



2023 – (2022,2021,2020)

**Jeanne Cleary Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and
Campus Crime Statistics Act Report**

This Report has been prepared in accordance with the Jeanne Cleary Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998("Cleary Act"), 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f), Title 34 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Section 668.46, and the California Education Code, Sections 67380-67385.

THE ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS POLICY (ANNUAL CLERY REPORT)

MIXED Institute of Cosmetology & Barber (MIXED) publishes an annual Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Report (Annual Clery Report) that includes important information about safety and security policies implemented to protect the welfare of the MIXED community, and includes specific crime statistics for the campus. You may request a written copy of the report as described below.

These policies and programs for preventing and reducing crime, and our emergency notices, timely warnings and disclosure of crimes reported, promote a safer, more informed community.

This report is for The MIXED campus which is located at:

5950 Florin Road Suite 103, Sacramento, CA 95823

The MIXED administrative office is responsible for the gathering and disclosure of crime statistics and the preparation for the Annual Security Report (ASR). The ASR for MIXED includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus, on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

In accordance with mandated reporting requirements, information concerning the monitoring and recording of any criminal activity in which students engaged at off-campus locations are gathered from local police agencies. These agencies include any city, county, state or federal agencies that may have relevant information. These agencies are sent a letter yearly encouraging the reporting of these crimes or incidents. The letter is sent out in the Spring of each calendar year. The statistics provided are published in the disclosure.

MIXED is aware that some crimes may go unreported to law enforcement and encourages employees of MIXED who have significant responsibility for students and student activities to report to MIXED any crimes that they may have become aware of in their daily contact with students. As a reminder, annually a letter is sent out encouraging the collection and reporting of crimes or incidents. Certain school directors or other administrators, faculty advisors, student coordinators are all included in the yearly report. These individuals are designated as Campus Security Authorities (CSAs). Faculty (except for Advisors), physicians, counselors and clerical staff are examples of employees who are not required to report as CSAs under the *Clery Act*.

The report also includes institutional policies concerning campus security, such as policies concerning alcohol and drug use, crime prevention, the reporting of crimes, sexual assault, and other matters. Each year by October 1st, an email notification is made to all enrolled students, faculty and staff. Hard copies of the report are available in the Directors office. Prospective students and employees receive the notice of availability in the application process.

POLICE AUTHORITY AND JURISDICTION

The Sacramento Sheriffs Department has primary law enforcement jurisdiction for all criminal incidents occurring on MIXED school campus.

Security Patrol

Campus security is patrolled by **California Patrol Operations 916-995-6489**. They are a private security company employed by MIXED and have the same powers of arrest as a private citizen.

REPORTING CRIMINAL OFFENSES POLICY

Emergencies and/or calls that require an officer to respond (24hours,7 days a week): Dial 911

Reporting a Crime or Emergency on Campus Procedures

Students, faculty, staff and guests are encouraged to immediately and accurately report all crimes, emergencies, suspicious activity and any other public safety-related incidents to the school directors or officials so that they can assess the situation and call the proper authorities accordingly. Also, you may call for community -based emergency assistance by dialing 911 from your personal mobile phone or designated school phone.

What is considered an emergency?

- Medical need
- Fire
- Crime in progress
- Traffic accident
- Disruptive person/group
- Or any other reason that would require an emergency response

Why would I need an officer dispatched to my location if it is not an emergency?

- To take a police report for a crime that has already occurred
- To request a safety escort
- To request a jumpstart or unlock service
- Or for any other reason that would require an officer to respond to a specific location

Reporting Crimes or Emergencies Off Campus

MIXED does not have off campus student housing or student organization facilities. The off-campus emergency phone number is 911. Use this number for community-based fire, police and medical services. Refer to local telephone directories for further information.

MIXED does not have any officially recognized off-campus student organizations.

Procedures for Requesting Non-Emergency Assistance on Campus

Make sure to bring all non-emergency instances to the director of the school or administrative staff (which includes the front desk receptionist)

Confidential Reporting of Crimes

MIXED encourages anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime to promptly report the incident to the police. Because police reports are public records under state law, they cannot hold reports of crime in confidence.

Confidential reports for the purposes of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics can be made to other campus security authorities. The purpose of confidential reporting is to comply with the reporter's request for confidentiality, and yet allow MIXED to maintain accurate records to ensure the safety of the community. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the institution.

Pastoral and Professional Counselors

MIXED does not employ pastoral or professional counselors.

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

What Does a Campus Security Authority Do?

The function of a Campus Security Authority (CSA) is to report to the official or office designated by the institution to collect crime report information, such as the campus contracted security patrol, those allegations of *Clery Act* crimes that he or she receives. CSAs are responsible for reporting allegations of *Clery Act* crimes that are reported to them in their capacity as CSA. This means that CSAs are **not** responsible for investigating or reporting incidents that they overhear students talking about in a hallway conversation; that a classmate or student mentions during an in-class discussion; that a victim mentions during a speech, workshop, or any other form of group presentation; or that the CSA otherwise learns about in an indirect manner.

A campus security authority is not responsible for determining authoritatively whether a crime took place: that is the function of law enforcement. A campus security authority should not try to apprehend the alleged perpetrator of the crime. That too is the responsibility of law enforcement.

