as three aggravated assaults in the crime statistics chart. The number reflected in the statistics for the following crime categories includes one offense per distinct operation: Robbery, Burglary, Larceny, Vandalism, and Arson. For example, if five students are walking across campus together and they are robbed, this would count as one instance of robbery in the crime statistics chart. In cases of Motor Vehicle Theft, each vehicle stolen is counted as a statistic. In cases involving Liquor Law, Drug Law, and Illegal Weapons violations, each person who was arrested is indicated in the arrest statistics. The statistics captured under the “Referred for Disciplinary Action” section for Liquor Law, Drug Law, and Illegal Weapons violations indicate the number of students referred to the Director, Judicial Programs/Support Services for disciplinary action for violations of those specific laws. The statistics in the Hate Crime charts are separated by category of prejudice. The numbers for most of the specific crime categories are part of the overall statistics reported for each year. The only exceptions to this are the addition of Simple Assault, Intimidation, and any other crime that involves bodily injury that is not already included in the required reporting categories. If a hate crime occurs where there is an incident involving Intimidation, Vandalism, Larceny, Simple Assault or other bodily injury, the law requires that the statistic be reported as a hate crime even though there is no requirement to report the crime classification in any other area of the compliance document. Note: A hate or bias related crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender’s bias. For example, a subject assaults a victim, which is a crime. If the facts of the case indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his/her bias against
the victim’s race, sexual orientation, etc., the assault is then also classified as a hate/bias crime.

**Specific Information about the Crime Statistics Reported by Tyler Junior College**

Statistics for “Residential Facilities” are also counted in the “On-Campus” crime category. The law requires institutions to break out the number of “On-Campus” crimes that occur in residential facilities. Statistics under the heading of “Disciplinary Action” include those individuals referred to the Director, Student Judicial Programs/Support Services for disciplinary action. The numbers include incidents that are reported via Campus Police incident reports and reports provided directly to Director, Student Judicial Programs/Support Services from other members of the TJC community. Referrals include the number of people referred for disciplinary action and found responsible for violating those specific laws.

**Off-Campus Crime**

Local law enforcement agencies may notify the Campus Police about criminal activity which occurs off campus and involving TJC students; however, there are no official policies in place requiring that local law enforcement agencies do so. Students in these cases are subject to arrest by the local law enforcement agencies, and these cases may be forwarded to the Director, Student Judicial Programs/Support Services for review. There are no off-campus locations for student organizations recognized by Tyler Junior College.

**Security Awareness and Crime Prevention.** The Tyler Junior College Campus Police Department provides the following information and programs:

- **Crime Prevention Materials and Presentations:** These are available at the Campus Police Office upon request.
- **Texas Crime Victim's Compensation Act:** Information is available at the Campus Police Office and is given to anyone who is a victim of a violent crime or a relative of a victim of a violent crime.
- **External Awareness:** Crime prevention statistics and information are distributed through the Campus Police web-site, campus newspaper, bulletin boards, and annual reports.
- **Security Surveys:** Performed regularly to assure that the physical elements that contribute to crime are reduced, i.e., doors are locked, vegetation is under control and internal and external lighting is appropriate.
- **Escort Service:** Upon request, Campus Police provide students and employees an escort to their vehicles after dark.
- **Operation ID:** Electronic etching pencils are available for check out at Campus Police office if students and employees wish to engrave their driver’s license number on their property. This method is valuable in the identification of stolen items.
Crime Prevention on Campus. If a crime is to be committed, the offender must have the desire, ability, and opportunity to commit the crime. Law enforcement can do little to remove the offender’s desire and ability to commit crimes, but together WE can remove the element of opportunity. THIS IS CRIME PREVENTION. Together we can remove the temptation of opportunity by taking a few simple precautions.

Protect Your Property: 1. Lock your residence every time you leave, even for a short time. This includes your motor vehicle. 2. Do not leave valuables lying out in the open or in unlocked vehicles. 3. Engrave your driver’s license number on all valuable property. 4. Record the serial numbers and brand names of all property of value.

