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Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), and the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA): Policies, Reporting, Warnings, Notifications, and Sanctions

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, more commonly known as the Clery Act, is contained (along with other security-related disclosure requirements) in section 485 of the Higher Education Act, codified at 20 U.S.C. § 1092. It requires all postsecondary education institutions to keep records and report annually on the nature, date, time, and place of crimes occurring on campus, including hate crimes. It also prescribes a number of security-related protocols for emergency response procedures, timely notifications for on-campus crimes, etc.

For your information, a copy of California Institute of Medical Science’s Annual Campus Safety and Security Report (also known as our Annual Security Report, or ASR) is attached. This report is distributed in compliance with the Clery Act. Also included is a copy of information relating to California Institute of Medical Science’s Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Programs.

California Institute of Medical Science’s commitment to safety and security includes:

- Providing a secure and crime free environment for students, faculty and staff.
- Performing regular evaluation of security programs.
- Monitoring and following up on each crime reported at a California Institute of Medical Science location.

We believe student, faculty, and staff behavior which promotes security awareness is important in all aspects of our lives and we encourage all students, faculty and staff to accept responsibility for their own security as well as the security of other members of the California Institute of Medical Science community.

As you read the following report, comments, questions or concerns may be addressed to:

California Institute of Medical Science (CIMS)
Attention: Steven D. Jackson II, Campus Director
1175 Shaw, Suite 103
Clovis, CA 93612

STATEMENT OF CURRENT POLICIES REGARDING PROCEDURES FOR STUDENTS AND OTHERS TO REPORT CRIMINAL ACTIONS AND POLICES CONCERNING THE INSTITUTION’S RESPONSE TO SUCH REPORTS

Students, faculty or staff who wish to report criminal actions, should immediately contact the Campus Security Authority (CSA) or other responsible supervisory personnel at their campus. The criminal action should then be immediately reported by students, faculty or staff to the local law enforcement authorities for assistance and /or investigation. In an emergency, dial 911. The California Institute of Medical Science Accident/Incident Report Form is completed with the assistance of the person reporting the criminal action. The report should be filed as soon as possible with the CSA or Campus Manager/President/Vice President who will follow up on the report personally or assign responsibility to another appropriate administrator to follow up and report on the outcome as well as any preventative or other actions taken to ensure the safety and security of all staff, faculty, and students.

Additional copies of the California Institute of Medical Science Accident / Incident Report Form may be requested from the CSA’s Office.

Crime Reporting

Efforts are made to inform members of the campus community on a timely basis about campus crime and crime-related issues. These efforts include the following:

- Crime Alerts – Crime Alerts are published when a crime occurs on or near campus that potentially threatens the campus community. The crime alerts are distributed in a variety of methods, depending upon the incident. (See Timely Campus Warnings below.)



How to Report Crimes on Campus

Students and employees are cautioned never to attempt to apprehend or pursue a suspected criminal. Crimes or suspected criminals should be reported to the CSA or other designated staff member, and then to local law enforcement at the non-emergency number, (559) 621-7000. In an emergency, dial 911.

Immediately report any crimes or suspicious activity on campus by:

- Calling (559) 490-3911
- Completing the California Institute of Medical Science Accident/Incident Report form and submitting to the CSA.
- Stopping by the CSA's office.

If you have any doubts about whether to report something that has occurred, report it. Victims of, or witnesses to, crimes may disclose them on a voluntary, confidential basis to the CSA, which can then determine whether the event constitutes a crime that has to be collected and statistically reported. Your cooperation in timely reporting assists CIMS in issuing equally timely warnings to the campus community. All crimes must be reported immediately.

Always use your eyes, ears, and telephone to keep campus officials advised of what you see and hear. Call the CSA's Office when you see:

- Strangers loitering in office areas, hallways, classrooms, or lounge areas, etc.
- Unsecured doors or windows in campus buildings that are supposed to be locked
- Anyone tampering with a motor vehicle or loitering in a parking lot
- Persons publicly displaying a weapon
- Persons loitering in dark or secluded areas
- Suspicious persons carrying articles, equipment, luggage, or other packages out of campus buildings

STATEMENT OF CURRENT POLICIES CONCERNING SECURITY AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

The security of the educational and work environment is a high priority at California Institute of Medical Science. As an effort to demonstrate this, CIMS utilizes security cameras in appropriate public areas of the campus, both inside and outside the buildings. Access to the buildings is secured between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. so that unauthorized individuals are not able to lawfully enter the building. During normal business hours and hours in which the building is accessible, visitors (including vendors, etc.) are required to sign in at the main campus entrance (the main lobby). Additionally, during the course of time on campus, students and staff should wear appropriate school-authorized IDs. (See the student and employee handbooks for additional information on this.) Visitors are provided a temporary identification tag.

PREPARING THE ANNUAL DISCLOSURE

The Campus Director/School Director, serving as the Campus Security Authority (CSA) for CIMS, has the responsibility of gathering the data used to prepare the annual campus crime statistics report. Campus crime data is gathered the same day that it is reported. The data is obtained from reports made to local law enforcement. Crimes are counted in the disclosure based upon the crime having been reported, not whether there was a conviction. Data is obtained annually from local law enforcement and compared with the data gathered at CIMS. The resulting data is used to prepare the annual crime statistics report.

The ASR is published and distributed by October 1 of each year to current students and employees. A notice of the ASR's availability is also provided to prospective students and employees, with a notice that a paper copy is available upon request.

REPORTABLE OFFENSES UNDER THE CLERY ACT

The Clery Act requires reporting on the following offenses:



- murder;
- manslaughter (negligent and non-negligent)
- sex offenses, forcible and non-forcible;
- robbery;
- aggravated assault;
- burglary;
- motor vehicle theft;
- arson;
- arrests, or persons referred for campus disciplinary action for liquor law violations;
- arrests, or persons referred for campus disciplinary action for drug-related violations;
- domestic violence**
- dating violence**
- sexual assault**
 - stalking**
 - arrests, or persons referred for campus disciplinary action for weapons possession, carrying, etc., and
 - hate crimes, [which for Clery Act purposes include any crime listed in the preceding points and, as of 2008, larceny-theft; simple assault; intimidation; and destruction, damage, or vandalism of property in which the victim is intentionally selected because of his or her actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.]

**On March 7, 2013, President Obama signed the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA). Among other provisions, this law amended the Clery Act to require postsecondary institutions to include in their Annual Campus Security Report all instances of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and instances of gender identity and national origin crimes which fall under the category of Hate Crimes. These new reportable items must be included in the ASR released by October 1, 2014, using a good faith effort to comply with the law until the final regulations are published with an effective date of July 1, 2015 for the October 1, 2015 ASR reporting deadline.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

The Clery Act requires each institution to disclose crime statistics that occur on three types of property: campus, non-campus buildings or property, and public property areas.

“Campus” is defined as buildings or property owned or controlled by the institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in a manner related to the institution’s educational purpose. It also includes property in that contiguous area owned by the institution but controlled by another person, if that property is used by students and supports institutional purposes (e.g. a food or retail vendor). Branch campuses and geographically disconnected administrative divisions or schools would be considered separate campuses for the purposes of reporting.

“Public property” is property that is located within the same reasonably contiguous geographic areas of the campus, like a sidewalk, street or public parking lot, that is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the institution for purposes related to the institution’s educational purposes. Crimes occurring on “public property” must also be reported in the crime statistics.

A “non-campus building or property” is one that is owned or controlled by a school recognized student organization, or one that is owned or controlled by the institution and used by students or by the institution for education-related purposes and that is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the campus. Crimes occurring on “non-campus property” must be reported. However, incidents occurring on public property adjacent to “non-campus buildings or property” do not have to be included. Our institution does not have such property in this category for which we must report.



TIMELY CAMPUS WARNINGS or ALERTS

A timely warning to the campus community is distributed regarding any of the above listed crimes (see Reportable Offenses under the Clery Act) which are deemed to represent a threat to the students and employees, and which are reported to campus officials or to local police agencies. The campus crime alert is issued in a manner that is timely and will aid in the prevention of similar crimes. The manner of dissemination to alert the campus community may include one or more of the following methods: e-mail, voice mail, and text messages. In addition, the CSA or other campus officials will post relevant warnings, updates and advisories on the appropriate school Website (www.cims.edu) and may also utilize campus bulletin boards, its social media Web page. Campus officials may decide to issue an alert about a crime occurring off-campus but in a location frequented by students, even though such a crime would not be included in the annual report.

A STATEMENT OF CURRENT POLICIES CONCERNING CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT AND POLICIES THAT ENCOURAGE PROMPT REPORTING OF ALL CAMPUS CRIME TO THE CAMPUS AUTHORITIES AND LOCAL POLICE

California Institute of Medical Science is essentially a non-residential School, and does not have a campus police force. Therefore, all crimes are reported to local authorities as described in the first section regarding policies and procedures to report crimes. All crimes should be reported immediately in order to enhance the opportunity for a quick resolution.

The California Institute of Medical Science Accident / Incident Report Form (referenced above) may be requested from the CSA's office or Administration Office to assist in the description and recording of an incident of crime or emergency.

Voluntary confidential reporting: As California Institute of Medical Science is essentially a non-residential school, and does not have a campus police force; all crimes must be reported to local authorities. Local law enforcement will allow a victim or witness to report crime on a voluntary and confidential basis. All victims are encouraged to report all crimes to the appropriate campus CSA and local law enforcement. In the event the victim is unable to make such a report, the campus CSA or third-party witness is encouraged to report the crime promptly.

In very limited circumstances, an institution may remove from its crime statistics (but not from its crime log) reports of crimes that have been determined to be "unfounded" by law enforcement officials. California Institute of Medical Science will report to the Department and disclose in the annual security report statistics of the number of crime reports that were "unfounded" and subsequently withheld from its crime statistics during each of the three most recent calendar years.

California Institute of Medical Science does not have any procedures that encourage both pastoral and professional counselors, at their discretion, to inform those they counsel of procedures for reporting crimes voluntarily and confidentially for inclusion in the institution's annual security report and Web-based report to ED. This includes verbal or written encouragement.

*CIMS does not have a written memorandum of understanding (MOU) or any other type of written agreement with any law enforcement agencies for the investigation of alleged criminal offenses.

Crime is a serious problem with no easy solutions. Therefore, all members of CIMS campus community are encouraged to assist one another by taking responsibility for personal safety and assisting with the security needs of others. While school staff and security measures may offer assistance regarding safety and security concerns, ultimately the primary responsibility for your personal safety rests with you.



Safety Tips

- Stay alert of your surroundings, wherever you are.
- If you feel uncomfortable in a place, leave right away.
- Keep eyes and ears open, hands free.
- Choose busy streets and avoid going through deserted areas.
- At night, walk in well-lit areas whenever possible.
- Try not to walk or jog alone. Take a friend or walk in group.
- Avoid carrying large sums of cash.
- When in public spaces, keep valuable items including jewelry, mobile phones and wallets out of sight.
- Carry a pepper or mace spray as a precautionary measure.
- Avoid returning to campus after dark, or walk in groups to and from buildings.
- Communicate suspicious behavior immediately to a staff or faculty.

A STATEMENT OF PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES RELATED TO CAMPUS SECURITY, PERSONAL SAFETY, AND CRIME PREVENTION

California Institute of Medical Science provides information on personal safety and crime prevention. CIMS provides this information at new student and new employee orientation. During the orientation of students, faculty, and staff, procedures are also outlined to cover the reporting of all criminal acts.

Additionally, the Student Services office has a directory of services that are available, within the community, to assist those who have suffered from a criminal act. These services are usually free and are provided by organizations or agencies within the community. The office also has available resource materials that address Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking.

A STATEMENT ADVISING OF AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION ON REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act that became effective October 27, 2002 requires eligible institutions participating in the Title IV Federal Student Aid programs to issue a statement advising the campus community where the State law enforcement agency information concerning registered sex offenders/predators may be obtained. Sex offenders are required to be registered according to the State law in the State in which they reside and are also required to notify appropriate State officials of each postsecondary school at which the offender is employed or is a student. Any such offender is also required to give notice to the appropriate State authorities of any changes in enrollment or employment status at the postsecondary school.

In the State of California information concerning registered sex offenders and predators may be obtained from:

California Department of Justice Megan's Law
P.O. Box 944255
Sacramento, CA 94244-2550
Phone: (800) 952-5225
E-mail address: meganslaw@doj.ca.gov
Website: <https://oag.ca.gov/sex-offender-reg>

Information is also available in the United States Department of Justice national sex offender registry at <http://www.nsopw.gov/Core/Portal.aspx>



TITLE IX POLICY STATEMENT

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 ("Title IX") protects people from discrimination based on sex in education programs or activities that receive Federal financial assistance. Title IX states:

No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

California Institute of Medical Science not only complies with the letter of Title IX's requirements but also endorses the law's intent and spirit. The Institution is committed to compliance in all areas addressed by Title IX, including access to higher education, career education, math and science, standardized testing, athletics, education for pregnant and parenting students, learning environment, and technology, as well as sexual harassment.

