Annual Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Notice 2026

Central Valley Barber College

3501 Atchison Street, Riverbank, CA 95367 | 209-869-2001

Annual written notice for students and employees. Prepared September 23, 2026 for the October 1 annual distribution and for new students and employees as they enter the school. Free copies and accessible formats are available from the administrative office at 209-869-2001.

Who receives this notice

This notice applies to every student and employee of Central Valley Barber College. It explains the school's standards, legal consequences, health risks, assistance resources and disciplinary sanctions. The school distributes it in writing at least annually and provides it to new students and employees as they join the school.

The school reviews its prevention program each year and documents the required assessment of effectiveness and consistent enforcement at least every two years. Copies of this notice and available review results may be requested through the Campus Director at 209-869-2001.

Standards of conduct

Students and employees may not unlawfully possess, use, manufacture, sell, distribute or furnish illicit drugs or alcohol on school property or during any school activity, including activities away from campus. The school prohibits possessing, consuming, furnishing or selling alcoholic beverages and cannabis on school premises or during school activities. Unlawful use, possession, sharing or sale of prescription medication is prohibited.

Students and employees must not attend class, provide services to clients, use equipment, drive for school business or perform work while impaired by alcohol, cannabis, illicit drugs or misused medication. A person who appears unable to work or train safely may be removed from the activity while the school addresses immediate safety and determines appropriate next steps. In an emergency, call 911.

Medication lawfully prescribed to the person and used as directed is not prohibited by this policy. A student or employee who needs a disability accommodation, leave or help addressing medication-related safety concerns should contact the school administrator privately. The school will apply this policy consistently with applicable disability, employment and privacy law.

California's allowance of some adult cannabis activity does not authorize cannabis use, possession or impairment at school or during school activities. This policy governs school property and school activities; it does not create a blanket ban on otherwise lawful off-duty conduct protected by law.

Legal sanctions

Violations can result in criminal prosecution independently of school discipline. Penalties depend on the substance, quantity, conduct, prior convictions and aggravating circumstances. The following summarizes representative California and federal provisions; applicable local ordinances may add restrictions and penalties. Statutory exceptions, diversion, sentencing alternatives and court assessments may affect an individual case.

Conduct / authority	Potential legal consequences
Underage possession of alcohol in a public place — California Business and Professions Code 25662	Generally a misdemeanor. First violation: $250 fine or 24–32 hours of community service. Later violation: up to $500, 36–48 community-service hours, or both. Statutory exceptions apply.
Furnishing alcohol to a person under 21 — Business and Professions Code 25658	Generally a misdemeanor. Furnishing alcohol ordinarily carries a $1,000 fine and at least 24 hours of community service. If the recipient consumes it and proximately causes great bodily injury or death, penalties include six months to one year in county jail, a $3,000 fine, or both.
Unlawful possession of covered controlled substances — Health and Safety Code 11350 and 11377	Often punishable by up to one year in county jail; qualifying prior convictions and other statutes can produce greater penalties. Possessing or using another person's prescription without lawful authorization is not made lawful by the existence of that prescription.
Certain repeat hard-drug possession — Health and Safety Code 11395, effective December 18, 2024	A person with two or more specified prior drug convictions may face the treatment-mandated felony process. An eligible defendant can elect court-approved treatment; jail or prison consequences may follow ineligibility, unsuitability or the specified failure/refusal circumstances. Do not assume every possession case is only a misdemeanor.
Possession for sale of covered narcotic controlled substances — Health and Safety Code 11351	Base punishment is two, three or four years of imprisonment under Penal Code 1170(h); other statutes and enhancements may apply.
Driving under the influence — Vehicle Code 23152 and 23536	A first conviction has a statutory base of 96 hours to six months in county jail and a $390–$1,000 fine, with probation/sentencing provisions affecting the actual sentence. License consequences, programs and assessments can apply; repeated or injury-producing offenses can carry greater penalties.
Federal unlawful simple possession — 21 USC 844	A first offense may carry up to one year imprisonment and a minimum $1,000 fine, or both, subject to statutory provisions. After one qualifying prior conviction: 15 days to two years and at least $2,500; after two or more: 90 days to three years and at least $5,000. Special rules and ability-to-pay provisions apply.
Federal manufacturing, distribution or possession with intent to distribute — 21 USC 841	Punishment varies by drug and quantity and can include lengthy imprisonment, substantial fines and supervised release. Some specified quantity offenses carry five to 40 years and individual fines up to $5 million; higher quantities, qualifying prior convictions, or resulting death/serious injury can lead to longer terms, including life imprisonment.

Local law

Riverbank Municipal Code 111.01 prohibits drinking alcohol or possessing an open alcoholic-beverage container on public streets, sidewalks, alleys or walkways, in municipal parks, on private lots open to the public, or in public parking lots. Under 10.99(A) and (C), the violation is an infraction: up to $100 for a first conviction, $200 for a second within one year, and $500 for a third or subsequent conviction within one year.

These are representative local rules and base fines; assessments, other applicable laws and location-specific restrictions may also apply. A legal exception does not override the school’s alcohol prohibition. Official local-code links are in the toolkit.