Protect Your Self: 1. Lock your doors when you take a nap or retire for the evening. Do not block open entry doors to residence halls after hours. 2. Require identification before admitting someone unfamiliar into your residence or your vehicle. 3. Avoid walking alone at night, if possible, and stay on lighted routes. 4. Report suspicious persons or circumstances. This could stop a crime before it happens. 5. You may offer confidential assistance and information to Campus Safety. Crime prevention is important to the campus community and you can help by reporting any crime or suspected crime to your Campus Police immediately. By doing so, you may be preventing someone from becoming a victim of a serious crime.

Sex Offenses

Tyler Junior College is committed to maintaining an environment free from all exploitation and intimidation based on sex. Tyler Junior College will not tolerate sexual assault or sexual harassment in any form.

It is the policy of Tyler Junior College that sexual assault, including rape and other offenses, is a violation of the Board Policy Manual, the Student Code of Conduct, and the Texas Penal code.

Tyler Junior College provides various programming to enhance sexual assault awareness and prevention throughout the year. Specific emphasis is given during Apache Orientation and Residential Life Hall meetings. Selected faculty and staff members and community experts give presentations and provide resources upon request. Informational pamphlets are provided upon request through Campus Police, at the Visitor Information Center, and at the Counseling Center.

If the allegations are against an employee, Campus Police and the Office of Human Resources will conduct a concurrent investigation. If the subject of the inquiry is suspended without pay or dismissed as a result of the investigation, those actions will be in accordance with procedures outlined in the Board Policy
Manual. However, any disciplinary action decided upon will not preclude the continuance or subsequent outcome of the Campus Police investigation, including the filing of criminal charges against the subject unless directed to do otherwise by the complainant and/or the District Attorney’s office. Parties to any sex-related offense (forcible and non-forcible) are entitled to and will be given results of any disciplinary actions taken.

Any sex-related offense (forcible or non-forcible) alleged to have been committed by a student will be investigated by Campus Police. Campus Police Officers will investigate and take action on violations of federal, state, and local laws. Campus Police will assist when requested with violations of the Student Code of Conduct anywhere on campus. Campus Police will refer their actions and reports to the Student Discipline Committee. The Student Discipline Committee will be notified and kept informed of the progress in the investigation. Possible sanctions against a student found guilty of sexual assault through on-campus proceedings include expulsion, suspension, and probation. Students whose presence poses a continuing danger to persons or property or an ongoing threat of disruption to the academic process may be immediately removed from the College with loss of all college privileges. The accuser and the accused perpetrator are entitled to have an adviser or advocate present during campus disciplinary proceedings. Parties to any sex-related offense (forcible and non-forcible) are entitled to and will be given results of any disciplinary actions taken.

Complaints of sex-related offenses (forcible or non-forcible) committed while on Tyler Junior College property by persons other than students or employees will be investigated by Campus Police and arrests made and charges filed according to law.

In those instances where sexual assault is alleged, the victim is strongly encouraged to report the incident to a law enforcement agency. A sexual assault victim may seek on-campus assistance by contacting Campus Police weekdays (903) 510-2258, nights and weekends (903) 510-2222; or by visiting the Campus Police Office at 1020 S. Baxter; or by contacting the Tyler Junior College Counseling Office located in the Rogers Student Center weekdays (903) 510-2389. To file an emergency sexual assault report off-campus call the City of Tyler Police Department at 911 or (903) 531-1000; or the East Texas Crisis Center at (903) 509-2526. Upon request by the victim of a sexual assault, College personnel will assist in notifying these authorities. Victims can avail themselves of various professional referral programs located on campus and off campus. Other private organizations can be identified upon request. Students should refer to the Student Handbook for more information. Employees should refer to the Board Policy Manual for further details. A comprehensive list of agencies that provide counseling, mental health, or other social services are published in the Student Handbook.
Reporting an assault does not mean that the victim must press charges or take the case to criminal trial or a college disciplinary hearing. If you prefer anonymity, Campus Police can report the crime under a pseudonym and the crime will be prosecuted without revealing your name. Even if a victim has not decided whether to press charges, calling the police and going to the hospital will allow for his/her emotional or medical needs to be cared for and will preserve the option of the victim to press charges.