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that the Institution's policies are applied and interpreted in ways consistent with Title IX and other applicable law.

It is the policy of the Institution to provide educational, preventative and training programs regarding sexual or gender-based harassment; to encourage reporting of incidents; to prevent incidents of sexual and gender-based harassment from denying or limiting an individual's ability to participate in or benefit from CIMS' programs; to make available timely services for those who have been affected by discrimination; and to provide prompt and equitable methods of investigation and resolution to stop discrimination, remedy any harm, and prevent its recurrence. Violations of this policy may result in the imposition of sanctions up to, and including, termination, dismissal, or expulsion, as determined by the appropriate officials at CIMS.

Discrimination

California Institute of Medical Science prohibits discrimination and harassment based on race, color, creed, religion, sex, gender, national origin, citizenship, ethnicity, marital status, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression, genetic information, veteran status, or any other status protected by applicable law to the extent prohibited by law.

California Institute of Medical Science's TITLE IX Officer

CIMS appoints Title IX Officers. The Institution's Title IX Officer is:

Mary Mello, Student Finance Advisor
1175 Shaw, Suite 103
Clovis, CA 93612
559-490-3911, ext. 102

Sexual Harassment

CIMS defines sexual harassment as unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature that relates to the gender or sexual identity of an individual and that has the purpose or effect of creating an intimidating, offensive or hostile environment for study. This policy applies to all interactions between students and CIMS' faculty members and other faculty, staff, and administrative personnel, and other students.

Conduct alleged to be sexual harassment will be evaluated by considering the totality of the particular circumstances, including the nature, frequency, intensity, location, context, and duration of the questioned behavior. Repeated incidents or a pattern of harassing behavior may be cause for serious corrective action. However, a more serious incident, even if isolated, may be sufficient cause for action under this policy including referral to law enforcement when applicable.



Quid pro quo sexual harassment can occur whether a person resists and suffers the threatened harm, or the person submits and avoids the threatened harm. Both situations could constitute discrimination on the basis of sex. A hostile environment can be created by persistent or pervasive conduct or by a single severe episode. The more severe the conduct, the less need there is to show a repetitive series of incidents to prove a hostile environment. Sexual violence, including rape, sexual assault, and domestic and dating violence, is a form of sexual harassment. In addition, the following conduct may violate this policy:

1. Observing, photographing, videotaping, or making other visual or auditory records of sexual activity or nudity, where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy, without the knowledge and consent of all parties.
2. Sharing visual or auditory records of sexual activity or nudity without the knowledge and consent of all recorded parties and recipients.
3. Sexual advances, whether or not they involve physical touching.
4. Commenting about or inappropriately touching an individual's body.
5. Requests for sexual favors in exchange for actual or promised job benefits, such as favorable reviews, salary increases, promotions, increased benefits, or continued employment.
6. Lewd or sexually suggestive comments, jokes, innuendoes, or gestures.
7. Stalking

Other verbal, nonverbal, graphic, or physical conduct may create a hostile environment if the conduct is sufficiently persistent, pervasive, or severe so as to deny a person equal access to CIMS' programs or activities. Whether the conduct creates a hostile environment may depend on a variety of factors, including: the degree to which the conduct affected one or more person's education or employment; the type, frequency, and duration of the conduct; the relationship between the parties; the number of people involved; and the context in which the conduct occurred.

Unwelcome Conduct

Conduct is unwelcome if a person (1) did not request or invite it and (2) regarded the unrequested or uninvited conduct as undesirable or offensive. That a person welcomes some sexual contact does not necessarily mean that person welcomes other sexual contact. Similarly, that a person willingly participates in conduct on one occasion does not necessarily mean that the same conduct is welcome on a subsequent occasion.

Whether conduct is unwelcome is determined based on the totality of the circumstances, including various objective and subjective factors. The following types of information may be helpful in making that determination: statements by any witnesses to the alleged incident; information about the relative credibility of the parties and witnesses; the detail and consistency of each person's account; the absence of corroborating information where it should logically exist; information that the Respondent has been found to have harassed others; information that the Complainant has been found to have made false allegations against others; information about the Complainant's reaction or behavior after the alleged incident; and information about any actions the parties took immediately following the incident, including reporting the matter to others.

In addition, when a person is so impaired or incapacitated as to be incapable of requesting or inviting the conduct, conduct of a sexual nature is deemed unwelcome, provided that the Respondent knew or reasonably should have known of the person's impairment or incapacity. The person may be impaired or incapacitated as a result of drugs or alcohol or for some other reason, such as sleep or unconsciousness. A Respondent's impairment at the time of the incident as a result of drugs or alcohol does not, however, diminish the Respondent's responsibility for sexual or gender-based harassment under this policy.

Gender-Based Harassment

Gender-based harassment is verbal, nonverbal, graphic, or physical aggression, intimidation, or hostile conduct based on sex, sex-stereotyping, sexual orientation or gender identity, but not involving conduct of a sexual nature, when such conduct is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive that it interferes with or limits a person's ability to participate in or benefit from CIMS' education or work programs or activities. For example, persistent disparagement of a person based on a perceived lack of stereotypical masculinity or femininity or exclusion from an activity based on sexual orientation or gender identity also may violate this policy.



Investigations of Complaints

A complaint that a student, staff or faculty member has committed sexual harassment or engaged in nonconsensual sexual activity may be made to the Title IX Compliance Officer, or a staff or faculty member. The CIMS will conduct an investigation, as appropriate under the circumstances.

The investigative process involves interviewing the parties involved and any witnesses while gathering documentary or other evidence. In cases involving alleged criminal conduct, the complainant may file a criminal complaint with the local police department. A complainant need not pursue a criminal complaint in order to seek or to hold the accused responsible through the CIMS' Student Code of Conduct. As soon as possible, the complainant and the accused will be offered appropriate assistance, and our Academic Affairs department will be contacted if course adjustments are required.

Based on the outcome of the investigation, the Title IX Officer or their designee will determine if there is sufficient cause to proceed with the complaint. If so, the Title IX Officer or their designee will arrange for an informal resolution conference with the accused. (Complainants do not attend informal resolution meetings but are apprised of the meeting's outcome.) If the accused does not accept responsibility for the allegations and/or the proposed sanction, the Title IX Officer or their designee will determine if the evidence warrants a formal hearing before the Grievance Committee.

The exact nature of the responsive action depends on the circumstances, but may include discipline up to and including suspension or dismissal from the Institution for a student, staff or faculty who is found to have violated Institutional policies.

Implementing Provisions/Policies

The Institution will take appropriate action (i.e., an investigation, adjudication and disciplinary and remedial/corrective steps) in response to a complaint made pursuant to the complaint policies/procedures listed above. The Institution will make every effort to handle complaints and investigations with sensitivity to both the rights of the person who complains and the rights of the accused.

The Institution handles complaints discreetly and attempts to maintain privacy throughout the investigative process, to the extent practicable and appropriate under the circumstances. However, in order to conduct an investigation, it is generally necessary to discuss the allegations with the accused and other potential witnesses. Additionally, the institution may have legal obligations to disclose information to law enforcement or in the context of legal proceedings.

Complaints may be made anonymously. While the Institution endeavors to investigate all complaints, including anonymous complaints, the nature of anonymous complaints makes investigation, determination, and remediation more difficult and, at times, impossible. Further, while the Institution attempts to protect the identity of complainants who do not wish to be identified, this may not always be possible.

In appropriate cases as determined by CIMS, conflict resolution may be possible. This is permitted only where both the complainant and accused voluntarily agree to participate, and either party may terminate informal resolution attempts and commence formal Grievance procedures at any time prior to reaching a mutually acceptable resolution. Depending on the circumstances, a mediated resolution may not necessarily involve face-to-face discussions between the complainant and the accused. Certain cases are not appropriate for conflict resolution, such as complaints of particularly egregious sexual harassment or cases involving sexual assault or violence.

Occasionally, an individual makes a complaint and later wishes to revoke or discontinue the investigation or adjudication process. Similarly, it may occur that someone other than the victim reports an incident, and the victim declines to participate in the investigation or adjudication process. In other instances, complaints may be received anonymously and/or the victim may not wish to be personally identified. The Institution endeavors to respect the wishes of a victim to either not be identified and/or not participate in the process. In these situations, CIMS attempts to investigate and address complaints in accordance with the victim's wishes.

If a victim wishes to talk about an incident with the assurance that the discussion will be confidential and will not result in an investigation or follow up action, the Institution offers confidential resources through the School Director,



Campus Director or designee. Contact with the School Director, Campus Director or designee that does not result in a complaint being filed with the institution or result in action being taken by the institution. Anyone wishing to have an incident investigated, mediated or adjudicated must make a complaint either orally or in writing in accordance with the procedures described above.

In determining whether sex discrimination, sexual harassment or sexual misconduct occurred, CIMS does not apply the criminal standard of "beyond a reasonable doubt," nor do formal court rules of evidence apply. Instead, the institution uses a "preponderance of the evidence" standard, and CIMS may consider any evidence it deems relevant. A "preponderance of the evidence" means the evidence which is of greater weight or is more convincing than opposing evidence such that it is "more likely than not" that an act occurred.

If the applicable investigative or adjudication process allows for parties to offer witnesses and evidence, the complainant and the accused will have an equal opportunity to do so. The complainant and the accused will be informed in writing of the outcome of the complaint, to the extent permitted by law. An accused that is a student may appeal the outcome to an impartial decision maker. An employee who is deemed guilty shall have whatever rights granted under law. The particular method and grounds for appeal are explained in the student policies listed above.

California Institute of Medical Science will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (see definition below), 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, California Institute of Medical Science will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

§ 16. Crime of violence defined. The term "crime of violence" means— (a) an offense that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, or (b) any other offense that is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.

CIMS endeavors to resolve complaints promptly. Ordinarily, the investigative stage will take no longer than 60 calendar days from the time the complaint is received. In exceptional circumstances (including but not limited to especially complex cases or when the Institution is not in session), it may be necessary to extend these timelines. If that occurs, the parties will be informed of the expected timeline for completion.

CIMS prohibits retaliation against any individual who in good faith makes a complaint of sex discrimination, sexual harassment, or sexual misconduct or participates as a witness in a proceeding under this or any other CIMS policy. Retaliation is also unlawful pursuant to Title IX and other laws.

Compliance with the provisions of the changes that VAWA made to the Clery Act does not constitute a violation of the *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)*

A STATEMENT OF CURRENT POLICIES CONCERNING THE SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION PROGRAM AND THE PROCEDURES THAT ARE FOLLOWED

The new Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act of 2013 (SaVE Act) requires schools to educate students, staff, and faculty on the prevention of rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. As part of California Institute of Medical Science's compliance with the SaVE Act requirements for prevention and awareness programs that address the specified areas above, the institution has several relevant brochures available on display in the classroom. These brochures are from nationally recognized organizations and include awareness and preventive information. These brochures also include help hotlines related to these specific topics.

Male Victims

While most victims of sexual assault are women, some men are also victims and will be treated the same as a female victim and have the same rights, resources and access to help.



Institutional Notice of Petitioner's Rights Under the Violence Against Women Act

No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

California Institute of Medical Science (CIMS) not only complies with the letter of Title IX's requirements but also endorses the law's intent and spirit. The Institution is committed to compliance in all areas addressed by Title IX including access to higher education, career education, math and science, standardized testing, athletics, education for pregnant and parenting students, learning environment, and technology, as well as sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment and sexual violence are types of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and include dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. As such should you report a form of sex-based discrimination, CIMS wants to inform you of our policy and procedures that address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, whether the incident occurs on or off campus as well as your rights, and the institution's responsibilities.

As a petitioner of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking, you will receive a full copy of our institution's Title IX Policy. This policy has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to those who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. These procedures include our right to inform you of your rights to file criminal charges as well as the availability of medical, counseling, and support services. We also offer additional remedies to prevent contact between a complainant and an accused party. The policy also addresses possible sanctions and interim and/or long-term protective measures that CIMS may impose.

Definitions

Consent is defined in California as "intelligent, knowing, and voluntary consent and does not include coerced submission. Consent shall not be deemed or construed to mean the failure by the alleged victim to offer physical resistance to the offender." California Penal Code 261 PC, California Penal Code 243.4 PC.

Sexual Assault is defined as an offense classified as a forcible or non-forcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sexual violence includes any one incident of:

1. Sexual battery, as defined in a lewd or lascivious act, as defined in upon in the presence of a person younger than 16 years of age.
2. Luring or enticing a child, as described in California Penal Code 278 PC.
3. Sexual performance by a child, as described in California Penal Code 311.4 PC
4. Any other forcible felony wherein a sexual act is committed or attempted regardless of whether criminal charges based on the incident were filed, reduced, or dismissed by the state attorney.

