
MEMORANDUM

Date: September 28, 2022
Memo: 2023 – 2024 Annual Campus Safety and Fire Safety Report
From: Bernadette Yeaton/Associate Academic Director
cc: Mary Yoon/President & Student Services
Ho Sung Yoon/Controller & Academic Director
Israel Campos/Associate Director of Operations
Daniel Chen/Admissions Counselor/Registrar

This memorandum reviews the compliance with Title IV regulations. Please use this as a guide in preparing the 2023 -2024 LAPC Annual Campus Safety and Fire Safety Report.

Policy on the Annual Security Report and Annual Fire Safety Report

The Annual Security Report and Annual Fire Safety Report shall be published as a combined report as per [Per 34 CFR § 668.41\(e\)\(6\)](#).

Crime statistics include any incidents reported to the any designated school official, Building Security and the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD).

Annual Notification to Current and Prospective Students and Employees

Following the reporting requirements set forth by [34 CFR § 668.41 - Reporting and disclosure of information, Part \(e\) Annual security report and annual fire safety report](#), the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report shall be distributed to all enrolled students and current employees through appropriate publications, namely, email and posting on the lapacific.edu Notice to Students website.

The notice to current students and current employees shall include:

- The exact electronic address where the information is posted; and,
- A statement that LAPC shall provide a paper copy upon request.

The Annual Security Report portion is published to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act.

A hard copy is available by request by emailing admin@lapacific.edu.

The notice to prospective students and prospective employees shall provide:

- A statement on the report's availability with a description of its contents and exact electronic address of its posting; and,

- An opportunity to request a copy.

Annual Submission of Statistics to the Secretary

Per 34 CFR § 668.41(e)(5), the crime statistics disclosure required by § 668.46(c) shall be submitted to the Secretary: Primary crimes, including criminal homicide (murder and non-negligent manslaughter; and negligent manslaughter), sex offenses (rape; fondling; incest; and statutory rape), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson; Arrests and referrals for disciplinary actions including arrest for liquor law violations, drug law violations and illegal weapons; Hate crimes and type of crime determined to be a hate crime such as larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation and destruction/damage/vandalism of property; and Dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

- Per § 668.46(c)(4)(i-viii), hate crimes must be recorded by category of bias and include the victim’s actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.
- Per § 668.46(c)(6), for reporting stalking that includes more than one calendar year, record a crime statistic for each and every year; and record only the first location within the institution’s Clery geography in which a perpetrator engaged in stalking conduct or the victim first became aware of the stalking.

Annual Security Report

An Annual Security Report shall be prepared in compliance with § 668.46(b) and containing the following:

Policies for preparing the annual disclosure of crime statistics

- The crime statistics disclosure required by § 668.46(c) for all crimes occurring on or within its Clery geography.
 - Per § 668.46(c)(2)(iii), an institution may not withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime based on a decision by court, coroner, jury, prosecutor or other similar non-campus official. Subsequent removal of a reported crime may only occur on the rare situation where a fully investigated and sworn attestation report is found false and unfounded.
 - Crime statistics must be recorded for the calendar year in which the crime was reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority.
The Registrar collects the crime report from the Los Angeles Police Department Mapping Database and Building Management on a quarterly basis and publishes this in a quarterly memorandum.
 - Per § 668.46(c)(5) crimes must be recorded by location: on campus, in or on a non-campus building or property; or, on public property.
LAPC only has one campus. The crimes recorded cover the perimeter of the school’s access points.
The Registrar is responsible for collection and distribution of these crime statistics.
- A statement of polies regarding procedures for students and others to report on-campus criminal actions or emergencies and institutional response to these reports, including:

- Policies for making timely warning reports as required by as required by [§ 668.46\(e\)](#) of this section, regarding the occurrence of crimes described in [§ 668.46\(c\) \(1\)](#)
 - The institution must, in a timely manner that withholds personal identifying information of the victims, report crimes to the campus community any crimes published on the crime statistics and any emergency situation that represents a threat to students and employees, excluding crimes reports to a pastoral or professional counselor.
 - In an immediate threat or emergency situation, the institution must follow its emergency notification procedures. Adequate follow-up to the emergency situation must be provided as needed.
 - Per [§ 668.46\(f\)](#), the campus security department must maintain a written, easily understood daily crime log recording the nature, date, time and general location of each crime with a disposition of the complaint, if known. A follow-up entry within two days of the report with a report of the information to the police, unless the disclosure is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the victim. The crime log must be made public for the most recent 60-day period to the public for inspection during normal business hours. Any portion older than 60 days must be made available within two business days upon public request.

- Policies or procedures for voluntary and confidential reporting.

Policies for making timely warning reports to members of the campus community

To report all fires, criminal or suspicious activity, and/or emergencies:

- Verbally contact an Emergency Plan Coordinator by calling the front desk (213) 384-2318, or the direct line at (213) 973-7549 during normal business hours.
 - By text or email after hours or on weekends. Email: Israel@lapacific.edu.
 - By engaging the fire pull-system alarm.
- By calling building security by calling or texting (213) 392-7413.
- By calling 9-1-1 in the event of a serious emergency.

Emergency response and evacuation procedures per [§ 668.46\(q\)](#)

- The institution will immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus.
- All emergency personnel shall use the professional judgment of responsible authorities, comprise efforts to assist a victim and respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.
- To notify the campus community of an emergency notice, the institution will use the following, but not necessarily all or in this order:
 - Text and/or email;
 - www.lapacific.edu;

- Verbal notification in classrooms and on campus;
- Overhead emergency speakers; and,
- To notify students on campus or scheduled to be on campus at the time of the emergency and those off campus, posting on all Google Classroom pages, which subsequently generates an email to the student.
- Notification to the public-at-large shall be distributed through the lapacific.edu website at <https://www.lapacific.edu/covid19/>
- The President determines whether or not a situation is deemed an emergency and initiates the timely warning.
 - Any person with information that would warrant a timely warning should report the circumstances to an Emergency Plan Coordinator at (213) 384-2318.

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

As a non-residential college, occasions may occur when weather-related or other conditions that may necessitate a delayed arrival time, an early dismissal time, remain open for essential personnel only or close. In all cases, employees and students must use their best judgment in determining their personal safety when traveling between home and the campus.

When weather affects the regular operating schedule, LAPC normally follows directions issued by the Governor for state agencies. However, because faculty, staff and students travel to campus from across the city, College officials may decide, independent of any state decision, that a delayed opening or closing is necessary.

In some instances, the LAPC administration may opt to cancel classes although the administrative offices remain open. Unless the Governor issues a Declaration of Emergency, or unless the LAPC administration announce a delayed opening or an early closing, employees are expected to report for work.

Declaration of Emergency

A Declaration of Emergency or a delayed opening or an early closing may apply to all employees, or only to those employees in one geographical region of the state. In such cases, non-essential employees who live or work in the specified region will not be expected to report to work.

LAPC's policy does not preclude the necessary, immediate evacuation of a facility by an authorized supervisor in the interest of personal safety. When a Declaration of Emergency or a decision about a delayed opening or early closing occurs during regular working hours, employees will be notified by email or telephone of the official time of opening or closing.

During off-duty hours (5:30 pm to 9:00 am), Declarations of Emergency or delayed openings will be transmitted to the news media. Local radio and television stations make regular announcements of any work schedule changes due to weather or emergency conditions.

Each employee and student ultimately must decide if conditions make travel unwise. An employee who is unable to get to work because of weather-related conditions, even though LAPC may be open, may use annual leave or take the day without pay. If the Governor grants forgiveness for a weather-related

absence, that information will be posted on LAPC's website as soon as it becomes available.

The President will use the Timely Warning Guide published by the Clery Center to make the decision as to when there is a serious, on-going threat to the LAPC campus community.

LAPC will issue a timely warning for all Clery Act crimes that occur in the Clery Act geography that are:

- reported to campus security authorities or local police agencies; and
- considered by the institution to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees.

Clery Act Requirements

The Clery Act requires institutions to report statistics related to certain crimes. Reportable crimes under the Clery Act include criminal homicides, sex offenses, robberies, and aggravated assaults. The Clery Act requires institutions to report their statistics related to crimes that occurred within the following specific location categories:

- On campus.
- On-campus student housing facilities.²
- In or on noncampus buildings or property, such as off-campus housing, that an institution owns or controls.
- On public property, such as a sidewalk, that is within a campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from a campus

Policies and procedures for victims or witnesses to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics

- Students may confidentially discuss a violation of appropriate conduct with persons designated as a confidential resource. Any crime reported to pastoral counselors or professional counselors will not appear in the crime statistics and remains confidential.
 - LAPC policy treats all reports and complaints of misconduct as confidential, to the extent as possible.
- The entire campus community is highly encouraged to report all crimes, and safety and security related incidents to LAPC personnel or the local police department in a timely manner. To report any immediate threats, call 9-1-1.

Titles of each person to whom students shall report criminal offenses

For non-emergencies, call the front desk at (213) 3874-2318. The front desk phone is answered during normal business hours, Monday through Friday, 9:00am to 5:30pm. If immediate assistance is required, the front desk personnel shall inform a LAPC Emergency Plan Coordinator, Building Security, and/or 9-1-1. Criminal offenses for the purpose of timely warnings may be reported to:

- Emergency Plan Coordinator, and Fire Marshall Floor Warden, Israel Campos, who is also the Associate Director of Operations and is available by calling (213) 384-2318, texting SMS (213) 973-7549, or by emailing israel@lapacific.edu.
- Student Services Coordinator, Mary Yoon and is available by calling (213) 384-2318 or by emailing myoon@lapacific.edu.
- Emergency Plan Coordinator and Title IX Coordinator, Bernadette Yeaton, is available by calling (213) 384-2318, texting SMS (213) 986-8495, or by emailing bernadette.yeaton@lapacific.edu.

Statement of policy regarding the school’s programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as defined in 34 CFR 668.46(a), and of procedures that the school will follow when one of these crimes is reported.