Should an assault occur off-campus, call the local law enforcement authorities as soon as possible. If the assault occurs on campus, contact Campus Police as soon as possible. If an assault occurs, don't change clothes or bathe. All physical evidence, including seminal fluids, hair, blood types, and scrapings of flesh from the victim's nails may be used in court.

After reporting a sexual assault, a victim has the option for, and may request assistance in, changing academic, living conditions, or employment situations. A student victim may request assistance from Campus Police, the Student Discipline Committee, and Residential Life. If the victim is a faculty or staff member, assistance may be obtained from Campus Police, the Executive Director, Human Resources, and the appropriate supervisor. Accommodations will be made only if so requested by the victim, and only if such changes are reasonably available.

Counseling and referral information for survivors of sexual assault is available on campus through the Counseling Center and off-campus through the East Texas Crisis Center.

**The Campus Sex Crime Prevention Act**

Law enforcement agency Information provided by the State regarding Registered Sexual Offenders may be obtained by accessing the sexual offender database maintained by the Texas Department of Public Safety. The Texas Department of Public Safety’s website is: [http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/](http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/)

**Sexual Harassment**

**Sexual Harassment of Students**

Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972 (Title IX), 20 U.S. C §§ 1681 et seq., and it implementing regulations, 34 C.F. R. Part 106 prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs or activities operated by recipients of Federal financial assistance. Sexual harassment of students, which includes acts of sexual violence, is a form of sex discrimination prohibited by Title IX. By an amendment to the Civil Rights Act of November 1980 and subsequent state legislation, sexual harassment is expressly outlawed and is considered a violation of College policy.

Conduct involving unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature shall be considered to
constitute sexual harassment when:

1. Submission to such conduct is made, either explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of academic success.
2. Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for academic decisions affecting the student.
3. Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with a student's performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment.

Prohibited is any behavior that represents repeated or unwanted sexual attention or sexual advances, when acceptance of such attention or advance is made a condition of reward or penalty.

To file a complaint regarding Sexual Harassment with Tyler Junior College, contact Mr. Kevin Fowler, the Executive Director, Human Resources and Title IX Coordinator at 903 510-2307 or by contacting him in his office in the Human Resources Office located on the second floor of the White's Administrative Services Building.

Inquiries concerning the application of Title IX may be referred to the Title IX Coordinator pursuant to 34 C.F.R.§ Part 106.

Health Risks of Alcohol and Drugs

Alcohol. Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low amounts significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to driving a car safely. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increases the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts. Moderate to high levels of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high levels cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower levels of alcohol use can lead to dependence on alcohol. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucination, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Long term consumption of large quantities of alcohol can lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Prolonged alcohol abuse causes bleeding from the intestinal tract, damage to nerves and the brain, psychotic behavior, loss of memory and coordination, damage to the liver often resulting in cirrhosis, impotence, severe inflammation of the pancreas, and damage to the bone marrow, heart, testes, ovaries, and muscles. Damage to the nerves and organs are usually irreversible. Cancer is the second leading cause of death in alcoholics and is 10 times more frequent than in non-alcoholics. Females who drink 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 children of becoming alcoholics.
Tobacco (Nicotine). The smoking of tobacco products is the chief avoidable cause of death in our society. Smokers are more likely than nonsmokers to contract heart disease. Some 30 percent of cancer deaths are linked to smoking. Chronic obstructive lung diseases such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis are 10 times more likely to occur among smokers than among nonsmokers. Smoking during pregnancy poses serious risk such as spontaneous abortion, pre-term birth, low birth weights, and fetal and infant deaths. Because nicotine is highly addictive, addicts find it very difficult to stop smoking. Fewer than 20 percent of typical smokers succeed in stopping on the first try.

