



UNIVERSITY of HAWAII'
WEST O'AHU

2017 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT



University of Hawai'i – West O'ahu Campus Security Department
91-1001 Farrington Highway, Kapolei, HI 96707
Maintenance/Mechanical Bldg. F201 | (808) 689-2911



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Introduction

The University of Hawai'i - West O'ahu (UH West O'ahu) is located in the City of Kapolei on the island of O'ahu. The Fall 2016 enrollment was 2,939 students via on-campus and distance learning. UH West O'ahu does not operate any housing on or off campus. UH West O'ahu has no officially recognized student organizations at non-campus locations.

UH West O'ahu, in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (also referred to as the "Clery Act"), has published this Annual Security Report (ASR) to provide its students and employees, as well as prospective students and employees, with an overview of UH West O'ahu resources, policies and procedures regarding campus safety and reporting crime that occurs on or near the UH West O'ahu campus. These policies and procedures may be subject to change at any time. This ASR includes the annual crime statistics reported to the U.S. Department of Education. A searchable database containing those statistics can be found at:

<http://www.ope.ed.gov/security/>.

The ASR is prepared by UH West O'ahu Campus Security, Compliance Office/Student Affairs Division, Communications Department, and Campus Security Authorities.

Each year, by October 1, all students, faculty and staff receive an email notification that the ASR is available. Notice of the availability of the report is provided on an ongoing basis to prospective students and employees when they receive information regarding enrollment or employment at UH West O'ahu. Copies of this ASR may be obtained at the UH West O'ahu Campus Security Department office between 7:45 am and 4:45 pm, Monday-Friday.

UH West O'ahu Campus Security

UH West O'ahu Campus Security

Officers patrol campus 24/7/365

24/7/365 Phone: 808-689-2911

Office Location: Maintenance/Mechanical Building F202

Normal Business Hours: M-F (except State holidays), 7:45 am - 4:45 pm.

Sergeant Phone: 808-689-2536

Email: uhwosec@hawaii.edu

Website: www.uhwo.hawaii.edu/security/

Supervisor Contact: Auxiliary Services

Office Location: B122

Office Phone: 808-689-2527

Email: jam8@hawaii.edu

Website: www.uhwo.hawaii.edu/campusoperations



Campus Security Jurisdiction and Authority

Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of Campus Security is all property that is currently owned or under the control of UH West O'ahu. If criminal and/or code of conduct violations are committed by a student, Campus Security may also refer the individual to the UH West O'ahu Compliance Office/Student Affairs. When a UH West O'ahu student or employee is involved in an off-campus offense, all criminal investigations are handled by the Honolulu Police Department.

Authority

Campus Security Officers have the primary responsibility for the safety and security of the campus community. Campus Security Officers receive their authority from the University of Hawai'i – West O'ahu Chancellor. Campus Security Officers may detain person(s) involved in the violation of laws and those involved in criminal acts they personally view, or those positively identified as having committed such an act by victims or witnesses. Campus Security Officers do not have police powers or arrest authority and are not authorized to carry firearms.

Interagency Cooperation

Campus Security works closely with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies, including the Honolulu Police Department. Currently there are no formal written agreements with any law enforcement agencies, although we do work cooperatively with them.

Campus Security and Security Awareness

Campus Security patrols the UH West O'ahu campus 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Along with routine patrol duties and traffic control, other responsibilities include conducting investigations, responding to emergencies and alarms, making emergency notifications, and securing rooms and buildings. Campus Security works on a continuous improvement philosophy and reviews its policies and procedures for the safety and security of the UH West O'ahu. Campus Security reviews safety and security issues on a weekly basis or more frequently when issues arise.

Access

The UH West O'ahu campus is open Monday through Saturday, from 5:30 AM to 10:30 PM. Campus is closed on Sundays and State Holidays. Most UH West O'ahu facilities are open to students, parents, employees, contractors, guests, and invitees, and during designated hours on weekends and in the evenings depending on the wide variety of events and activities taking place outside of normal business hours. During non-business hours, buildings and non-public areas of campus are secured and access is restricted to authorized individuals who are issued a key/fob or admitted by Campus Security.



Reporting a Crime on Campus

Community members, students, faculty, and staff are **encouraged to promptly report** all crimes, public safety related incidents, and suspicious activity to Campus Security and/or the appropriate law enforcement agency, including when a victim of a crime elects not to, or is unable to, make such a report. Preventing crime and helping to keep the campus safe is everyone's responsibility. Make a difference and call, even if you're unsure that a crime has been committed. If something looks wrong, trust your instincts and report it. Reporting helps to ensure a victim is informed of his/her rights, a victim is provided information about helpful resources, dangerous situations can be mitigated, and timely warnings or emergency notifications are issued to the campus community when necessary.

To report a crime or emergency, call Campus Security at (808) 689-2911 or dial 2911 from any campus phone. Dialing 911 from a cell phone or 911 from a campus phone will connect the caller to the local 911 dispatch center who will direct calls to local emergency response agencies (Honolulu Police Department (HPD), Honolulu Fire Department (HFD) and Emergency Medical Services (EMS)).

If you are a victim of or witness to a crime, report the incident immediately. If you are able, try to remember information such as suspect's age, sex, race, hair color, body size and height, clothing description, scars or tattoos, mode of transportation (on foot, in a car, on a bicycle), vehicle make/model/color/license. When reporting an incident, be prepared to provide your name, location of the incident, type of incident, description of the suspect/vehicles, your contact number. Please see [UH West Oahu's Emergency and Safety Procedures Guide](#) for additional details.

Response

When responding to a report of a crime, emergency, or dangerous situation, Campus Security will take the appropriate action, such as, but not limited to, dispatching an officer, asking the person to report to the Campus Security Department office to file an incident report, and determining if a timely warning or emergency notification needs to be issued (see page 14, Timely Warning and Emergency Notification). If the assistance of local emergency response agencies is needed, Campus Security will contact the appropriate agency.

All reports of criminal activity occurring within the jurisdiction of Campus Security will be initially investigated by Campus Security and referred to the Honolulu Police Department if warranted. All Campus Security reports involving UH West O'ahu students are forwarded to the Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs for review and potential action. Campus Security Officers will investigate, and any additional information obtained from the investigation will also be forwarded to the Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs.

If a sexual assault is reported, staff on scene, including Campus Security, will inform the victim



of available support services. UH West O'ahu has a [Clinical Psychologist on staff and Counseling Services for students](#), as well as a contract with WorkLife Hawaii (<http://www.worklifehawaii.org/>) for employees, all of whom are available to provide assistance to the victim.

Campus Security Authorities

An alternative method of reporting crimes, public safety related incidents, and suspicious activity is to contact one of the Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) listed below. CSAs are not confidential reporting resources (for confidential reporting, see below). A form is used to collect information from the CSAs.

The following individuals are identified as CSAs based on their function at UH West O'ahu:

- a. Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs, (808) 689-2678
- b. Director of Student Development, (808) 689-2678
- c. Director of Compliance, (808) 689-2934
- d. Student Compliance Officer, (808) 689-2936
- e. ADA/504 Coordinator, (808) 689-2935
- f. Director of Pueo Scholars Project (Title III), (808) 689-2922
- g. Student Life Coordinator, (808) 689-2942
 - i. Advisors for Registered Independent Student Organization (RISO)
 - ii. Advisors for Chartered Student Organizations (CSO)
- h. International Programs Director (Tim Park)
- i. Intramurals Coordinator, (808) 689-2688
- j. Director of Student Engagement, (808) 689-2755
- k. No'eu Center Testing Coordinator, (808) 689-2752
- l. No'eu Center Tutor Coordinator, (808) 689-2753
- m. Pueo Scholars Advisor Assistant, (808) 689-2685
- n. Pueo Scholars Advisor, (808) 689-2684
- o. First Year Experience Coordinator, (808) 689-2697
- p. Academic Advisors, (808) 689-2689
- q. Native Hawaiian Advisor, (808) 689-2698
- r. Career Services Coordinator, (808) 689-2676
- s. Director, Ka PIKO Project, (808) 689-2686
- t. Ka PIKO Program Coordinator, (808) 689-2681
- u. Healthcare Coordinator, (808) 689-2679
- v. Transfer Coordinator, (808) 689-2696
- w. Campus Security (including contracted private Security Officers), (808) 689-2911

Confidential Reporting

Victims of a crime have the right not to report the crime at all and can seek counseling from the UH West O'ahu [Clinical Psychologist](#). The UH West O'ahu Clinical Psychologist is not considered to be a CSA and is not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.



identified Campus Security Authorities (CSA), and local law enforcement agencies.

Annually, the crime statistics in this ASR are required to be sent to the U.S. Department of Education, which collects statistical data to be posted on the public website for use by higher education consumers <http://ope.ed.gov/security/>.

Clery Geography as Determined for UH West O'ahu (See map in Appendix A)

On-Campus Property, as defined in 34 CFR 668.46(a):

1. Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and
2. Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

The UH West O'ahu campus buildings and property include five buildings, parking lots, and interior roads located at 91-1001 Farrington Highway, Kapolei HI 96707. See map in [Appendix A](#) for detail.

Public property, as defined in 34 CFR 668.46(a):

1. All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.
 - same reasonably contiguous geographical area of the institution (sidewalk, street, other thoroughfare, parking facility)
 - is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the institution (if the facility is used in direct support of or in a manner related to the institution's educational purposes)

Our public property includes a certain portion of Farrington Highway. See map in appendix A for detail.

Non-Campus Buildings or Property, as defined in 34 CFR 668.46(a):

1. Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; OR
2. Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is:
 - a. used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes;
 - b. is frequently used by students; and
 - c. is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

For the recording years 2014, 2015, 2016, there were NO non-campus buildings or property.