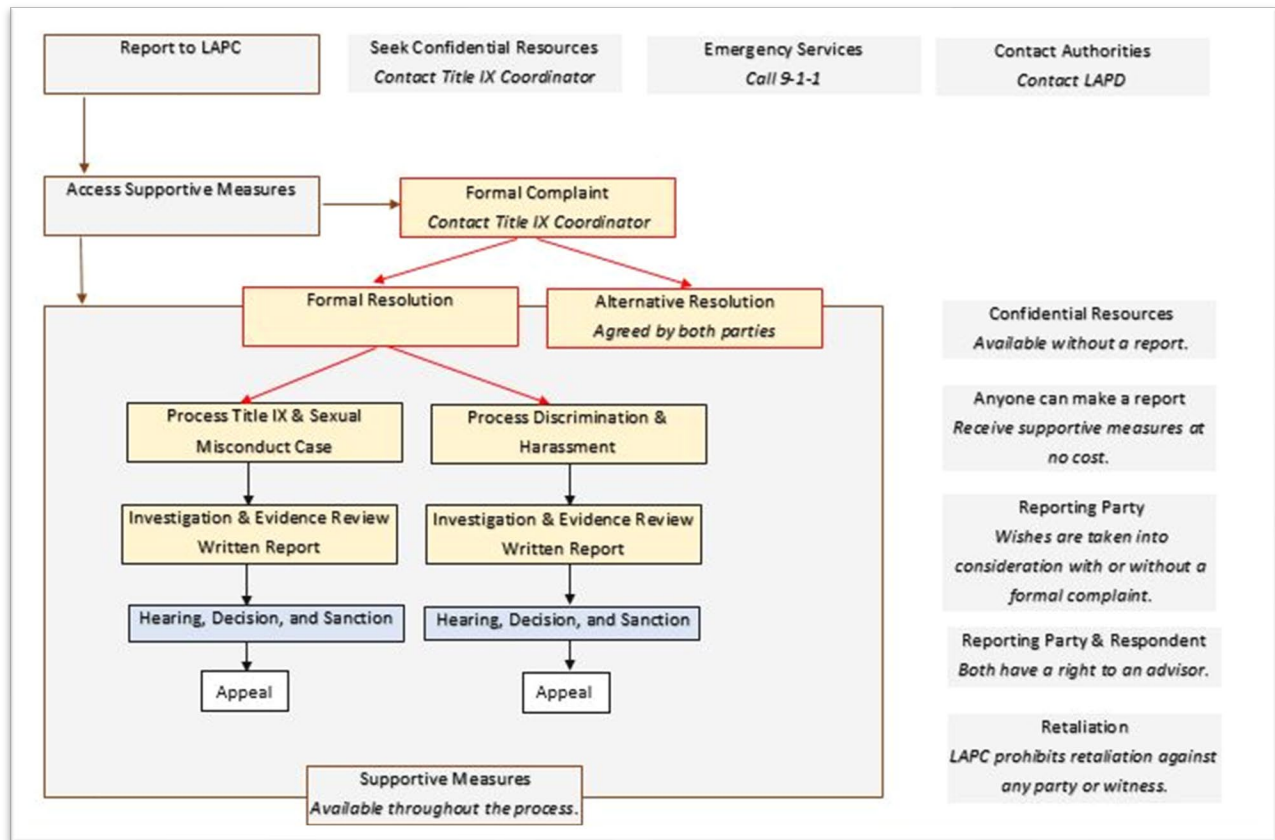
Offenses relating to sexual misconduct may be reported without fear of retaliation to the Coordinator. Such offenses violating Title IX are taken seriously. Victims are offered additional support.

- Title IX Coordinator of record is the Associate Academic Director, Bernadette Yeaton who may be reached by calling (213) 384-2318, texting SMS (323) 505-2720, or by emailing admin@lapacific.edu.
 - The Title IX Director over sees all Title IX-related issues, Ho Sung Yoon, who is also the Academic Director and may be reached by emailing academics@lapacific.edu.
- For more information on Title IX, please visit www.lapacific.edu/gethelp

Discrimination based on sex, be it gender, gender identity, gender expression, sex- or gender-stereotyping, or sexual orientation, violates the law and LAPC policies whether it is included in the Prohibited Conduct listed in this manual. Conduct of discrimination based on sex creates a hostile work or academic environment.

Under the ruling of Title IX, LAPC prohibits all forms of sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and retaliation. Additionally, any discrimination based on sex, gender, gender identity and misconduct, also violates LAPC policy. Any employee who becomes aware of any conduct that may constitute a violation of Title IX is required to notify the Title IX Coordinator with the names of all parties involved and details of the alleged incident.

Reporting an incident



Role and Purpose of the Title IX Coordinator

The Title IX coordinator is the responsible employee of the recipient with major responsibility for Title IX compliance efforts. The Title IX Coordinator’s responsibilities are critical to the development, implementation, and monitoring of meaningful efforts to comply with Title IX. Therefore, Federal funding agencies must inform their recipients of the following obligations under the Title IX regulations.

Student Rights under Title IX

Title IX is a federal law that prohibits any educational institution that receives federal financial assistance (such as grants or student loans) from discriminating on the basis of sex. You can find the full text [here](#).

Federal Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (“Title IX”), implemented at 34 CFR § 106.31, subd. (a), provides that no person shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any academic, extracurricular, research, occupational training, or other education program or activity operated by a recipient which receives federal financial assistance.

Relevant here, Title IX requires Los Angeles Pacific College to take prompt and appropriate action to investigate when it knows or reasonably should know of a possible Title IX violation. Title IX protects everyone who interacts with LAPC from discrimination, including parents and guardians, students, employees, and applicants.

Title IX prohibits discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in education programs and activities that receive federal financial assistance. This includes situations where individuals are harassed; disciplined in a discriminatory manner; excluded from, denied equal access to, or subjected to sex stereotyping in academic or extracurricular opportunities and other education programs or activities; denied the benefits of a school's programs or activities; or otherwise treated differently because of their sexual orientation or gender identity.

For more resources for LGBTQI+ students, please click [here](#)

Title IX Coordinator

In the event of a complaint regarding gender equity or sexual harassment, or discrimination, including harassment, intimidation and bullying because of actual or perceived disability, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, nationality, race, ethnicity, color, ancestry, religion, sexual orientation, age, marital or parental status, or association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics, contact the following Title IX Coordinator.

For all complaints related to [Title IX](#) please contact:

Bernadette Yeaton
Associate Academic Director
Los Angeles Pacific College
3325 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 550
Los Angeles, CA 90010
admin@lapacific.edu
Front Desk (213) 384-2318
SMS (323) 50-LAPC-0, or 505-2720

Filing a Title IX Complaint with Los Angeles Pacific College (LAPC)

It is confidential.

Student complaints regarding discrimination, harassment, intimidation, or bullying that is based on sex may be submitted per [34 CFR Part 106](#) in person, by mail, by telephone, or by email, using the contact information listed for the [Title IX](#) Coordinator. Such a report may be made at any time (including during non-business hours) by using the telephone number or email address, or by mail to the office address, listed.

The Title IX Coordinator will:

- Discuss the availability of supportive measures
- Consider your wishes with respect to supportive measures
- Inform you of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a formal complaint

- Explain to the complainant the process for filing a formal complaint

Summary of Title IX Grievance Process

Transparent grievance process for resolving formal complaints of sexual harassment

LAPC's grievance process:

- Treats complainants equitably by providing remedies any time a respondent is found responsible, and treat respondents equitably by not imposing disciplinary sanctions without following the grievance.
- Remedies, which are required to be provided to a complainant when a respondent is found responsible, must be designed to maintain the complainant's equal access to education and may include the same individualized services described in the Final Rule as supportive measures; however, remedies need not be non-disciplinary or non-punitive and need not avoid burdening the respondent.
- Requires objective evaluation of all relevant evidence, inculpatory and exculpatory, and avoid credibility determinations based on a person's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness.
- Affirms complainant's wishes with respect to whether the school investigates should be respected unless the Title IX Coordinator determines that signing a formal complaint to initiate an investigation over the wishes of the complainant is not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances.

All complaints shall be appropriately investigated in a timely manner. Within 10 business days after the Title IX Coordinator receives the complaint, they, or designee, shall begin an investigation into the complaint. The investigation shall include an opportunity for the complainant, or the complainant's representative, or both, to present the compliance officer, or designee, with any evidence, or information leading to evidence, to support the allegations in the complaint.

LAPC shall issue a written decision based on the evidence within 60 calendar days from receipt of the written complaint by the District.

Any complainant who is dissatisfied with the District's final written decision may file an appeal in writing with the California Department of Education within 15 calendar days of receiving the final decision.

Complaints made by or on behalf of students may also be filed with the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights within 180 calendar days of the date of the alleged discrimination, unless the time for filing is extended by the Office of Civil Rights for good cause shown under certain circumstances.

Student Rights Pursuant to Education Code Section 221.8

Education Code section 221.8 provides as follows:

The following list of rights, which are based on the relevant provisions of the federal regulations implementing Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. Sec. 1681 et seq.), may be used by the department for purposes of Section 221.6:

- a. You have the right to fair and equitable treatment and you shall not be discriminated against based on your sex.
- b. You have the right to be provided with an equitable opportunity to participate in all academic extracurricular activities, including athletics.
- c. You have the right to inquire of the athletic director of your school as to the athletic opportunities offered by the school.
- d. You have the right to apply for athletic scholarships.

- e. You have the right to receive equitable treatment and benefits in the provision of all of the following:
Equipment and supplies.
Access to tutoring.
- f. You have the right to have access to a gender equity coordinator to answer questions regarding gender equity laws
- g. You have the right to contact the State Department of Education and the California Interscholastic Federation to access information on gender equity laws.
- h. You have the right to file a confidential discrimination complaint with the United States Office of Civil Rights or the State Department of Education if you believe you have been discriminated against or if you believe you have received unequal treatment on the basis of your sex.
- i. You have the right to pursue civil remedies if you have been discriminated against.
- j. You have the right to be protected against retaliation if you file a discrimination complaint.

This information was made in accordance to [Title IX](#). For more information, please review the Department of Education's Title IX Summary sheet and the [Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, Title IX FAQs on Sexual Harassment and Appendix \(July 2021\)](#).

