

A student who has been convicted of any offense under Federal or State law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance shall not be eligible to receive any grant, loan, or work assistance under this title during the period beginning on the date of such a conviction and ending after the interval specified in the following:

- 1 The possession of a controlled substance, the ineligibility period is:
 - a) First offense – 1 year
 - b) Second offense – 2 years
 - c) Third offense – Indefinite
- 2 The sale of a controlled substance, the ineligibility period is:
 - d) First offense – 2 years
 - e) Second offense – Indefinite

REHABILITATION - A student whose eligibility has been suspended per the offenses above, may resume eligibility before the end of the ineligibility period determined if:

- The student satisfactorily completes a drug rehabilitation program that complies with such criteria as prescribed in regulations for purposes of this paragraph; and includes two unannounced drug tests; or
- The conviction is reversed, set aside, or otherwise rendered nugatory.

DEFINITIONS – In this subsection, the term “controlled substance” has the meaning given the term in section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)).

EFFECTIVE DATE – The amendment made by paragraph the general paragraph regarding suspension of eligibility for drug-related offenses, shall apply with respect to financial assistance to cover the costs of attendance for periods of enrollment beginning after the date of enactment of this Act.

PERSONAL AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES

Cell phones are not permitted to be used during classroom instruction or practical lab. Cell phones must be off or on vibrate upon entering the building. Students may not use personal devices of any kind to play music or wear headphones at any time in the classroom or in the lab.

ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES

In the event of an accident or injury at the school, you should immediately notify the instructor or other Another Level Barbering and Cosmetology School personnel. Faculty/staff will handle injuries such as superficial lacerations or abrasions. All programs have First-aid kits, and additional kits are also located in the business office. Emergency medical services will be contacted for a serious injury or medical condition. You must have an emergency contact card on file with the business office.

CAMPUS SAFETY AND SECURITY

Another Level Barbering and Cosmetology School may utilize Deputies from the City of Petersburg Sheriff’s office to provide security. In the event of an emergency if no Deputy is on campus, students and staff need to contact 911 for immediate assistance.

The School strives to maintain a safe, crime-free environment. The School is required to have available a copy of crime statistics for distribution to every student. At each New Student Orientation the School distributes a copy on August 15th. Additional copies are available and can be obtained from the Student Services office and on the School’s website at www.albcschool.com under Consumer Information.

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSCPA) is a federal law that was enacted on October 28, 2000. This law facilitates the tracking of convicted, registered sex offenders who are: 1) students of, 2) employees of, or 3) volunteers at an institute of higher education. The CSCPA amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act (WETTERLNG) to require sex offenders who are already required to register in a state to provide notice, as required under state law, of each institution of higher education in that state at which the person is employed or carries on a vocation or is a student effective as of October 28, 2002. The CSCPA also amends the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (CLERY) to require institutions of higher education to issue a statement, in addition to other disclosures required under CLERY, advising the campus community where law enforcement agency

information regarding convicted sex offenders is provided by their state. Finally, the CSCPA amends the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) to state that nothing in FERPA can prohibit an institute of higher education from disclosing information provided to that institution concerning registered sex offenders. The United States Department of Justice provides a publicly accessible database of sex offenders that are required to register. <https://www.nsopw.gov/en?AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1> . The Virginia State public databases can be accessed at <http://sex-offender.vsp.virginia.gov/sor/index.html>

Clery Act-

The federal Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) requires colleges and universities, both public and private, participating in federal student aid programs to disclose campus safety information, and imposes certain basic requirements for handling incidents of sexual violence and emergency situations. Disclosures about crime statistics and summaries of security policies are made once a year in an Annual Security Report (ASR), and information about specific crimes and emergencies is made publicly available on an ongoing basis throughout the year.

The Clery Act is named in memory of Jeanne Clery who was raped and murdered in her residence hall room by a fellow student she did not know on April 5, 1986. Her parents championed laws requiring the disclosure of campus crime information, and the federal law that now bears their daughter's name was first enacted in 1990. More information on the Clery Act can be found at www.cleryact.info.

Sexual Misconduct – Another Level Barbering and Cosmetology School prohibits any form of sexual misconduct. When sexual misconduct is brought to the attention of administration, Another Level Barbering and Cosmetology School will take prompt and appropriate action to end the misconduct and prevent its recurrence. All students should be aware the technical center is prepared to take action to prevent and correct such behavior. Individuals who engage in sexual misconduct are subject to disciplinary action, which may result in expulsion from the college.