Domestic Violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, or 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.

Domestic violence means any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member of another family or household member. A family or household member means spouses, former spouses, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together as if a family or who have resided together in the past as if a family, and persons who are parents of a child in common regardless of whether they have been married. With the exception of persons who have a child in common, the family or household members must be currently residing or have in the past resided together in the same single dwelling unit.

Dating Violence means violence committed by a person—

1. Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
2. where the existence of such a relationship will be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - a. The length of the relationship
 - b. The type of relationship
 - c. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

Dating violence means violence between individuals who have or have had a continuing and significant relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the consideration of the following factors:

1. A dating relationship must have existed with in the past 6 months.
2. The nature of the relationship must have been characterized by the expectation of affection or sexual involvement between the parties.
3. The frequency and type of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship must have included that the persons have been involved over time, and on a continuous basis during the course of the relationship.

The term does not include violence in a casual acquaintanceship or violence between individuals who have engaged in ordinary fraternization in a business or social context.

Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.

“Credible threat” means a verbal or nonverbal threat, or a combination of the two, including threats delivered by electronic communication or implied by a pattern of conduct, which places the person who is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her family members or individuals closely associated with the person, and which is made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat to cause such harm. It is not necessary to prove that the person making the threat had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of the person making the threat is not a bar to prosecution under this section.

“Cyber stalk” means to engage in a course of conduct to communicate, or to cause to be communicated, words, images, or language by or through the use of electronic mail or electronic communication, directed at a specific person, causing substantial emotional distress to that person and serving no legitimate purpose. A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyber stalks another person commits the offense of stalking, a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in California Stalking Laws Penal Code 646.9 PC. A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyber stalks another person and makes a credible threat to that person commits the offense of aggravated stalking, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in California Stalking Laws Penal Code 646.9 PC.

Bystander Intervention: A bystander is someone other than the victim who is present when an act of dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault is occurring or when a situation is occurring in which a reasonable person feels as though some protective action is required to prevent sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. Bystanders, if active, can prevent harm or intervene before a situation gets worse.

Reporting sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking

After an incident of sexual assault or domestic violence, the victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible at a local hospital that will supply a physical evidence recovery collection kit. In California, evidence may be collected even if you chose not to make a report to law enforcement. A victim’s name and identifying information will be withheld from the public and press in accordance with the Public Records Law. It is important that a victim of 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 96 hours so that evidence as may be necessary to the proof of criminal activity may be preserved. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do 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.



Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to the Institution's hearing boards/investigators or police. Although the institution strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report, and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police.

To report an incident involving a sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking or dating violence, contact Campus Director/Academic Advisor, 1901 E. Shields, B-118. Fresno, CA 93726, 559-490-3911. The purpose and authority of the institution staff is limited to the enforcement of campus rules and regulations. Incidents that go beyond this scope are referred and investigated by the Fresno Police Department, 559-621-7000.

A victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking has the following rights:

1. A law enforcement officer who investigates an alleged sexual battery shall:
 - (a) Assist the victim in obtaining medical treatment, if medical treatment is necessary as a result of the alleged incident, a forensic examination, and advocacy and crisis-intervention services from a certified rape crisis center and provide or arrange for transportation to the appropriate facility.
 - (b) Advise the victim that he or she may contact a certified rape crisis center from which the victim may receive services.
 - (c) Prior to submitting a final report, permit the victim to review the final report and provide a statement as to the accuracy of the final report.
2. The law enforcement officer shall give the victim immediate notice of the legal rights and remedies available to a victim on a standard form developed and distributed in conjunction with the Fresno Police Department. The notice will include the resource listing, including telephone number, for the area certified rape crisis center as designated by the State.

A person who is the victim of sexual violence or the parent or legal guardian of a minor child who is living at home who is the victim of sexual violence has standing in the circuit court to file a sworn petition for an injunction for protection against sexual violence on his or her own behalf, or on behalf of the minor child if:

1. The person has reported the sexual violence to a law enforcement agency and is cooperating in any criminal proceeding against the respondent, regardless of whether criminal charges based on the sexual violence have been filed, reduced, or dismissed by the state attorney; or
2. The respondent who committed the sexual violence against the victim or minor child was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in state prison for the sexual violence and the respondent's term of imprisonment has expired or is due to expire within 90 days following the date the petition is filed.

Further, the Institution complies with State law in recognizing orders of protection for dating violence, domestic violence, repeat violence, and sexual violence. Any person who obtains an order of protection from the State or any reciprocal state should provide a copy to the Campus Director/Academic Advisor. A petitioner should then meet with Campus Director/Academic Advisor to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan 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, or other measures to assist the petitioner.

Below are details on how to file a restraining order:

STEP 1. Fill Out Your Court Forms and Prepare to File

1. Fill out your restraining order forms
2. Fill out your court's local forms (if any)
3. Have your forms reviewed
4. Make at least 5 copies of all your forms

STEP 2. File Your Court Forms With the Court

1. Take your forms to the court clerk
2. Find out if the judge issued the temporary restraining order
3. File your forms
4. Distribute your copies of the temporary restraining order.



STEP 3. "Serve" Your Papers on the Restrained Person

To serve your papers, follow these steps:

1. Figure out WHEN you have to serve your papers by
2. Serve your papers on the restrained person
3. File your proof of service

STEP 4. Get Ready and Go to Your Court Hearing

1. Get Ready for Your Hearing

Remember, you and other protected people CANNOT serve the orders. The sheriff or marshal can serve the orders for free.

The Hearing is considered a trial and is applicable to California State Rules of Evidence. Non-authenticated statements and hearsay are not allowable at the hearing.

To the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, all Institutional offices will work cooperatively to ensure that the petitioner's health; physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal Institution investigation of the complaint. Additionally, personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant. The Institution does not publish the name of crime victims nor publish any identifiable information regarding victims in the crime logs.

Disciplinary Procedures Following a Complaint

The investigative process involves interviewing the parties involved and any witnesses while gathering documentary or other evidence. In cases involving alleged criminal conduct, the complainant may file a criminal complaint with the local police department. A complainant need not pursue a criminal complaint in order to seek, or to hold the accused responsible through the CIMS' Student Code of Conduct. As soon as possible, the complainant will be offered appropriate assistance.

Based on the outcome of the investigation, the assigned Title IX Officer or their designee will determine if there is sufficient cause to proceed with the complaint. If so, the Title IX Officer or the designee will arrange for an informal resolution conference with the accused. Complainants do not attend informal resolution meetings but are apprised of the meeting's outcome. If the accused does not accept responsibility for the allegations and/or the proposed sanction, the Title IX Officer or their designee will determine if the evidence warrants a formal hearing before the Grievance Committee. The exact nature of the responsive action depends on the circumstances, but may include discipline up to and including suspension or dismissal from CIMS for a student, staff or faculty who is found to have violated Institutional policies.

CIMS will take appropriate action i.e., an investigation, adjudication and disciplinary and remedial/corrective steps in response to a complaint made pursuant to the complaint policies/procedures listed above. CIMS will make every effort to handle complaints and investigations with sensitivity to both the rights of the person who complains, and the rights of the accused.

CIMS handles complaints discreetly and attempts to maintain privacy throughout the investigative process, to the extent practicable and appropriate under the circumstances. However, in order to conduct an investigation, it is generally necessary to discuss the allegations with the accused and other potential witnesses. Additionally, CIMS may have legal obligations to disclose information to law enforcement or in the context of legal proceedings.

Complaints may be made anonymously. While CIMS endeavors to investigate all complaints, including anonymous complaints, the nature of anonymous complaints makes investigation, determination, and remediation more difficult and, at times, impossible. Further, while CIMS attempts to protect the identity of complainants who do not wish to be identified, this may not always be possible.

In appropriate cases as determined by CIMS, conflict resolution may be possible. This is permitted only where both the complainant and accused voluntarily agree to participate, and either party may terminate informal resolution attempts and commence formal Grievance procedures at any time prior to reaching a mutually acceptable resolution.



Depending on the circumstances, a mediated resolution may not necessarily involve face-to-face discussions between the complainant and the accused. Certain cases are not appropriate for conflict resolution, such as complaints of particularly egregious sexual harassment or cases involving sexual assault or violence.

Occasionally, an individual makes a complaint and later wishes to revoke or discontinue the investigation or adjudication process. Similarly, it may occur that someone other than the victim reports an incident, and the victim declines to participate in the investigation or adjudication process. In other instances, complaints may be received anonymously and/or the victim may not wish to be personally identified. CIMS endeavors to respect the wishes of a victim to either not be identified and/or not participate in the process. In these situations, CIMS attempts to investigate and address complaints in accordance with the victim's wishes.

If a victim wishes to talk about an incident with the assurance that the discussion will be confidential and will not result in an investigation or follow up action, CIMS will also proceed in this regard.

In determining whether sex discrimination, sexual harassment or sexual misconduct occurred, CIMS does not apply the criminal standard of "beyond a reasonable doubt," nor do formal court rules of evidence apply. Instead, CIMS uses a "preponderance of the evidence" standard, and the Institution may consider any evidence it deems relevant. A "preponderance of the evidence" means the evidence which is of greater weight, or is more convincing than opposing evidence such that it is "more likely than not" that an act occurred.

If the applicable investigative or adjudication process allows for parties to offer witnesses and evidence, the complainant and the accused will have an equal opportunity to do so. The complainant and the accused will be informed in writing of the outcome of the complaint, to the extent permitted by law. An accused that is a student may appeal the outcome to an impartial decision maker. An employee who is deemed guilty shall have whatever rights the law grants. The particular method and grounds for appeal are explained in the student policies listed above. CIMS endeavors to resolve complaints promptly. Ordinarily, the investigative stage will take no longer than 60 calendar days from the time the complaint is received. In exceptional circumstances (including but not limited to especially complex cases, or when CIMS is not in session), it may be necessary to extend these timelines. If that occurs, the parties will be informed of the expected timeline for completion.

CIMS prohibits retaliation against any individual who in good faith makes a complaint of sex discrimination, sexual harassment, or sexual misconduct or participates as a witness in a proceeding under this or any other Institution policy. Retaliation is also unlawful pursuant to Title IX and other laws.

CIMS engages in educational programming to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students and faculty that:

1. Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
2. Defines what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
3. Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of California.
4. Provides safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than the bystander;
5. Provides information on risk reduction so that students and employees may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks.
6. Provides an overview of information contained in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act.

This educational campaign will consist of but not be limited to the distribution of educational materials to new students, participating in and presenting information and materials during student/employee orientation and through newsletters among other means of distribution through the year. The Campus Security Authority (CSA) also has a directory of services that are available to victims within the community to assist those who have suffered from a criminal act.

Risk Reduction/Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior

No victim is ever to blame for being assaulted or abused. Unfortunately, a person who is the victim of sexual or dating violence is more likely to be re-victimized. Below are some tips to help reduce your risk, to recognize warnings signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks.



Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior

Domestic and dating abuse often escalates from threats and verbal abuse to violence. And, while physical injury may be the most obvious danger, the emotional and psychological consequences of domestic and dating violence are also severe. Warning signs of dating and domestic violence include:

1. Being afraid of your partner.
2. Constantly watching what you say to avoid a “blow up.”
3. Feelings of low self-worth and helplessness about your relationship.
4. Feeling isolated from family or friends because of your relationship.
5. Hiding bruises or other injuries from family or friends.
6. Being prevented from working, studying, going home, and/or using technology (including your cell phone.)
7. Being monitored by your partner at home, work, or school.
8. Being forced to do things you don’t want to do.

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.

1. Learn how to look for “red flags” in relationships so you can learn to avoid some of those characteristics in future partners.
2. Consider making a report with the School Director, Campus Director or designee and ask for a “no contact” directive from CIMS to prevent future contact.
3. Consider getting a protective order or stay away order.
4. 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.
5. Trust your instincts—if something doesn’t feel right in a relationship, speak up or end it.

Sexual Assault Prevention (From Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network - RAINN)

- Try not to leave your drink unattended.
- Only drink from un-opened containers, or from drinks you have watched being made and poured.
- Cover your 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 nozzle.
- 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.
- Try to come and leave with a group of people you trust.
- 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.

Traveling 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 places and talk to campus services if 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.
- Carry a noisemaker on your keychain.
- Carry a small flashlight on your keychain.

The California Institute of Medical Science has a sexual assault prevention program that includes, but is not limited to the following:



- If an assault occurs, notify the School Director, Campus Director or designee immediately
- Do not disturb the crime scene
- Notify local law enforcement officials
- Secure counseling for the victim
- Change the academic schedule and/or living situation (on campus housing) if victim requests
- Disciplinary actions include dismissal from CIMS



The nature of sexual assault, particularly when perpetrated by an acquaintance, makes it difficult for many survivors to report their experience. For this reason, the local Shelters and Women's Service Centers are primary places where individuals may seek assistance in complete confidentiality.