Also reference [other FAQs from the Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights](#) related to sexual discrimination:

- [FAQ About Sexual Discrimination - General](#)
- [FAQ About Sexual Discrimination - Harassment](#)
- [FAQ About Sexual Discrimination - Discrimination Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity](#)

Title IX coordinators for colleges and universities can also be found on the Office of Postsecondary Education's [Campus Safety and Security Data Analysis Cutting Tool](#).

Additional Resources

- k. United States Department of Education Office for Civil Rights
<https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html>
- l. United States Department of Education Office for Civil Rights Complaint Form
<http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/complaintintro.html>
<https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/complaintform.pdf>
Contact Information: 1-800-421-3481 or ocr@ed.gov

California Department of Education's Office for Equal Opportunity:
<http://www.cde.ca.gov/re/di/or/oeo.asp>

Policies concerning security of and access to campus facilities, including security considerations used in the maintenance of campus facilities

LAPC does not have any residential housing.

The LAPC campus is located at 3325 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 550 in Los Angeles, CA. The building is manned with building security from 8:00am to 9:00pm. Entry is monitored by the security staff. Access to the fifth floor after hours requires identification and proper credentials.

Any inquiry on the contents of the building management Emergency Plan or Maintenance Plan should be directed to:

Building Management
3325 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 700
Los Angeles, CA 90010
P: 213-389-4108
F: 213-388-4627

Contact: Angie Pena; angiepena@jamisonsservices.com
Andrew Chung; andrewchung@jamisonsservices.com

Description of the type and frequency of programs designed to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices and to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others

Training on the Emergency Action Plan and Fire Prevention Plan and other plans related to health, safety and emergency situations is done at the time of employee orientation and student orientation. A amended version is published as the LAPC Health, Safety, and Emergency Student Handbook.

For faculty and staff, training is reviewed on an annual basis with faculty at the annual faculty meeting. The goal of the annual training is to remind faculty and staff of the emergency procedures and reinforce how to respond to safety and security issues. Health, safety and emergency training for students is done at new-student orientation.

Presented as separate documents, please find the following related health and safety plans: Hyperlinks updated to the most recent version of the document

- [LAPC Emergency Action Plan](#)
- [Health, Safety and Emergency Student Handbook](#)
- [LAPC COVID Prevention Plan](#)
- [LAPC Violence Prevention Program](#)
- ~~[Title IX Procedure Manual](#)~~
- [Title IX Student Brochure](#)
- [Illness and Injury Prevention Plan](#)
 - [Office Setting: Hazard Assessment, Safety Basics. Part of Employee Training for the Illness & Injury Prevention Plan](#)
 - [Illness & Injury Prevention Program Training: Know Your Rights](#)
 - [Office Health & Safety Guide: Design Work to Meet the Needs of Employees Working in Offices](#)
- [Worker's Compensation Policy](#)

All persons entering the campus share the responsibility for safety and security. Employees and students should always be aware of their surroundings and report any suspicious activities to LAPC administrators or Building Security.

Resource for faculty in creating a safer educational environment:

- The [National Center on Safe Supportive Learning](#) Environments hosts live and archived webinars on a range of topics related to improving conditions for learning.

A pre-announced evacuation drill is held at least once each year. Drills are coordinated by Building Security. Building Security performs a test of the emergency notification system in the building. All employees and students are required to participate in the drill **when present**.

- The Building Security monitors and assists in the coordination of the drill activities. An emphasis is placed on evacuating individuals with disabilities. In light of the implementation of social distancing and a temporary switch to distance education for the majority of staff and faculty beginning March 2020, an evacuation drill was still conducted in both 2020 and 2021; however, it was only attended by the essential staff who have been working on campus.
 - All members of the Building Security team must undergo a criminal background check through the California Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, required training includes a 40-hour course through a private operator.
 - Building Security are unarmed personnel.
- The most recent Fire Drill occurred on **October 20, 2022** as documented in an email from Building Management. Records are kept with the Building Management. **The 2023 fire drill is pending and is scheduled to occur in Q4 2023.**

Policies concerning campus law enforcement

Enforcement authority and jurisdiction of security personnel

The President with the Emergency Plan Coordinators lead and coordinate the emergency plan and evacuation. The Emergency Coordinators are responsible for assessing a situation to determine whether an emergency exists requiring activation of the emergency procedures, overseeing emergency procedures, and notifying and coordinating with outside emergency services.

GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING A CRIME OR EMERGENCY

LAPC strongly encourages anyone who has witnessed, or been a victim of a crime to immediately report the incident by dialing 9-1-1, or for a non-emergency, you may contact one of the Emergency Plan Coordinators by calling the front desk (213) 384-2318, or the direct line at (213) 973-7549.

Campus Security is available during all operating hours of the College, and are located strategically throughout each building.

To report all fires, criminal or suspicious activity, and/or emergencies:

1. Verbally contact an Emergency Plan Coordinator by calling the front desk (213) 384-2318, or the direct line at (213) 973-7549 during normal business hours.
 - a. By text or email after hours or on weekends. Email: Israel@lapacific.edu.
 - b. By engaging the fire pull-system alarm.

2. By calling building security by dialing (213) 392-7413
3. By calling 9-1-1 in the event of a serious emergency.

Emergency Contact Information

Los Angeles Police Department 9-1-1 (800) 688-8000*

Paramedics 9-1-1 (800) 688-8000*

Los Angeles Fire Department 9-1-1 (213) 485-2621*

*Only use this number if there is a problem with the 9-1-1 calling system.

Non-Emergency Contact Information

Rampart Police Department Substation

Hours: Tue - Sat 10a - 6pm
653 S. Alvarado
Los Angeles, CA 90026
(213) 847-5617

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
450 Bauchet St, Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 473-6100

Los Angeles Fire Department
4029 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90010
(213) 485-6229

California Highway Patrol
777 W Washington Blvd, Los Angeles, CA 90015
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Other Local Agencies

Nearest Hospitals:

Good Samaritan Hospital Emergency Room
1230 W 6th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90017
(213) 977-2420
www.goodsam.org

California Hospital Medical Center Emergency Room
1401 S Grand Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90015
(213)748-2411
www.dignityhealth.org

Kaiser Permanente Los Angeles Medical Center Emergency Room

4867 Sunset Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90027
(323) 783-4011
www.healthy.kaiserpermanente.org

Los Angeles County Health Services
LAC+USC Medical Center
1200 N. State Street Clinic Tower #2b300
Los Angeles, CA 90033
(323) 409-1000 General Information
(323) 409-6225
www.dhs.lacounty.gov/lacusc/

City of Los Angeles
Central Public Health Center
241 N. Figueroa Street
Los Angeles CA 90012
(213) 288-8204
<https://locator.lacounty.gov/lac/Location/3182350/central-public-health-center>

Los Angeles County Environmental Health Service
550 Vermont Ave # 605,
Los Angeles, CA 90020
(213) 351-5110
<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/eh/>

City of Los Angeles
Emergency Management Department
2029 N Main St
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 978-2222 Physical Office
(323) 980-2260 (OEM Main Number)
(323) 980-2270 (Emergency Survival Program)
ceo.lacounty.gov/emergency-management
emergency.lacity.org/
Receive emergency alerts by following:
<https://twitter.com/NotifyLA>

SoCal Gas Company
555 W 5th St
Los Angeles, CA 90013
(213) 244-1200
<https://www.socalgas.com/>

Poison Control (800) 876-4766
(323) 222-3212

Suicide Prevention (213) 381-5111

Rape Crisis Hotline (310) 392-8381

Statement concerning the monitoring and recording through local police agencies of criminal activity by students at non-campus locations of student organizations officially recognized by the school, including student organizations with non-campus housing facilities

- The LAPC administration works closely with local law enforcement should any criminal; criminal activity engaged by LAPC students at a non-campus locations is reported to any staff or security personnel. Campus security issues are monitored by the Emergency Plan Coordinators and logged by the Registrar. The Academic Director oversees all campus safety and security issues.
- On a quarterly basis, the Registrar will publish a memorandum of Clery-reportable incidents as reported by the local police agencies and building management.
- LAPC does not have any non-campus housing facilities.

Statement of policy regarding the possession, use and sale of alcoholic beverages and enforcement of State underage drinking laws

Policy on Drinking

LAPC is an alcohol-free campus. LAPC prohibits the sale, possession and consumption of alcohol on campus. Students subject to all laws regarding the purchase, possession or use of alcohol in the State of California and shall be legally held responsible for their actions. Students are also held accountable to the LAPC policy on the consumption and use of alcohol, and if found in possession of alcohol, the student may be subject to immediate disciplinary action under the Code of Student Conduct.

LAPC does not condone inappropriate social behavior resulting from the use of alcohol. Behavior shall not be overlooked or excused due to alcohol consumption.

Students are expected to understand and share in their responsibility to:

- Uphold California law and LAPC policy.
- Be informed of the personal and social risks of consuming alcohol.
- Recognize the responsible decision to refrain from alcohol consumption.
- Encourage and assist others experiencing irresponsible use of alcohol with resources for alcohol-related problems.
- Support others who decide to refrain from alcohol consumption.
- Discourage any intoxicated individual from endangering themselves or driving a motor vehicle.

Statement of policy regarding the possession, use, and sale of illegal drugs and enforcement of Federal and State drug laws

Policy Regarding the Possession, Use, and Sale of Illegal Drugs

LAPC is a drug-free campus. LAPC prohibits the possession, use, and sale of illegal drugs on and off campus. Students subject to all laws regarding the purchase, possession or use of illicit drugs in the State of California and shall be legally held responsible for their actions. Students are also held accountable to

the LAPC policy on regarding the possession, use and sale of illegal drugs, and if found in possession of alcohol, the student may be subject to immediate disciplinary action under the Code of Student Conduct.

Any LAPC employee who has knowledge of any illegal drug use is required to report the incident to the Academic Department. The Academic Director and the Student Services Coordinator will confer to determine the appropriate course of action.