Campus Security Authorities include, but are not limited to the following:

- The Dean of students who oversees a student center or student extracurricular activities;
- The faculty advisor of student clubs or groups;
- The Title IX Officer
- The director of a campus health or counseling center
- Officers from local law enforcement who are contracted by the institution to provide campus safety-related services.
- All Vice Presidents
- All Deans
- Supervisors/Managers charged with overseeing students and student activities
- Outreach Manager/Coordinators

HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY

Alcohol Policy

MIXED complies with the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1990 and the Higher Education Act Section 120a. Excessive use of alcohol and other drugs is a serious health problem in itself, but alcohol and drug abuse can also contribute to a host of other physical and mental health problems such as violent behavior, unwanted pregnancy, HIV infection, Sexually transmitted diseases and psychological depression. Students found in violation of the institution's alcohol, drug and weapons policy may be subject to probation, suspension or termination.

The possession, consumption or transportation of alcoholic beverages on campus at MIXED is generally prohibited as a matter of institutional policy, however, it is allowed at official functions when appropriate permission and licenses have been obtained. MIXED is very concerned about the abuse and over consumption of alcoholic beverages by students. It is the belief of MIXED that education as well as strict enforcement of local, state, and federal laws will help control the abuse of alcohol on campus. Education regarding the dangers of alcohol abuse will provide students the opportunity to make informed choices regarding its use, while strict enforcement will help to ensure the safety and security of the campus community. It is important to note that MIXED will investigate and prosecute violations of local, state, or federal laws pertaining to the use, possession, or sale of alcohol. Successful prosecution can lead to fines, incarceration in county jail, or incarceration in state prison, depending on the violation that was committed.

The use of alcohol must be in compliance with state law and is strictly limited to those persons 21 years of age or older. The possession, transportation, and/or consumption of alcohol by individuals less than 21 years of age is strictly prohibited and enforced. Alcoholic beverages may not be transported or consumed on MIXED property, except as specifically allowed in the institution's Policy and Regulation on alcohol.

Controlled Substance Policy

MIXED complies with the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1990 and the Higher Education Act Section 120a. MIXED strictly enforces state and federal laws, as well as the School's zero tolerance policy, for the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of illegal drugs on school property or at any school sponsored event off campus. Violators are subject to criminal prosecution and/or disciplinary action.

Alcohol and Controlled Substances Abuse Assistance and Education Programs

Visit the campus Directors office for referral to alcohol abuse prevention programs. The school provides culturally sensitive information about alcohol and other drugs to our diverse campus community. For information, confidential assistance and referral for alcohol or substance abuse issues, contact the following:

- Narcotics Anonymous (818) 773-9999
- Alcoholics Anonymous (212) 870-3400

Weapons Possession

State law prohibits the possession of weapons, all firearms, fireworks, explosives or any dangerous weapons on campus. Violators are subject to criminal prosecution and/or discipline by the school. MIXED supports the federal guideline that prohibits handguns on campus. The possession of a firearm on school property is prohibited and strictly enforced. The only exception is for persons legally authorized to possess firearms on school property. Persons in violation of this regulation will be subject to criminal and/or disciplinary action. If you observe a firearm or other weapon on campus, contact a school official immediately or call 911.

SEXUAL ASSAULT, SEXUAL VIOLENCE, RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE (DOMESTIC OR DATING VIOLENCE) AND STALKING

MIXED does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs. Sexual harassment and sexual assault are two types of sex discrimination. Sexual assault includes sexual violence, relationship violence and stalking. Relationship violence includes domestic violence and dating violence. All references in this document to sexual assault include sexual assault, sexual violence, relationship violence and stalking. MIXED issues this statement of policy to inform the community of its comprehensive plan addressing sexual misconduct, educational programs and procedures that address sexual assault, whether the incident occurs on or off campus and when it is reported to a school official. MIXED prohibits the offenses of sexual assault and reaffirms its commitment to maintain a campus environment emphasizing the dignity and worth of all members of the MIXED community.

Definitions

Affirmative Consent

It is the responsibility of each person involved in sexual activity to ensure that he or she has the affirmative consent of the other or others to engage in the sexual activity throughout the duration of that activity. Affirmative consent means affirmative, conscious and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. Without affirmative consent, sexual activity is unlawful and violates school policy.

Consent must be informed. Consent is an affirmative, unambiguous and conscious decision by each participant to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity.

Consent must be voluntary. It must be given without coercion, force, threats or intimidation. Consent means positive cooperation in the act or expression of intent to engage in the act pursuant to and exercise of free will.

Consent is revocable. Consent to some form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity. Consent to sexual activity on one occasion is not consent to engage in sexual activity on another occasion. A current or previous dating or sexual relationship, by itself, is not sufficient to constitute consent. Even in the context of a relationship, there must be mutual consent to engage in sexual activity. Don't assume that previous permission for sexual contact applies to the current situation.

Consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual encounter and can be revoked at any time. Once consent is withdrawn, the sexual activity must stop immediately. Accept the person's decision. "No" means "no". Don't read other meanings into the answer.

Don't continue after "no" - regardless of how compliant the person seems. Don't assume anything.

Consent cannot be given when the other person is incapacitated or otherwise unable or incapable of providing consent. A person cannot consent if he or she is unconscious or coming in and out of consciousness. A person cannot consent if he or she is under the threat of violence, bodily injury or other forms of coercion. A person cannot consent if his or her understanding of the act is affected by physical or mental impairment. Avoid excessive use of alcohol and drugs. Both interfere with clear thinking and effective communication.

For purposes of school policy, the age of consent is 18 years of age. (California Penal Code Sections 261.5.)