Important Phone Numbers

Saint Agnes Holy Cross Center for Women
(559) 237-3379

Marjaree Mason Center
Offers shelter and supportive services to victims of domestic violence in Fresno
(559) 237-4706
Open 24 hours

Rescue the Children • Women's Shelter
(559) 227-2190

Poverello House • Homeless Shelter
Provides a variety of housing and shelter services to individuals and families in need....
(559) 498-6988

Fresno Rescue Mission • Counselor
(559) 268-0839

Spirit of Woman
(559) 233-4353
Open 24 hours

Fresno County EOC: Sanctuary Safe Place Youth Shelter
(559) 263-1000

VA Central California Healthcare System: VA Hospital Homeless Program
(559) 225-6100 ext. 5672

Angels of Grace Safe Haven Transitional Housing
Transitional Housing 18 - 24-year-old women.
559-268-0000

Salvation Army ARC Halfway House
Halfway house. Residential alcoholism treatment program for men and/or women.
(559) 490-7020

Naomi's House Safe Haven for Women Without Children
Shelter for homeless women without children.
559-498-6988

Fresno Rescue Mission - Men's Overnight Shelter (for Men)
Shelter and meals for homeless men.
(559) 268-0839

Evangel Home - Crisis Home (for Women And Children)
Emergency Shelter women, children
559-264-4714



EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES – STATEMENT OF POLICY

California Institute of Medical Science has in place at each campus facility a campus response protocol. In an emergency or a dangerous situation, upon confirmation with the School Director, Campus Director or designee, of the need for mass notification, the School Director, Campus Director or designee, will without delay, taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Emergency or dangerous situations may include, but are not limited to, gas leaks, tornadoes, contagious viruses, etc.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

In the event of an emergency or a dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the campus community, California Institute of Medical Science may utilize some or all of its mass notification capabilities to notify its campus community. These capabilities may include e-mail, voice mail and text messages to alert the campus community. In addition, members of the administration will post relevant updates and advisories on the appropriate school Website (www.cims.edu) and bulletin boards. The School Director, Campus Director or designee, will simultaneously use the local means at her disposal to notify the campus students, staff and faculty of the situation, as well as disseminate pertinent information to relevant public entities.

This emergency notification requirement does not replace the timely warning requirement described earlier. They differ in that the timely warning applies only to Clery Act reportable crimes while the emergency notification requirement addresses a much wider range of threats (i.e., gas leaks, tornadoes, contagious viruses, etc.). However, an institution that follows its emergency notification procedures is not required to issue a timely warning based on the same circumstances or incident, but must provide adequate follow-up information to the community as needed.

Members of the community at large who are interested in receiving updates during an emergency can call the CIMS 559-490-3911 or visit the website at www.cims.edu.

Training, exercises and tests will be conducted annually by management on the campus level and by the individuals relevant to mass notification. Management will document each test conducted by all relevant entities.

Student Must Know – Emergency Information

The campus takes various precautionary measures to protect the students, staff, faculty, and campus visitors. Nevertheless, unavoidable emergencies may occur in extreme situations. Therefore, each campus has a Campus Security Authority (CSA) that implements and oversees the campus response to a crisis situation. The CSA receives training in dealing with crisis situations and will primarily direct the immediate response to a crisis situation until the arrival of law enforcement and emergency response personnel.

In order to make this program effective, students are to familiarize themselves with the following emergency procedures.

Nothing herein precludes any student, staff or faculty from contacting the appropriate authorities directly in the event they feel in threat of physical harm or imminent danger.

*** In case of emergency - dial 911***

Department of Homeland Security:

“Active shooter awareness- options for consideration”

<http://www.dhs.gov/video/options-consideration-active-shooter-training-video>



Student Emergency Responses

There is potential for students to be involved in a variety of emergency situations for which appropriate actions must be taken. These possible situations include incidences that may require emergency evacuation, emergency lockdown, external lockdown, or to shelter in place.

Emergency Evacuation

Evacuation is the movement of campus occupants from a dangerous or potentially dangerous location to a safe location. There are two types of evacuation: fire evacuation and non-fire evacuation.

Fire evacuation:

- Evacuation is mandatory when a fire alarm is activated.
- Follow authorized personnel's (e.g., faculty, staff, or fire department personnel, etc.) instructions if given.
- Do not use the elevators.
- Assist people with disabilities, if possible.
- Ensure all doors and windows are closed as a room and building are evacuated. (Do not lock doors.)
- Do not attempt to reenter the facility unless and until directed to do so by authorized personnel.
- Evacuate to a safe distance and location from the building affected, away from fire hydrants, fire lanes, and not under power lines.

Non-fire evacuation

- A non-fire evacuation will be initiated by campus CSA.
- Follow CSA instructions if given.
- Do not use the elevators.
- Assist people with disabilities if possible.
- Do not attempt to reenter the facility unless directed to do so

Emergency Lockdown

Emergency Lockdown is used to dramatically and rapidly enhance the level of security of the campus. By locking all exterior, interior and classroom doors, staff can make it more difficult for dangerous person(s) in the vicinity of the campus and in the campus to gain access to staff and students;

- Lock or barricade doors of classroom and internal student areas of congregation.
- Close blinds, turn off lights.
- Remain quiet and out of sight.
- If gunshots are heard, lie on the floor and try to use available resources for additional cover and concealment.
- If you are outside when a lockdown is declared, seek shelter away from danger.
- If a fire alarm is activated during a lockdown, proceed with extreme caution.
- Do not open the door for people claiming to be public safety personnel unless you have an opportunity to view photo identification or are instructed to do so by a staff member whom you recognize.

External Lockdown

External lockdown creates a physical layer of security between the internal and external dimensions of the campus. In addition to locked entrances, this may also include a supervised entry and exit to campus facilities, and/or barricade to campus property (e.g., barricades or chains restricting access to campus parking and grounds). This lockdown allows staff and students to continue activities while maintaining access control to the campus and remain in an elevated state of security.

- Remain in classroom.
- Follow faculty and staff instructions
- Remain attentive to any change in status.



Shelter in place

Sheltering in place procedures are traditionally utilized when:

1. A tornado has been spotted.
2. There has been a chemical or biological incident outside of, but in proximity to a campus and available information indicates that there is no adequate time to evacuate building occupants to another safe location before the dangerous contaminants reach the facility.
 - Follow staff and faculty instructions.
 - Assist people with disabilities if possible
 - If you are outside when a shelter in place is declared, immediately seek an interior room or hallway with no windows.
 - Close windows and doors – do not lock doors.
 - Remain in shelter until an all clear is given.

Staff and Faculty Must Know – Emergency Information

The campus takes various precautionary measures to protect the students, staff, faculty, and campus visitors. Nevertheless, unavoidable emergencies may occur in extreme situations. Therefore, each campus has a Campus Security Authority (CSA) that implements and oversees the campus response to a crisis situation. The CSA receives training in dealing with crisis situations and will primarily direct the immediate response to a crisis situation until the arrival of law enforcement and emergency response personnel.

In order to make this program effective, all staff and faculty are expected to familiarize themselves with the following emergency procedures.

Nothing herein precludes any student, staff or faculty from contacting the appropriate authorities directly in the event they feel in threat of physical harm or imminent danger.

Staff and Faculty Emergency Responses

***** In case of emergency: dial 911 *****

There are a number of different potential situations that may occur that have capability to impact students or staff and faculty. The following possible scenarios are described below with steps to be taken.

- Emergency evacuation for a fire incident
- Emergency evacuation for bomb threat or other non-fire situation
- Emergency lockdown
- External lockdown
- Shelter in place

Emergency Evacuation for a Fire Incident

Definition

A fire emergency evacuation is initiated when a fire incident occurs. Depending upon the campus size, it may require an evacuation of a single particular building affected by the fire incident, rather than the entire campus.

The objective: all building occupants are safely evacuated to a safe distance and location from the building affected, away from fire hydrants, fire lanes, and not under power lines.

Staff Response

Staff/faculty responsible for the affected areas should conduct a sweep of the building(s) to ensure all students are aware of and appropriately responding to the fire alarm and safely evacuated.



Fire evacuation procedures:

- Evacuation is mandatory when a fire alarm is activated.
- Designated staff or faculty check the affected building(s) to ensure all personnel are appropriately evacuating.
- Do not use the elevators.
- Assist people with disabilities if possible.
- Ensure all doors and windows are closed as a room and building are evacuated.
- Do not attempt to reenter the facility unless and until directed to do so by authorized personnel.
- Evacuated persons are directed to a safe distance and location from the building affected, away from fire hydrants, fire lanes, and not under power lines.

Emergency Evacuation for Bomb Threat or Other Non-Fire Situation

Definition

Non-fire emergency evacuation is used for any emergency evacuation not related to a fire incident. It is important to remember that evacuation distances significantly expand, up to hundreds of yards, for suspicious object evacuations. Nevertheless, not all bomb threats will necessarily result in evacuation, depending upon the individual event circumstances.

The objective: move all campus occupants to a remote, predefined and controlled location.

Staff Response

Team members who are designated to sweep evacuation routes and sites should locate a staff member to take responsibility for students under their supervision, and should then sweep the evacuation route and evacuation site for secondary hazards. They should immediately report their findings to the lead administrator.

Note: The lead administrator will typically direct that this step be completed before making the general announcement for evacuation of the building.

Other staff:

1. Gather all students and visitors in your area of responsibility and evacuate using the route and site designated by the lead administrator or designee.
2. Ensure that all special needs persons are provided assistance by their designees as per the site evacuation plan.
3. Remain alert to your surroundings. Be particularly alert to any people or conditions that might pose a danger to evacuees. If you encounter a significant hazard, quickly evaluate the situation; adjust your evacuation route and attempt to notify the lead administrator or the appropriate public safety officials.
4. Once you reach the designated evacuation site, search the site for suspicious objects and adjust accordingly.
5. On evacuation site - develop a written list of all evacuees and provide the list to the lead administrator or his/her designee. Also indicate the presence or lack of any suspicious objects in your room/work area.
6. Supervise students under your care.
7. Do not attempt to reenter the facility unless the lead administrator or his/her designee directs you to do so.



Emergency Lockdown

Definition

Emergency Lockdown is used to dramatically and rapidly enhance the level of security in the facility. By locking all exterior, interior and class doors, staff can make it more difficult for dangerous person(s) in the vicinity or in the facility to gain access to staff and students.

Note – locking doors should not eliminate immediate egress possibilities from the facility.

The objective: create as many physical layers of separation between you and the potential aggression.

Staff Response:

1. Make sure entrance points to the building near your location are locked immediately.
2. If you are located in an area with a door that can be locked, gather all students in the vicinity into the room and lock the door.
3. Improvise additional door blocking if possible.
4. Close blinds and cover additional windows, e.g., with a shirt, up-turned table, paper, etc.
5. Turn off lights in the room.
6. If possible, report your status to the lead administrator or designee by telephone or intercom.
7. Do not open the door for people claiming to be public safety personnel unless you have an opportunity to view photo identification or are instructed to do so by a staff member whom you recognize.

Department of Homeland Security:

- **“Active shooter awareness - options for consideration”**
<http://www.dhs.gov/video/options-consideration-active-shooter-training-video>

External Lockdown

Definition

External lockdown creates a physical layer of security between the internal and external dimensions of the campus. By locking all exterior doors and supervising these doors, staff can make it more difficult for a possible external intruder or a potentially dangerous person in the vicinity of the facility to gain access to staff and students. In addition to locked entrances and supervised entry and exit to campus facilities, this step may include barricades to campus property (e.g., barricades or chains restricting access to campus parking lots and grounds). This lockdown allows staff and students to continue with productive activities while maintaining access control to the facility.

Objective: create a physical layer of security between the external environment and internal campus operation while elevating the overall level of security.

Staff Response:

1. Make sure the designated entrance points to the building near your location are locked immediately.
2. If you are in an external classroom to the main building move students to alternative internal classrooms.
3. If possible, report your status to the lead administrator or designee by telephone or intercom.
4. Continue with normal activities as much as the situation allows.
5. If students or staff have a need to move about in the building, obtain permission first from the lead administrator or designee.
6. Be prepared to rapidly implement an emergency evacuation or emergency lockdown – if directed to do so or if circumstances indicate you should do so.

Shelter in Place

Definition

Sheltering in place procedures are traditionally utilized when:

1. A tornado has been spotted.
2. There has been a chemical or biological incident outside of, but in proximity to, a facility and available information indicates that there is no adequate time to evacuate building occupants to another safe location before the dangerous contaminants reach the facility.