Health risks

Alcohol and drug misuse can affect attention, coordination, judgment, mental health and the ability to work safely with clients, sharp tools, heat and chemicals. Effects depend on the substance, dose, individual health and other substances taken. Substance use disorders are treatable. A healthcare professional can help assess risks and treatment options.

Substance	Examples of health risks
Alcohol	Impaired judgment and coordination, injury and potentially fatal overdose. Heavy or prolonged drinking can damage the liver and heart and increase cancer risk. Combining alcohol with sedating medication increases danger.
Opioids, including heroin, fentanyl and misused prescription pain medicines	Dependence, addiction, sedation and dangerously slowed or stopped breathing. Overdose can cause brain injury or death. Illicit fentanyl may be hidden in counterfeit pills or other drugs; combining opioids with other sedatives raises risk.
Stimulants, including cocaine, methamphetamine and misused prescription stimulants	Addiction; elevated heart rate and blood pressure; overheating; anxiety or paranoia; heart attack, stroke and overdose. Repeated methamphetamine use can cause severe sleep, mood, dental and other health problems.
Cannabis	Impaired memory, attention, coordination and reaction time; anxiety or paranoia; cannabis use disorder. Smoking can damage the respiratory system. Edibles can have delayed effects and lead to unexpectedly high exposure.
Benzodiazepines and other sedatives	Drowsiness, impaired coordination, dependence and addiction. Combining benzodiazepines with opioids or alcohol can cause overdose and death. Abruptly stopping a benzodiazepine after continued use can cause life-threatening withdrawal, including seizures; consult the prescriber before changing use.
Psychedelic and dissociative drugs, such as LSD, psilocybin, PCP or ketamine	Unpredictable changes in perception, mood and thinking; panic, confusion and injury from impaired judgment. Some drugs or high doses can cause serious medical or psychiatric problems; ketamine misuse can damage the urinary system.
Inhalants, including misused solvents, aerosols and gases	Suffocation, dangerous heart rhythms and sudden death can occur even with a single episode. Repeated exposure can damage the brain, heart, liver and kidneys. Salon chemicals must only be used as intended and with required safety controls.

Authorities and health information

Legal references are identified in the sanctions table. Primary sources for this notice include 34 CFR Part 86 — Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention • 20 USC 1011i — Drug and alcohol abuse prevention • NIAAA — Alcohol's Effects on the Body • NIDA — Opioids • CDC — Stimulants • NIDA — Cannabis • FDA — Benzodiazepine boxed-warning update • NIDA — Psychedelic and Dissociative Drugs • NIDA — Inhalants. Full legal and resource links are included in the compliance toolkit. Reviewed September 21, 2026.

Help treatment and recovery

Students and employees may contact these services directly. County programs can explain assessment, outpatient or residential treatment, withdrawal management, medications for substance use disorders and recovery support, depending on clinical need and eligibility. Private insurance members can also ask their insurer or healthcare provider for covered treatment. Treatment availability, cost and eligibility are determined by the provider.

School administrative staff can help locate resources and explain attendance, leave, reasonable accommodation and return-to-school/work procedures. Administrative staff are not a substitute for licensed treatment providers. Requests will be handled with appropriate privacy protections; the school cannot promise absolute confidentiality where safety or law requires disclosure.

Resource	How to reach it / purpose
Emergency response	Call 911 for suspected overdose, inability to wake someone, severe breathing problems, seizures or immediate danger.
988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline	Call or text 988 for mental health, emotional distress or substance-use crisis support; online chat: 988lifeline.org.
SAMHSA National Helpline	1-800-662-HELP (4357): 24/7 treatment referral and information. Search providers at FindTreatment.gov.
Stanislaus County — Riverbank and Modesto campuses	1-888-376-6246, 24/7. Behavioral Health and Recovery Services access line; screening, service information and referrals.
School assistance	Rhonda Arnold • 209-869-2001 • cvbc3501@gmail.com. Alternate: Carl Gibbs • carlwgibbs@gmail.com • 209-869-2001. Staff offer informal support and help locate qualified professionals; the school does not provide licensed counseling.

Responding to suspected overdose

Call 911 immediately. If opioid overdose is suspected and naloxone is available, administer it according to its instructions and follow the dispatcher's directions. Stay with the person until emergency help arrives. Naloxone's effect can wear off before the opioid does, so emergency medical evaluation is still necessary. Do not delay calling for help to determine whether a policy violation occurred.

School disciplinary sanctions

The school will impose disciplinary sanctions for violations of these standards, consistent with applicable law and school procedures. Student sanctions may include a written warning, education or an appropriate rehabilitation requirement, probation, restrictions on activities, suspension or expulsion. Employee sanctions may include a written warning, an appropriate education or rehabilitation requirement, suspension or termination of employment. Referral to law enforcement for prosecution may also occur.

The response depends on the facts, seriousness, safety consequences and prior violations. Disciplinary decisions are documented, and comparable cases are reviewed for consistent enforcement. School action is separate from any criminal proceeding. The school follows applicable student/employee procedures, disability protections and any applicable amnesty provisions in its sexual-misconduct policy.

Seeking assistance is encouraged. A request for treatment does not itself establish misconduct, and it does not erase an independently established policy violation. Where a treatment, leave or re-entry plan is appropriate, the school identifies the academic or job requirements, available accommodations and conditions for return in writing. Medical treatment decisions remain with qualified providers.