Dating Violence

Dating violence is a form of relationship violence. It means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of romantic or intimate nature with the person against whom the violence is perpetrated; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (a) the length of the relationship; (b) the type of relationship; and (c) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. This is also considered sexual harassment.

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is a form of relationship violence. It means abuse committed against an adult or a minor who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant or person with whom the person who commits the act has had a child or is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship. "Cohabitant" means two unrelated adult persons living together for a substantial period of time, resulting in some permanency of relationship. This is also considered sexual harassment.

Factors that may determine whether persons are cohabitating include, but are not limited to : (1) sexual relations between the parties while sharing the same living quarters; (2) sharing of income or expenses; (3) joint use or ownership of property; (4) whether the parties hold themselves out as husband and wife;; (5) the continuity of the relationship; and (6) the length of the relationship.

Harassment

Harassment is defined as unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that is so severe and/or pervasive, objectively offensive, and that so substantially impairs a person's access to the college's benefits, programs or activities that the person is effectively denied equal access to the college's resources and opportunities.

Incapacitation

Incapacitation is defined as the physical and/or mental inability to make informed, rational judgments. States if incapacitation include, but are not limited to, unconsciousness, sleep and blackouts. Where alcohol or drugs are involved, incapacitation is defined with respect to how the alcohol or other drugs consumed affect a person's decision-making capacity, awareness of consequences and ability to make fully informed judgements. Being intoxicated by drugs or alcohol does not diminish one's responsibility to obtain consent. The factors to be considered when determining whether consent was given include

whether the person accused (responding party) knew, or whether a reasonable person should have known, that the reporting party was incapacitated.

Relationship Violence

Relationship violence is a term that includes dating and domestic violence. Relationship violence is physical violence related to a current or former romantic or intimate relationship, regardless of the length of the relationship or gender/gender identity of the individuals in the relationship. Relationship violence includes conduct that would cause a reasonable person to be fearful for his or her safety. This is also considered sexual harassment.

Reporting Party

A reporting party is a person who alleges they have been sexually assaulted or the victim of sexual violence, relationship violence and dating violence, or stalking.

Responding Party

A responding party is a person alleged to have committed sexual assault including sexual violence, relationship violence including domestic violence and dating violence or stalking.

Sexual Assault

Sexual assault is broader than sexual violence and includes, but is not limited to, rape, forced sodomy, forced oral copulation, rape by a foreign object, sexual battery, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking or threat of sexual assault. This is also considered sexual harassment.

Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment means unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and other verbal, visual or physical conduct of a sexual nature, made by someone from or in the work or educational setting, under any of the following conditions: (1) submission to the conduct is explicitly or implicitly made a term or a condition of an individual's employment, academic status, or progress; (2) submission to, or rejection of, the individual is used as the basis of employment or an academic decision affecting the individual; (3) the conduct has the purpose or effect of having a negative impact upon the individual's work or academic performance, or of creating and intimidating, hostile or offensive work or educational environment; or (4) submission to, or rejection of, the conduct by the individual is used as the basis for any decision affecting the individual regarding benefits and services, honors, programs or activities available at MIXED. Sexual harassment includes sexual assault including sexual violence, relationship violence including domestic violence and dating violence, or stalking.

Sexual harassment may include incidents between any members of the college community, including faculty, and other academic appointees, staff, student employees, students, coaches, interns and non-student or non-employee participants in college programs (e.g., vendors, contractors, visitors, etc.). Sexual harassment may occur in hierarchical relationships, between peers or between individuals of the same sex or opposite sex. To determine whether the reported conduct constitutes sexual harassment, consideration shall be given to the record of conduct as a whole and to the totality of the circumstances, including the context in which the conduct occurred.

Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is defined as physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person, against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent due to his or her use of drugs or alcohol. An individual also may be unable to give consent due to an intellectual or other disability. Sexual violence includes, but is not limited to, rape, sexual assault, sexual battery and sexual coercion. This is also considered sexual harassment.

Stalking

Stalking means willfully, maliciously and repeatedly following or willfully and maliciously harassing another person and making credible threat with the intent to place a person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family. This is also considered sexual harassment.

Education and Prevention

Educational campaigns consist of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and staff and ongoing awareness and prevention that:

- Identify sexual assault as prohibited conduct;
- Define, using definitions provided both by the Department of Education as well as state law, What behavior constitutes as sexual assault;
- Define what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity;
- Provide a description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention. Bystander intervention means safe and positive options for an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of sexual assault. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options and taking action to intervene. Examples of active bystander intervention include: not leaving an overly intoxicated person in a bar/party alone, walking a classmate to his or her car after class, calling the police when a potentially violent situation is unfolding, not leaving an unconscious person alone (alerting EMS, campus authority, etc.) or intervening when someone is being bullied emotionally and physically (helping move a person away from the abuser, contacting others for help);
- Provide information on risk reduction means options designed to decrease criminal conduct and bystander inaction and to increase empowerment for people in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

Procedures for Reporting a Complaint

MIXED has procedures in place to support those who report sexual assault (which includes sexual violence, relationship violence or stalking), including informing individuals about their right to file, or not file, criminal charges as well as written notification concerning the availability of resources such as counseling, health, mental, mental health, advocacy, legal assistance and other services off campus. The reporting party may make reports of sexual assault to a campus security authority. All other college employees (faculty, staff and administrators) who learn about a sexual assault must report that sexual assault to the college's Director/Dean.