Objective: seek immediate shelter away from doors and windows and remain there during an emergency

Staff Response:

1. All staff that is outdoors should quickly gather all students and adults in the area and instruct them to go inside the facility immediately. Once inside, if possible instruct everyone to move to an interior area without windows and doors.
2. Close all windows and doors.
3. In chemical spills / biological incident - if available, use tape to cover all windows and doors with sheets of plastic to help reduce airflow into the area. Wet towels can be used to reduce airflow under doors. Close all outside air vents. Turn off all heating or ventilation systems. Use damp towels or cloths to cover any openings in walls or doors. Tape can also be used to cover any cracks, crevices, electrical outlets, cable television connections or other openings that might allow air to flow into the shelter area.
4. Listen to local radio or television news for instructions from emergency management and public safety officials.
5. Review emergency evacuation protocols

Weapons on Campus Policy

Summary: Provides information about weapons policy on campus and applicable laws.

The California Institute of Medical Science does not tolerate firearms on campus. Violators are subject to arrest and prosecution according to federal, state, and local laws.

California State Law and Amendments:

The California Gun Free School Zone Act of 1995 prohibited transportation and possession of firearms on school grounds or within school zones. This legislation and its amendments, chaptered in California Penal Code Section 626.9 states, in relevant part:

Any person who brings or possesses a loaded firearm upon the grounds of a campus of, or buildings owned or operated for student housing, teaching, research, or administration by, a public or private university or college, that are contiguous or are clearly marked university property, unless it is with the written permission of the university or college school director shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years. Cal. Penal Code Section 626.9(h)

What is a weapon?

A weapon is anything that can be used to hurt or injure someone. Weapons could be but are not limited to the following:

- Knives
- Guns
- Pepper Spray
- Hands, Fists, Feet
- Any object used to hurt or injure another

What weapons are not permitted on campus?

Most weapons are not permitted on campus. For example:

- Any knife including a belt buckle knife, dirk dagger, cane sword, pen knife, lipstick knife, switchblade, butterfly knife or any knife that has a blade longer than 2 1/2 inches, opens automatically or has more than one sharp edge
- Any gun without written permission and in accordance with California Penal Code
- Nunchaku
- Metal knuckles
- Airsoft, pellet or BB gun
- Any concealed weapon (hidden from plain sight)



When can I have a weapon?

Some self-defense weapons can be carried on campus within legal limits:

- You can have pepper spray as it is for self-defense, not larger than 2.5 oz. and contains a "Warning" label.

What about if I have a knife?

You can have a knife, such as a pocket knife, as long as the blade is not more than 2 1/2 inches long, it does not open automatically and has only one sharp edge.

What happens if I am found in possession of a weapon on campus?

The punishment for having a weapon varies depending on the type of weapon. Punishments can be fines, imprisonment and student judicial sanctions.

Notice on Airsoft Guns

Airsoft guns, often marketed as "toys", can be nearly identical to the actual firearms and often contain interchangeable parts. As such, they are indistinguishable from actual firearms and should never be displayed in public places. Possession of airsoft guns on campus is considered a violation of University policy and may violate applicable laws.

Weapons Related Laws

California Penal Code 626.9(h) Gun Free School Zone

Any person who brings a loaded firearm upon the grounds of a University of California campus without written permission is subject to arrest and prosecution for a felony crime.

California Penal Code 12020 Unlawful Carrying and Possession of Weapons

The manufacture, import, sale, supply or possession of certain weapons and explosives are arrestable offenses. These weapons include, but are not limited to: a concealed firearm, cane or wallet gun, zip gun, belt buckle knife, blackjack, billy or a concealed dagger. Conviction for any offense under this code is punishable by imprisonment in county jail or state prison.

California Penal Code 653(k) Possession of Switch Blade Knife

Every person who possesses on his or her person (or in the driver or passenger area of a motor vehicle) a switchblade knife having a blade exceeding 2 1/2 inches is guilty of a misdemeanor.

California Penal Code 417 Brandishing a Deadly Weapon

Any person who exhibits a firearm or any deadly weapon in a rude, angry or threatening manner, or who in any manner, unlawfully uses the same in any fight or quarrel is subject to prosecution and imprisonment in accordance with the specific subsections of this law.

California Penal Code 417.25 Aiming Laser Pointer

Every person who aims a laser scope or pointer at another person in a threatening manner with the specific intent to cause a reasonable person fear of bodily harm is guilty of a misdemeanor. For purposes of this section, the laser need not be attached to a firearm.

California Penal Code 417.4 Imitation Firearm

Every person who draws or exhibits an imitation firearm in a threatening manner against another in such a way as to cause harm to a reasonable person, apprehension or fear of bodily harm is guilty of a misdemeanor.

California Senate Bill 1828

Any person who openly displays or exposes an imitation firearm (including a BB or pellet device) in a public place is guilty of an infraction for a first or second offense and a misdemeanor for a third or subsequent offense. Certain exceptions apply to manufacturers/importers/distributors and theatrical productions.



California Penal Code 245 Assault with a Deadly Weapon

Any person who commits an assault upon another person with a firearm or other deadly weapon or instrument likely to produce great bodily harm is subject to prosecution and imprisonment in accordance with the specific subsection of this law.

Note:

There are special circumstances when certain weapons may be authorized on campus. Some examples include for use by ROTC, theatrical performances, movie shoots, class instruction, etc. Prior to the event, written authorization to possess a firearm/weapon on campus must be obtained through the CSA.

Crime Definitions From the Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual From the FBI's UCR Program

Arson

Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Criminal Homicide—Manslaughter by Negligence - The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Criminal Homicide—Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter - The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

Rape

The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vxxxx or axxx with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sxx organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

Robbery

The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force 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. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

Burglary

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle Theft

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned— including joyriding.)

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Drug Abuse Violations

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or 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 The violation of State or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.



Crime Definitions From the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) User Manual from the FBI's UCR Program

Sex Offenses

Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

A. Fondling—The 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.

B. Incest—Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

C. Statutory Rape—Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Crime Definitions From the Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual From the FBI's UCR Program

Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

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 of Property

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.

[FR Doc. 2014-24284 Filed 10-17-14; 8:45 am]



CRIME STATISTICS FOR THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

CAMPUS CALENDAR YEAR

<u>Offence Categories</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2020</u>
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offences	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offences	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory rape			0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0

PUBLIC

<u>Office Categories</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2020</u>
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offences	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offences	0	0	
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0



HATE CRIMES – ON CAMPUS

Occurrences of Hate crimes and Category of Bias for Crime as reported in 2020

Criminal	2020 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National Origin
Murder/ Non-negligent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction Damage Vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Occurrences of Hate crimes and Category of Bias for Crime as reported in 2018

Criminal Offense	2018 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity National Origin
Murder/ Non-negligent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction Damage Vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Occurrences of Hate crimes and Category of Bias for Crime as reported in 2017

Criminal Offence	2017 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity National Origin
Murder/ Non-negligent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction Damage Vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Occurrences of Hate crimes and Category of Bias for Crime as reported in 2018

Criminal Offence	2018 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity National Origin
Murder/ Non-negligent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction Damage Vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Occurrences of Hate crimes and Category of Bias for Crime as reported in 2017

Criminal Offence	2017 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity National Origin
Murder/ Non-negligent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction Damage Vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



HATE CRIMES – PUBLIC PROPERTY

Occurrences of Hate crimes and Category of Bias for Crime as reported in 2020

Criminal Offence	2020 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National Origin
Murder/ Non-negligent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction Damage Vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Occurrences of Hate crimes and Category of Bias for Crime as reported in 2018

Criminal Offence	2018 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity National Origin
Murder/ Non-negligent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction Damage Vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Occurrences of Hate crimes and Category of Bias for Crime as reported in 2017

Criminal Offence	2017 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity National Origin
Murder/ Non-negligent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction Damage Vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



VAWA OFFENSES – ON CAMPUS

Crime	2017	2018	2020
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES – PUBLIC PROPERTY

Crime	2017	2018	2020
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

ARRESTS– ON CAMPUS

Crime	2017	2018	2020
Weapons: carrying possessing, etc	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0

ARRESTS – PUBLIC PROPERTY

Crime	2017	2018	2020
Weapons: carrying possessing, etc	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0

DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS– ON CAMPUS

Crime	2017	2018	2020
Weapons: carrying possessing, etc	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0

DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS – PUBLIC PROPERTY

Crime	2017	2018	2020
Weapons: carrying possessing, etc	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0



UNFOUNDED CRIMES— ON CAMPUS; ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES; NONCAMPUS PROPERTY; PUBLIC PROPERTY

Crime	2017	2018	2020
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0



A STATEMENT OF POLICY REGARDING THE POSSESSION, USE, AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND ENFORCEMENT OF STATE UNDERAGE DRINKING LAWS, AND POSSESSION, USE, AND SALE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS AND ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL AND STATE DRUG LAWS

A DESCRIPTION OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS

California Institute of Medical Science publishes and distributes annually to all current students and employees a copy of the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program. Below are the details related to this topic.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention

Drug abuse affects all aspects of American life. It threatens the workplace, our homes, our schools and our community. The U.S. Department of Education requires institutions of higher education to implement a drug prevention and awareness program for their students and employees through the **Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act**. All students are expected to conduct themselves as mature adults and as members of an academic community. The consumption of alcohol or drugs while attending class is prohibited and may be subject to disciplinary action.

Standards of Conduct

California Institute of Medical Science community must adhere to a code of conduct that recognizes that the unlawful manufacture, sale, delivery, unauthorized possession or use of any illicit drug is prohibited on property owned or otherwise controlled by CIMS. If an individual associated with CIMS is apprehended for violating any drug- or alcohol-related law when on School property, or participating in a School activity, CIMS will fully cooperate with all law enforcement agencies. Underage possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages is not permitted on property owned or controlled by CIMS and the state laws will be enforced. Intentionally or knowingly selling, or intentionally or knowingly furnishing alcoholic beverages to persons under the age of 21, or to persons obviously inebriated, is not permitted on property owned or controlled by CIMS.

Health Risks Associated with the use of Illicit Drugs and the Abuse of Alcohol

Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions and the loss of memory. High doses of alcohol can cause respiratory depression and death. Long-term consumption, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to dependence and permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Physical effects of drugs include increased heart rate, bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat, and increased appetite. The use of drugs may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, and reduce the ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination. Motivation and cognition may also be altered making the acquisition of new information difficult. As one can see from the above, there are major health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.

Federal Financial Aid Penalties for Drug Violations

Federal guidelines focus strongly on illicit drug use and distribution. The Higher Education Opportunity Act states students convicted of an illicit drug violation can be denied federal financial aid for a specific period, in addition to other legal penalties. The Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) asks students if they have been convicted of a drug-related offense: "Have you ever been convicted of possessing or selling illegal drugs?" If you answer "yes," the CIMS will send a worksheet in the mail to determine if your conviction affects your eligibility for aid. Failure to answer the question automatically disqualifies students from receiving federal financial aid. Answering this question falsely could result in fines up to \$20,000, imprisonment or both.

Penalties for Drug Convictions

If the student was convicted of both possessing and selling drugs, and the periods of ineligibility are different, the student will be ineligible for the longer period.

Possession of Illegal Drugs

- For a first offense, a student loses eligibility for federal financial aid for one year from the date of conviction.
- For a second offense, a student loses eligibility for federal financial aid for two years from the date of conviction.
- For a third offense and subsequent offenses, a student has indefinite ineligibility for federal financial aid from the date of conviction.

Sale of Illegal Drugs

- For a first offense, a student loses eligibility for federal financial aid for two years from the date of conviction.
- For a second offense and subsequent offenses, a student has indefinite ineligibility from the date of conviction.

Other Potential Federal Penalties for Drug Violations

Some other potential federal penalties and sanctions applicable to drug-related offenses include:

21 U.S.C. 844

1st conviction: Up to 1 year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000, or both.

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

After 2 or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years and fined at least \$5, or both.

Provisions relating to increased penalties in cases of certain serious crack possession offenses, making offenders subject to fines under Title 18 or imprisonment to terms not less than 5 years and no more than 20 years, or both.

Possession of flunitrazepam shall be imprisoned for not more than 3 years, shall be fined as otherwise provided in this section, or both after mixture or substance exceeds 1 gram.

21 U. S. C. 844a

Civil fine up to \$10,000

21 U. S. C. 847 Additional Penalties

Any penalty imposed for violation of this subchapter shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, any civil or administrative penalty or sanction authorized by law.

21 U. S. C. 854 Investment of illicit drug profits

Whoever violates this section shall be fined no more than \$50,000 or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

21 U. S. C. 862

- a. Drug Traffickers - Denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 5 years for the first offense, up to 10 years for second and permanently ineligible for subsequent offenses.
- b. Drug Possessors – 1st offense is up to 1 year and 2nd and subsequent offenses are up to 5 years.
- c. Suspension of period of ineligibility (A) (B) (C)

21 U. S. C. 862a

Denial of assistance and benefits for certain drug related convictions, i.e., state program funded under the Social Security Act or food stamp program or state program under the Food Stamp Act.

