

2019 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 westoahu.hawaii.edu



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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 2018 enrollment was 3,128 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 Oʻahu, 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 Oʻahu resources, policies and procedures regarding campus safety and reporting crime that occurs on or near the UH West Oʻahu 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 Oʻahu Campus Security, Compliance Office, Student Affairs, 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 Oʻahu. Copies of this ASR may be obtained at the UH West Oʻahu 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 the campus 24/7/365 and are not sworn officers

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: uhwocsd@hawaii.edu

Website: westoahu.hawaii.edu/campussecurity

Supervisor Contact: Sgt. Gary Rivers

Office Location:F202 Phone: 808-689-2536 Email: grivers@hawaii.edu



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 Oʻahu. If criminal and/or code of conduct violations are committed by a student, Campus Security may also refer the individual to the UH West Oʻahu Compliance Office/Student Affairs. When a UH West Oʻahu 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 Oʻahu 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 has a good working relationship 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. We currently do not have an MOU with any local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.

Campus Security and Security Awareness

Campus Security patrols the UH West Oʻahu 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 Oʻahu. Campus Security reviews safety and security issues on a weekly basis or more frequently when issues arise.

Access

The UH West Oʻahu 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 Oʻahu 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.



Routine Facility and Landscaping Assessments

Routine facility and landscaping assessments are made to minimize hazardous conditions. Exterior lighting, doors, and shrubbery are checked for unsafe or hazardous conditions. Security and safety hazards are promptly reported to the responsible unit and security and safety maintenance work is given the highest priority.

Educational Presentations

Educational presentations addressing safety, security, and crime prevention are offered on campus. Presentations by Campus Security can be made to any campus group upon request. Workplace Violence Training is available through the Human Resources Department (for employees). Security and crime prevention information is disseminated during student orientations, new-hire orientations, and face to face trainings, as requested.

Safety, Security, and Crime Prevention Tips

Safety, security, and crime prevention tips are posted by Campus Security on the Campus Security webpage (westoahu.hawaii.edu/campussecurity). By taking these simple and common sense precautions, students, faculty and staff are taking actions to help ensure their safety and the safety of others. All students, faculty and staff are encouraged to **Be Aware**, **Be Alert**, **Be Safe and Report**.

Safety Escort

Safety escorts for any student or employee when traveling on campus at night may be requested by contacting Campus Security by phone.

Code Blue Phones (aka Emergency Call Boxes)

Code Blue Phones (aka Emergency Call Boxes) are located throughout campus. When activated by pressing a single button, the Code Blue Phone is programmed to identify its location to Campus Security, and enable communication with security. For more information on Code Blue Phones, how they work, and their locations, go to:

https://westoahu.hawaii.edu/campussecurity/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/UHWO Code Blue Phones.pdf.

Security Cameras

Security Cameras are installed throughout the campus in public areas. In the event that an incident is reported, camera footage may be available for review for information that will aid in the investigation. There are limitations to the security camera system, including but not limited to video retention capacity.

Reporting a Crime on Campus

Community members, students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to promptly report all



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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 O'ahu Campus Security General Safety Tips page for more information.

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 Oʻahu 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 Oʻahu has a <u>Clinical Psychologist on staff and Counseling Services for students</u>, 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) 689-2677
- b. Director of Student Development, (808) 689-2971
- c. Director of Compliance, (808) 689-2934
- d. Student Conduct Officer/Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students (808) 689-2936
- e. ADA/504 Coordinator, (808) 689-2935
- f. Director of Pueo Scholars Project (Title III), (808) 689-2925
- 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 (808) 689-2311
- i. Intramurals Coordinator, (808) 689-2688
- j. Director of Student Engagement, (808) 689-2671
- k. No'eau Center Testing Coordinator, (808) 689-2752
- I. No'eau Center Tutor Coordinator, (808) 689-2753
- m. Pueo Scholars Co-Curricular Specialist, (808) 689-2684
- n. First Year Experience Coordinator, (808) 689-2918
- o. Academic Advisors, (808) 689-2697
- p. Career Services Coordinator, (808) 689-2676
- g. Director, Ka PIKO Project, (808) 689-2686
- r. Healthcare Coordinator, (808) 689-2679
- s. Campus Security, (808) 689-2536
- t. Student Engagement & Compliance Officer, (808) 689-2937

Confidential Reporting

Victims of a crime have the right not to report the crime at all and can seek counseling from the UH West Oʻahu Clinical Psychologist. The UH West Oʻahu 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.

If you are a victim and do not want to pursue action within the UH West Oʻahu system or criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. The purpose of a confidential report is to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure your future safety and the safety of others. With this information, UH West Oʻahu can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents occurring on campus, determine if there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location and/or method of assailant, and alert the campus community of potential danger and steps to take to ensure personal safety and the safety of others. The UH



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West Oʻahu Clinical Psychologist may voluntarily provide the following anonymous statistical information (date reported, the date of the incident, approximate time of incident, location of incident, brief description of the alleged criminal activity, gender of the victim). This statistical information will be counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics.

Anonymous Reporting

UH West Oʻahu accepts reports of crimes anonymously from members of the community. You may mail an anonymous report of a crime to Campus Security or call in an anonymous report of a crime to Campus Security, or email an anonymous report to uhwosec@hawaii.edu; include the type of crime, when the crime occurred, location(s) where the crime occurred, did you actually witness the crime, description of the incident, and a list of suspects (name or description of appearance/clothing, etc.).

Procedures are in place to capture crime statistics disclosed anonymously and/or confidentially at UH West Oʻahu.