Clery Crime Statistics Table

UH West O'ahu Crime Statistics as reported in 2014, 2015 and 2016 are presented in this report, in the table below.

Crime Classification	Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus Property ¹	Public Property	Unfounded
Criminal Homicide					
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2014	0	N/A	0	
	2015	0	N/A	0	
	2016	0	N/A	0	
Manslaughter by Negligence	2014	0	N/A	0	
	2015	0	N/A	0	
	2016	0	N/A	0	
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2014	0	N/A	0	
	2015	0	N/A	0	
	2016	0	N/A	0	
Incest	2014	0	N/A	0	
	2015	0	N/A	0	
	2016	0	N/A	0	
Fondling	2014	0	N/A	0	
	2015	0	N/A	0	
	2016	0	N/A	0	
Statutory Rape	2014	0	N/A	0	
	2015	0	N/A	0	
	2016	0	N/A	0	
Dating Violence	2014	0	N/A	0	
	2015	0	N/A	0	
	2016	1	N/A	0	
Domestic Violence	2014	0	N/A	0	
	2015	2	N/A	0	
	2016	0	N/A	0	
Crime Classification	Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus Property¹	Public Property	Unfounded
Stalking	2014	0	N/A	0	
	2015	0	N/A	0	
	2016	1	N/A	0	



Robbery	2014	0	N/A	0	
	2015	0	N/A	0	
	2016	0	N/A	0	
Aggravated Assault	2014	0	N/A	0	
	2015	0	N/A	0	
	2016	0	N/A	0	
Burglary	2014	0	N/A	0	
	2015	0	N/A	0	
	2016	0	N/A	0	
Motor Vehicle Theft	2014	0	N/A	0	
	2015	0	N/A	0	
	2016	0	N/A	0	
Arson	2014	0	N/A	0	
	2015	0	N/A	0	
	2016	0	N/A	0	
Arrests					
Liquor Law Violations	2014	0	N/A	0	
	2015	0	N/A	0	
	2016	0	N/A	0	
Drug Law Violations	2014	0	N/A	0	
	2015	0	N/A	0	
	2016	0	N/A	0	
Illegal Weapons	2014	0	N/A	0	
	2015	0	N/A	0	
	2016	0	N/A	0	
Judicial Referrals					
Liquor Law Violations	2014	0	N/A	0	
	2015	0	N/A	0	
	2016	1	N/A	0	
Drug Law Violation	2014	0	N/A	0	
	2015	0	N/A	0	
	2016	0	N/A	0	
Illegal Weapons Possession	2014	0	N/A	0	
	2015	0	N/A	0	
	2016	0	N/A	0	

Hate Crimes

Hate crimes include any offenses or attempted offense of criminal homicide (murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter), sex offenses (rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property that



was motivated by a bias of race, ethnicity, national origin, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, or disability that occurred within UH West O'ahu's Clery geography (see page 11 and Appendix A).

2014: No hate crimes were reported.

2015: No hate crimes were reported.

2016: No hate crimes were reported.

Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

UH West O'ahu strives to keep the campus community informed about issues related to their safety by utilizing either timely warnings or emergency notifications to apprise them of situations related to their safety. Upon confirmation that a timely warning or emergency notification is necessary, UH West O'ahu will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, draft and distribute the notification, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The UH West O'ahu Communications Department, in consultation with the Chancellor's Office, will determine and communicate the appropriate message.

The following table clarifies the differences between timely warnings and emergency notifications and is utilized by UH West O'ahu to determine whether a timely warning or emergency notification shall be issued

	Timely Warning	Emergency Notifications
Clery Handbook Definition	Clery Act crimes (criminal offenses, hate crimes, and arrests and referrals for disciplinary action)	Broad focus – any significant emergency or dangerous situation
Examples	<p>A. Criminal offenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● murder ● non-negligent manslaughter ● negligent manslaughter ● sex offenses : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ rape ○ incest ○ fondling ○ statutory rape ● robbery ● aggravated assault ● burglary ● motor vehicle theft ● arson <p>B. Hate Crimes: any of the above-mentioned offenses, and any incidents of larceny-theft, simple assault,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● natural disaster ● environmental ● armed intruder ● outbreak of meningitis, norovirus, or other serious illness ● gas leak ● terrorist attack ● bomb threat ● civil unrest or rioting ● explosion ● nearby chemical or hazardous waste spill ● fire <p>(Examples of situations that would <i>not</i> necessitate an emergency response under Clery include power outage; string of larcenies)</p>



	<p>intimidation, or destruction/damage/vandalism of property that were motivated by bias</p> <p>C. Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • weapons: carrying/possessing • drug abuse violations • liquor law violations <p>Timely warnings can be issued for threats to persons or to property.</p>	
Requirements	<p>UH West O'ahu is required to alert the campus community to certain crimes in a manner that is timely and will aid in the prevention of similar crimes. The intent of a warning regarding a criminal incident(s) is to enable people to protect themselves.</p> <p>UH West O'ahu must issue a timely warning for an incident that occurs on its Clery geography that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported to Campus Security authorities or local police agencies; or • Is considered by the institution to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. 	<p>UH West O'ahu 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. An "immediate" threat as used here encompasses an imminent or impending threat, such as an approaching fire, as well as a fire in one of the campus buildings.</p>
Timing	<p>A warning should be issued as soon as the pertinent information is available. It is expected that even if UH West O'ahu does not have all of the facts surrounding a criminal incident or incidents, it will issue a timely warning. It may then follow up with additional information as it becomes available.</p> <p>Determined on a case-by-case basis and considers the following factors: the nature of the crime; the continuing danger to the campus community; and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts.</p>	<p>Alert issued immediately upon confirmation that a dangerous situation or emergency exists or threatens.</p>
Audience	<p>Notifications will reach the UH West O'ahu community within UH West O'ahu's Clery geography. See page 11.</p>	<p>Send to entire campus.</p>
Geography	<p>See Page 11 and Appendix A.</p>	<p>Incidents occurring on or near the UH West O'ahu campus, and those that may affect the UH West O'ahu campus.</p>



<p>Content of message</p>	<p>The warning should include all information that would promote safety and that would aid in the prevention of similar crimes. Must include information about the crime that triggered the warning. Timely warnings withhold as confidential the names and other identifying information of victims.</p>	<p>The notification should include information about: the emergency or dangerous situation; the affected area and/or campus operation; information about the campus response, guidance on evacuation or shelter in place; information on how updates will be provided. Emergency notifications may withhold as confidential the names and other identifying information of victims.</p>
<p>Method</p>	<p>UH West O'ahu may use one or a combination of the following communication techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UH Alert (Email and/or text) ● Website ● Digital Signage (Library, D Building, Dining Hall) ● Social Media (UH West O'ahu's official Facebook and/or Twitter accounts) 	<p>UH West O'ahu may use one or a combination of the following communication techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UH Alert (Email and/or text) ● Website ● Digital Signage (Library, D Building, Dining Hall) ● Social Media (UH West O'ahu's official Facebook and/or Twitter accounts)
<p>Scope</p>	<p>Narrow focus on Clery Crimes</p>	<p>Wide focus on any significant emergency or dangerous situation (may include Clery crimes)</p>
<p>Why</p>	<p>Triggered by crimes that have already occurred but represent an ongoing threat. Issued for any Clery crime committed on your Clery geography that is reported to your campus security authorities or a local law enforcement agency and is considered by the institution to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees.</p>	<p>Triggered by an event that is currently occurring on or imminently threatening the campus. Initiated for any significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus.</p>



Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures for UH West O'ahu can be found in the UH West O'ahu Emergency and Safety Procedures Guide, which also contains information on safety, security, and crime prevention tips. The Emergency and Safety Procedures Guide may be downloaded in PDF format at: <http://www.uhwo.hawaii.edu/emergency/>. UH West O'ahu Campus Security, members of the Communications Department, and other emergency management team members have completed ICS/NIMS trainings and participated in emergency management trainings provided by FEMA and other resources.

Upon becoming aware of or receiving a report of a significant emergency or dangerous situation, Campus Security will contact emergency responders as necessary, and take immediate action to mitigate the situation. Campus Security will determine if the situation does in fact pose a threat to the campus community. Once Campus Security confirms that there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of all or some members of the campus community, Campus Security will work with the Communications Department to determine the content of the notification and will use some or all of the communication methods described below to communicate to the entire UH West O'ahu community (we do not send communications to only segments of the campus, even if the threat only affects a particular building).

1. Upon direction from the Director of Communications, the Communications Department may use one or a combination of the following communication methods to issue a timely warning or emergency notification:
 - a. Compose UH Alert emergency communication message, determine if message should be sent via text and/or email and distribute to all UH West O'ahu students, faculty and staff.
 - i. Note: Clery regulations do NOT require the institution to use a particular mode of communication.
 - ii. Note: In the event of a life-threatening incident (i.e. Active Threat), the Auxiliary Services Director/Emergency Manager will send out the initial text/email through UH Alert.
 - iii. Note: As of July 31, 2017, the following UH West O'ahu employees have access and are trained to use the UH Alert System:
 1. Auxiliary Services Director
 2. Director of Communications
 3. Public Information Officer
 4. Graphic Designer
 - b. If appropriate, update the UH West O'ahu website (www.uhwo.hawaii.edu) and digital signage (in the Cafeteria, Campus Center, Library, and other digital signage locations) with timely warning/emergency notification.
 - i. Post urgent information to website home page
 - ii. Refer community to uhwo.hawaii.edu/emergency for updates



- c. Update UH West O'ahu social media pages (Facebook and Twitter) with timely warning/emergency notification as needed.
- d. Provide library staff with emergency communication message to announce via the library PA system.
2. If appropriate, the UH West O'ahu Communications department shall notify UH System External Affairs team by any appropriate means of emergency actions taken by UH West O'ahu to ensure all communication related to UH West O'ahu is correctly identified on UH System website emergency page and other media.
3. The Director of Communications, in consultation with the Chancellor (or his/her designee), decide on the appropriate method of disseminating timely warning/emergency notification to the larger community, e.g. by reaching out to the news media.
4. Once the Emergency Management Team determines that an emergency has been adequately managed and the University can return to normal operations, the Chancellor, or his/her designee, will authorize an "all clear" notification.
5. The Communications Department will relay the "all clear" information using the same methods by which it informed the UH West O'ahu community about the event.
6. Following the event, UH West O'ahu will undergo an assessment of its response to the situation and make the appropriate changes to its procedures.