More information about federal penalties and sanctions for unlawful possession, use, sale, and/or distribution of controlled substances is located at <http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/21cfr/21usc/index.html>

DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE POLICY – California

The following Drug-Free Workplace Policy is to notify all students that pursuant to the Federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (Public Law 101-690) and California Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1990, Western University of Health Sciences prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance in the workplace, on school property, or as part of any school activity.

In order to enforce this policy, the University reserves the right to conduct searches of University property, student, or employees and/or their personal property, and to implement other measures necessary to deter and detect abuse of this policy.

The illegal use or abuse of drugs which impair a student's ability to perform academically, or disrupts others in the performance of their work or academic endeavors is strictly prohibited. The unlawful sale, manufacture, possession, distribution or use of controlled substances on the University's campuses is strictly prohibited. Students convicted of any criminal drug violation are required to notify the University within five days of the conviction. The University may then report this conviction to the appropriate agencies.

Any student who is using prescription or over-the-counter drugs that may impair their ability to safely perform their academic duties, or affect the safety or well-being of others, must notify the Student/Employee Health Coordinator. The student needs not disclose the condition(s) for which the drugs are being used. Following the required disclosure, the University will determine whether reasonable accommodations can be made which would allow the student to perform his or her duties safely.

Any student who violates this policy will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal from his/her program of study.

Drug Conviction Notification and Imposed Sanctions:

- 1) Any student must notify Western University of Health Sciences of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five business days after such a conviction.
- 2) Within 30 days after receiving notice of a student conviction, Western University of Health Sciences will impose corrective measures on the student convicted of drug abuse violations in the workplace by:
 - a) Taking appropriate action against the student up to and including dismissal or referral for Prosecution; and/or
 - b) Requiring such student to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a federal, state or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency.

Health Risk

The abuse of narcotics, depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens, or alcohol can cause serious detriment to a person's health. The health risks associated with the misuse of the previously mentioned drugs vary but include, and are not limited to: convulsions, coma, paralysis, irreversible brain damage, tremors, fatigue, paranoia, insomnia, and possible death. Drug and alcohol abuse is extremely harmful to a person's health, interferes with productivity and alertness, and attending classes/rotations while under the influence of drugs or alcohol could be a danger to the student under the influence, fellow students, and to patients/clients under the student's care.

Described below are some of the additional dangers and symptoms relative to use/abuse:

- **Marijuana:** Commonly known as "pot", it is a plant with the botanical name of cannabis sativa. Pot is almost always smoked but can be ingested. Use causes the central nervous system to become disorganized and confused. Most users experience an increase in heart rate, reddening of eyes and dryness of the throat and mouth.

Studies have proven that marijuana's mental effects include temporary impairment of short-term memory and an altered sense of time. It also reduces the ability to perform tasks requiring concentration, swift reactions and coordination. Feelings of euphoria, relaxation and bouts of exaggerated laughter are also commonly reported.

Smoking "pot" may cause: brain chemical changes, an altered reality, physically damaged lungs, emphysema, chronic bronchitis, lung cancer, a weakened immune system, damage to sperm in males, irregular menstrual cycles in females, reduced fertility and sex drive.

- **Cocaine/Crack:** Cocaine is a stimulant drug, which is derived from the coca plant. Street cocaine is available in the form of a powder or a “rock” of crack and is most commonly inhaled or smoked. Cocaine increases the heart rate and blood pressure and is very addictive.

Crack is a form of smokable cocaine named for the popping sound it makes when burned. It is a mixture of cocaine, baking soda, and water. It is 5-10 times more potent than cocaine and is extremely dangerous. It has been reported that addiction can occur with as few as two “hits”.

Some of the symptoms of cocaine/crack abuse are: personality changes, unexplained weight loss, excess sniffing and coughing, insomnia, depression, irritability, neglect of responsibility toward work, school, family and friends, and panic attacks.

- **Alcohol:** In small doses, alcohol has a tranquilizing effect on most people, although it appears to stimulate others. Alcohol first acts on those parts of the brain that affect self-control and other learned behaviors; lowered self-control often leads to the aggressive behavior associated with those who drink. Alcohol use can also quickly cause dehydration, coordination problems, and blurred vision.

In large doses, alcohol can dull sensation and impair muscular coordination, memory and judgment. Taken in larger quantities over a long period of time, alcohol can damage the liver and heart and cause brain damage and a great number of other health, medical, and social issues.

- **Hallucinogens:** These are also known as psychedelics. The effects vary; the same person may have different reactions on different occasions. Most users are affected by changes in time and space perception, delusions and hallucinations. The effects may be mild or overwhelming, depending on the dose and quantity or the drug.

Physical reactions range from minor changes such as dilated pupils, a rise in temperature and heartbeat to tumors. High doses can greatly alter the state of consciousness. After taking a hallucinogenic, the user loses control of thought processes. Although many perceptions are pleasant, others may cause panic or may make a person believe that he or she cannot be harmed. These delusions can be quite dangerous.

- **Heroin:** Heroin is a narcotic, which relieves pain and induces sleep. Commonly known as “junk” or “smack”, heroin is a highly addictive depressant and has been attributed as the cause of many deaths. Obvious symptoms include “pin point pupils”, drowsy, lethargic, slurred speech and an inability to concentrate. Related medications used to treat pain include oxycontin and oxycodone, methadone, and codeine. The abuse of painkillers ranks second only to the abuse of marijuana in the United States.

Heroin users experience a high rate of infectious diseases due to a weakened immune system and dirty needles shared by users. Children can be born addicted or can become addicted from heroin in the mother’s milk.

- **Crystal Methamphetamine:** Crystal methamphetamine is a colorless, odorless powerful and highly addictive synthetic (man-made) stimulant. Crystal methamphetamine typically resembles small fragments of glass or shiny blue-white “rocks” of various sizes. Like powdered methamphetamine, crystal methamphetamine produces long-lasting euphoric effects. Crystal methamphetamine, however, typically has a higher purity level and may produce even longer-lasting and more intense physiological effects than the powdered form of the drug.

Crystal methamphetamine use is associated with numerous serious physical problems. The drug can cause rapid heart rate, increased blood pressure, and damage to the small blood vessels in the brain – which can lead to stroke. Chronic use of the drug can result in inflammation of the heart lining. Overdoses can cause hyperthermia (elevated body temperature), convulsions, and death.

Individuals who use crystal methamphetamine also may have episodes of violent behavior, paranoia, anxiety, confusion, and insomnia. The drug can produce psychotic symptoms that persist for months or years after an individual has stopped using the drug.

Crystal methamphetamine users who inject the drug expose themselves to additional risks, including contracting HIV (human immunodeficiency virus), methamphetamine also risk scarred or collapsed veins, infections of the heart lining and valves, abscesses, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and liver or kidney disease.

- **Depressants:** Depressants are highly addictive. They are usually known as “downers”. A user may be drowsy, lethargic, suffer from memory loss and have slurred speech. Many lawful drugs that have a depressant feature are from the family of drugs called barbiturates. More serious effects of the abuse of downers are liver damage, paradoxical anxiety and excited rage, coma and death.
- **Ecstasy:** (MDMA) Also known as XTC, X and E, Ecstasy is a mind-altering drug with hallucinogenic and speed like side effects. Often used at raves it is taken to promote loss of inhibition, excited-ness, euphoria, energy, and sexual stimulation. Ecstasy increases the amounts of serotonin in a person’s brain, which causes increased energy and cheerfulness; it also contains anti-coagulative properties, which can cause a person to bleed to death if injured. Ecstasy can also cause serious brain damage in a short time. Side effects of ecstasy are: depression, increase in heart rate and blood pressure, muscle tension, nausea, blurred vision, faintness, chills, brain damage, organ damage, and death. Similar “designer drugs” include MDEA and MDA (also known as “Adam” and “Eve”)
- **Ritalin:** Methylphenidate (Ritalin) is a medication prescribed for individuals (usually children) who have an abnormally high level of activity or attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). It contains amphetamines and can be abused as a stimulant by those other than for whom prescribed. When abused, the tablets are either taken orally or crushed and snorted. Some abusers dissolve the tablets in water and inject the mixture – complications can arise from this because insoluble fillers in the tablets can block small blood vessels.
- **GHB:** Gamma-hydroxyl butyrate is an intoxicating chemical with medical, recreational, and potentially dangerous uses. Its use is illegal for any purpose in the United States. Nicknamed the “date rape drug,” it is a clear liquid often mixed in drinks to promote relaxation or increased sociability. When taken, side effects can be: drowsiness, dizziness, vomiting, amnesia, decreased motor skills, slurring of speech, unrouseable sleep (coma) and death. GHB was used as a dietary supplement until banned by the FDA. GHB is now illegal in the United States. Common slang names for GHB are: G, Liquid X, GBH, Gamma-oh, Blue Verve, Grievous Bodily Harm, Goop, and EZLay.

Laws relating to Drug Violations:

Attached is a list of violation codes associated with the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of any controlled substance. Any student violating any of the described laws of the Health and Safety Code or the Business and Professional Code could be subject to fines and imprisonment.

Federal Trafficking Penalties

DRUG/SCHEDULE	QUANTITY	PENALTIES	QUANTITY	PENALTIES
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500 -4999 gms mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs, and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual	5 kgs or more mixture	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs., and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if not an individual. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28-278 gms mixture		279 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40 -399 gms mixture		400 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10 -99 gms mixture		100 gms or more mixture	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100 -999 gms mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1 -9 gms mixture		10 gms or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5 -49 gms pure or 50 -499 gms mixture		50 gms or more pure or 500 gms or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10 -99 gms pure or 100 - 999 gms mixture	100 gm or more pure or 1kg or more mixture		

PENALTIES		
Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs, or more than Life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gm or more	
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	30 to 999 mgs	

All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 3 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Less than 30 mgs	Second Offense: Not more than 6 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual.
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 2 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.

Federal Trafficking Penalties – Marijuana

DRUG	QUANTITY	1st OFFENSE	2nd OFFENSE
Marijuana	1,000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants	Not less than 10 years, not more than life If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual	Not less than 20 years, not more than life If death or serious injury, mandatory life Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if other than an individual
Marijuana	100 kg to 999 kg mixture; or 100 to 999 plants	Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 years If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life Fine not more than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual	Not less than 10 years, not more than life If death or serious injury, mandatory life Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual
Marijuana	more than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg mixture more than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 plants	Not more than 20 years If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual	Not more than 30 years If death or serious injury, mandatory life Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than individual
Marijuana	1 to 49 plants; less than 50 kg mixture	Not more than 5 years Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million other than individual	Not more than 10 years Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual
Hashish	10 kg or less		
Hashish Oil	1kg or less		

Drug Trafficking Laws in California

Drug distribution or trafficking laws penalize the selling, transportation, and illegal import of unlawful controlled substances, such as marijuana, cocaine, heroin, methamphetamines, and other illegal drugs. The punishment for drug trafficking can vary widely depending on several factors including the type and amount of drugs involved, the type of drugs, geographic area of distribution, and whether children were targeted. Sentences for drug distribution and trafficking can generally range from 3-5 years to life in prison.

Drug trafficking/distribution is a felony (<http://criminal.findlaw.com/criminal-law-basics/felonies.html>), and is a more serious crime than drug possession (<http://criminal.findlaw.com/criminal-charges/drug-ossession.html>). If you are found in possession of drugs, you could be charged with trafficking if police believe you intend to sell them. If you are found with a large amount of drugs or cash at the time of your arrest, it is likely you will be facing drug distribution charges.

Drug distribution or trafficking also applies to the illegal distribution of prescription drugs, such as pain killers or sleeping pills. The illegal distribution of prescription drugs often involves hydrocodone products and pharmaceutical opiates.

Drug Trafficking & Controlled Substances

When a state or federal government classifies a substance as “controlled,” it generally means that the use and distribution of the substance is governed by law. Controlled substances are often classified at different levels or “schedules” under federal and state statutes. For instance, marijuana is listed as a “Schedule I controlled substance,” cocaine is listed under Schedule II, anabolic steroids under Schedule III, under the federal Controlled Substances Act (<http://codes.lp.findlaw.com/uscode/21/13/I/B/812>).

Federal, State Drug Trafficking Charges

Both federal and state laws come into play on drug trafficking cases. There is a multitude of federal drug laws on the books, plus each state also has its own set of drug laws. Many state laws are modeled after the federal laws and provide minimum sentencing standards for offenders. Lawmakers generally pass these laws to deter the major drug cartels, but more often it is the lower level dealers that get prosecuted. Indeed, the controversy around drug trafficking laws is that a petty drug dealer can often face a longer sentence than violent criminals.

The Penalties for Drug Trafficking in California

Drug trafficking is a serious offense in California punishable under Sec. 11379 of the California Penal Code of 2002. The crime is defined under California Health and Safety Code Section 11352 which is associated with the acts of transporting, selling, furnishing, administering, selling or distributing illegal substances or offering to transport, import, sell, furnish, administer or even an attempt to import or transport any controlled substance into the state. The crime is considered a felony that carries a prison sentence of up to five years.