Any sexual activity without consent given will be considered sexual misconduct. Consent must be free of force, threat, intimidation or coercion. Consent is given by an affirmative verbal response or acts that are unmistakable in their meaning. Consent cannot be given by a person who is asleep, intoxicated, incapacitated or unable to communicate without impaired judgment. Consent to one form of sexual activity does not mean consent is given to another type of activity or subsequent activities. Consent is revocable at any time. Sexual misconduct includes sexual and gender-based harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking.

Sexual Harassment – Attempting to coerce an unwilling person into a sexual relationship; to subject a person to unwanted sexual attention; to punish a refusal to comply; or to create a sexually intimidating, hostile or offensive work, social or educational environment. Sexual harassment is understood to include a wide range of behaviors from the actual coercing of sexual relations to the intimidating or embarrassing emphasis of sexual identity. This definition will be interpreted and applied consistent with generally accepted standards of mature behavior, academic freedom and freedom of expression.

Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination. It occurs in a variety of situations that share a common element: the inappropriate introduction of sexual activities or comments into the work or learning situation. Often sexual harassment involves relationships of unequal power and contains elements of coercion, as when compliance with requests for sexual favors becomes a criterion for granting work, study or grading benefits.

Sexual harassment can occur in any type of relationship, involving faculty, staff, students, friends or strangers. Sexual harassment also involves relationships among equals. Power relationships and social dependencies exist between students as well, and may be exploited in ways that are damaging to either party. Students would therefore be aware of the offense that may be taken by any unwelcome sexual advance. Persistent requests for social encounters and favors, physical contact of a lewd type, indecent exposure, persistent requests for or realized sexual encounters, sexual crimes and rape constitute sexual harassment when they are accompanied by one or more of the following terms or conditions: explicit or implicit promises or rewards for cooperation, explicit or implicit threats of punishment for non-cooperation and/or intimidation that creates a hostile or offensive academic/work environment, interference with an individual's scholastic/work performance, preventing an individual's full enjoyment of educational/professional opportunities, or an action that induces conformance stress, anxiety, fear or sickness on the part of the harassed person. Implicit in the legal definition of sexual harassment is the

assumption that sexual harassment prevents the realization of the victim's full potential as a student. A person sexually harassing another, who reports to him or her, is thus prohibiting the victim of the freedom to do his/her job, whether as a student or employee. Sexual harassment is considered an unethical and unprofessional as well as illegal behavior and will not be tolerated.

Sexual Assault – Any attempt to engage in any sexual or intimate act with another person without the consent of the other person or in circumstances in which the person is unable, due to age, alcohol/chemical or other impairment, mental deficiency or incapacity to give consent. It is the responsibility of the person initiating sexual or intimate activity to make sure the other person is capable of consenting to that activity.

Dating Violence - Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the complainant and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of the interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic Violence – includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the complainant, by a person with whom the complainant shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the complainant as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the complainant under the domestic or family violence laws of the State of Virginia, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the State of Virginia. Students requiring immediate assistance are encouraged to contact the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance Center 24-Hour Crisis Hotline (800)838-8238.

Rape – The penetration, not matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

Stalking – Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for one's safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.

More information on available resources can be found on the school's website at www.albcschool.com.

Reporting Sexual Misconduct: Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault & Stalking

The school encourages all sexual misconduct to be reported. Another Level Barbering and Cosmetology School will take prompt and appropriate action to end the misconduct and prevent its recurrence. All students have a right to report sexual misconduct by contacting one of the following:

- City of Petersburg Sheriff's Office on (804)733-2369
- School Administration on (804)733-3337

In the event of a crime including dating violence, sexual assault:

Sexual Misconduct Prevention and Warning Signs

Within a relationship, there can be indicators of either partner's propensity to become abusive. Partner violence is any sexual, physical, verbal, or emotional abuse of one partner by the other in a romantic relationship. While arguing or fighting occurs in all relationships, partner violence is about power and control of one partner by the other. Due to the nature of being in a relationship with the abuser, partner violence can be hard to identify and understand. If you are in an abusive relationship, you may find it difficult to acknowledge because the abuser is someone for whom you have feelings. Abusive behavior can take many forms. Be concerned if your partner:

- Is jealous and possessive
- Tries to control everything you do
- Tries to isolate you from family and friends
- STUDENT CATALOG