UH Alert

The UH Alert emergency notification system alerts the university community in the event of a natural, health, or civil emergency. The system will only be used in the event of an emergency that impacts the health of the UH community or closures of whole campuses. It will not be shared with others or used for routine UH communications or announcements. UH email addresses are automatically subscribed to UH Broadcast, which sends out email for administrative and health and safety alerts.

All UH West O'ahu students and employees are encouraged to sign up for UH Alert SMS/text messages. For information on UH Alert and how to sign up for the UH Alert SMS/text notification, go to the UH Alert website at www.hawaii.edu/alert/.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Exercises

UH West O'ahu conducts several emergency response and evacuation exercises each year, such as tabletop exercises, live evacuation drills, and testing of the emergency notification system on campus.

The Communications Department schedules and tests the UH Alert Notification System once every semester (Fall/Spring). Prior to the drill, an email announcement is sent to the UH West O'ahu campus community as well as a notice in the weekly bulletin, This Week (for faculty and staff only). The announcements of the test encourage the campus community to sign up to the UH Alert opt-in text feature and provides a link to the UH Alert website that provides instructions on how to sign up. The Communications Department documents the drill expectations (e.g. emergency notification is featured on uhwo.hawaii.edu, digital signage monitors, and UH West



O'ahu social media accounts Facebook and Twitter, as well as a predetermined message via the Library public address system) and meets to debrief and assess the drill. Improvements are discussed and procedures are revised as necessary. Documentation of these tests is maintained by UH System's Information Technology Service Department and the UH West O'ahu Communications Department.

Evacuation exercises are scheduled and conducted at least once a semester, with a live exercise conducted for at least one building once a year. The live exercise is announced. The announcement contains the emergency response and evacuation procedures as well as statements about the importance of emergency exercise participation and feedback. The live exercise also involves a test of the UH Alert system. The evacuation exercise provides an opportunity for the following: for students, faculty and staff to familiarize themselves with the building exits, exit and assembly procedures, sound of the building alarms (and PA system for the library); for building faculty and staff to practice guiding and assisting colleagues and students; for new students, faculty and staff to see how the UH Alert system works, as well as how the emergency notification announcements are shown on the digital display boards and the website; and for Campus Security officers and the Communications Department staff to test and evaluate internal communication procedures and emergency response. Evacuation exercises are monitored by Campus Security. Local emergency responders (HFD, HPD, EMS), as appropriate, are asked to observe and critique. A debrief meeting is conducted immediately after the exercise to evaluate what worked and what needs improvement. Procedures are revised to reflect the lessons learned.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse – Programs and Standards of Conduct

The Drug Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (34 CFR Part 86) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) require an institution of higher education such as UH West O'ahu, to certify that it has implemented programs to prevent the abuse of alcohol and use and/or distribution of illicit drugs by UH West O'ahu students and employees both on its premises and as a part of any of its activities. At a minimum, UH West O'ahu must annually distribute the following in writing to all students and employees:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees;
- A description of the legal sanctions under local, state, and federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol abuse;
- A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or reentry programs that are available to employees or students; and
- A clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct.



Employees

The University of Hawai'i has developed a system-wide policy, which is applicable at UH West O'ahu, entitled EP 11.201 "Illegal Drugs, Alcohol, and Substance Abuse" (in accordance with the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988) to ensure a safe environment for employees, students, and guests. This policy is available here:

<https://www.hawaii.edu/policy/?action=viewPolicy&policySection=ep&policyChapter=11&policyNumber=201&menuView=closed>

The current policy states, "Substance abuse interferes with the physiological and abstract processes through which mental activity occurs and with social behaviors required for research and learning. Consequently, the University expects that students, faculty and staff will carry out their responsibilities free of any substance abuse."

Employees are required to adhere to the requirements of this policy. Failure to adhere to this policy may result in disciplinary action as listed on pp. 33-34. The University of Hawai'i, Office of the Vice President for Administration is responsible for EP 11.201, please contact the UH System Director of Human Resources at 808-956-6855 with any questions.

Currently Enrolled Students

Currently enrolled students are required to abide by the University of Hawai'i - West Oahu Student Code of Conduct ("the Code"), which can be found here:

http://www.uhwo.hawaii.edu/default/assets/File/UHWOSTudentCode_021916.pdf

Per Article III(B)(9) & (10), the following is prohibited:

9. Use, possession, manufacturing, distribution, or being under the influence of marijuana, heroin, narcotics, or other controlled substances (except as expressly permitted by state and federal law) while on any UH West O'ahu premises or at any UH West O'ahu sponsored event or ancillary site. Possession of drug paraphernalia is also prohibited on UH West O'ahu premises.

10. Use, possession, manufacturing, distribution, or being under the influence of alcoholic beverages (except as expressly permitted by UH System Policies, state or federal law), or public intoxication while on any UH West O'ahu premises or at any UH West O'ahu sponsored event or ancillary site. Alcoholic beverages may not, in any circumstance, be used by, possessed, or distributed to any person under twenty-one (21) years of age.

Failure to abide by the Code may result in sanctions listed on page 24.



Legal Sanctions

Federal

Federal law provides criminal and civil penalties for unlawful possession or distribution of a controlled substance. Under the Controlled Substance Act¹ as well as other related federal laws, the penalties for controlled substance violations include, but are not limited to, incarceration, fines, potential for the forfeiture of property used in possession or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance (which may include homes, vehicles, boats, aircrafts and any other personal or real property), ineligibility to possess a firearm, and potential ineligibility to receive federal benefits (such as student loans and grants).

State

Hawai'i state law prohibits unauthorized possession of various controlled substances.² If an individual is found guilty of a violation of the state law, they may be subject to large fines and/or imprisonment depending on the dangerousness of the substance and other factors.

Further, Hawai'i state law prohibits any person under the age of 21 from possessing alcohol: "No [person under the age of 21] shall consume or purchase liquor and no [person under the age of 21] shall consume or have liquor in [their] possession or custody in any public place, public gathering, or public amusement, at any public beach or public park, or in any motor vehicle on a public highway" except according to certain specific exceptions (possession related to employment, religious services, or assistance with police).³

City and County of Honolulu

The Revised Ordinances of the City and County of Honolulu 1990 (ROH 1990) regulate alcohol and controlled substances in various ways that impact UH West O'ahu. For example, you may not possess alcohol in an open container on public property (with narrow exceptions), or possess GHB (a date-rape drug) at any time.⁴ Certain organic solvents and ephedrine are also regulated.⁵ Penalties for violations of these ordinances may include jail, probation, and fines.

Health Risks

According to the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), the following are risks associated with drugs and alcohol abuse.

Drug Abuse

See [Appendix B](#) for the most commonly abused drugs, listed with their associated risks and associated categories, per NIDA.

¹ 21 USC §801, *et seq.*

² HRS 712-1240, *et seq.*

³ HRS 281-101.5

⁴ ROH 1990, Sec. 40-1.1-40-1.3; Sec. 40-14.1-40-14.3.

⁵ ROH 1990, Sec. 40-5.1-40-5.6; Sec. 40.13.1-40-13.3.



<http://www.actionwithaloha.com>

Hawaii Counseling and Education Center, Inc.

Clinical Office

Substance Abuse Individual Counseling and
Individual Program

98-084 Kamehameha Highway

Aiea, Hi 96701

Ph. 254-6484

<http://www.hcechawaii.com>

Hope Treatment Services

Substance Abuse Outpatient Program and
Individual Counseling

634 Kilani Avenue Suite #2

Wahiawa, Hi 96786

Ph. 678-3323

<http://www.hopehi.com>

Ho'omau Ke Ola

Substance Abuse Outpatient and
Inpatient Program

85-761 Farrington Highway

Waianae, Hi 96792

Ph. 696-4266

<http://www.hoomaukeola.org>

Disciplinary Sanctions

Employees

The introductory language of Section III of the University of Hawai'i's system policy entitled Illegal Drugs, Alcohol, and Substance Abuse (EP 11.201) states: "The University can best achieve its mission by creating a supportive working environment in which individuals encourage one another to pursue excellence in their professional and personal lives. Students, faculty and staff share a responsibility to help one another by learning to recognize the signs and behaviors associated with substance abuse and addiction, and by encouraging those with such problems to seek appropriate help and rehabilitation. Once an individual has undergone treatment for substance abuse or addiction, the University should extend support and encouragement during the recovery phase."