In addition to the usual prison term, the penalty may be meted with a heavier penalty, steeper fines, asset forfeiture and mandatory registration as a narcotics offender under the following circumstances:

- when the offender is found to transport drugs or controlled substances considered a felony under the Controlled Substance Act;
- when the offender was caught transporting drugs or controlled substances in highly restricted areas like public schools;
- when there are minors involved;
- when the offender has prior criminal records; and
- other related offenses that may magnify the crime.

The person guilty of drug trafficking in California must be proven in possession for transport of controlled substances for the ultimate purpose of selling or distributing the said substances or drugs rather than personal use. California drug conviction carries extreme punishment that can also include steep fines, asset forfeiture and registration as a narcotics offender. Any prior criminal records will always be a factor in determining penalties. Moreover, with the addition of California’s Three Strike Law, repeat offenders will receive longer prison sentence and conviction for the third time may result to life sentence. However, for cannabis, possession of less than 28.5 grams is considered a misdemeanor.

CALIFORNIA State Alcohol Laws

California DWI & DUI Laws

According to the most recent California DUI statistics, there were nearly 1,500 alcohol-involved fatalities in 2007.

That may not seem like many, considering there were more than 200,000 DUI arrests, but once you realize that 1,500 people left behind their parents, siblings, children, spouses, friends, and other loved ones, the number becomes staggering.

Due to these high numbers, in 2011, California join many other states by allowing the Department of Motor Vehicles to immediately suspend the driver's license of anyone suspected of driving under the influence. This law, known as Admin Per Se, enables law enforcement to confiscate a suspected offenders driver's license. The license is then sent to the DMV, where it is held until the predetermined suspension time is over or the charge is found to have no merit at a hearing.

California DUI Defined

Per California's driving under the influence (DUI) laws, it's illegal to operate a motor vehicle with any of the following blood alcohol concentration (BAC) percentages:

- 0.08% or higher— 21 years old or older operating a regular passenger vehicle.
- 0.04% or higher—operating a commercial vehicle.
- 0.01% or higher—younger than 21 years old.

The state's DUI laws include medications, too. You can't legally drive if you've consumed illegal drugs or:

- Excessive amounts of drugs with alcohol in them (such as cough syrup).
- Prescription medication.
- Over-the-counter medication.

DUI convictions stay on your driving record for 10 years.

Understand Your DUI Penalties

Not all DUI penalties or charges are the same. Depending on your age, license type, and any previous convictions, you could face:

- Admin Per Se license suspension.
- Criminal license suspension Fines.
- Jail time or community service.
- DUI school.
- Installation of an ignition interlock device (IID).
- SR-22 filing.

Admin Per Se Penalties

An Admin Per Se suspension occurs when the officer takes your license after you fail or refuse a chemical test. This action is taken by the CA Department of Motor Vehicles, under Admin Per Se laws and is in addition to any criminal charges given when refusing or failing a BAC test.

The officer will issue an Order of Suspension and possibly a temporary license. The officer's report, your license and any other information is then sent to the DMV. The DMV then will conduct a review. This review can set aside the suspension. You also have the right to request a hearing if you believe the suspension is unjustified. You must request an administrative hearing within 10 days of receiving the suspension order.

Chemical Test Refusal Penalties

You face harsher Admin Per Se license suspension penalties if you refuse to submit to a chemical test upon being pulled over for suspicion of drunk driving.

Younger than 21 years old

- First Offense: Suspended for 1 year.
- Second Offense: Revoked for 2 years.
- Third Offense: Revoked for 3 years.

21 years old or Older

- First Offense: Suspended for 1 year.
- Second Offense: Revoked for 2 years.
- Third Offense: Revoked for 3 years.

DUI Penalties: Younger than 21

Drivers younger than 21 years old face two kinds of alcohol-related offenses, and both affect their driving privileges: possessing alcohol, and violating the Zero Tolerance Law.

Possession of Alcohol

If you're younger than 21 years old, you can't possess alcohol in your vehicle unless the container is full, sealed, and unopened. You also must either:

- 1) Be with a parent or legal guardian.
 - a) or
 - Be working for a person with an off-site liquor license.

Breaking this law leads to:

- Vehicle impoundment for 30 days.
- Fines of up to \$1,000.
- License suspension for 1 year.

Zero Tolerance Law

The Zero Tolerance Law is exactly what it sounds like: California won't tolerate any amount of alcohol (specifically, 0.01% or higher) for drivers younger than 21 years old.

The first time you're charged with drunk driving, you face:

- License suspension for 1 year (under the Admin Per Se Laws).
- Criminal charges.
- DUI school.
- Hundreds of dollars in fines.

Your DUI attorney and judge will inform you of the longer suspension periods, higher fines, and more stringent DUI programs you face if you have a second or subsequent offense.

NOTE: Your suspension period is based on whether you submitted to the chemical test. See "Chemical Test Refusal Penalties" below for more information.

DUI Penalties: 21 or Older

First Offense

- Immediate license suspension per the state's Admin Per Se policy for at least 4 months.
- Up to 6 months in jail.
- Up to \$1,000 in fines. Keep in mind additional penalty fines and legal fees.
- \$125 fee for license reissue.
- Installation of an ignition interlock device.
- DUI program. The length varies depending on factors like your BAC at the time of arrest.
- SR-22 filing.

Second and Subsequent Offenses

The California Driver Handbook describes penalties for second and subsequent DUI offenses as "increased," meaning you will face longer jail time and more expensive fines, in addition to the DUI program and SR-22 filing requirement.

Your license suspension and revocation periods change, too. For example, a second or subsequent offense within 10 years of your prior offense brings license suspension or revocation for at least 1 year.

Because penalties beyond first offenses are dependent upon the offense number, it's best to contact a CA DUI attorney for help.

Commercial Driver DUI Penalties

Commercial drivers caught with a BAC of 0.04% or higher while operating a commercial vehicle can expect the following license suspension periods:

First Offense: 1 year

Second and Subsequent Offenses (in a 10-year period): Permanently

Note that these suspension periods are in addition to any fines, jail time, and DUI programs the CA DMV and court system impose.

Also, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) Disqualification of Drivers wields a big hand when it comes to commercial drivers and the offenses that disqualify them—sometimes permanently—from having a valid CDL.

Other DUI Penalties

CA Ignition Interlock Device

You may be ordered to install an ignition interlock device (IID) into your car as part of your DUI penalties.

An IID is a small gadget wired to your vehicle's ignition that requires breath samples before you can start your vehicle, as well as periodically throughout your drive. If an IID detects alcohol on your breath, the vehicle won't start.

You may be required to have an IID installed if:

- You had a BAC of at least 0.15%.
- You had moving violations prior to the DUI.
- You refused the chemical test.
- You're convicted in Alameda, Los Angeles, Sacramento, or Tulare Counties.

You will be given forms and procedure instructions for monitoring the installation and use of your IID. Expect to pay various fees and related costs, including administrative service fees and restriction fees.

California provides a list of IID providers. Make sure the provider you choose is licensed in the state.

California Three Strikes Law

California's Three Strikes Law delivers certain sentences to people who commit multiple serious and violent felonies—specifically, upon a “third strike,” a convict receives a life sentence with the possibility of parole only after 25 years.

Proposition 36 revised which crimes warrant life sentences, authorized re-sentencing, and detailed when to maintain life sentences.

Some CA DUI offenses fall under the Three Strikes Law. These include the most serious offenses—those that involve severe injuries and death. Not only do you face extended jail time, longer (or even permanent) license revocation, and higher fines and court costs, but you might also face civil lawsuits.

If your case falls under the state's Three Strikes Law, don't try to navigate the court system alone; seek legal representation as soon as possible.

How to Regain Federal Student Aid Eligibility

1. A student can regain eligibility for federal student aid funds the day after the period of ineligibility ends or upon having a conviction reversed, set aside, or removed from the student's record so that fewer than two convictions for sale of illegal drugs or three convictions for possession remain on the record. In such cases, the nature and dates of the remaining convictions will determine when the student regains eligibility.
2. A student may also regain eligibility upon successful completion of a qualified drug rehabilitation program that must:
 - Include the student passing at least two unannounced drug tests;AND
 - Have received or is qualified to receive funds directly or indirectly under a federal, state or local government program, or
 - Be administered by a federal, state, or local government agency or court, or
 - Be qualified to receive payment directly or indirectly from a federally or state-licensed insurance company, or
 - Be administered or recognized by a federally or state-licensed hospital, health clinic, or medical doctor.
3. A student may further regain eligibility upon successful completion of two unannounced drug tests which are part of an approved rehab program (the student does not need to complete the rest of the program).

The student is responsible to certify that a rehabilitation program was successfully completed. As with the conviction question on the FAFSA, CIMS is not required to confirm the reported information unless conflicting information is determined.

Convictions during Enrollment

Federal regulations require enrolled students convicted of a drug offense after receiving federal financial aid to notify California Institute of Medical Science immediately. The student will then become ineligible for further federal financial aid and must repay federal financial aid received after the conviction.



Drug and Alcohol Counseling

Students can call the following local, regional and national drug or alcohol abuse educational program resources and support if drug and/or alcohol counseling is needed.

Program Name: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
Phone: (301) 443-1124

Program Name: COMPREHENSIVE ADDICTION PROGRAMS, INC.
Legal Name: COMPREHENSIVE ADDICTION PROGRAMS, INCORPORATED
Address: 2445 WEST WHITESBRIDGE ROAD
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93706
Phone: (559)264-5096

Program Name: NUESTRA CASA RECOVERY HOME
Legal Name: FRESNO COUNTY HISPANIC COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE SERVICES, INC.
Address: 1414 WEST KEARNEY BOULEVARD
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93706
Phone: (559)485-0501

Program Name: TURTLE LODGE
Legal Name: SIERRA TRIBAL CONSORTIUM, INC.
Address: 610 WEST MCKINLEY AVENUE
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93728
Phone: (559)445-2691

Program Name: ELEVENTH HOUR REHABILITATION PROGRAMS
Legal Name: ELEVENTH HOUR REHABILITATION PROGRAMS
Address: 334 SHAW AVENUE, SUITE 100
City, State Zip: CLOVIS, CA 93612
Phone: (559)322-1819

Program Name: WESTCARE CALIFORNIA
Legal Name: WESTCARE CALIFORNIA, INC.
Address: 2772 SOUTH MARTIN LUTHER KING BOULEVARD
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93706
Phone: (559)265-4800

Program Name: WESTCARE CALIFORNIA - ADOLESCENT SERVICES
Legal Name: WESTCARE CALIFORNIA, INC.
Address: 808 10TH STREET
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93702
Phone: (559)237-3420

Program Name: WESTCARE CALIFORNIA, INC.
Legal Name: WESTCARE CALIFORNIA, INC.
Address: 611 EAST BELMONT
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93701
Phone: (559)237-3420

Program Name: KING OF KINGS MEN'S RECOVERY HOME
Legal Name: THE KING OF KINGS COMMUNITY CENTER
Address: 2267 SOUTH GENEVA AVENUE
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93706
Phone: (559)266-6449

Program Name: KING OF KINGS OUTPATIENT AND PERINATAL SERVICES PROGRAM
Legal Name: THE KING OF KINGS COMMUNITY CENTER
Address: 2302 MARTIN LUTHER KING BOULEVARD
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93706-4135
Phone: (559)268-9559

Program Name: THE AVANTI PROGRAM
Legal Name: KINGS VIEW
Address: 1822 JENSEN AVENUE, SUITE 102
City, State Zip: SANGER, CA 93657
Phone: (559)875-6300

Program Name: TURNING POINT SATU AFTERCARE
Legal Name: TURNING POINT OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA, INC.
Address: 1638 L STREET
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93721
Phone: (559)233-2663

Program Name: QUEST HOUSE
Legal Name: TURNING POINT OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA, INC.
Address: 2731 WEST OLIVE AVENUE
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93728
Phone: (559)233-5096

Program Name: SPIRIT OF WOMAN OF CALIFORNIA
Legal Name: SPIRIT OF WOMAN OF CALIFORNIA, INC.
Address: 327 WEST BELMONT AVENUE
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93728
Phone: (559)233-4353

Program Name: FRESNO NEW CONNECTION, INC.
Legal Name: FRESNO NEW CONNECTION, INC.
Address: 4411 NORTH CEDAR AVENUE, SUITE 108
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93726
Phone: (559)248-1548

Program Name: FRESNO FIRST
Legal Name: MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEMS, INC.
Address: 2550 WEST CLINTON AVENUE
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93705-4201
Phone: (858)573-2600



Program Name: FAMILY & YOUTH ALTERNATIVES
Legal Name: MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEMS, INC.
Address: 3122 NORTH MILLBROOK AVENUE, SUITE A
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93703
Phone: (858)573-2600