Designer Drugs. Illegal drugs are defined in terms of their chemical formulas. To circumvent these legal restrictions, underground chemists modify the molecular structure of certain illegal drugs to produce analogs known as designer drugs. These drugs can be several hundred times stronger than the drugs they are designed to imitate. Many of the so-called designer drugs are related to amphetamines (MDMA, X, speed). Bootleg manufacture creates overdose and contamination risks. These substances can produce severe neurochemical damage to the brain. The narcotic analogs (fentanyl, china white) can cause symptoms such as those seen in Parkinson’s disease: uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage. Analogs of amphetamines and methamphetamines cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression and paranoia. As little as one dose can cause brain damage. The analogs of phencyclidine cause illusions, hallucinations, and impaired perception.

Cocaine. Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system. The use of cocaine can cause death by cardiac arrest or respiratory failure. Its immediate effects include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature. Occasional use can cause a stuffy or runny nose, while chronic use can ulcerate the mucous membrane of the nose. Injecting cocaine with contaminated equipment can increase the risk of AIDS, hepatitis, and other diseases. Cocaine can produce psychological and physical dependency, a feeling that the user cannot function without the drug. In addition, tolerance develops rapidly. Crack or freebase rock is extremely addictive, and its effects are felt within ten seconds. The physical effects include dilated pupils, increases pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures.

Other Stimulants. Stimulants can cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. In addition, users may experience sweating, headaches, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause a rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and even physical collapse. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure. In addition to the physical effects, users report feeling restless, anxious and moody. Higher doses intensify
the effects. Persons who use large amounts of amphetamines over a long period of time can develop an amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions and paranoia.

**Anabolic Steroids.** Anabolic steroids are a group of powerful compounds closely related to the male sex hormone testosterone. Steroid users subject themselves to more than 70 side effects ranging in severity from liver cancer to acne, as well as psychological as well as physical reactions. The liver and cardiovascular and reproductive systems are most seriously affected by steroid use. In males, use can cause withered testicles, sterility, and impotence. In females, irreversible masculine traits can develop along with breast reduction and sterility. Psychological effects include very aggressive behavior known as "road rage" and depression. While some side effects appear quickly, others, such as heart attacks and strokes, may not show up for years.

**Hallucinogens or Psychedelics.** Lysergic Acid (LSD), mescaline, peyote, and phencyclidine (PCP or "angel dust") cause illusions and hallucinations, and their use impairs and distorts one’s perception of surrounding, causes bizarre mood changes and results in visual hallucinations that involve geometric forms, colors, and persons or objects. The physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperatures, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and tremors. It is common to have bad psychological reactions to LSD, mescaline, and psilocybin. The user may experience panic, persistent memory problems and speech difficulties. Users who discontinue use experience "flashback" consisting of distortions of virtually any sensation for long periods after discontinued use. Mood disorders, such as depression, anxiety and violent behavior, also occur. In later stages of chronic use, users often exhibit paranoid and violent behavior. Large doses may produce convulsions and coma, as well as heart and lung failure. Withdrawal may require psychiatric treatment for the accompanying persistent psychotic states. Suicide is not uncommon.

**Solvent Inhalants, e.g. glue, lacquers, plastic cement.** The immediate negative effects of inhalants include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amyl and butyl nitrite cause rapid pulse, headaches, and involuntary passing of urine and feces. Long term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage. Deeply inhaling the vapors, or using large amounts over a short time, may result in disorientation, violent behavior, unconsciousness, or death. High concentrations of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the lungs or by depressing the central nervous system to the point that breathing stops. Long term use can cause weight loss, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance, and muscle fatigue. Repeating sniffing of concentrated vapors over time can permanently damage the nervous system. Fumes from these substances cause problems similar to alcohol. Incidents of hallucinations and permanent brain damage are more frequent.
**Marijuana (Cannabis).** All forms of cannabis have negative physical and mental effects. Use of cannabis may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time and reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as driving a car. Research also shows that students do not retain knowledge when they are “high”. Motivation and cognition may be altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. Marijuana can also produce paranoia and psychosis. Because users often inhale the unfiltered smoke deeply and then hold it in their lungs as long as possible, marijuana is damaging to the lungs and pulmonary system. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer causing agents than tobacco smoke. Long term users of cannabis may develop psychological dependence and require more of the drug to get the same effect. The drug can become the center of their lives.