Section III(F)(4) of EP 11.201 states:

"Within thirty days after receiving notice from an employee of a conviction under [this policy], the University shall (a) take appropriate personnel action against such employee, up to and including termination; or (b) require such employee to satisfactorily participate in a drug abuse or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a federal, state,



i. Expulsion – Separation of the student from UH West O'ahu permanently. Expulsions will be effective immediately.

j. Revocation of Admission and/or Degree – Admission to or a degree awarded from UH West O'ahu may be revoked for fraud, misrepresentation, or other violation of UH West O'ahu standards in obtaining the degree, or for other serious violations committed by a student prior to graduation.

Sanctions are administered on a case by case basis, taking into consideration the unique facts and/or mitigating or aggravating circumstances presented. One or more of the listed sanctions may be imposed for any violation of the Code. The ultimate goal of the sanctions is to reinforce UH West O'ahu's commitment to a positive and safe learning environment consistent with acceptable social standards, and in accordance with federal, state and local laws. To achieve this goal, one or more of the sanctions listed above may be assigned.

Furthermore, when applicable, the Director of Compliance, Student Affairs Division will work closely with Campus Security when a student has also violated the law. Campus Security will seek assistance from local law enforcement regarding drug and alcohol related offenses that occur on the UH West O'ahu campus and involves currently enrolled students when warranted.

Annual Notification of the Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program (DAAPP) and Biennial Report

Notification

Notification of the information contained in the DAAPP will be distributed to all currently enrolled students and current employees of UH West O'ahu via email on or before September 25th of each year by the UH System Office of Human Resources.

Oversight Responsibility

The Student Affairs Director of Compliance shall have oversight responsibility of the DAAPP including, but not limited to: updates, coordination of information required in the DAAPP, and coordination of the annual notification to employees and students.

Biennial Report

Every two years, UH West O'ahu reviews its drug and alcohol prevention programs to determine the effectiveness of the programs and implement necessary changes; to determine the number of drug and alcohol related fatalities reported to UH West O'ahu officials that occur on campus or at UH West O'ahu activities; to determine the number and types of sanctions imposed by UH West O'ahu as a result of drug and alcohol related violations and fatalities on campus or at any UH West O'ahu activities; to ensure that sanctions imposed by UH West O'ahu for drug and alcohol violations are consistently enforced. The next biennial review will be conducted in 2017.



Nondiscrimination Policy

UH West O'ahu is committed to maintaining a fair and respectful environment for work and study and to protect students and prospective students, employees and prospective employees, from prohibited discrimination or harassment, consistent with federal, state and local law, other policies adopted by the Board of Regents, and rules and standards of conduct adopted by UH West O'ahu.

UH West O'ahu prohibits any member of the UH West O'ahu Community (including students, employees, staff, faculty, supervisors, administrators, officials, volunteers, guests, vendors, contractors and visitors) from discriminating against or harassing any other member of the UH West O'ahu Community on the basis of the member's race, sex, gender, sexual orientation, age, religion, color, national origin, ancestry, disability, domestic violence, marital status, arrest and court record, and veteran status. Prohibited discrimination occurs when one of these factors is the basis for treating a person worse than other people who are "similarly situated."

University of Hawai'i Board of Regents' *Policy on Nondiscrimination and Affirmative Action* (RP 1.205) applies to all students, employees, staff, faculty, supervisors, administrators, officials, volunteers, guests, vendors, contractors and visitors to campus. The Policy applies to all UH West O'ahu programs and activities, including all academic, educational, extracurricular, athletic, social and other programs and activities related to UH West O'ahu. Application of the Policy is not limited to the UH West O'ahu campus, or to facilities or premises at which any UH West O'ahu-related programs or activities occur.

A copy of the Board of Regents' *Policy on Nondiscrimination and Affirmative Action* (RP 1.205) can be found here:

<http://www.hawaii.edu/policy/?action=viewPolicy&&policySection=rp&policyChapter=1&policyNumber=205>.

Sex/Gender Based Discrimination (Title IX)⁶

As a recipient of Federal funds, UH West O'ahu is required to comply with Title IX of the Higher Education Amendments of 1972 ("Title IX") which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs or activities. Sex discrimination and gender-based violence are broad terms which encompass forms of prohibited discrimination under Title IX. Examples of prohibited conduct include, but are not limited to: sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. UH West O'ahu is committed to providing programs, activities, and a work and educational environment free from sex discrimination and gender-based violence.

UH West O'ahu has designated one individual as Title IX Coordinator, with two Deputy Title IX

⁶ 20 U.S.C. Section 1681 *et seq.*



Coordinators (one deputy is the Deputy Employee Title IX Coordinator and the other is the Deputy Student Title IX Coordinator). These individuals have received formal Title IX Coordinator Training through Association of Title IX Administrators, Academic Impressions and Higher Education Compliance Professionals, LLC. These organizations are nationally recognized in providing Title IX compliance training. UH West Oahu, also has a Campus Domestic Violence Advocate, Leilani Aguon from the Domestic Violence Action Center, who is on campus once a week for two hours.

UH West O'ahu's Title IX Coordinators are responsible for ensuring that UH West O'ahu remains in compliance with the law and federal regulations for their respective areas. As such, coordinators share appropriate information between departments and may conduct joint investigations when necessary. Policies and procedures are reviewed by all coordinators. Best practices, educational opportunities, and required programming are shared among the coordinators. For more information regarding UH West O'ahu's Title IX Coordinators, resources and information, please visit: <http://www.uhwo.hawaii.edu/about-us/university-policies/title-ix/>

Specific information regarding the current UH West O'ahu Title IX grievance process (which is the UH System Interim Executive Policy EP 1.204: Interim Policy and Procedure on Sex Discrimination and Gender-Based Violence) can be viewed at: <http://hawaii.edu/policy/docs/temp/ep1.204.pdf>.

UH West O'ahu Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinators, and the Title IX Investigator, who are associated with the implementation of the Interim Policy, are required to receive annual training in addition to periodic subject-matter specific training to ensure and protect the safety of victims and promote integrity and accountability within the process.

As a public institution, UH West O'ahu must provide an equitable process to both a Reporting Party and a Responding Party. This includes conducting a prompt and impartial investigation and resolution. For example, both the Reporting Party and the Responding Party must have the same opportunities to present information/witnesses during the process and will be allowed the opportunity to select and be accompanied by an advisor of their choice at any meeting or proceeding relating to the charge(s). However, the role of the advisor will be limited within the Interim Process. Also, the disciplinary proceedings will be consistent with UH West O'ahu's policies, and timely notice of meetings and hearings will be given to all participants. Deadlines and other time frames may be extended for good cause. Both parties will have an opportunity to review the investigatory materials used in the decision making process. The UH West O'ahu officials involved in the process will be free of any bias or conflict of interest, and will have at least annual training on investigation and hearing processes. In addition, both the Reporting Party and the Responding Party will be simultaneously informed of the final outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding involving prohibited conduct, including any specific sanction imposed against the Responding Party that is reasonable given the facts and the circumstances of each case. Both parties will also be given information about how to appeal the outcome of their case, and when results become final.

The standard of review required for all sex discrimination and gender based violence cases is the "preponderance of the evidence" standard. In other words, UH West O'ahu will make a determination as to "whether more likely than not" a Responding Party has engaged in



- (a) Means spouses or reciprocal beneficiaries, former spouses or reciprocal beneficiaries, persons in a dating relationship as defined under section 586-1, persons who have a child in common, parents, children, persons related by consanguinity, and persons jointly residing or formerly residing in the same dwelling unit; and
- (b) Does not include those who are, or were, adult roommates or cohabitants only by virtue of an economic or contractual affiliation.”

According to HRS 586-1, a “‘Dating relationship’ means a romantic, courtship, or engagement relationship, often but not necessarily characterized by actions of an intimate or sexual nature, but does not include a casual acquaintanceship nor ordinary fraternization between persons in a business or social context.”

Sexual Assault

Hawaii state law divides the crime of sexual assault into four categories, as stated in the HRS:

“HRS 707-730. Sexual assault in the first degree

- (1) A person commits the offense of sexual assault in the first degree if:
 - (a) The person knowingly subjects another person to an act of sexual penetration by strong compulsion;
 - (b) The person knowingly engages in sexual penetration with another person who is less than fourteen years old;
 - (c) The person knowingly engages in sexual penetration with a person who is at least fourteen years old but less than sixteen years old; provided that:
 - (i) The person is not less than five years older than the minor; and
 - (ii) The person is not legally married to the minor;
 - (d) The person knowingly subjects to sexual penetration another person who is mentally defective; or
 - (e) The person knowingly subjects to sexual penetration another person who is mentally incapacitated or physically helpless as a result of the influence of a substance that the actor knowingly caused to be administered to the other person without the other person's consent.

Paragraphs (b) and (c) shall not be construed to prohibit practitioners licensed under chapter 453 or 455 from performing any act within their respective practices.

HRS 707-731. Sexual assault in the second degree

- 1) A person commits the offense of sexual assault in the second degree if:



- (a) The person knowingly subjects another person to an act of sexual penetration by compulsion;
- (b) The person knowingly subjects to sexual penetration another person who is mentally incapacitated or physically helpless;
- (c) The person, while employed:
 - (i) In a state correctional facility;
 - (ii) By a private company providing services at a correctional facility;
 - (iii) By a private company providing community-based residential services to persons committed to the director of public safety and having received notice of this statute;
 - (iv) By a private correctional facility operating in the State of Hawai'i; or
 - (v) As a law enforcement officer as defined in section 710-1000,
knowingly subjects to sexual penetration an imprisoned person, a person confined to a detention facility, a person committed to the director of public safety, a person residing in a private correctional facility operating in the State of Hawaii, or a person in custody; provided that paragraph (b) and this paragraph shall not be construed to prohibit practitioners licensed under chapter 453 or 455 from performing any act within their respective practices; and further provided that this paragraph shall not be construed to prohibit a law enforcement officer from performing a lawful search pursuant to a warrant or exception to the warrant clause; or
- (d) The person knowingly subjects to sexual penetration a minor who is at least sixteen years old and the person is contemporaneously acting in a professional capacity to instruct, advise, or supervise the minor; provided that:
 - (i) The person is not less than five years older than the minor; and
 - (ii) The person is not legally married to the minor.