If the reporting party does not wish to report the crime, but just wants help. The reporting party may ask for confidential assistance from the Director/Dean and they will refer the reporting party to community assistance. The Director will provide them with information and assistance but will not take any official action on behalf of the college.

Reporting to the Police

MIXED strongly encourages all members of its community to report incidents of sexual assault) which includes sexual violence, relationship violence or stalking) to law enforcement, it is the reporting party's choice whether to make such a report. Reporting parties have the right to decline involvement with the police. The college will assist any reporting party with notifying police if they so desire.

Police Department Response

Upon receiving reports of sexual assault, MIXED will:

- Assess and provide for the immediate safety needs of the reporting party.
- Discuss confidentiality with the reporting party
- Depending on the severity of the complaint, and in line with the requests for confidentiality, report the matter to local law enforcement, who may then take over the investigation.
- Depending on when and where reported, provide the reporting party with information to access medical care.
- Provide the reporting party with referrals to off campus mental health providers.
- Provide information for the reporting party to apply for a protective order and work with the appropriate county district attorney's office to obtain a stay away order.

Evidentiary Consideration

After an incident of sexual assault, the reporting party should consider seeking medical attention. As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making more difficult an investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings or obtaining protection from abuse orders related to the incident. If a person chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, he or she nevertheless should consider speaking with law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event that the reporting party changes his or her mind at a later date. It is important that persons who have been subject to sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 72 hours. This allows evidence to be preserved so that it may aid the investigation, subsequent criminal proceedings or efforts to obtain a protective order. Evidence may be recovered from persons who have been subjected to sexual assault up to seven days after the incident. In circumstances of sexual assault, if the person against whom sexual assault has been committed does not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease.

Persons who have been subject to sexual assault are also encouraged to preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages and other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents that would be useful to law enforcement and/or college hearing boards/investigators.

Protective Orders

Further, the college complies with California law in recognizing protective orders. Any person who obtains an order of protection from California or any other state should provide a copy to MIXED. A reporting party may then meet with a MIXED campus security authority to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan for the reporting party to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but is not limited to: escorts, special parking arrangements, changing classroom location or allowing student to complete assignments from home, etc.

Reporting to Campus Security Authorities

A person who has been subjected to sexual harassment or sexual assault (which includes sexual violence, relationship violence or stalking) may officially report that to a school CSA.

All MIXED employees- including administrators, faculty, and staff- that learn of sexual assaults must report incidents of sexual assault to the school Director/Dean.

College Response

The college has a obligation to ensure it fairly investigates claims of sexual harassment, sexual assault (including sexual violence), relationship violence (including domestic violence and dating violence), or stalking reported a college CSA. The college will:

- Assist the reporting party in contacting police if the reporting party requests it.
- Discuss the pros and cons of confidentiality with the reporting party.
- Assess the need to implement interim or long-term protective measures, such as changes in class schedule or “NO Contact” directive between the parties, if deemed appropriate.
- Provide a “No Trespass” directive to the responding party, if deemed appropriate.
- Provide a copy to of the Discrimination and Harassment Complaint Procedures administrative regulation to the reporting party and inform the reporting party regarding time frames for inquiry, investigation and resolution
- Fairly investigate what happened, halt any sexual harassment or sexual assault confirmed and remedy the effects of that misconduct.
- IMPORTANT NOTE: When a reporting party does not consent to the disclosure of his or her name or other identifiable information to the responding party, the college’s ability to respond to the complaint may be limited.

College Investigation and Discipline

If the person alleged to have engaged in sexual harassment or sexual assault is a student or any other college-affiliated individual, the complaint will be adjudicated under the college’s Discrimination and Harassment Complaint Procedures policy and regulation. If the allegations are found true, the misconduct will be addressed through the college’s student or employee discipline policies. Reports of sexual assault made to a school CSA will be reviewed and further investigated, regardless of whether the reporting party’s requests for confidentiality as discussed below.

The college investigatory and disciplinary process includes a prompt, fair and impartial investigation and resolution process transparent to the reporting and responding parties. Usually, the resolution of a

complaint of sexual misconduct will be completed within 90 days of the report. However, the time frame may be extended for good cause with notice to the reporting and responding parties of the delay and reason for the delay. School policy provides that:

- The fair and impartial investigation will be conducted by a trained employee of the college who shall consult with the reporting party, the responding party and relevant witnesses, review documents and provide a report of findings as to whether the conduct occurred.
- In the disciplinary proceedings, the college will allow the reporting party, the responding party and appropriate officials timely notice for meetings at which the reporting party and the responding party, or both, may be present.
- In the disciplinary proceedings, the college will allow the reporting party, the responding party and appropriate staff access to any unprivileged information that will be used after the fact-finding investigation but during formal and informal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
- The college disciplinary proceedings will not be conducted by officials who have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the reporting party or responding party.
- The college provides the reporting party and the responding party the same opportunities to have others present during institutional disciplinary proceeding. Both the reporting party and the responding party students have the opportunity to be advised by a personal advisor or their choice, at their expense, at any stage of the process and to be accompanied by that advisor at any meeting or proceeding. The advisor's role in any meeting or hearing is limited to quietly conferring with the reporting party or responding party through written correspondence or whisper, and the advisor may not address any other participant or the hearing panel.
- In the college's process, the reporting party and responding party will not be permitted to directly question each other and are not required to be present together at any point. Both have the right to identify witnesses and provide other information relevant to the investigation.
- The investigation and hearing decision is based on the standard of a preponderance of the evidence. A preponderance of the evidence means the evidence, when weighted with the evidence opposed to it, has the more convincing force and the greater probability of truth.
- The reporting and responding parties will be notified simultaneously in writing of the result of any investigation and disciplinary proceeding, as well as any changes to those results or disciplinary proceedings prior to the time that such results become final.
- Both the reporting and responding party have the right to appeal the results of the investigation and the disciplinary hearings. The reporting party has the right to appeal the investigatory findings as to whether the investigator determined the conduct occurred, and the responding party has a right to appeal the outcome of the disciplinary hearing.