**Narcotics.** Narcotics initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. Users may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes, and itching. An overdose may produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and possible death. Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly and dependence is likely. The use of contaminated syringes may increase the risk of such diseases as AIDS, endocarditis, and hepatitis. Addiction in pregnant women can lead to premature, stillborn, or addicted infants who experience severe withdrawal symptoms.

**CAMPUS PENALTIES**

**Students.** The Campus will impose a minimum disciplinary penalty of suspension for a specified period of time or suspension of rights and privileges, or both, for conduct related to the use, possession or distribution of drugs that are prohibited by state, federal, or local law. Other penalties that may be imposed for conduct related to the unlawful use, possession, or distribution of drugs or alcohol include disciplinary probation, payment for damage to or misappropriation of property, suspension of rights and privileges, suspension for a specified period of time, expulsion, or such other penalty as may be deemed appropriate under the circumstances.

**Employees.** The unlawful use, possession, or distribution of drugs or alcohol will result in a disciplinary penalty of disciplinary probation, demotion, suspension without pay, or termination, depending upon the circumstances.

**AVAILABLE DRUG COUNSELING OR REHABILITATION SERVICES**

**Campus Services, Students.** Several campus offices provide print and video materials upon request to interested students. This information includes the characteristics and types of drugs/symptoms of drug abuse, dysfunctional family systems and other topics. Offices where this information is available include the Center for Student Life & Involvement office, Support Services and the Health Services office, all located in the Rogers Student Center. Additional reference
materials on the subject of alcohol and drug abuse are available in the Vaughn Learning Resources Center.

Education, assessment, intervention and referral services are available through the Support Services office. Classes and workshops may be presented to student groups on signs of addiction and abuse among college students, types and characteristics of drugs, and other topics as requested. Assessment services are provided without charge for students interested in determining the level of their use/abuse and what appropriate actions would be indicated to reduce their risk or emotional, legal or health-related consequences from continued use. Intervention and referral services are available in connection with community resources for students needing specialized assistance with their own or another’s substance abuse problems.

Employees. The Tyler Junior College group health insurance program provides for treatment of drug and alcohol abuse for all benefits eligible employees. Human Resources Department will provide assistance to employees seeking treatment for drug or alcohol abuse.

Community Services. Several sources of assistance are available in the local community for students and others experiencing problems associated with their use or abuse of alcohol or other drugs. In some cases, assistance is free or nominal, but the student must determine the cost involved for themselves. If requested, the College will assist a student through a formal referral to sources listed below or other sources which may be available.

Specific sources of assistance include:

Alcoholics Anonymous/Al-Anon
Central Services Office
401 East Front Street
Tyler, Texas 75702
597-1796

Provides information about meetings and programs of 12-step groups in the local area, as well as general topics.

The Beginning
4717 Troup Highway
Tyler, Texas 75703
581-4472

An intensive outpatient substance abuse program operated in conjunction with Mental Health/Mental Retardation Office

Smith County Council on Alcoholism And Drug Abuse (SCCADA)
4519 Troup Highway
Tyler, Texas 75703
561-7933

Education/assessment and referral for substance abuse, with specific programs for adolescents and children of abuse, with wide range of printed and video materials
Tyler Drug Abuse Program (TDAP)  
1203 North Broadway  
Tyler, Texas 75702  
533-8299

East Texas Medical Center  
Behavioral Center  
4101 University Boulevard  
Tyler, Texas  
566-8666

Chemical dependency treatment unit for adults and adolescents in a psychiatric hospital

Additional sources of information and assistance within the community may be available. Please contact the student development office for more information.