HRS 707-732. Sexual assault in the third degree

- (1) A person commits the offense of sexual assault in the third degree if:
 - (a) The person recklessly subjects another person to an act of sexual penetration by compulsion;
 - (b) The person knowingly subjects to sexual contact another person who is less than fourteen years old or causes such a person to have sexual contact with the person;



- (c) The person knowingly engages in sexual contact with a person who is at least fourteen years old but less than sixteen years old or causes the minor to have sexual contact with the person; provided that:
 - (i) The person is not less than five years older than the minor; and
 - (ii) The person is not legally married to the minor;
- (d) The person knowingly subjects to sexual contact another person who is mentally defective, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless, or causes such a person to have sexual contact with the actor;
- (e) The person, while employed:
 - (i) In a state correctional facility;
 - (ii) By a private company providing services at a correctional facility;
 - (iii) By a private company providing community-based residential services to persons committed to the director of public safety and having received notice of this statute;
 - (iv) By a private correctional facility operating in the State of Hawai'i; or
 - (v) As a law enforcement officer as defined in section [710-1000], knowingly subjects to sexual contact an imprisoned person, a person confined to a detention facility, a person committed to the director of public safety, a person residing in a private correctional facility operating in the State of Hawaii, or a person in custody, or causes the person to have sexual contact with the actor; or
- (f) The person knowingly, by strong compulsion, has sexual contact with another person or causes another person to have sexual contact with the actor.

Paragraphs (b), (c), (d), and (e) shall not be construed to prohibit practitioners licensed under chapter 453 or 455 from performing any act within their respective practices; provided further that paragraph (e)(v) shall not be construed to prohibit a law enforcement officer from performing a lawful search pursuant to a warrant or an exception to the warrant clause.

HRS 707-733. Sexual assault in the fourth degree

- (1) A person commits the offense of sexual assault in the fourth degree if:
 - (a) The person knowingly subjects another person, not married to the actor, to sexual contact by compulsion or causes another person, not married to the actor, to have sexual contact with the actor by compulsion;



(b) The person knowingly exposes the person's genitals to another person under circumstances in which the actor's conduct is likely to alarm the other person or put the other person in fear of bodily injury; or

(c) The person knowingly trespasses on property for the purpose of subjecting another person to surreptitious surveillance for the sexual gratification of the actor.”

According to HRS 710-1000, as used in the preceding sections, “Law enforcement officer’ means any public servant, whether employed by the State or subdivisions thereof or by the United States, vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or, to make arrests for offenses or to enforce the criminal laws, whether that duty extends to all offenses or is limited to a specific class of offenses.”

Stalking

Hawai'i law defines “stalking” as a form of harassment, according to the HRS:

“HRS 711-1106.5. Harassment by stalking

(1) A person commits the offense of harassment by stalking if, with intent to harass, annoy, or alarm another person, or in reckless disregard of the risk thereof, that person engages in a course of conduct involving pursuit, surveillance, or nonconsensual contact upon the other person on more than one occasion without legitimate purpose.

...

(3) For purposes of this section, “nonconsensual contact” means any contact that occurs without that individual's consent or in disregard of that person's express desire that the contact be avoided or discontinued. Nonconsensual contact includes direct personal visual or oral contact and contact via telephone, facsimile, or any form of electronic communication, as defined in section 711-1111(2), including electronic mail transmission.”

According to HRS 711-1111(2), “Electronic communication’ means any transfer of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectronic, or photo-optical system.”

Consent

Because the Hawai'i Penal Code does not define “consent” with regard to sexual activity, the following definition has been developed in Hawai'i courts: “Consent signifies voluntary agreement or concurrence...and may be express or implied.”⁸

With regard to sexual assault crimes, Hawai'i law has defined what constitutes “ineffective consent” in HRS 702-235:

⁸ *State v. Adams*, 10 Haw.App. 593, 605, 880 P.2d 226, 234 (1994) and recently reiterated in *State v. McFadden*, 136 Hawaii 190, 358 P.3d 759 (2015)



“Unless otherwise provided by this Code or by the law defining the offense, consent does not constitute a defense if:

- (1) It is given by a person who is legally incompetent to authorize the conduct alleged;
- (2) It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease, disorder, or defect, or intoxication is manifestly unable or known by the defendant to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct alleged;
- (3) It is given by a person whose improvident consent is sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense; or
- (4) It is induced by force, duress or deception.”

UH West O'ahu defines “consent” as “Consent is affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in agreed upon forms of sexual contact. A person cannot give Consent if the person is under the age of consent for sexual contact, the person is developmentally or intellectually disabled, or the person is mentally incapacitated or physically helpless. Lack of protest or resistance cannot be interpreted as Consent. Silence cannot be interpreted as Consent. Consent must be ongoing throughout any sexual contact and can be revoked at any time. The existence of a dating relationship, domestic partnership or marriage between the persons involved, or the existence of past sexual relations between the persons involved, is never by itself an indicator of Consent.”

Campus Compliance Hui (Programming and Training)

UH West O'ahu has created a Campus Compliance Hui (CCH), which consists of representatives from students, faculty, and staff, including UH West O'ahu's Campus Security, Chancellor's Office, Communications, Counseling, Health Services, Human Resources, Student Affairs, Student Life, and Student Compliance.

UH West O'ahu's CCH identifies and coordinates the campus-wide effort to provide programming via awareness campaigns throughout the year. UH West O'ahu's programming activities include awareness campaigns during the following months in the Academic Year:

- January: National Stalking Awareness Month
- February: E Ola Pono (Health and Wellness week)
- April: Sexual Assault Awareness Month
- April: Alcohol Awareness Month
- May: Mental Health Awareness Month/National Women's Health Week
- September: National Campus Safety Awareness Month
- September: E Ola Kākou (Health and Wellness Week)
- September: Suicide Awareness Month
- October: National Substance Abuse Prevention Month
- October: Domestic Abuse Awareness Month



- October: Crime Prevention Awareness Month
- October: LGBTQ Pride Month (National Coming Out Day is Oct. 11).

The CCH's programming efforts include, but are not limited to:

a. Awareness programs. "Awareness programs" refers to programs, campaigns, or initiatives that increase audience knowledge of the issues of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking and share information and resources to prevent interpersonal violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.

Activities include informational poster/social media campaigns and educational programming that focuses on sharing resources and information about these issues. UH West O'ahu may also screen several feature films, such as "Listen" featuring mental health awareness, and "SHOTS," which explores the intersection between alcohol and sexual assault.

b. Bystander intervention. The term "bystander intervention" refers to safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene in situations of potential harm when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

UH West O'ahu's programming activities include social media campaigns, pamphlets, and handouts, and roundtable discussions with various audiences. UH West O'ahu held "What's Love" workshops ("Safe Zone Training Program for allies of LGBTQ people"; "Sexual Violence – Tools for Response and Prevention"; and "Mentors in Violence Prevention") as a part of Sexual Violence Prevention and Awareness Workshops.

c. Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns. "Ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns" refers to campaigns that are sustained over time focusing on increasing awareness or understanding of topics relevant to sexual assault, domestic/dating violence and stalking. These programs occur at different levels throughout the institution, they utilize a range of strategies and target the entire UH West O'ahu population, to include faculty, staff, new employees, athletics, incoming students, and continuing students).

UH West O'ahu's programming activities include social media campaigns, pamphlets, and handouts, and/or roundtable discussions with various audiences. UH West O'ahu participates in the [r e s p e c t] awareness campaign, which is a UH System initiative that utilizes the distribution of informational and promotional materials to promote respect and education. UH West O'ahu also participates in "E Ola Kakou," an annual spring health and wellness fair, that includes suicide prevention/ awareness tables, and "E Ola Pono," an annual fall health and wellness fair, which includes a variety of wellness and awareness campaigns, such as "One Billion Rising" to promote awareness of rape and sexual violence.

d. Primary prevention programs. "Primary prevention" refers to programming, initiatives and strategies intended to stop domestic violence, dating violence, sexual



assault, or stalking before it occurs to prevent initial perpetration or victimization through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors and beliefs.

UH West O'ahu's primary prevention activities include social media campaigns, pamphlets and handouts, and roundtable discussions with various audiences. UH West O'ahu hosts a "Walk A Mile in Their Shoes" event annually in April, which is open to the public. The event is a part of the international men's march to stop rape, sexual assault and gender violence, and UH West O'ahu students, faculty and staff participate in a walk around the UH West O'ahu campus, many wearing women's high-heeled shoes or slippers, to demonstrate support for efforts to stop the violence.

e. Risk reduction. "Risk reduction" refers to approaches that seek to mitigate risk factors that may increase the likelihood of perpetration, victimization, or bystander inaction.

UH West O'ahu's risk-reduction activities include general crime prevention education and creation, bystander intervention training, implementation and awareness of UH West O'ahu's Behavior Intervention Team (BIT).

Responding to Sex Offenses

Under Title IX, UH West O'ahu is required to have grievance procedures that appropriately address complaints regarding sex discrimination and gender-based violence when reported to the institution (see page 27).

UH West O'ahu highly encourages victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking to timely report incidents to a Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, the UH West O'ahu Campus Security Department, and/or other Campus Security Authority (CSA).