Students are expected to understand and share in their responsibility to:

- Uphold California and federal laws, and LAPC policy.
- Be informed of the legal consequences of participating in illegal drug activity.
- Recognize the responsible decision to refrain from illegal drug use.
- Encourage and assist others experiencing irresponsible use of drugs with resources for drug-related problems.
- Understand that LAPC is required, by law, to report drug violations which may constitute to the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office.

LAPC strictly enforces these laws. Violators are subject to disciplinary actions, criminal prosecution, fines, and imprisonment.

Reference the [*federal trafficking penalties*](#) for the substances listed in Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V. Get more information on the penalties associated with each of the substances on the [*Drug Enforcement Administration's website*](#).

Where to Get Help

Help is available for students who are struggling with symptoms associated with their own or others' alcohol or other drug use.

The following local rehabilitation and treatment centers provide drug awareness programs, counseling, treatment, rehabilitation and other related services necessary to those who have an alcohol or other substance abuse problem:

National Council of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence of the San Fernando Valley, Inc. (NCADD)

6166 Vesper Avenue
Van Nuys, CA 91411
(818) 997-0414 | www.ncadd-sfv.org

Plaza Community Center

4018 City Terrace Drive
Los Angeles, CA 90063-1242
(323) 267-9749 | www.plazacs.org

Pasadena Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependency

1245 E. Walnut St. #117
Pasadena CA 91106
(626) 795-9127 | pasadena.ca@ncadd.org

Students who wish to seek additional assistance the Associate Academic Director may email admin@lapacific.edu, or by SMS (2113) 986-8495.

College Imposition of Disciplinary Sanctions

Procedures for handling violations of policies and regulations related to drug and alcohol use are consistent with disciplinary processes used for other college violations, as outlined in the LAPC Student Code of Conduct. Sanctions may include warning, disciplinary probation, deferred suspension, deferred dismissal, suspension, and dismissal. In gross violation of local, state, and federal regulations, the student will be reported to the appropriate overseeing agency.

Data

The following data on the prevalence of drinking and drug use by college students is published collegedrinkingprevention.org, an official website of the [National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism](http://www.niaaa.nih.gov).

Prevalence of Drinking and Drug Use by College Students

- **Prevalence of Drinking:** According to the 2021 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 49.3% of full-time college students ages 18–22 drank alcohol in the past month.¹
- **Prevalence of Binge Drinking:** According to the 2021 NSDUH, 27.4% of full-time college students ages 18–22 reported binge drinking in the past month.¹
- **Prevalence of Heavy Alcohol Use:** According to the 2021 NSDUH, 7.3% of full-time college students ages 18–22 reported heavy alcohol use in the past month.²

¹ Calculated using past 30-day quantity and frequency of alcohol use and past 30-day frequency of binge drinking (4+ drinks for females and 5+ drinks for males on the same occasion) from the 2021 NSDUH public-use data file. SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Statistics and Quality [Internet]. 2021 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH-2021-DS0001). Public-use file dataset, 2021. [cited 2023 Mar 3]. Available from: <https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/dataset/national-survey-drug-use-and-health-2021-nsduh-2021-ds0001>

² The estimates are weighted by the person-level analysis weight and derived from the CBHSQ 2021 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH-2021-DS0001) public-use data file. Past-month alcohol use: a drink of an alcoholic beverage (a can or bottle of beer, a glass of wine or a wine cooler, a shot of distilled spirits, or a mixed drink with distilled spirits in it), not counting a sip or two from a drink in the past 30 days. Past-month binge alcohol use: five or more drinks on the same occasion for males or four or more drinks on the same occasion for females on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. Past-month heavy alcohol use: five or more drinks on the same occasion for males or four or more drinks on the same occasion for females on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days. Full-time college students: full-time students ages 18 to 25 enrolled in school at the college level. Other persons ages 18 to 25: those not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

Consequences of Drinking

Researchers estimate that each year:

- **Deaths:** 1,519 college students between the ages of 18 and 24 die from alcohol-related unintentional injuries, including motor-vehicle crashes.¹
- **Assaults:** 696,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 are assaulted by another student who has been drinking.²
- **Sexual Assaults:** Although estimating the number of alcohol-related sexual assaults is exceptionally challenging—since sexual assault is typically underreported—researchers have confirmed a long-standing finding that 1 in 5 college women experience sexual assault during their time in college.³ A majority of sexual assaults in college involve alcohol or other substances.^{4,5} Research continues in order to better understand the relationships between alcohol and sexual assault among college students. Additional national survey data are needed to better estimate the number of alcohol-related assaults.
- **Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD):** Around 13% of full-time college students meet the criteria for AUD, according to the 2021 NSDUH.⁶
- **Academic Consequences:** About 1 in 4 college students report academic consequences from drinking, including missing class, falling behind in class or getting behind in schoolwork.⁷

¹ Methodology for arriving at estimates described in Hingson R, Zha W, Smyth D. Magnitude and trends in heavy episodic drinking, alcohol-impaired driving, and alcohol-related mortality and overdose hospitalizations among emerging adults of college ages 18–24 in the United States, 1998–2014. *J Stud on Alcohol Drugs*, 2017;78(4):540–48. PubMed PMID: [28728636](#)

² Hingson R, Heeren T, Winter M, Weschler H. Magnitude of alcohol-related mortality and morbidity among U.S. college students ages 18–24: changes from 1998 to 2001. *Annu Rev Public Health*, 2005;26:259–79. PubMed PMID: [15760289](#)

³ Muehlenhard C, Peterson Z, Humphreys T, Jozkowski K. Evaluating the one-in-five statistic: women’s risk of sexual assault while in college. *J Sex Res*, 2017;54(4-5):549–76. PubMed PMID: [28375675](#)

⁴ Carey KB, Durney SE, Shepardson RL, Carey MP. Incapacitated and forcible rape of college women: prevalence across the first year. *J Adolesc Health*, 2015;56(6):678–80. PubMed PMID: [26003585](#)

⁵ Lawyer S, Resnick H, Bakanic V, Burkett T, Kilpatrick D. Forcible, drug-facilitated, and incapacitated rape and sexual assault among undergraduate women. *J Am Coll Health*, 2010;58(5):453–60. PubMed PMID: [20304757](#)

⁶ SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Statistics and Quality. 2021 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Table 8.31B – Alcohol use disorder in past year among persons aged 18 to 22, by college enrollment status and demographic characteristics: percentages, 2021 [cited 2023 Jan 19]. Available from: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt39441/NSDUHDetailedTabs2021/NSDUHDetailedTabs2021/NSDUHDetTabsSect8pe2021.htm#tab8.31b>

⁷ Wechsler H, Lee JE, Kuo M, Seibring M, Nelson TF, Lee H. Trends in college binge drinking during a period of increased prevention efforts. Findings from 4 Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Study Surveys: 1993 to 2001. *J Am Coll Health*. 2002;50(5):203-17. PubMed PMID: [16562416](#)

Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results from the 2020 National Survey on Drug Use and Health

- The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), an agency in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, prepares statistical reports on substance use patterns and trends. SAMHSA uses the data to identify populations and geographic areas with particular substance use problems so federal resources can be used efficiently for prevention and treatment programs.
- The U.S. Department of Education uses the data to inform drug use prevention and education programs and provide educational materials for teachers and administrators.

State Estimates of Mental Health and Substance Use

Comprehensive reports detailing recent substance use and mental health estimates for all states and the District of Columbia are available at: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/behavioral-health-barometer-state-barometers-volume-6>

Reports containing national maps that provide substance abuse and mental health estimates across all states and the District of Columbia, including the prevalence of substance use and abuse, treatment, and mental health indicators, are available at: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2018-2019-nsduh-state-estimates-substance-use-and-mental-disorders>

Citation:

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2021). *Key substance use and mental health indicators in the United States: Results from the 2020 National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (HHS Publication No. PEP21-07-01-003, NSDUH Series H-56). Rockville, MD: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/>

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2022). *Drug Abuse Warning Network: Findings from Drug-Related Emergency Department Visits, 2021* (HHS Publication No. PEP22-07-03-002). Rockville, MD: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

Behavioral Health Barometer: California, Volume 6

Collected Date: 2012-2019 | Published Date: December 28, 2020 | Type: National Survey on Drug Use and Health

Resources for Substance Abuse Professionals:

[Surgeon General Report on Facing Addiction in America, 2016](https://addiction.surgeongeneral.gov/)

<https://addiction.surgeongeneral.gov/>

<https://nida.nih.gov/international/certificate-programs>

<https://www.issup.net/training/online-learning-hub/utc-self-led>

The United States is a proud founding member of ISSUP.

The United States supports ISSUP, and we certainly benefit from it. ISSUP is widely consulted by addiction experts in the United States; in fact, we rank second behind only Brazil as the country with the most visits to the ISSUP website. Last month, President Biden released the new National Drug Control Strategy of the United States, where ISSUP was highlighted as an important institution to develop the American addiction workforce.

ISSUP's mission is our mission: promotion of evidence-based, high-quality, and ethical policy and practice. As you have seen this week, ISSUP provides opportunities for training, education, and credentialing, and facilitates the collaboration of professionals not only in the physical space, but increasingly in the digital space.

Source: <https://www.state.gov/remarks-at-8th-international-society-of-substance-use-professionals-closing-ceremony/>

Education Program Resources

[Partnership to End Addiction: Community Resources](#)

<https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/>

[Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Drug Misuse Prevention and Recovery](#)

The *[Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Drug Misuse Prevention and Recovery](#)* provides colleges and universities the tools and resources to launch alcohol and drug misuse prevention and recovery programs on their campuses. The website offers resources for college students and their families, as college is an important time of transition for over 21 million young adults every year.

- *<https://hecaod.osu.edu/trainings/prevention101/>*

[Controlled Substances Act](#)

[Drugs of Abuse, A DEA Resource Guide \(2020 Edition\)](#)

[StopAlcoholAbuse.gov](#)

The federal *[Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking \(ICCPUD\)](#)* works with state, territorial, and local governments and organizations to reduce and prevent underage drinking and its consequences. ICCPUD's website, *www.StopAlcoholAbuse.gov*, provides the latest research and resources to support underage drinking prevention and related issues.