Disclosure of Student Discipline

The college, upon written request, disclose the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the college against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense; the college will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin.

Sanctions and Protective Measures

During the course of any investigation, the college may provide interim remedial measures that are reasonably available. Interim remedial measures are steps to protect the reporting party while the investigation is ongoing. They may include an order to prevent contact between a reporting party and the responding party (such as academic and work accommodations). The college will attempt to make such accommodations of the reporting party requests them and if they are reasonably available and consistent with the reporting party's choice to remain anonymous, regardless of whether the reporting party chooses to report the incident to local law enforcement.

Interim remedial measures may include arranging course schedules, issuing no-contact order(s), notifying the reporting party of his or her right to avoid the responding party, assisting in obtaining counseling or law enforcement assistance. The college will provide written information to the reporting party about these options. For employees, interim measures can include a temporary reassignment or placing an employee on administrative leave in compliance with company policy and the relevant bargaining agreements.

Additionally, personally identifiable information about the reporting party will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating and/or adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the reporting party. Further the college will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the reporting party, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

In all cases, investigations that result in a finding of more likely than not that a violation of policy occurred, will lead to the initiation of disciplinary procedures against the responding party. Student sanctions include, but are not limited to, expulsion, suspension, disciplinary probation, recommended counseling and/or other educational reprimand. Employee sanctions include, but are not limited to, termination, suspension, letters of reprimand, written warnings or oral warnings.

Confidentiality

The college will protect the identity of persons who make official reports to the school or via the CSA of having been subject to sexual assault (which includes sexual violence, relationship violence or stalking) to the fullest extent of the law, consistent with school policy. Where the official report of sexual assault implicates the college's obligations to provide a safe a sexual harassment-free environment for its students, faculty, staff and administration, the college may not be able to honor a request for confidentiality.

A confidentiality request in an official report of sexual assault will be weighted against the following factors: the seriousness of the alleged misconduct; whether the reporting party is younger than 18; whether there have been other complaints about the same responding party; and the responding party's rights to receive information about the allegations that is maintained by the college. The college shall conduct an investigation, even if there is a request to not do so, if: (1) the person alleged to have committed the crime is alleged to have committed one or more prior acts of sexual assault, or used a weapon in those act(s); or (2) other acts of sexual assault have occurred repeatedly in a particular location or against a particular group.

The college does not publish the names of crime victims in the Daily Crime Log or online. Victims may also request the removal of directory information on file from public sources, and may also request a block through the colleges Admissions office under the Federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)

Rights & Options

Regardless of whether a reporting party elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on -or off-campus, the college will assist persons who report a sexual assault and will provide each reporting party with a written explanation of his or her rights and options. A person reporting a sexual assault has the right to:

- Be informed of and to be present at court proceedings of the responding party.
- Be heard at sentencing of the responding party in the manner prescribed by law, and at other times as prescribed by law or deemed appropriate by the court.
- Receive restitution.
- Receive information about the crime, how the criminal justice system works, the rights of victims and the availability of services for victims.
- Receive information about the conviction or final judgement
- Receive notification of escape, release, proposed parole or pardon of the responding party, or notice of reprieve or reduction of the responding party’s sentence.
- Present his or her views and concerns to the governor or agency considering any action that could result in the release of the responding party , prior to such action that could result in the release of the responding party, prior to such action becoming effective.
- Confer with the prosecution.
- Have an advisor of their choice accompany them to medical, criminal, civil and college proceedings.

Resources for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault & Stalking

	Phone	Website
City of Sacramento Sexual Assaults	(916) 264-5471 (916) 808-0650	www.sacpd.org
Sacramento County Sheriff Sexual Assault Bureau	(916) 874-5115 or 911 (916) 874-5070	www.sacsheriff.com
Sacramento County District Attorney Victim/Witness Assistance Sexual Assault Unit Domestic Violence	(916) 874-6218 (916)874-5701 (916) 874-6159 (916) 874-6171	www.da.saccounty.net
Sacramento County Weave 24/7 Crisis Line Victim/witness Assistance Evidentiary Exams	(916) 448-2321 (916) 920-2952 (916)448-2321 (916) 874-5701	www.weaveinc.org

Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior and Future Risks

Nearly one third of American women report being physically, psychologically or sexually abused by a boyfriend, spouse or partner at some point in their lives. Relationship violence (also known as intimate partner violence) includes both domestic violence and dating violence. Domestic violence and dating violence cut across the lines of race, nationality, language, culture, economics, sexual orientation and religion. This form of violence affects people from all walks of life.

Remember that domestic violence is a crime. Seek help from local domestic violence programs for support, options, safe housing and other resources. If you believe you are a victim of domestic violence, contact the police and/or your local domestic violence program.