COMMON TEXAS OFFENSES AND PUNISHMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFENSE/AUTHORITY</th>
<th>MINIMUM PUNISHMENT</th>
<th>MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture or delivery of controlled substances (drugs)</td>
<td>Confinement in State Jail for a term of not more than 2 years or less than 180 days. In addition to confinement an individual may be punished by a fine not to exceed $10,000.</td>
<td>Imprisonment in the Institutional Division of TDCJ for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 10 years, and a fine not to exceed $100,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Safety Code § 481.113</td>
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<tr>
<td>Possession of controlled substances (drugs)</td>
<td>Confinement a State Jail for any term of not more than 180 days. In addition to confinement, an individual may be punished by a fine not to exceed $10,000.</td>
<td>Imprisonment in the institutional division of TDCJ for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 10 years, and a fine not to exceed $100,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Safety Code § 481.115</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delivery of Marijuana</td>
<td>A fine not to exceed $2,000; confinement in jail for a term of not more than 180 days; or both such fine and confinement.</td>
<td>Imprisonment in institutional division TDCJ for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 10 years, and a fine not to exceed $100,000.</td>
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<td>Imprisonment in the institutional division of TDCJ for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 5 years, and a fine not to exceed $50,000.</td>
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<td>Health &amp; Safety Code § 481.121</td>
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<td>Driving While Intoxicated (Includes intoxication from alcohol, drugs, or both)</td>
<td>A fine not to exceed $2,000; confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days or less than 72 hours; both such fine and confinement.</td>
<td>Imprisonment in the institutional division of TDCJ for any term of not more than 10 years or less than 2 years; and by a fine not to exceed $10,000.</td>
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<td>Penal Code § 49.04, 49.09, and 12.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Intoxication § 49.02</td>
<td>A fine not to exceed $200. Attendance at an Alcohol Awareness Course.</td>
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</table>
Purchase of alcohol by a minor.
Consumption of alcohol by a minor.
Possession of alcohol by a minor.

Alcoholic Beverage Code § 106.02, 106.04, 106.05

A fine not to exceed $200. Performance of Community Service for not less than 8 or more than 12 hours. Suspension of driver's license for a period of 30 days. Attendance at an Alcohol Awareness Course.

Upon third conviction: a fine of not less than $250 or more than $2,000; confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days; or both the fine and confinement. Performance of Community Service for not less than 20 or more than 40 hours. Suspension of driver's license for a period of up to 180 days. Attendance at an Alcohol Awareness Course.

Sale of alcohol to a minor.

Alcoholic Beverage Code § 106.03

A fine not to exceed $4,000; confinement in jail not to exceed 1 year; or both such fine and confinement.

A fine not to exceed $4,000; confinement in jail not to exceed 1 year; or both such fine and confinement

Tyler Junior College
Police Department
Crime Statistics

Tyler Junior College makes available to you the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. The Tyler Junior Campus Police Department collects and reports campus crime statistics. These statistics reflect offenses that have been reported to Campus Police, the City of Tyler Police Department, Lindale Police Department and Jacksonville Police Department.

2011 Statistics Tyler

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types Of Crimes</th>
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<th>Dorms</th>
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### 2009 Statistics Lindale Campus

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types Of Crimes</th>
<th>On Campus</th>
<th>Dorms</th>
<th>Public Property</th>
<th>Non-campus</th>
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**Note:** The Public Property figures reflect the crime statistics from the City of Tyler for areas surrounding the Tyler Junior College Campus and the West Campus; and are not the statistics for the College campus itself.

The reported area(s) surrounding the campus are outlined by the following border streets:

- 1000-1400 S. Baxter
- 1000-1100 Blackwell
- 2800 Robertson
- 1200-1800 E. Fifth
- 900-1200 Porter
- 1500 N. Haynie
- 1100-1400 Magnolia
- 1700 Adair
- 1300-1900 Devine
- 1600 Apache Pass
- 1000-1400 Mahon
- 1200-1400 E. Lake
- 1000-1400 Palmer
- 1400-1500 SSW Loop 323

**Note:** The public property figures for the Lindale campus reflect the City of Lindale's crime statistics for 2800 Blk S. Main St and surrounding areas. The public property figures for the Jacksonville campus reflect the City of Jacksonville’s crime statistics for 501S. Ragsdale St. and surrounding areas.