Filing a report with a UH West O'ahu Campus Security Department officer, or other CSA, will not obligate the Reporting Party to participate in a criminal investigation or prosecution, nor will it subject the Reporting Party to scrutiny or judgmental opinions from officers. Filing a report will:

- Ensure that a Reporting Party has an opportunity to access the necessary medical treatment and testing;
- Provide the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later (ideally a Reporting Party of an alleged sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical/legal exam);
- Assure the Reporting Party is provided information regarding free confidential counseling from community or campus counselors specifically trained in the area of sexual assault crisis intervention.
- Allow for UH West O'ahu to provide the Reporting Party with interim protective measures, such as "no-contact" orders between the parties, witnesses, and others as appropriate. UH West O'ahu may also assist the Reporting Party with changes in academic and living situations when available, appropriate, and requested by the



Catholic Charities Hawai'i
<http://www.catholiccharitieshawaii.org>
Tel: 808-521-4357

Child and Family Service
<http://www.childandfamilyservices.org>
Tel: 681-3500

National Sexual Assault Hotline
<https://rainn.org>
Tel.: 800-656-HOPE(4673)

The National Domestic Violence Hotline
<http://www.thehotline.org>
Tel: 800-799-safe (7233)

Campus Domestic Violence Advocate:

Domestic Violence Action Center
Leilani Aguon Campus Survivor Advocate
Email: leilania@stoptheviolence.org
Tel: 808-260-7839

Sex Offender Registration Information

Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000, which amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, the Clery Act and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA), requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State, to provide notice of each institution of higher education in the State at which the person is employed, carries a vocation, or is a student. In the State of Hawai'i, certain convicted sex offenders must register with the Sex Offender Registration Act maintained by the Attorney General of Hawai'i.

The Hawai'i law requiring sex offenders and other covered offenders to register with the Attorney General can be found here:

http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0846E/

The Hawai'i Sex Offender (and other covered offender) Registry can be searched here:

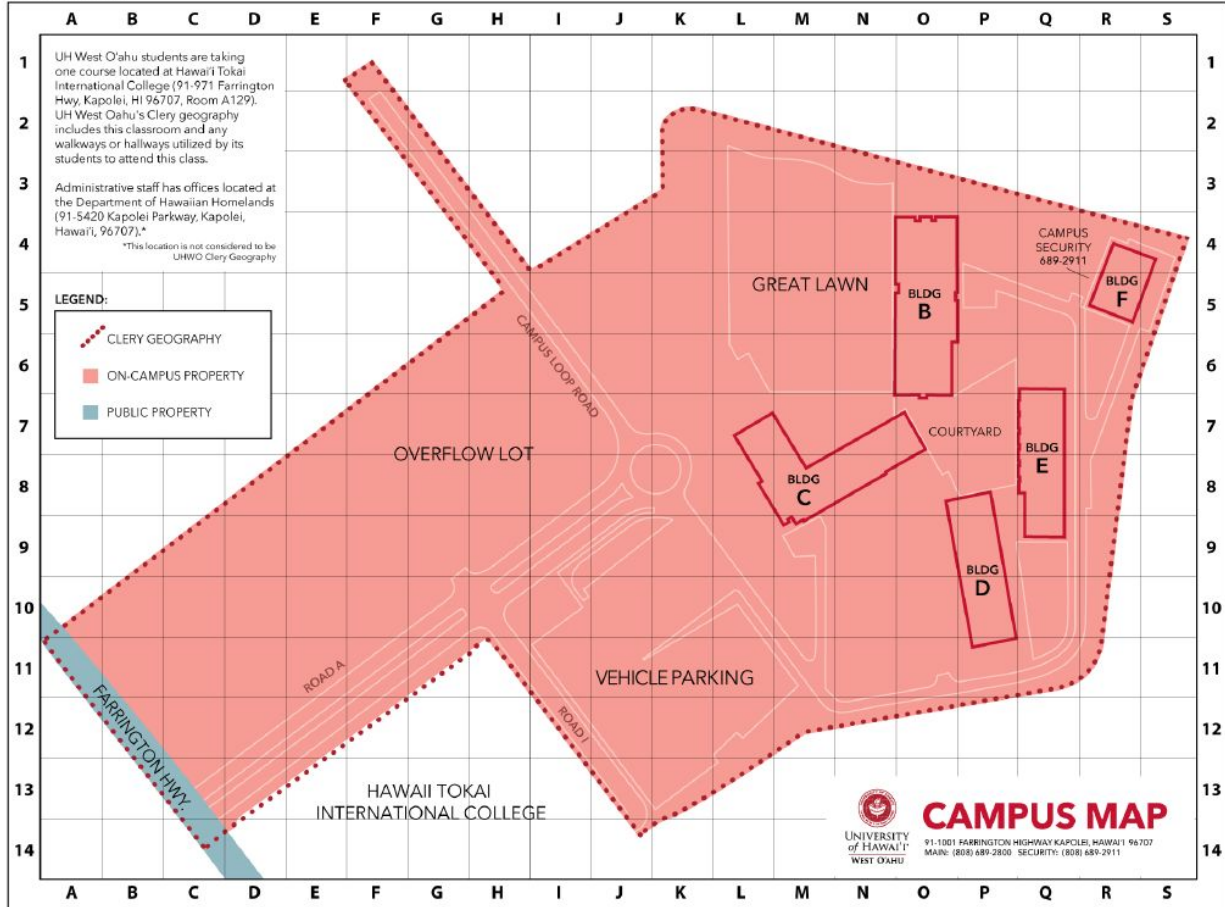
<http://sexoffenders.ehawaii.gov/sexoffender/welcome.html>

Registry information provided under this section shall be used for the purpose of the administration of criminal justice, screening of current or prospective employees, volunteers or otherwise for the protection of the public in general and children in particular.



Appendix A:

APPENDIX A





Appendix B:

Ayahuasca

A hallucinogenic tea made in the Amazon from a DMT-containing plant (*Psychotria viridis* or *Diplopterys cabrerana* or other) along with another vine (*Banisteriopsis caapi*) that contains an MAO Inhibitor preventing the natural breakdown of DMT in the digestive system, thereby facilitating a prolonged hallucinatory experience. It was used historically in Amazonian religious and healing rituals and is increasingly used by tourists.

Commercial names: None.

Street names: Aya, Yagé, Hoasca.

Common forms: Brewed as tea.

Short-term effects: Strong hallucinations including perceptions of otherworldly imagery, altered visual and auditory perceptions; increased blood pressure; vomiting.

Long-term effects: Unknown.

Other health risks: Unknown.

Cocaine

A powerfully addictive stimulant drug made from the leaves of the coca plant native to South America.

Commercial names: Cocaine hydrochloride topical solution (anesthetic rarely used in medical procedures).

Street names: Blow, Bump, C, Candy, Charlie, Coke, Crack, Flake, Rock, Snow, Toot.

Common forms: White powder, whitish rock crystal.

Short-term effects: Narrowed blood vessels; enlarged pupils; increased body temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure; headache; abdominal pain and nausea; euphoria; increased energy, alertness; insomnia, restlessness; anxiety; erratic and violent behavior, panic attacks, paranoia, psychosis; heart rhythm problems, heart attack; stroke, seizure, coma.

Long-term effects: Loss of sense of smell, nosebleeds, nasal damage and trouble swallowing from snorting; infection and death of bowel tissue from decreased blood flow; poor nutrition and weight loss from decreased appetite.

Other health risks: Pregnancy: premature delivery, low birth weight, neonatal abstinence syndrome. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.

DMT

A synthetic drug producing intense but relatively short-lived hallucinogenic experiences; also naturally occurring in some South American plants (See Ayahuasca).

Commercial names: None.

Street names: DMT, Dimitri.

Common forms: White or yellow crystalline powder.

Short-term effects: Intense visual hallucinations, depersonalization, auditory distortions, and an altered perception of time and body image, usually resolving in 30-45 minutes or less.

Physical effects include hypertension, increased heart rate, agitation, seizures, dilated pupils, involuntary rapid eye movements, dizziness, incoordination.



Long-term effects: Unknown.

Other health risks: At high doses, coma and respiratory arrest have occurred.

GHB

A depressant approved for use in the treatment of narcolepsy, a disorder that causes daytime "sleep attacks."

Commercial names: Gamma-hydroxybutyrate or sodium oxybate (Xyrem).

Street names: G, Georgia Home Boy, Goop, Grievous Bodily Harm, Liquid Ecstasy, Liquid X, Soap, Scoop.

Common forms: Colorless liquid, white powder.

Short-term effects: Euphoria, drowsiness, decreased anxiety, confusion, memory loss, hallucinations, excited and aggressive behavior, nausea, vomiting, unconsciousness, seizures, slowed heart rate and breathing, lower body temperature, coma, death.

Long-term effects: Unknown.

Other health risks: Sometimes used as a date rape drug.

Hallucinogens (See Ketamine, LSD, Mescaline (Peyote), PCP, Psilocybin, Salvia, DMT, and Ayahuasca.)

Heroin

An opioid drug made from morphine, a natural substance extracted from the seed pod of the Asian opium poppy plant.

Commercial names: None.

Street names: Brown sugar, China White, Dope, H, Horse, Junk, Skag, Skunk, Smack, White Horse. With OTC cold medicine and antihistamine: Cheese.

Common forms: White or brownish powder, or black sticky substance known as "black tar heroin."

Short-term effects: Euphoria; warm flushing of skin; dry mouth; heavy feeling in the hands and feet; clouded thinking; alternate wakeful and drowsy states; itching; nausea; vomiting; slowed breathing and heart rate.