Warning Signs

The following are warning signs or “red flags” for a potentially abusive partner:

- Jealousy of a partner’s time with co-workers, friends, family.
- Controlling behavior (closely monitors a person’s comings and goings and/or money and insists on “helping” a person *make personal decisions*).
- Isolation (cuts a person off from all supportive resources such as friends, co-workers and close family members).
- Blames others for his or her problems (unemployment, quarrels-everything is “your fault”).
- “Playful” uses of force in sex (may throw a person down and hold him or her during sex, may start having sex with a person when he or she is sleeping, or demand sex when a person is ill or tired).
- Verbal abuse (says cruel and hurtful things and degrades or humiliates a person).
- Dr. Jekyll/Mr. Hyde personality: Charming in public but abusive when alone.
- Past history of battering (has abused others but has a list of excuses for his or her behavior).
- Being afraid of your partner.
- Constantly watching what you say to avoid a “blow up”.
- Feelings of low self-worth and helplessness about your relationship.
- Hiding bruises or other injuries from family or friends.
- Being prevented from working, studying, going home, and/or using technology (including your mobile phone).
- Being forced or pressured to do anything you don’t want to.

Most people who think about domestic violence think about women who are battered by men, because that is the norm. However, it is not unheard of for women to abuse men or for one partner in a same-sex relationship to physically abuse the other. The information in this section is relevant to any case of domestic violence, including same-sex abuse.

Help Reduce your Risk and Avoid Potential Attacks

- If you are being abused or suspect that someone you know is being abused, speak up or intervene.
- Get help by seeking information and support services from the campus or locally.

- Learn how to look for “red flags: in relationships so you can learn to avoid some of those characteristics in future partners.
- Consider getting a protective order or a not contact order from the local court.
- Learn more about what behaviors constitute dating and domestic violence, understand it is not your fault, and talk with friends and family members about ways you can be supported.
- Trust your instincts – if something doesn’t feel right in a relationship, speak up or end it.

Sexual Assault Prevention

- Be aware of rape drugs
- Try not to leave your drink unattended
- Only drink from unopened containers or from drinks you have watched being made and poured.
- Avoid group drinks like punch bowls.
- Cover you drink. It is easy to slip in a small pill even while you are holding your drink. Hold a cup with your hand over the top or choose drinks that are contained in a bottle and keep your thumb over the opening.
- If you feel extremely tired or drunk for no apparent reason, you may have been drugged. Find your friends and ask them to leave with you as soon as possible.
- If you suspect you have been drugged, go to a hospital and ask to be tested.
- Keep track of how many drinks you have had.
- Avoid giving out your personal information (phone number, where you live, etc.).
- If someone asks for your number, take his/her number instead of giving out yours.

Walking Around Campus

- Make sure your cell phone is easily accessible and fully charged
- Take major, public paths rather than less populated shortcuts.
- Avoid dimly lit areas and talk to college officials or facilities management of lights need to be installed in an area.
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- Walking at night is sometimes unavoidable, so try to walk with a friend.
- Carry a noisemaker (like a whistle) on your keychain.
- Carry a small flashlight on your keychain
- If walking to your car feels unsafe as a campus official for a safety escort.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION

Emergency Response

MIXED Institute has a comprehensive emergency management program that includes formal emergency operations plan for preparing for, responding to and recovering from emergencies. MIXED conducts training and practical emergency exercises, both announced and unannounced at least once per calendar year.

Emergency Notification

MIXED will notify students and employees via email, phone call or text message under the following conditions:

Urgent Situations

Events expected or unexpected, that threaten life or safety and require immediate action. Some examples are:

- Natural disasters that place the campus in immediate danger.
- Chemical spills or accidents that require evacuation of the school.
- Hostage or violent situations requiring evacuation, lockdown, or school closure.
- Natural disasters that do not pose an immediate danger but pose a potential future danger to the school.
- Local emergency or events that could eventually lead to evacuation, lockdown, closure, or major disruption on or off campus that could affect normal operations.

Important Communications

- Local emergencies or events that do not directly affect normal operations but will likely be visible to the community or external audiences (i.e. media).
- Local emergencies or events that have concluded.

Information about an emergency will be provided to the responsible authorities. Once a MIXED CSA confirms a significant emergency or dangerous situation exists, they shall identify the scope of the emergency and will send out a notification to its students, faculty and staff. The content of the notification/message will be formatted to include all available pertinent warnings and/or instructions if necessary, for the emergency or dangerous situation. In addition, MIXED will utilize, if needed, public address systems, electronic signboards and via social media. Ongoing updates will be provided as conditions change or further information is needed. First responders will be notified at the commencement of the emergency and as conditions change.

MIXED Institute will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of its community, determine the content of the notification and notify the community, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgement of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. When necessary, information about the significant emergency or dangerous situation may be released to the larger community at the discretion of the responsible authorities.

Evacuation

MIXED has instituted an evacuation program, which requires faculty and managers to assist students and employees in building evacuation.

Drills

Drills are held and are announced or unannounced at least once per calendar year. Scenarios in these drills can include active shooter events, explosions, chemical spills, facility flooding, earthquakes and fires.

CRIME ALERTS (TIMELY WARNINGS)

MIXED has established a policy for providing timely warnings to address threats to the MIXED community. The campus crime alert is designed to give students, staff, and faculty a timely notification of crimes to heighten safety awareness, and to seek information that will lead to the arrest and conviction. MIXED will issue a Crime Alert Bulletin when a crime is reported directly to MIXED or a local police jurisdiction notifies MIXED of a crime that represents a serious or continuing threat to the safety of the campus community.