[National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism \(NIAAA\)](#)

The National Institutes of Health / National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism's (NIAAA) mission is to generate and disseminate fundamental knowledge about the effects of alcohol on health and well-being, and apply that knowledge to improve diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of alcohol-related problems, including alcohol use disorder, across the lifespan.

- *[College Alcohol-Related Statistics: Consequences of Alcohol Use](#)*

Mandatory Minimum Sentencing of Federal Drug Offenses

Substance Abuse Online Resources

<https://findtreatment.gov/>

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) collects information on thousands of state-licensed providers who specialize in treating substance use disorders, addiction, and mental illness.

<https://www.aa.org/>

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) has been helping alcoholics recover for more than 80 years. AA's program of recovery is built on the simple foundation of one alcoholic sharing with another. If your drinking is out of control, A.A. can help.

Alcoholics Anonymous is a fellowship of people who come together to solve their drinking problem. It does not cost anything to attend A.A. meetings. There are no age or education requirements to participate. Membership is open to anyone who wants to do something about their drinking problem. [Find a local AA office to receive a list of regional meetings online.](#) In Los Angeles, you can do both an in-person and virtual meeting search [here](#).

Los Angeles Central Office

<http://www.LACOOA.org>

Phone: (323) 936-4343

Helpline: (323) 936-4343

<https://na.org/>

Narcotics Anonymous (NA) is a global, community-based organization with a multilingual and multicultural membership. NA was founded in 1953, and members hold nearly 76,000 meetings weekly in 143 countries today. [Find an NA meeting online for help.](#)

Marijuana Anonymous

Marijuana Anonymous is a fellowship of people who share our experience, strength, and hope with each other that we may solve our common problem and help others to recover from marijuana addiction.

The only requirement for membership is a desire to stop using marijuana. There are no dues or fees for membership. Search for virtual and online meetings [here](#).

Description of any drug or alcohol-abuse education programs, as required under Section 120(a) through (d) of the HEA, otherwise known as the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989. For the purpose of meeting this requirement, the school may cross-reference the materials the school uses to comply with Section 120(a) through (d) of the HEA

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Policy

LAPC is an alcohol-free and drug-free campus. LAPC is committed to providing its students, faculty, staff and visitors with a safe, drug-free workplace and education environment. We promote and expect high standards from students and employees to carry out LAPC’s mission and comply with the Drug-free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989.

The health and safety of our students, faculty and staff are of utmost importance.

On-campus, off-campus, off duty of the Illegal manufacture, distribution, possession, or use of narcotics, drugs, controlled substances, or alcohol:

- Is prohibited and is subject to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal.
- Impairs performance and may have a detrimental impact on College’s function.
- Requires notification to law enforcement when illegal drugs are found.
- Information concerning counseling programs are available in the LAPC Student Health, Safety and Emergency Handbook.

See Appendix A: Notice to LAPC Students Regarding Substance Use

[AS PART OF THIS APPENDIX, INSERT DEA CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE LIST AND FEDERAL PENALTIES

Publish *federal trafficking penalties* for the substances listed in the chart for Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V.]

[Alcohol-Wise Online Course for Alcohol Prevention Education](#)

Online courses for substance and alcohol abuse are available for students who receive an alcohol or drug violation from the institution. The six-lesson course is individualized for each student and integrates feedback through interaction. The goal is to help students make a positive choice in their personal alcohol use. The course also includes a 30-day follow-up to measure changes in the student’s attitudes and behavior. Other topics that may be assigned based on the violation is marijuana, other drugs, nicotine, anger management, Title IX, Relationship Issues, and Human Trafficking.

Description of the school’s educational programs and campaigns to promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as required by 34 CFR 668.46(j) and should include:

Every 68 seconds, an American is sexually assaulted.

Published in the [Bureau of Justice Statistics website, the 2020 National Crime Victimization Survey](#) (NVCS). This survey provides statistics on crimes reported and not reported to police. Per the NCVS, Victims may not report a crime for a variety of reason, including “ fear of reprisal or getting the offender in trouble, believing that police would not or could not do anything to help, and believing the crime to be a personal issue or too trivial to report.”

In 2020, only 40% of violent victimizations were actually reported to authorities. And only 41% of domestic partner violence were reported.

Sexual assault has many forms. *It's never the victim's fault.*

See Something. Say Something.

Safety and prevention are published as part of the “See Something, Say Something” program. Through a shared responsibility of safety and security of all campus community members, participation in reporting unusual activity and/or persons are encouraged and strongly advised.

As part of the LAPC orientation, students are educated on the importance of being more than a bystander. Students are challenged to be more aware of their surroundings and report any suspicious activity, whether it is related to terrorism or dating violence.

If you see something that doesn't seem quite right, say something.

Recognize the Signs

Signs of Terrorism.

- Expressed or implied threat.
 - Threatening to commit a crime that could harm or kill people or damage a facility.
- Surveillance.
 - A prolonged interest in or taking pictures/videos of personnel, facilities or security features in an unusual or covert manner.
- Theft, loss or diversion.
 - Stealing or diverting items, such as equipment or badges that belong to a facility.
- Testing or probing of security.
 - Testing or investigating a facility's security or IT system to assess strengths or weaknesses.
- Breach or attempted intrusion.
 - Unauthorized person or persons trying to enter a restricted area or impersonating personnel.
- Misrepresentation.
 - Presenting false information or misusing documents to conceal possible illegal activity.
- Cyberattack or hacking.
 - Disrupting or compromising the institution's IT system.
- Recruiting or financing.
 - Funding or recruiting to participate in criminal activity.
- Sabotage, tampering or vandalism.
 - Damaging or destroying part of a facility or secured area.
- Materials acquisition or storage.
 - Acquisition or storage of unusual materials such as cell phones or toxic materials.
- Weapon collection or storage.
 - Collection or discovery of unusual amounts of weapons or toxic materials.

If you are a witness to any of these above-mentioned signs, contact local law enforcement immediately. If you have questions on the appropriate agency to contact, speak with the Emergency Plan Coordinator/**Title IX Coordinator** by texting (213) 986-8495, or emailing admin@lapacific.edu.

Signs of Dating Violence

This is a list of early warning signs for behaviors that are, or could become, violent.

It is not okay for partner to:

- Demand details about how you spend your time.
- Restrict contact with friends or family.
- Criticize or belittle you.
- Control what you wear or look like.
- Touch you without permission.
- Coerce or pressure you in physical activity.
- Ignore or violate physical boundaries.
- Control your reproductive choices.

If you are currently experiencing dating violence or someone is stalking you, planning for a future crisis may help reduce the risk of future harm.

Safety Planning when someone is hurting or stalking you

- Always keep our cell phone charged.
 - Have emergency numbers programmed ahead of time. Save emergency contacts under a different name.
 - Memorize phone numbers in case you use a different phone.
- Change your routine.
 - Alter your daily routine from time to time. Try changing the routes or mode of transportation.
- Find safe places.
 - Safe places can be a domestic violence shelter or a family member's house.
- Lean on a support network.
 - Dating violence or stalking should not be kept a secret. Find someone you trust that could respond to a crisis if you need the help.
- Keep computer safety in mind.
 - If you think someone may be monitoring your computer use, regularly clear cache, history and cookies.
- Have an excuse prepared.
 - Create plausible reasons for different times when a situation may become dangerous.
- Stay safe at home.
 - Create a safe home environment with locks and added protection. Install outside lighting systems with motion detectors, add in security cameras.

If you are in a domestic violence situation and need help, call the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 800.799.SAFE (7233) or text “START” to 88788. You can also visit their [website](#) to learn more about safety planning.

(Procedures are published in Title IX section.)

- Procedures victims should follow if a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, including written information about
 - The importance of preserving evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order
 - How and to whom the alleged offense should be reported
 - Options about the involvement of law enforcement and campus authorities, including notification of the victim’s option to:
 - Notify proper law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police
 - Be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement authorities if the victim so chooses
 - Decline to notify such authorities
 - Where applicable, the rights of victims and the school’s responsibilities for orders of protection, “no-contact” orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court or by the school
 - Information about how the school will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties, including how the school will:
 - Complete publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifying information about the victim, as defined in Section 40002(a)(20) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)(20))
 - Maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the school to provide the accommodations or protective measures
 - Statement that the school will provide written notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the school and in the community
 - Statement that the school will provide written notification to victims about options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. The school must make such accommodations or provide such protective measures if the victim requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement

- Explanation of the procedures for school disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as required by 34 CFR 668.46(k)
- Statement that, when a student or employee reports to the school that the student or employee has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the school will provide the student or employee a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options as described in 34 CFR 668.46 (b)(11)(ii) through (vi)
- Statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a State under section 121 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16921), concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained, such as the law enforcement office of the school, a local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction for the campus, or a computer network address

California Penal Code Section 290(a) (1) requires convicted sex offenders to register as such while on campus at any state college or university. The requirement is for offenders to register with the local Post Certified Police Agency.

- Sex offenders are allowed on campus; however, the convicted sex offender must register with the Student Services Coordinator within 5 days of enrolling or being hired.
 - Depending on the severity of the crime, the sex offender may be restricted from entering campus grounds, or have limited access to certain areas of campus.
 - Sex offenders may have to complete a court-ordered program before being allowed on campus.
- The sex offender must notify the college within 5 days of leaving.

The above requirement applies whenever the convicted sex offender enters school ground in California. Reporting requirement applies whenever the convicted sex offender is present at least 15 days in a 30-day period.

LAPC has certain safety measures in place in consideration of campus safety, this includes but is not limited to the presence of security cameras, security guard in building, requiring visitor identification.

- Sex offenders are required to register with the police in the jurisdiction in which they reside and at institutions of higher learning if they are students there or if they work there as employees, contractors, or volunteers.
 - A sex offender who is an employee must disclose his or her status as a registrant upon his or her application or acceptance of the position if he or she 1), would be working directly and in an unaccompanied setting with minor children on more than

an incidental and occasional basis or have supervision or disciplinary power over minor children, or 2) would be working directly and in an accompanied setting with minor children and his or her work would require touching minor children on more than an incidental basis.