Long-term effects: Collapsed veins; abscesses (swollen tissue with pus); infection of the lining and valves in the heart; constipation and stomach cramps; liver or kidney disease; pneumonia.

Other health risks: Pregnancy: miscarriage, low birth weight, neonatal abstinence syndrome. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.

Inhalants

Solvents, aerosols, and gases found in household products such as spray paints, markers, glues, and cleaning fluids; also nitrites (e.g., amyl nitrite), which are prescription medications for chest pain.

Commercial names: Various.

Street names: Poppers, snappers, whippets, laughing gas.

Common forms: Paint thinners or removers, degreasers, dry-cleaning fluids, gasoline, lighter fluids, correction fluids, permanent markers, electronics cleaners and freeze sprays, glue, spray paint, hair or deodorant sprays, fabric protector sprays, aerosol computer cleaning products,



vegetable oil sprays, butane lighters, propane tanks, whipped cream aerosol containers, refrigerant gases, ether, chloroform, halothane, nitrous oxide.

Short-term effects: Confusion; nausea; slurred speech; lack of coordination; euphoria; dizziness; drowsiness; disinhibition, lightheadedness, hallucinations/delusions; headaches; sudden sniffing death due to heart failure (from butane, propane, and other chemicals in aerosols); death from asphyxiation, suffocation, convulsions or seizures, coma, or choking. Nitrites: enlarged blood vessels, enhanced sexual pleasure, increased heart rate, brief sensation of heat and excitement, dizziness, headache.

Long-term effects: Liver and kidney damage; bone marrow damage; limb spasms due to nerve damage; brain damage from lack of oxygen that can cause problems with thinking, movement, vision, and hearing. Nitrites: increased risk of pneumonia.

Other health risks: Pregnancy: low birth weight, bone problems, delayed behavioral development due to brain problems, altered metabolism and body composition.

Ketamine

A dissociative drug used as an anesthetic in veterinary practice. Dissociative drugs are hallucinogens that cause the user to feel detached from reality.

Commercial names: Ketalar.

Street names: Cat Valium, K, Special K, Vitamin K.

Common forms: Liquid, white powder.

Short-term effects: Problems with attention, learning, and memory; dreamlike states, hallucinations; sedation; confusion and problems speaking; loss of memory; problems moving, to the point of being immobile; raised blood pressure; unconsciousness; slowed breathing that can lead to death.

Long-term effects: Ulcers and pain in the bladder; kidney problems; stomach pain; depression; poor memory.

Other health risks: Sometimes used as a date rape drug. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.

Khat

Pronounced "cot," a shrub (*Catha edulis*) found in East Africa and southern Arabia; contains the psychoactive chemicals cathinone and cathine. People from African and Arabian regions (up to an estimated 20 million worldwide) have used khat for centuries as part of cultural tradition and for its stimulant-like effects.

Commercial names: None.

Street names: Abyssinian Tea, African Salad, Catha, Chat, Kat, Oat.

Common forms: Fresh or dried leaves.

Short-term effects: Euphoria, increased alertness and arousal, increased blood pressure and heart rate, depression, inability to concentrate, irritability, loss of appetite, insomnia.

Long-term effects: Tooth decay and gum disease; gastrointestinal disorders such as constipation, ulcers, stomach inflammation, and increased risk of upper gastrointestinal tumors; cardiovascular disorders such as irregular heartbeat, decreased blood flow, and heart attack.

Other health risks: In rare cases associated with heavy use: psychotic reactions such as fear, anxiety, grandiose delusions (fantastical beliefs that one has superior qualities such as fame, power, and wealth), hallucinations, and paranoia.



Kratom

A tropical deciduous tree (*Mitragyna speciosa*) native to Southeast Asia, with leaves that contain mitragynine, a psychoactive (mind-altering) opioid. Kratom is consumed for mood-lifting effects and pain relief and as an aphrodisiac.

Commercial names: None.

Street names: Herbal Speedball, Biak-biak, Ketum, Kahuam, Ithang, Thom.

Common forms: Fresh or dried leaves, powder, liquid, gum.

Short-term effects: Sensitivity to sunburn, nausea, itching, sweating, dry mouth, constipation, increased urination, loss of appetite. Low doses: increased energy, sociability, alertness. High doses: sedation, euphoria, decreased pain.

Long-term effects: Anorexia, weight loss, insomnia, skin darkening, dry mouth, frequent urination, constipation. Hallucination and paranoia with long-term use at high doses.

LSD

A hallucinogen manufactured from lysergic acid, which is found in ergot, a fungus that grows on rye and other grains. LSD is an abbreviation of the scientific name lysergic acid diethylamide.

Commercial names: None.

Street names: Acid, Blotter, Blue Heaven, Cubes, Microdot, Yellow Sunshine.

Common forms: Tablet; capsule; clear liquid; small, decorated squares of absorbent paper that liquid has been added to.

Short-term effects: Rapid emotional swings; distortion of a person's ability to recognize reality, think rationally, or communicate with others; raised blood pressure, heart rate, body temperature; dizziness and insomnia; loss of appetite; dry mouth; sweating; numbness; weakness; tremors; enlarged pupils.

Long-term effects: Frightening flashbacks (called Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder [HPPD]); ongoing visual disturbances, disorganized thinking, paranoia, and mood swings.

Marijuana (Cannabis)

Marijuana is made from the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*. The main psychoactive (mind-altering) chemical in marijuana is delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol, or THC.

Commercial names: Various brand names in states where the sale of marijuana is legal.

Street names: Blunt, Bud, Dope, Ganja, Grass, Green, Herb, Joint, Mary Jane, Pot, Reefer, Sinsemilla, Skunk, Smoke, Trees, Weed; Hashish: Boom, Gangster, Hash, Hemp.

Common forms: Greenish-gray mixture of dried, shredded leaves, stems, seeds, and/or flowers; resin (hashish) or sticky, black liquid (hash oil).

Short-term effects: Enhanced sensory perception and euphoria followed by drowsiness/relaxation; slowed reaction time; problems with balance and coordination; increased heart rate and appetite; problems with learning and memory; hallucinations; anxiety; panic attacks; psychosis.

Long-term effects: Mental health problems, chronic cough, frequent respiratory infections.

Other health risks: Youth: possible loss of IQ points when repeated use begins in adolescence. Pregnancy: babies born with problems with attention, memory, and problem solving.



MDMA (Ecstasy/Molly)

A synthetic, psychoactive drug that has similarities to both the stimulant amphetamine and the hallucinogen mescaline. MDMA is an abbreviation of the scientific name 3,4-methylenedioxy-methamphetamine.

Commercial names: None.

Street names: Adam, Clarity, Eve, Lover's Speed, Peace, Uppers.

Common forms: Colorful tablets with imprinted logos, capsules, powder, liquid.

Short-term effects: Lowered inhibition; enhanced sensory perception; confusion; depression; sleep problems; anxiety; increased heart rate and blood pressure; muscle tension; teeth clenching; nausea; blurred vision; faintness; chills or sweating; sharp rise in body temperature leading to liver, kidney, or heart failure and death.

Long-term effects: Long-lasting confusion, depression, problems with attention, memory, and sleep; increased anxiety, impulsiveness, aggression; loss of appetite; less interest in sex.

Mescaline (Peyote)

A hallucinogen found in disk-shaped “buttons” in the crown of several cacti, including peyote.

Commercial names: None.

Street names: Buttons, Cactus, Mesc.

Common forms: Fresh or dried buttons, capsule. **Short-term effects:** Enhanced perception and feeling; hallucinations; euphoria; anxiety; increased body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure; sweating; problems with movement.

Long-term effects: Unknown.

Methamphetamine

An extremely addictive stimulant amphetamine drug.

Commercial names: Desoxyn.

Street names: Crank, Chalk, Crystal, Fire, Glass, Go Fast, Ice, Meth, Speed.

Common forms: White powder or pill; crystal meth looks like pieces of glass or shiny blue-white “rocks” of different sizes.

Short-term effects: Increased wakefulness and physical activity; decreased appetite; increased breathing, heart rate, blood pressure, temperature; irregular heartbeat.

Long-term effects: Anxiety, confusion, insomnia, mood problems, violent behavior, paranoia, hallucinations, delusions, weight loss, severe dental problems (“meth mouth”), intense itching leading to skin sores from scratching.

Other health risks: Pregnancy: premature delivery; separation of the placenta from the uterus; low birth weight; lethargy; heart and brain problems. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.

Over-the-Counter Cough/Cold Medicines (Dextromethorphan or DXM)

Psychoactive when taken in higher-than-recommended amounts.

Commercial names: Various (many brand names include “DM”).

Street names: Robotripping, Robo, Triple C.



Common forms: Syrup, capsule.

Short-term effects: Euphoria; slurred speech; increased heart rate, blood pressure, temperature; numbness; dizziness; nausea; vomiting; confusion; paranoia; altered visual perceptions; problems with movement; buildup of excess acid in body fluids.

Long-term effects: Unknown.

Other health risks: Breathing problems, seizures, and increased heart rate may occur from other ingredients in cough/cold medicines.

PCP

A dissociative drug developed as an intravenous anesthetic that has been discontinued due to serious adverse effects. Dissociative drugs are hallucinogens that cause the user to feel detached from reality. PCP is an abbreviation of the scientific name, phencyclidine.

Commercial names: None.

Street names: Angel Dust, Boat, Hog, Love Boat, Peace Pill.

Common forms: White or colored powder, tablet, or capsule; clear liquid.