Crime Alerts will be distributed to the campus using various mediums of communication. A MIXED CSR or the school director, president or designee are responsible for assessing the need for and the distribution of the Crime Alerts. Situation will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, with great weight given to the local authorities' assessment of the total situation, including the best use of resources. The type of event or situation will be reviewed by school officials to determine the most effective method to distribute the crime alert information.

When there is a possible public safety-related threat to faculty, staff and students on campus the school Director will make reasonable efforts to notify the faculty, staff and students via one or more of the following methods:

- Crime Alert Bulletins may be sent to faculty, staff and students via e-mail or text message.
- Crime Alert Bulletins may be posted using social media
- Crime Alert Bulletins may be posted on information boards throughout the campus
- Crime Alert Bulletins may be posted at the entrances to major student-gathering
- To notify students, faculty may be asked to make announcements in their classes

Crime Alert Bulletins will be posted/distributed as soon as practical, depending on the severity of the event, resources and the factual information gathered. Crime Alert Bulletins will be removed in a timely fashion after the event has subdued or the potential for danger is gone.

Crime Alert Bulletins will contain:

- A succinct statement of the incident (who, what, when, where, how, time reported etc.)
- Any bias motive
- Any connection to previous incidents
- Physical description of the suspect
- If relevant, gender of the victim and student/non student status
- Date and time the bulletin was released
- Safety tips related to the prevention of similar crimes
- Location/site identifier and associated report number if applicable

SECURITY AWARENESS AND CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The reason crime happens is well known. Crime happens because there is a CRIMINAL to commit the crime, a VICTIM who can be victimized by the criminal, and the LOCATION or OPPORTUNITY for a crime to occur.

You can reduce the likelihood of being the victim of criminal activity if you take away the OPPORTUNITY for the criminal to make you his victim.

Students, staff and visitors need to take responsibility for the safety of their persons and property. Everyone should also do their best to help others with this responsibility. MIXED has several ways to help you learn about safety.

Crime prevention tips are available from the campus Director upon request. We also inform prospective students and new employees that safety is provided upon request for any office, organization or classroom, as needed, on campus, based on the availability of a presenter.

SECURITY AND ACCESS

MIXED provides 24-hour patrols of the school building and parking lots by a contracted private security company. Security patrol officers are called out to investigate crimes, alarms and suspicious incidents or persons, and determines if local law enforcement is required, medical response team or fire department assistance is needed. Campus facilities are generally open Tuesday – Saturday 9 a.m. – 5 p.m. and as certain special events dictate. Staff is encouraged to lock any doors not in use. Management at MIXED regularly check the security of the building. After hours access is possible to certain staff with issued keys and contact with the school Director and President.

Shrubbery, trees and other vegetation located near and around the school and parking lots are routinely trimmed and artificial lighting is maintained with safety in mind. The school community is encouraged to report unsafe conditions, safety concerns, or exterior lighting issues to school management. MIXED does not have campus or off-campus student housing facilities, nor off-campus student organization facilities.

PASTORAL AND PROFESSIONAL COUNSELORS

MIXED does not employ pastoral or professional counselors

MISSING STUDENT POLICY

MIXED does not have on-campus student housing facilities.

FIRE SAFETY POLICY

MIXED does not have on-campus student housing facilities.

FIRE LOG

MIXED does not have on-campus student housing facilities

DAILY ACCESS TO CRIME LOGS

MIXED maintains a daily crime log for the most recent 60-day period it is available through the school administrative office or school Director. Log entries older than 60 days can be obtained by request within two business days. The log is available for public inspection during business hours (Tuesday - Friday, 9 a.m.- 5 p.m).

CRIME STATISTICS DATA

Unfounded Crimes

If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is “unfounded”. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime (this does not include a district attorney who is sworn or commissioned).

NON-HATE CRIME	ON-CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
CRIMINAL OFFENSES						
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	1	0	0	1
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	1	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	1	0	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA						
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS						
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	1	0	1
Drug law violations	0	0	0	0	0	1
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION						
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violations of Drug and Liquor Laws	0	0	0	1	0	0

HATE CRIMES:

- 2020 – No hate crime reported
- 2021- No hate crime reported
- 2022- No hate crime reported

UNFOUNDED CRIMES

- 2020 – There were no unfounded crimes
- 2021- There were no unfounded crimes
- 2022- There were no unfounded crimes.

CRIME PREVENTION TIPS

Personal Safety

- Walk or jog with a friend, not alone.
- Avoid isolated areas.
- Know your limits on dates and communicate them to your partner.
- Know your limits with alcohol and do not accept drinks from others.
- Tell a friend where you are going and when you will return.
- Carry a whistle or noise maker. Do not be afraid to scream if you need help.
- If your car breaks down, raise the hood and stay in your car. Call for roadside assistance. If people stop to assist, ask them to call security or law enforcement.
- Be aware of your surroundings

Protection from Date Rape Drugs

- Never leave your drink unattended. Because they are colorless and odorless, date rape drugs can be slipped into any type of beverage.
- Do not accept drinks from anyone but a bartender or server.
- Try to attend bars or parties with a group of friends, arranging beforehand to watch each other's drinks.
- If you think your drink has been tampered with, seek medical attention immediately and request the hospital to conduct a toxicology testing.

Workplace Safety

- Keep personal items (purses, book bags) locked up.
- Secure the work area when no is in it.
- Report suspicious people to the police.