- Statement of policy regarding emergency responses and evacuation procedures, as required by 34 CFR 668.46(g)

When the decision has been made to evacuate the building:

- Listen to building intercom system.
- Become familiar with the emergency procedures published in the [LAPC Emergency Action Plan and Fire Prevention Plan](#), and know specific procedures to follow in advance.

Working relationship of campus security personnel with State and local police agencies

- When there is an issue, security is contacted.
- The building security is unarmed and they do not authorized to make any arrests. They are authorized to ask for identification and to determine whether individuals have a legitimate reason to access the campus.
- LAPC does not have a memoranda of understanding (MOU) or any other type of written agreement with any law enforcement agencies; however, in the event of an emergency, guards may call for assistance from police, fire, or EMS.
- The Los Angeles Police Department has jurisdiction and responds to incidents on campus.
- In the event of an emergency, the building security guard may call for assistance from police, fire, or EMS.

Emergency Plan Coordinators

Name/Title	Email	Phone #
Israel Campos/Associate Director of Operations	Israel@lapacific.edu	213-973-7549
Bernadette Yeaton/Associate Academic Director	admin@lapacific.edu	213-262-9583

The Emergency Plan Coordinators are responsible for the proper inventory and maintenance of equipment. They may be contacted by staff or faculty for further information on this Plan during normal business hours. Additionally, they receive training in First Aid and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR). Israel Campos is the designated Floor Warden who assists the Fire Department in an evacuation. A Floor Warden must pass a Floor Warden Certification test approved by the Los Angeles Fire Department. The certification is on file with the Academic Director.

Emergency Plan Coordinators Responsibilities

Non-Emergency Responsibilities:

- Ensure the dissemination, implementation and updating of the EAP.
- Review and update EAP annually.

- Ensure personnel are assigned to all EAP positions.
- Conduct exercises as needed to optimize our personnel emergency response.
- Conduct and document an After Action Review following any emergency event and provide a copy to the organization's Director.
- The EAP will be maintained and shall include:
 - Emergency escape procedures and emergency escape route assignments.
 - Procedures to be followed by personnel who remain behind to operate/conduct critical operational requirements before they evacuate.
 - Procedures to account for all personnel following evacuation.

Duties/Responsibility during an Emergency:

- Ensure Floor Captains initiate and complete accountability and/or evacuation.
- Coordinate the orderly evacuation of personnel when needed.
- Obtain accountability for our personnel following the incident and/or evacuation.
- Provide Emergency Response personnel with necessary facility information.
- Notify Building Management & Emergency Response of unaccounted for personnel.

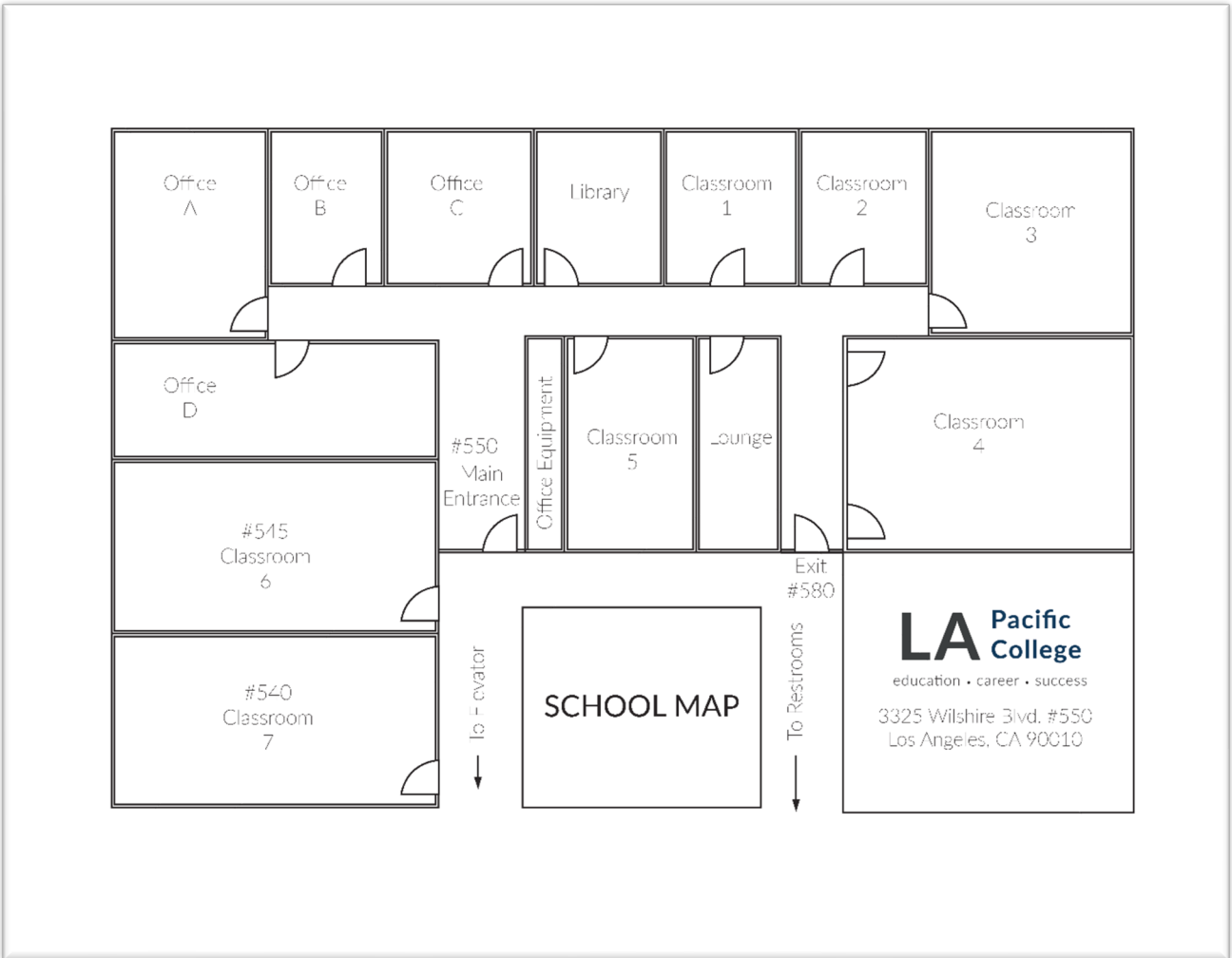
Please reference the *Emergency First Aid Guidelines for California Schools*.

GEOGRAPHY

LAPC's geography consists of a single building located on the cross streets of Wilshire Blvd. and Catalina Ave. The building is on the northeast corner. The campus is surrounded by private property.

The college occupies suites #540, #545, #550, and #580. Please reference map below.

Los Angeles Pacific College
 3325 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 550
 Los Angeles, CA 90010



LAPC is located within a high-rise building which is owned and managed by Jamison Services. The building management maintains a separate [Emergency Plan](#) and conducts annual fire safety training for the designated Floor Warden. The 5th Floor Floor Wardens for the 2023-2024 period are Israel Campos and Bernadette Yeaton.

ASSEMBLY POINTS AFTER A DRILL OR EMERGENCY SITUATION

After an emergency evacuation or drill, there are two assembly points of refuge:

- Assembly Point #1
 - Southeast corner of 6th and Catalina (next to Michindak Chicken)
- Assembly Point #2
 - Northwest corner of Wilshire and S. Berendo St.

Upon exiting the building after an emergency evacuation, proceed to the assembly point easiest for you to access.

The Emergency Coordinators will account for all occupants to make sure everyone has left the building. Do not return to the building until you have been authorized by emergency personnel.



- Statement of policy regarding missing student notification procedures, as required by

Policy on Reporting Missing Students to Law Enforcement

Missing students reports are referred to law enforcement regardless of whether an emergency contact person was filed. For students under the age of 18 who are not emancipated, parent(s) or guardian will be contacted immediately by the Student Services Coordinator.

LAPC acknowledges that any student over the age of 19 are considered an adult and may not wish to be found. In the event that missing student cannot be located, the student's emergency contact will be notified. LAPC will encourage the emergency contact to contact authorities.

Next steps on any reported missing student not found will be determined in cooperation with local, state, and federal authorities when applicable.

APPENDIX A

Notice to LAPC Students Regarding Substance Use

This official notice is issued pursuant to [*Subpart B, Section 86.100, of the Federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989*](#) and the [*California Title 34 Subtitle A Part 86 Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention*](#).

Standards of Conduct for a Drug and Alcohol Free Community

We are a community of excellence; all members of the LAPC community must act with character and integrity in the pursuit of excellence.

LAPC students are an extension of this institution and are expected to represent themselves with integrity and character expressed in our mission, vision, and core values. To fulfill the promise LAPC made to the community, students must follow the LAPC Code of Conduct, Academic Integrity, and Work Ethics Standard.

The Student Promise

"I will contribute to the LAPC culture of inclusion, equity, respect, and integrity by conducting myself with the high standard of personal and academic integrity. I understand that any violations of LAPC policies may result in disciplinary action, and possible legal consequences, based on the alleged offense. "

This policy specifically addresses the standards of conduct for creating and maintaining a drug and alcohol free community.

Unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on campus property or as part of any of its activities is prohibited.

All students and employees are expected to comply with state or federal laws governing the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, use, or sale of, or the attempted manufacture, distribution, dispensing, or sale of controlled substances, identified in Federal and State law or regulations; or, the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, use, or sale of, or the attempted manufacture, distribution, dispensing, or sale of alcohol which is unlawful or otherwise prohibited by, or not in compliance with, LAPC policy and procedures.

The general authority and responsibility for the administration of these regulations and the policies on which they are based is delegated to the Academic Department under the superintendence of the Academic Director, who may re-delegate overseeing authority and responsibility to the Student Services Department as needed.

Legal Sanctions

Numerous Federal, State, and local statutes and ordinances relate to the manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance or alcohol and impose legal sanctions for both felony and misdemeanor convictions for violations.