Short-term effects: Delusions, hallucinations, paranoia, problems thinking, a sense of distance from one's environment, anxiety. Low doses: slight increase in breathing rate; increased blood pressure and heart rate; shallow breathing; face redness and sweating; numbness of the hands or feet; problems with movement. High doses: lowered blood pressure, pulse rate, breathing rate; nausea; vomiting; blurred vision; flicking up and down of the eyes; drooling; loss of balance; dizziness; violence; suicidal thoughts; seizures, coma, and death.

Long-term effects: Memory loss, problems with speech and thinking, depression, weight loss, anxiety.

Other health risks: PCP has been linked to self-injury. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.

Prescription Opioids

Pain relievers with an origin similar to that of heroin. Opioids can cause euphoria and are often used non medically, leading to overdose deaths.

Commercial names: Codeine (various brand names).

Street names: Captain Cody, Cody, Lean, Schoolboy, Sizzurp, Purple Drank With glutethimide: Doors & Fours, Loads, Pancakes and Syrup.

Common forms: Tablet, capsule, liquid.

Commercial names: Fentanyl (Actiq, Duragesic, Sublimaze).

Street names: Apache, China Girl, China White, Dance Fever, Friend, Goodfella, Jackpot, Murder 8, Tango and Cash, TNT.

Common forms: Lozenge, sublingual tablet, film, buccal tablet.

Commercial names: Hydrocodone or dihydrocodeinone (Vicodin, Lortab, Lorcet, and others).

Street names: Vik, Watson-387.

Common forms: Capsule, liquid, tablet.

Commercial names: Hydromorphone (Dilaudid).



Street names: D, Dillies, Footballs, Juice, Smack.
Common forms: Liquid, suppository.

Commercial names: Meperidine (Demerol).
Street names: Demmies, Pain Killer.
Common forms: Tablet, liquid.

Commercial names: Methadone (Dolophine, Methadose).
Street names: Amidone, Fizzies. With MDMA: Chocolate Chip Cookies.
Common forms: Tablet, dispersible tablet, liquid.

Commercial names: Morphine (Duramorph, Roxanol).
Street names: M, Miss Emma, Monkey, White Stuff.
Common forms: Tablet, liquid, capsule, suppository.

Commercial names: Oxycodone (OxyContin, Percodan, Percocet, and others).
Street names: O.C., Oxycet, Oxycotton, Oxy, Hillbilly Heroin, Percs.
Common forms: Capsule, liquid, tablet.

Commercial names: Oxymorphone (Opana).
Street names: Biscuits, Blue Heaven, Blues, Mrs. O, O Bomb, Octagons, Stop Signs.
Common forms: Tablet.

Short-term effects: Pain relief, drowsiness, nausea, constipation, euphoria, confusion, slowed breathing, death.

Long-term effects: Unknown.

Other health risks: Pregnancy: Miscarriage, low birth weight, neonatal abstinence syndrome. Older adults: higher risk of accidental misuse or abuse because many older adults have multiple prescriptions, increasing the risk of drug-drug interactions, and breakdown of drugs slows with age; also, many older adults are treated with prescription medications for pain. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.

Prescription Sedatives (Tranquilizers, Depressants)

Medications that slow brain activity, which makes them useful for treating anxiety and sleep problems.

Commercial names: Barbiturates: pentobarbital (Nembutal), phenobarbital (Luminal).
Street names: Barbs, Phennies, Red Birds, Reds, Tooies, Yellow Jackets, Yellows. **Common forms:** Pill, capsule, liquid.

Commercial names: Benzodiazepines: alprazolam (Xanax), chlorodiazepoxide (Limbitrol), diazepam (Valium), lorazepam (Ativan), triazolam (Halicon), Klonopin (Clonazepam).
Street names: Candy, Downers, Sleeping Pills, Tranks.
Common forms: Pill, capsule, liquid.



Rohypnol (Flunitrazepam)

A benzodiazepine chemically similar to prescription sedatives such as Valium and Xanax. Teens and young adults tend to abuse this drug at bars, nightclubs, concerts, and parties. It has been used to commit sexual assaults due to its ability to sedate and incapacitate unsuspecting victims.

Commercial names: Rohypnol, Flunitrazepam Common forms: Tablet.

Street names: Circles, Date Rape Drug, Forget Pill, Forget-Me Pill, La Rocha, Lunch Money, Mexican Valium, Mind Eraser, Pingus, R2, Reynolds, Rib, Roach, Roach 2, Roaches, Roachies, Roopies, Rochas Dos, Roofies, Rope, Rophies, Row-Shay, Ruffies, Trip-and-Fall, Wolfies.

Short-term effects: Drowsiness, sedation, sleep; amnesia, blackout; decreased anxiety; muscle relaxation, impaired reaction time and motor coordination; impaired mental functioning and judgment; confusion; aggression; excitability; slurred speech; headache; slowed breathing and heart rate.

Long-term effects: Unknown.

Salvia

A dissociative drug (*Salvia divinorum*) that is an herb in the mint family native to southern Mexico. Dissociative drugs are hallucinogens that cause the user to feel detached from reality.

Commercial names: Sold legally in most states as *Salvia divinorum*.

Street names: Magic mint, Maria Pastora, Sally-D, Shepherdess's Herb, Diviner's Sage.

Common forms: Fresh or dried leaves.

Short-term effects: Short-lived but intense hallucinations; altered visual perception, mood, body sensations; mood swings, feelings of detachment from one's body; sweating.

Long-term effects: Unknown.

Steroids (Anabolic)

Man-made substances used to treat conditions caused by low levels of steroid hormones in the body and abused to enhance athletic and sexual performance and physical appearance.

Commercial names: Nandrolone (Oxandrin), oxandrolone (Anadrol), oxymetholone (Winstrol), stanozolol (Durabolin), testosterone cypionate (Depo-testosterone).

Street names: Juice, Gym Candy, Pumpers, Roids.

Common forms: Tablet, capsule, liquid drops, gel, cream, patch, injectable solution.

Short-term effects: Headache, acne, fluid retention (especially in the hands and feet), oily skin, yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes, infection at the injection site.

Long-term effects: Kidney damage or failure; liver damage; high blood pressure, enlarged heart, or changes in cholesterol leading to increased risk of stroke or heart attack, even in young people; aggression; extreme mood swings; anger ("roid rage"); paranoid jealousy; extreme irritability; delusions; impaired judgment.

Other health risks: Males: shrunken testicles, lowered sperm count, infertility, baldness, development of breasts, increased risk for prostate cancer. Females: facial hair, male-pattern baldness, menstrual cycle changes, enlargement of the clitoris, deepened voice. Adolescents: stunted growth. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.



Synthetic Cannabinoids

A wide variety of herbal mixtures containing man-made cannabinoid chemicals related to THC in marijuana but often much stronger and more dangerous. Sometimes misleadingly called “synthetic marijuana” and marketed as a “natural,” “safe,” legal alternative to marijuana.

Commercial names: None.

Street names: K2, Spice, Black Mamba, Bliss, Bombay Blue, Fake Weed, Fire, Genie, Moon Rocks, Skunk, Smacked, Yucatan, Zohai.

Common forms: Dried, shredded plant material that looks like potpourri and is sometimes sold as “incense.”

Short-term effects: Increased heart rate; vomiting; agitation; confusion; hallucinations, anxiety, paranoia; increased blood pressure and reduced blood supply to the heart; heart attack.

Long-term effects: Unknown.

Other health risks: Use of synthetic cannabinoids has led to an increase in emergency room visits in certain areas.

Synthetic Cathinones (Bath Salts)

An emerging family of drugs containing one or more synthetic chemicals related to cathinone, a stimulant found naturally in the khat plant. Examples of such chemicals include mephedrone, methylone, and 3,4-methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV).

Commercial names: None.

Street names: Bloom, Cloud Nine, Cosmic Blast, Flakka, Ivory Wave, Lunar Wave, Scarface, Vanilla Sky, White Lightning.

Common forms: White or brown crystalline powder sold in small plastic or foil packages labeled “not for human consumption” and sometimes sold as jewelry cleaner; tablet, capsule, liquid.

Short-term effects: Increased heart rate and blood pressure; euphoria; increased sociability and sex drive; paranoia, agitation, and hallucinations; psychotic and violent behavior; nosebleeds; sweating; nausea, vomiting; insomnia; irritability; dizziness; depression; suicidal thoughts; panic attacks; reduced motor control; cloudy thinking.

Long-term effects: Breakdown of skeletal muscle tissue; kidney failure; death.

Other health risks: Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.

Tobacco

Plant grown for its leaves, which are dried and fermented before use.

Commercial names: Multiple brand names.

Street names: None.

Common forms: Cigarettes, cigars, bidis, hookahs, smokeless tobacco (snuff, spit tobacco, chew).

Short-term effects: Increased blood pressure, breathing, and heart rate.

Long-term effects: Greatly increased risk of cancer, especially lung cancer when smoked and oral cancers when chewed; chronic bronchitis; emphysema; heart disease; leukemia; cataracts; pneumonia.

Other health risks: Problems during pregnancy such as miscarriage, low birth weight, premature delivery, stillbirth, and having children who later have learning and behavior



problems.

Alcohol Abuse

“Alcohol affects every organ in the drinker's body and can damage a developing fetus. Intoxication can impair brain function and motor skills; heavy use can increase risk of certain cancers, stroke, and liver disease. Alcoholism or alcohol dependence is a diagnosable disease characterized by a strong craving for alcohol, and/or continued use despite harm or personal injury. Alcohol abuse, which can lead to alcoholism, is a pattern of drinking that results in harm to one's health, interpersonal relationships, or ability to work.”⁹

⁹ See footnote 6. Information regarding alcohol abuse can be found at <http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/alcohol> (website last visited on 09/09/15).