Protecting your Property

- Record the serial numbers of your valuables.
- Engrave valuables with your license number.
- Keep your vehicle locked when it is parked and when you drive.
- Consider installing anti-theft or alarm devices on your vehicle.
- Do not leave textbooks, purses, or book bags unattended.
- Do not leave laptop computers unattended.

CRIMINAL OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

These definitions were taken from The Handbook for Campus Crime Reporting:

- **Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter:** the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
- **Negligent Manslaughter:** Killing of another person through gross negligence.
- **Rape:** Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.
- **Fondling:** Touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- **Incest:** Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory Rape:** Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- **Robbery:** Taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- **Aggravated Assault:** An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
- **Burglary:** The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.
- **Motor Vehicle Theft:** The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
- **Arson:** The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another, etc.

VAWA OFFENSES (The definitions of these offenses provided on this report are how the offenses are defined under California law. For purposes of providing the statistics in the Annual security Report, however, the school is required to use the federal definitions below which are slightly different)

- **Dating Violence:** Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- **Domestic Violence:** A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed-
 - By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
 - By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
 - By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 - By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred;

- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- **Stalking:** Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to-
 - Fear for the person's safety of others; or
 - Suffer substantial distress.

HATE CRIME

- **Hate Crime:** A criminal offence that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.
 - Under the Clery Act, only the following eight categories are reported:
 - **Race.** A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc. , genetically transmitted by decent and heredity which distinguish them as distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, blacks or African Americans, whites.
 - **Religion.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jewish, Protestants, atheists.
 - **Sexual Orientation.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation. Sexual Orientation is the term for a person's physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and heterosexual (straight) individuals.
 - **Gender:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g., male or female.
 - **Gender Identity.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals. Gender non-conforming describes a person who does not conform to the gender-based expectations of society, e.g., a woman dressed in traditionally male clothing or a man wearing makeup. A gender non-conforming person may or may not be a lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender person but may be perceived as such.
 - **Ethnicity.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry. The concept of ethnicity differs from the closely related term "race" in that "race" refers to a grouping based mostly upon biological criteria, while "ethnicity" also encompasses additional cultural factors.
 - **National Origin.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of peoples based on their actual or perceived country of birth. This bias may be against people that have a name or accent associated with a national origin group, participate in certain

customs associated with a national origin group, or because they are married to or associate with people of a certain national origin.

- **Disability.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenial or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.
- Hate Crimes include any of the following offenses that are motivated by bias:
 - Murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson.
 - **Larceny-Theft:** The unlawful taking carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession of constructive possession of another.
 - **Constructive Possession:** the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession but is in a position to exercise domination or control over a thing.
 - **Simple Assault:** an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.
 - **Intimidation:** To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
 - **Destruction, Damage, Vandalism:** To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

ARRESTS AND REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION

- **Arrest:** Persons processed by arrest, citation or summons.
- **Referred for disciplinary action:** The referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established, and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.
- **Drug abuse violations:** The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment of devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.
- **Liquor Law Violations:** Violation of law or ordinance prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition)

ALCOHOL AND DRUG-FREE AWARENESS

The abuse of illicit drugs and alcohol disrupts classes, compromises your physical health and mental health, subjects you to criminal penalties, and impairs your ability to benefit from the learning experience. We therefore ask all our students, faculty and staff to actively support a drug- and alcohol-free learning environment by knowing and making others aware of college policies and the substantial health and legal consequences of abuse.

Mixed Institute of Cosmetology & Barber is committed to maintaining a drug – and alcohol- free workplace in accordance with the requirements of the US Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1998, and a drug- and alcohol-free college environment for students and employees in accordance with the requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Community Act Amendment of 1989”.

Legal Sanctions

The standards of student conduct prohibit the use, sale, or possession on campus of, or presence on campus under the influence of, any controlled substance. Controlled substances include cocaine, marijuana, LSD, heroin, methadone, mescaline peyote, and methaqualone, among others.

If you abuse drugs or alcohol on campus or appear on campus or at a school-sponsored function under the influence of drugs or alcohol, you can be suspended, expelled, and/or criminally prosecuted. The penalties for the more common offenses are:

- Possession or use of alcohol: year in jail and/or fine
- Possession of cocaine: imprisonment in a State prison
- Sales of any illegal drug: imprisonment in a State prison
- Possession or use of alcohol by a minor: one year in jail and/or fine
- If you are a student employee, you may be terminated
- You are required to report any convictions within five days of the occurrence
- You will be ineligible for financial aid

Health Consequences

Use or misuse of controlled substances can lead to overdose, sudden death, liver disease, psychological disorders, and brain damage. Long-term alcohol abuse can cause ulcers, gastritis, pancreatitis, liver disease, cancer, loss of coordination, heart disease, stroke, emotional distress, sexual dysfunction, and other health problems. Occasional misuse may cause:

- Impaired learning due to drowsiness, memory loss, and indifference to academic achievement
- Impaired judgement leading to accidents, unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted disease, violent behavior and financial problems
- Any drug used intravenously can spread AIDS or Hepatitis

Get Confidential Help

If you or someone you know is having problems with alcohol or drugs, then contact one of the following resources for help:

Off Campus:

- Sacramento Mental Health Center: (916) 875-1055
- Alcoholics Anonymous in Sacramento: (916) 454-1100
- Narcotics Anonymous: (800) 600-4673
- Cocaine Anonymous: (916) 927-5740
- Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs: (800) 879-2772
- Alcohol and Drug Bureau: (916) 874-9754