Most drug trafficking offenses are handled under state laws. However, federal authorities might get involved in the following circumstances if you are suspected of trafficking:

- Large amounts of methamphetamine
- Drugs beyond the state's borderline or across the national borders
- In an area with increased federal surveillance, following increased drug-related activities

Detailed information regarding these statutes, which may change over time, is available from the Academic Department. Please email admin@lapacific.edu for more information.

Drugs considered to be controlled [substances are listed in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act](#) (21 U.S.C. 812) and are further defined by [Regulations 21 C.F.R. § 1308.11 – § 1308.15](#). A [revised Schedules of Controlled Substances is published in the Federal Registry](#). As of the published date of this document, December 20, 2022, Federal Register documents have modified this content but those changes have not yet been applied to the eCFR and thus do not yet appear on the current version of the eCFR.

Drugs and other substances that are considered controlled substances under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) are divided into [five schedules](#). An updated and complete list of the schedules is published annually in [Title 21 Code of Federal Regulations \(CFR\) §§1308.11 through 1308.15](#). Substances are placed in their respective schedules based on whether they have a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, their relative abuse potential, and likelihood of causing dependence when abused.

These lists are intended as general references and are not comprehensive listings of all controlled substances.

Schedule I

Schedule I drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with no currently accepted medical use and a high potential for abuse. Some examples of Schedule I drugs are:

heroin
lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)
marijuana (cannabis)
3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (ecstasy),
methaqualone
peyote

Schedule II

Schedule II drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a high potential for abuse, with use potentially leading to severe psychological or physical dependence. These drugs are also considered dangerous. Some examples of Schedule II drugs are:

Combination products with less than 15 milligrams of hydrocodone per dosage unit (Vicodin)

- cocaine
- methamphetamine

- methadone
- hydromorphone (Dilaudid)
- meperidine (Demerol)
- oxycodone (OxyContin)
- fentanyl
- Dexedrine
- Adderall
- Ritalin

Schedule III

Schedule III drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a moderate to low potential for physical and psychological dependence. Schedule III drugs abuse potential is less than Schedule I and Schedule II drugs but more than Schedule IV. Some examples of Schedule III drugs are:

Products containing less than 90 milligrams of codeine per dosage unit (Tylenol with codeine)

- ketamine
- anabolic steroids
- testosterone

Schedule IV

Schedule IV drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a low potential for abuse and low risk of dependence. Some examples of Schedule IV drugs are:

- Xanax
- Soma
- Darvon
- Darvocet
- Valium
- Ativan
- Talwin
- Ambien
- Tramadol

Schedule V

Schedule V drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with lower potential for abuse than Schedule IV and consist of preparations containing limited quantities of certain narcotics. Schedule V drugs are generally used for antidiarrheal, antitussive, and analgesic purposes. Some examples of Schedule V drugs are:

- cough preparations with less than 200 milligrams of codeine or per 100 milliliters (Robitussin AC)
- Lomotil
- Motofen
- Lyrica
- Parepectolin

[Learn more about Federal Trafficking Penalties](#) as published by the United States Department of Drug Enforcement Authority (DEA).

Under [HS 11999.1](#), California clarifies what a drug is for judicial purposes. Under this California Health and Safety Code (HS), a drug is any controlled substance defined and listed in [HS 11053 to HS 11059](#).

Hard copies of the Act, Regulations and Code are available for review from the Academic Department, email admin@lapacific.edu.

The sentencing of drug charges depends on the “schedule” of the drug in question. This scheduling system ranks the most dangerous and controlled substances Schedule I and the least controlled substances Schedule V. This system allows the California judicial system to quantify the risk of abuse that a controlled substance poses.

As a general rule, under a federal indictment, [federal judges](#) must impose a minimum term of imprisonment upon defendants convicted of various controlled substance (drug) offenses and drug-related offenses. The severity of those sentences depends primarily upon the nature and amount of the drugs involved, the defendant’s prior criminal record, any resulting injuries or death, and in the case of the related firearms offenses, the manner in which the firearm was used.

Drug-related penalties may include the following:

- *Simple possession of controlled substances* - possible fines (up to \$10,000 per violation), and/or jail sentence, and denial of Federal Financial Aid

[21 U.S. Code § 844 - Penalties for simple possession](#)

Any person who violates this subsection may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 1 year, and shall be fined a minimum of \$1,000, or both, except that if he commits such offense after a prior conviction under this subchapter or subchapter II, or a prior conviction for any drug, narcotic, or chemical offense chargeable under the law of any State, has become final, he shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for not less than 15 days but not more than 2 years, and shall be fined a minimum of \$2,500, except, further, that if he commits such offense after two or more prior convictions under this subchapter or subchapter II, or two or more prior convictions for any drug, narcotic, or chemical offense chargeable under the law of any State, or a combination of two or more such offenses have become final, he shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for not less than 90 days but not more than 3 years, and shall be fined a minimum of \$5,000.

- *Manufacture, sale, or distribution of all scheduled drugs* - possible fines, and/or prison sentence for a FELONY, and denial of Federal Financial Aid

[TITLE 21 / CHAPTER 13 / SUBCHAPTER I / Part D / § 841](#)

§841. Prohibited acts A

(a) *Unlawful acts*

Except as authorized by this subchapter, it shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally-

(1) to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled substance; or

(2) to create, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to distribute or dispense, a counterfeit substance.

Such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment which may not be less than 10 years or more than life and if death or serious bodily injury results from the use of such substance shall be not less than 20 years or more than life, a fine not to exceed the greater of that authorized in accordance with the provisions of title 18 or \$10,000,000 if the defendant is an individual or \$50,000,000 if the defendant is other than an individual, or both.

If any person commits such a violation after a prior conviction for a serious drug felony or serious violent felony has become final, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 15 years and not more than life imprisonment and if death or serious bodily injury results from the use of such substance shall be sentenced to life imprisonment, a fine not to exceed the greater of twice that authorized in accordance with the provisions of title 18 or \$20,000,000 if the defendant is an individual or \$75,000,000 if the defendant is other than an individual, or both. If any person commits a violation of this subparagraph or of section 849, 859, 860, or 861 of this title after 2 or more prior convictions for a serious drug felony or serious violent felony have become final, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 25 years and fined in accordance with the preceding sentence.

Notwithstanding section 3583 of title 18, any sentence under this subparagraph shall, in the absence of such a prior conviction, impose a term of supervised release of at least 5 years in addition to such term of imprisonment and shall, if there was such a prior conviction, impose a term of supervised release of at least 10 years in addition to such term of imprisonment.

- *Distribution or possession with the intent to distribute a controlled substance on LAPC property* - up to **TWICE** the prescribed sentence for the original offense and **TWICE** the prescribed parole time (required); possible fines, and/or jail sentence, and denial of Federal Financial Aid

[21 U.S. Code § 860 - Distribution or manufacturing in or near schools and colleges](#)

(a) Penalty

Any person who violates section 841(a)(1) of this title or section 856 of this title by distributing, possessing with intent to distribute, or manufacturing a controlled substance in or on, or within one thousand feet of, the real property comprising a public or private elementary, vocational, or secondary school or a public or private college, junior college, or university, or a playground, or housing facility owned by a public housing authority, or within 100 feet of a public or private youth center, public swimming pool, or video arcade facility, is (except as provided in subsection (b)) subject to (1) twice the maximum punishment authorized by section 841(b) of this title; and (2) at least twice any term of supervised release authorized by section 841(b) of this title for a first offense. A fine up to twice that authorized by section 841(b) of this title may be imposed in addition to any term of imprisonment authorized by this subsection. Except to the extent a greater minimum sentence is otherwise provided by section 841(b) of this title, a person shall be sentenced under this subsection to a term of imprisonment of not less than one year. The mandatory minimum sentencing provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to offenses involving 5 grams or less of marijuana.

(b) SECOND OFFENDERS

Any person who violates [section 841\(a\)\(1\) of this title](#) or [section 856 of this title](#) by distributing, possessing with intent to [distribute](#), or manufacturing a [controlled substance](#) in or on, or within one thousand feet of, the real property comprising a public or private elementary, vocational, or secondary school or a public or private college, junior college, or university, or a [playground](#), or housing facility owned by a public housing authority, or within 100 feet of a public or private [youth center](#), public [swimming pool](#), or [video arcade facility](#), after a prior conviction under subsection (a) has become final is punishable (1) by the greater of (A) a term of imprisonment of not less than three years and not more than life imprisonment or (B) three times the maximum punishment authorized by [section 841\(b\) of this title](#) for a first offense, and (2) at least three times any term of supervised release authorized by [section 841\(b\) of this title](#) for a first offense. A fine up to three times that authorized by [section 841\(b\) of this title](#) may be imposed in addition to any term of imprisonment authorized by this subsection. Except to the extent a greater minimum sentence is otherwise provided by [section 841\(b\) of this title](#), a person shall be sentenced under this subsection to a term of imprisonment of not less than three years. Penalties for third and subsequent convictions shall be governed by [section 841\(b\)\(1\)\(A\) of this title](#).

- *Possession of one or more ounce(s) of marijuana for personal use* - possible fines, and/or jail sentence, and denial of Federal Financial Aid

Health and Safety Code 11357 HS prohibits the unlawful possession of marijuana in California. **Adults age 21 and over** are allowed to possess:

- up to **one (1) 28.5 grams of dried marijuana** or
- up to eight (8) grams of [concentrated cannabis \(hashish\)](#).

However, it is a criminal offense:

- to possess more than these quantities, or
- for a **minor under 21** to possess any amount of marijuana, or
- to possess marijuana at a **K-12 school**.

[ARTICLE 2. Cannabis \[11357 - 11362.9\]](#)

(*Heading of Article 2 amended by Stats. 2017, Ch. 27, Sec. 121.*)

11357.

(a) Except as authorized by law, possession of not more than 28.5 grams of cannabis, or not more than eight grams of concentrated cannabis, or both, shall be punished or adjudicated as follows:

(1) Persons under 18 years of age are guilty of an infraction and shall be required to:

(A) Upon a finding that a first offense has been committed, complete four hours of drug education or counseling and up to 10 hours of community service over a period not to exceed 60 days.