Program Name: FLOYD FARROW SUBSTANCE ABUSE
UNIT Legal Name: MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEMS, INC.
Address: 3333 EAST AMERICAN AVENUE, BUILDING
707 AND 709
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93725
Phone: (559)600-4876

Program Name: PROMESA BEHAVIORIAL HEALTH
OUTPATIENT DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAM
Legal Name: PROMESA BEHAVIORIAL HEALTH
Address: 2910-2920 E OLIVE
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93701
Phone: (559)981-5534

Program Name: PANACEA SERVICES, INC. -
COMPREHENSIVE DRUG AND ALCOHOL TREATMENT
(CDAT)
Legal Name: PANACEA SERVICES, INC.
Address: 3152 NORTH MILLBROOK, SUITES D AND E
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93703
Phone: (559)241-0364

Program Name: EMINENCE HEALTHCARE, INC. Legal
Name: EMINENCE HEALTHCARE, INC.
Address: 3125 WRIGHT STREET
City, State Zip: SELMA, CA 93662
Phone: (559)917-1635

Program Name: EMINENCE HEALTHCARE, INC. Legal
Name: EMINENCE HEALTHCARE, INC.
Address: 603 3RD STREET, ROOM 6 AND 2025A
City, State Zip: PARLIER, CA 93648
Phone: (559)917-1635

Program Name: EMINENCE HEALTHCARE, INC. Legal
Name: EMINENCE HEALTHCARE, INC.
Address: 1700 ANCHOR AVENUE, ROOM 503 AND 505
City, State Zip: ORANGE COVE, CA 93646
Phone: (559)917-1635

Program Name: EMINENCE HEALTHCARE, INC. Legal
Name: EMINENCE HEALTHCARE, INC.
Address: 740 WEST NORTH AVENUE, ROOMS 707
AND E5
City, State Zip: REEDLEY, CA 93654
Phone: (559)917-1635

Program Name: EMINENCE HEALTHCARE, INC. Legal
Name: EMINENCE HEALTHCARE, INC.
Address: 750 VAN NESS AVENUE
City, State Zip: COALINGA, CA 93210
Phone: (559)917-1635

Program Name: UNIVERSAL HEALTH NETWORK AND
SYSTEMS, INC. Legal Name: UNIVERSAL HEALTH
NETWORK AND SYSTEMS, INC.
Address: 3170 NORTH CHESTNUT AVENUE, SUITE 105
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93703
Phone: (559)252-5150

Program Name: UNIVERSAL HEALTH NETWORK AND
SYSTEMS, INC. Legal Name: UNIVERSAL HEALTH
NETWORK AND SYSTEMS, INC.
Address: 625 AND 627 EAST KEATS AVENUE
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93710-7000
Phone: (559)252-5150

Program Name: HERNDON RECOVERY CENTER Legal
Name: SATNAM S. ATWAL, MD
Address: 7055 NORTH CHESTNUT AVENUE, SUITE 101
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93720
Phone: (559)298-5111

Program Name: HERNDON RECOVERY CENTER
RESIDENTIAL Legal Name: SATNAM S. ATWAL, MD
Address: 2631 EAST JORDAN AVENUE
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93720
Phone: (559)298-5111

Program Name: TOUCHSTONE RECOVERY CENTER
Legal Name: RICHARD V. GUZZETTA, M.D.
Address: 724 MEDICAL CENTER DRIVE EAST, SUITE
103
City, State Zip: CLOVIS, CA 93611
Phone: (559)298-6711

Program Name: PATHWAYS TO RECOVERY
Legal Name: FRESNO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
Address: 515 SOUTH CEDAR AVENUE
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93702
Phone: (559)600-6068

Program Name: DELTA CARE, INC. Legal Name: DELTA
CARE, INC.
Address: 4705 NORTH SONORA AVENUE, SUITE 113A
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93722
Phone: (559)289-6785

Program Name: CENTRAL CALIFORNIA RECOVERY,
INC.
Legal Name: CENTRAL CALIFORNIA RECOVERY,
INCORPORATED
Address: 1100 WEST SHAW AVENUE, SUITE #130
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93711-3708
Phone: (559)681-1947



Program Name: ANTIOCH SUBSTANCE ABUSE
PROGRAMS Legal Name: ANTIOCH SUBSTANCE
ABUSE PROGRAMS

Address: 3838 NORTH WEST AVENUE
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93705
Phone: (559)307-3482

Program Name: DUNAMIS INC., GROUP HOME Legal
Name: DUNAMIS, INC. GROUP HOME

Address: 4991 EAST MCKINLEY AVENUE, SUITE 112
AND 113
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93727
Phone: (281)782-5887

Program Name: ASI COUNSELING AND PROFESSIONAL
SERVICES, INC. Legal Name: ASI COUNSELING AND
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES, INC.

Address: 2005 NORTH WISHON
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93704
Phone: (559)499-1011

Program Name: TRANSITIONS CHILDRENS SERVICES:
OUTPATIENT & CONTINUING CARE SERVICES

Legal Name: TRANSITIONS CHILDREN'S SERVICES
Address: 1945 N. HELM AVENUE, SUITE 101
City, State Zip: FRESNO, CA 93727
Phone: (559)222-5437

Program Name: FIRST STEPS RECOVERY Legal Name:
TRUE NORTH DETOX, LLC

Address: 22051 OAK HILL LANE
City, State Zip: CLOVIS, CA 93619
Phone: (559)580-0895

Institutional Sanctions for Alcohol and Drug Violations

Any member of CIMS community found consuming or selling drugs on School property shall be subject to discipline on a case-by-case basis.

- Discipline will be based on the seriousness of the situation.
- A case may result in dismissal from CIMS.
- In all cases, CIMS will abide by local, state and federal sanctions regarding unlawful possession of drugs and the consumption of alcohol.
- Additional state penalties and sanctions may also apply.
- CIMS has adopted a zero-tolerance policy regarding underage drinking.
- Successful completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program by an individual confirmed to have been in violation of alcohol or drug policies and/or laws who has since sought admission or readmission to CIMS will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

A DESCRIPTION OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS

California Institute of Medical Science (CIMS) publishes and distributes annually to all current students and employees a copy of the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program. Below are the details related to this topic.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention

Drug abuse affects all aspects of American life. It threatens the workplace, our homes, our schools and our community. The U.S. Department of Education requires institutions of higher education to implement a drug prevention and awareness program for their students and employees through the **Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act**. All students are expected to conduct themselves as mature adults and as members of an academic community. The consumption of alcohol or drugs while attending class is prohibited and may be subject to disciplinary action.

The expectations set forth in CIMS' Standards of Conduct related to drug and alcohol use is discussed earlier. Those expectations, as well as the provision of the related risks and consequences with the penalties and possible sanctions being highlighted, are re-emphasized and distributed to students and employees at least annually. Additionally, drug and alcohol counseling resources are made known to all members of CIMS community.

Biennial Review of the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

Schools are required to conduct a biennial review of their drug and alcohol abuse prevention program. This review must include a determination of the number of drug and alcohol-related violations and fatalities that occur on the institution's campus or as part of the institution's activities and the number and type of sanctions imposed by the institution as a result of drug and alcohol-related violations and fatalities that occur on the institution's campus or as part of the institution's activities.

The term "campus" is defined in the same manner as it is defined for campus safety reporting purposes. That is, the term campus encompasses any building or property owned or controlled by CIMS within a reasonably contiguous geographic area used in direct support of CIMS' educational purposes or used by students and supporting institutional purposes.

The effectiveness of California Institute of Medical Science's prevention program is, in part, also measured by tracking the number of drug and alcohol-related

- disciplinary actions,
- treatment referrals, and
- incidents recorded by campus officials.

Additionally, to assist in the determination of the effectiveness of California Institute of Medical Science's prevention program, CIMS considers, if and when CIMS is made aware, the number of students or employees attending self-help or other counseling groups related to alcohol or drug abuse. CIMS also conducts a survey to ascertain student, faculty, and employee attitudes and perceptions about whether there is a drug and alcohol problem on campus.

With the results gathered from the various points of information described above, CIMS writes its report giving the results of the biennial review and its determination of whether the program is being effective or must be modified. CIMS keeps the biennial review on file in case of a possible audit. Schools are not required to send their review to the U.S. Department of Education unless requested to do so. California Institute of Medical Science conducts its biennial review every other odd year. The report from the review and documents related to it are retained for three years after the fiscal year in which the report was created.



CRIME REPORT & INTERNAL INVESTIGATION FORM

CIMS CRIME INCIDENT REPORT FORM

(To be completed by Campus Security Authority (CSA) , Campus Security, or Senior Administrator of CIMS)

Please use this form (complete all pages) to report the required information about specified crimes (listed below) pursuant to the federal Clery Act. The information collected from these forms is used to prepare a compilation of statistical crime information for inclusion in the school's Annual Campus Crime Report.

CIMS policy provides that victims and witnesses to crime must be made aware of their right to report criminal acts to the police, and to report school policy violations to the appropriate office (e. g., student conduct violations to the Dean of Students). However, if a reporting person requests anonymity, this request must be honored to the extent permitted by law. Accordingly, no information should be included on this form that would personally identify the victim without his or her consent. The legislation requires that records or actions related to the crime or incident statistic be retained for seven years.

CIMS will use this form to determine the category of the crime or incident and the location under which the incident should be reported according to the requirements of the Clery Act. Please forward this completed form to the Director Campus Security Authority (CSA).

Name of Campus Security Authority: _____

Phone Number: _____ Date of report: _____

Report made by: _____ Victim _____ Third Party (specify relationship) _____

- Type of incident: Homicide Sex Offense Robbery Aggravated Assault
 Burglary Motor Vehicle Theft Arson Drugs/Weapon

Description of the incident or crime:

Did the victim or other involved party make a police report? _____ Yes _____ No
Location:

Location of the incident or crime (be as specific as possible): _____

- The location where this incident or crime occurred was:
___ On CIMS campus
___ Off CIMS campus but on affiliated property (member school property)
___ Off CIMS campus public property immediately adjacent to campus
___ Off CIMS campus not affiliated or adjacent to CIMS property

Sex Offenses

Examples of sex offenses are rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object, fondling, incest, and statutory rape.

Was this crime a sexual offense? _____ Yes _____ No
 Was it a rape or attempted rape? _____ Yes _____ No
 If yes to either, were the victim and the assailant acquainted? _____ Yes _____ No

If yes, was either the victim or the assailant under the influence of alcohol or drugs?
 Victim: Yes, alcohol _____ Yes, drugs _____
 Assailant: Yes, alcohol _____ Yes, drugs _____

Hate Crimes

Hate crime information is required to be reported for criminal homicide, sex offense, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, and any other crime involving bodily injury.

Was this crime motivated by hate or bias? _____ Yes _____ No

If yes, identify the category of prejudice:

- Race
- Religion
- Ethnicity
- Disability
- National Origin
- Sexual Orientation

If yes, provide a brief explanation of the determination: _____

Alcohol, Drug and Weapons Law Violations:

Check all that apply
 Alcohol Drugs Weapons

If alcohol, drugs or weapons were involved, provide a brief description:

Number of individuals arrested or referred for CIMS disciplinary action:

Student Right-To-Know Disclosures

In accordance with the federal *Student Right-to-Know Act*, and to assist you in making an informed decision about your career education, the California Institute of Medical Science has provided the latest Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) graduation, retention and student body diversity rates for your review. Placement rates are available in the federal Gainful Employment Disclosures, which can be found online at: <https://cims.edu/consumer-information/>.

Annual Graduation Rate

The annual graduation rate is calculated based on a cohort of full-time, first-time, certificate-seeking students, enrolled at any time in a 12-month period (2018 – 2020) and for whom 150% of the normal time for program completion has elapsed as of Fall 2020. The initial cohort may be adjusted for students who left school to serve in the armed forces (or have been called up to active duty), on an official church mission, or with a foreign aid service of the federal government, or for students who died or became permanently disabled.

Graduation/Completion Rate
89%

Annual Retention Rates

Annual retention rates are calculated based on the percentage of first-time certificate-seeking students enrolled at any time in a 12-month period (2018 – 2020). Rates are reported for both full-time and part-time students.

Full-Time Retention Rate	Part-Time Retention Rate
89%	N/A

Federal Pell Grant Recipient Rate

Percentage of Federal Pell Grant Recipients is based on the number of students enrolled at any time in a 12-month period (2018 – 2020).

Percentage of Federal Pell Grant Recipients
89%

Student Body Diversity

Student body diversity rates are based on the number of students who were enrolled at any time in a 12-month period (2018 – 2020).

Student Category	Percentage of Students in Category
Female	75%
Male	25%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0%
Asian	25%
Black or African American	0%
Hispanic/Latino	50%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0%
White	25%
Two or More Races	0%
Race and Ethnicity Unknown	0%
Nonresident Alien	0%