(B) Upon a finding that a second offense or subsequent offense has been committed, complete six hours of drug education or counseling and up to 20 hours of community service over a period not to exceed 90 days.

(2) Persons at least 18 years of age but less than 21 years of age are guilty of an infraction and punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100).

(b) Except as authorized by law, possession of more than 28.5 grams of cannabis, or more than eight grams of concentrated cannabis, shall be punished as follows:

(1) Persons under 18 years of age who possess more than 28.5 grams of cannabis or more than eight grams of concentrated cannabis, or both, are guilty of an infraction and shall be required to:

(A) Upon a finding that a first offense has been committed, complete eight hours of drug education or counseling and up to 40 hours of community service over a period not to exceed 90 days.

(B) Upon a finding that a second or subsequent offense has been committed, complete 10 hours of drug education or counseling and up to 60 hours of community service over a period not to exceed 120 days.

(2) Persons 18 years of age or older who possess more than 28.5 grams of cannabis, or more than eight grams of concentrated cannabis, or both, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than six months or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by both that fine and imprisonment.

- *Possession of less than one ounce of marijuana* - possible fines (up to \$100), and possible denial of Federal Financial Aid
- *Cultivation, possession for sale, or sale of marijuana* - possible fines, and/or prison sentence for a FELONY, and denial of Federal Financial Aid

In addition, it is a misdemeanor to *sell, furnish, give, or cause to be sold, furnished, or given away, any alcoholic beverage to a person under 21 or any obviously intoxicated person*, and no one under 21 may purchase alcoholic beverages. It is also a misdemeanor for any person under 21 to *possess or consume alcoholic beverages on any street or highway, or in any place open to the public*.

[Intoxicated Persons and Disorderly Premises](#)

[B & P Code 25602.](#)

Obviously Intoxicated Person

Every person who sells, furnishes, gives, or causes to be sold, furnished, or given away, any alcoholic beverage to any habitual or common drunkard or to any obviously intoxicated person is guilty of a misdemeanor.

No person who sells, furnishes, gives, or causes to be sold, furnished, or given away, any alcoholic beverage pursuant to subdivision of this section shall be civilly liable to any injured person or the estate of such person for injuries inflicted on that person as a result of intoxication by the consumer of such alcoholic beverage.

Minors

B & P Code 25658. Sales To Minors

Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (c), every person who sells, furnishes, gives, or causes to be sold, furnished, or given away, any alcoholic beverage to any person under the age of 21 years is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Except as provided in Section 25667, any person under the age of 21 years who purchases any alcoholic beverage, or any person under the age of 21 years who consumes any alcoholic beverage in any on-sale premises, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Any person who violates subdivision (a) by purchasing any alcoholic beverage for, or furnishing, giving, or giving away any alcoholic beverage to, a person under the age of 21 years, and the person under the age of 21 years thereafter consumes the alcohol and thereby proximately causes great bodily injury or death to himself, herself, or any other person, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Any on-sale licensee who knowingly permits a person under the age of 21 years to consume any alcoholic beverage in the on-sale premises, whether or not the licensee has knowledge that the person is under the age of 21 years, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

B & P Code 25658.5.

Attempt To Purchase By Minor

Any person under the age of 21 years who attempts to purchase any alcoholic beverage from a licensee, or the licensee's agent or employee, is guilty of an infraction and shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), or the person shall be required to perform not less than 24 hours or more than 32 hours of community service during hours when the person is not employed or is not attending school, or a combination of fine and community service as determined by the court. A second or subsequent violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or the person shall be required to perform not less than 36 hours or more than 48 hours of community service during hours when the person is not employed or is not attending school, or a combination of fine and community service, as the court deems just. It is the intent of the Legislature that the community service requirements prescribed in this section require service at an alcohol or drug treatment program or facility or at a county coroner's office, if available, in the area where the violation occurred or where the person resides.

The penalties imposed by this section do not preclude prosecution or the imposition of penalties under any other provision of law, including, but not limited to, Section 13202.5 of the Vehicle Code.

Reference the [federal trafficking penalties](#) for the substances listed in Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V. Get more information on the penalties associated with each of the substances on the [Drug Enforcement Administration's website](#).

Data

[Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results from the 2020 National Survey on Drug Use and Health](#)

- The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), an agency in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, prepares statistical reports on substance use patterns and trends. SAMHSA uses the data to identify populations and geographic areas with particular substance use problems so federal resources can be used efficiently for prevention and treatment programs.
- The U.S. Department of Education uses the data to inform drug use prevention and education programs and provide educational materials for teachers and administrators.

State Estimates of Mental Health and Substance Use

Comprehensive reports detailing recent substance use and mental health estimates for all states and the District of Columbia are available at: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/behavioral-health-barometer-state-barometers-volume-6>

Reports containing national maps that provide substance abuse and mental health estimates across all states and the District of Columbia, including the prevalence of substance use and abuse, treatment, and mental health indicators, are available at: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2018-2019-nsduh-state-estimates-substance-use-and-mental-disorders>

Citation:

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2021). *Key substance use and mental health indicators in the United States: Results from the 2020 National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (HHS Publication No. PEP21-07-01-003, NSDUH Series H-56). Rockville, MD: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/>

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2022). *Drug Abuse Warning Network: Findings from Drug-Related Emergency Department Visits, 2021* (HHS Publication No. PEP22-07-03-002). Rockville, MD: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

[Behavioral Health Barometer: California, Volume 6](#)

Collected Date: 2012-2019 | Published Date: December 28, 2020 | Type: National Survey on Drug Use and Health

Resources for Substance Abuse Professionals:

[*Surgeon General Report on Facing Addiction in America, 2016*](#)

<https://addiction.surgeongeneral.gov/>

<https://nida.nih.gov/international/certificate-programs>

<https://www.issup.net/training/online-learning-hub/utc-self-led>

The United States is a proud founding member of ISSUP.

The United States supports ISSUP, and we certainly benefit from it. ISSUP is widely consulted by addiction experts in the United States; in fact, we rank second behind only Brazil as the country with the most visits to the ISSUP website. Last month, President Biden released the new National Drug Control Strategy of the United States, where ISSUP was highlighted as an important institution to develop the American addiction workforce.

ISSUP's mission is our mission: promotion of evidence-based, high-quality, and ethical policy and practice. As you have seen this week, ISSUP provides opportunities for training, education, and credentialing, and facilitates the collaboration of professionals not only in the physical space, but increasingly in the digital space.

Source: <https://www.state.gov/remarks-at-8th-international-society-of-substance-use-professionals-closing-ceremony/>

Education Program Resources

[*Partnership to End Addiction: Community Resources*](#)

<https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/>

[*Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Drug Misuse Prevention and Recovery*](#)

The [*Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Drug Misuse Prevention and Recovery*](#) provides colleges and universities the tools and resources to launch alcohol and drug misuse prevention and recovery programs on their campuses. The website offers resources for college students and their families, as college is an important time of transition for over 21 million young adults every year.

- <https://hecaod.osu.edu/trainings/prevention101/>

[*Controlled Substances Act*](#)

[Drugs of Abuse, A DEA Resource Guide \(2020 Edition\)](#)

[StopAlcoholAbuse.gov](#)

The federal [Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking \(ICCPUD\)](#) works with state, territorial, and local governments and organizations to reduce and prevent underage drinking and its consequences. ICCPUD's website, [www.StopAlcoholAbuse.gov](#), provides the latest research and resources to support underage drinking prevention and related issues.

[National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism \(NIAAA\)](#)

The National Institutes of Health / National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism's (NIAAA) mission is to generate and disseminate fundamental knowledge about the effects of alcohol on health and well-being, and apply that knowledge to improve diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of alcohol-related problems, including alcohol use disorder, across the lifespan.

- [College Alcohol-Related Statistics: Consequences of Alcohol Use](#)

[Mandatory Minimum Sentencing of Federal Drug Offenses](#)

Substance Abuse Online Resources

<https://findtreatment.gov/>

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) collects information on thousands of state-licensed providers who specialize in treating substance use disorders, addiction, and mental illness.

<https://www.aa.org/>

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) has been helping alcoholics recover for more than 80 years. AA's program of recovery is built on the simple foundation of one alcoholic sharing with another. If your drinking is out of control, A.A. can help.

Alcoholics Anonymous is a fellowship of people who come together to solve their drinking problem. It does not cost anything to attend A.A. meetings. There are no age or education requirements to participate. Membership is open to anyone who wants to do something about their drinking problem. [Find a local AA office to receive a list of regional meetings online.](#) In Los Angeles, you can do both an in-person and virtual meeting search [here](#).

Los Angeles Central Office

<http://www.LACOAA.org>

Phone: (323) 936-4343

Helpline: (323) 936-4343

<https://na.org/>

Narcotics Anonymous (NA) is a global, community-based organization with a multilingual and multicultural membership. NA was founded in 1953, and members hold nearly 76,000 meetings weekly in 143 countries today. [Find an NA meeting online for help.](#)

[Marijuana Anonymous](#)

Marijuana Anonymous is a fellowship of people who share our experience, strength, and hope with each other that we may solve our common problem and help others to recover from marijuana addiction.

The only requirement for membership is a desire to stop using marijuana. There are no dues or fees for membership. Search for virtual and online meetings [here](#).

APPENDIX

[Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989](#) - Amends the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (the Act) to revise funding distribution for certain programs. Authorizes appropriations for FY 1991 through 1993 for a new emergency grants program.

Conference report filed in House (11/20/1989)

- Amends the Higher Educational Act of 1965 (HEA) to bar an institution of higher education from receiving funds or any other Federal financial assistance, including any federally funded or guaranteed student loans, unless it certifies to the Secretary that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees. Sets forth minimum requirements for such programs.
- Sets forth a similar prohibition under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 against the receipt of Federal financial assistance by a local educational agency unless it certifies that it has in place a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program for its students and employees which meets specified minimum requirements. Requires State educational agencies to receive such certifications and to make a similar certification to the Secretary.

This memorandum was prepared by the Associate Academic Director and Title IX Coordinator starting Tuesday, September 26, 2023 and was disseminated on Thursday, September 29, 2023.