Daily Crime Log

Campus Security maintains a daily crime log, which documents the previous 60 days of all crimes reported to Campus Security (not just Clery mandated crimes). The daily crime log may be viewed by any member of the UH West Oʻahu community or the public from 7:45 am to 4:45 pm, Monday through Friday, in the UH West Oʻahu Campus Security Department office in the Maintenance/Mechanical Building, room F202.

Clery Crime Statistics

UH West O'ahu prepares the annual disclosure of its crime statistics in compliance with the Clery Act, which requires institutions to disclose statistics for reported Clery crimes based on where the crimes occurred, to whom the crimes were reported, the types of crimes that were reported, and the year in which they were reported.

UH West Oʻahu's statistics include crimes that occurred on-campus, on public property within or immediately adjacent to the campus, and in or on non-campus buildings or property that UH West Oʻahu owns or controls, as defined below. Collectively, these areas are referred to as UH West Oʻahu's Clery Geography.

UH West O'ahu's statistics include those reported to the Campus Security Department, 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 CRF 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 Oʻahu campus buildings and property include six 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 details.

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 2016, 2017, 2018, there were NO non-campus buildings or property.

Clery Crime Statistics Table

UH West O'ahu Crime Statistics as reported in 2016, 2017, and 2018 are presented in this report, in the table below.



Criminal Homicide

Classification	Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
Murder/Non- Negligent Manslaughter	2016	0	N/A	0
Murder/Non- Negligent Manslaughter	2017	0	N/A	0
Murder/Non- Negligent Manslaughter	2018	0	N/A	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2016	0	N/A	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2017	0	N/A	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2018	0	N/A	0

Sex Offenses

Classification	Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
Murder/Non- Negligent Manslaughter	2016	0	N/A	0
Murder/Non- Negligent Manslaughter	2017	0	N/A	0
Murder/Non- Negligent Manslaughter	2018	0	N/A	0
Rape	2016	0	N/A	0
Rape	2017	0	N/A	0
Rape	2018	0	N/A	0
Incest	2016	0	N/A	0
Incest	2017	0	N/A	0
Incest	2018	0	N/A	0
Fondling	2016	0	N/A	0
Fondling	2017	0	N/A	0



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Classification	Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
Fondling	2018	0	N/A	0
Statutory Rape	2016	0	N/A	0
Statutory Rape	2017	0	N/A	0
Statutory Rape	2018	0	N/A	0

Dating Violence

Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2016	1	N/A	0
2017	0	N/A	0
2018	0	N/A	0

Domestic Violence

Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2016	0	N/A	0
2017	0	N/A	0
2018	0	N/A	0

Stalking

Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2016	1	N/A	0
2017	0	N/A	0
2018	0	N/A	0

Robbery

Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2016	0	N/A	0



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Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2017	0	N/A	0
2018	0	N/A	0

Aggravated Assault

Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2016	0	N/A	0
2017	0	N/A	0
2018	0	N/A	0

Burglary

Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2016	0	N/A	0
2017	0	N/A	0
2018	0	N/A	0

Motor Vehicle Theft

Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2016	0	N/A	0
2017	0	N/A	0
2018	0	N/A	0

Arson

Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2016	0	N/A	0
2017	0	N/A	0
2018	0	N/A	0



Arrests

Classification	Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
Liquor Law Violations	2016	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	2017	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	2018	0	N/A	0
Drug Law Violations	2016	0	N/A	0
Drug Law Violations	2017	0	N/A	0
Drug Law Violations	2018	0	N/A	0
Illegal Weapons	2016	0	N/A	0
Illegal Weapons	2017	0	N/A	0
Illegal Weapons	2018	0	N/A	0

Disciplinary Referrals

Classification	Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
Liquor Law Violations	2016	1	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	2017	0	N/A	0
Liquor Law Violations	2018	0	N/A	0
Drug Law Violations	2016	0	N/A	0
Drug Law Violations	2017	0	N/A	0
Drug Law Violations	2018	0	N/A	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2016	0	N/A	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2017	0	N/A	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2018	0	N/A	0

^{*}There were no unfounded crimes to report for UH West O'ahu in 2016, 2017, or 2018.



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 Oʻahu's Clery geography (see page 11 and Appendix A).

2016: No hate crimes were reported. 2017: No hate crimes were reported. 2018: No hate crimes were reported.

Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

UH West Oʻahu 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 Oʻahu 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 responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The UH West Oʻahu Communications Department 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 Oʻahu 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	A. Criminal offenses	 natural disaster environmental armed intruder outbreak of meningitis, norovirus, or other serious illness gas leak terrorist attack bomb threat civil unrest or rioting explosion



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	 aggravated assault burglary motor vehicle theft arson B. Hate Crimes: any of the abovementioned offenses, and any incidents of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, or destruction/damage/vandalism of property that were motivated by bias C. Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action weapons: carrying/possessing drug abuse violations liquor law violations Timely warnings can be issued for threats to persons or to property. 	 nearby chemical or hazardous waste spill fire (Examples of situations that would not necessitate an emergency response under Clery include power outage; string of larcenies)
Requirements	UH West Oʻahu 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. UH West Oʻahu must issue a timely warning for an incident that occurs on its Clery geography that is: 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.	UH West Oʻahu 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.
Timing	A warning should be issued as soon as the pertinent information is available. It is expected that even if UH West Oʻahu 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. Determined on a case-by-case basis and	Alert issued immediately upon confirmation that a dangerous situation or emergency exists or threatens.



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	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.	
Audience	Notifications will reach the UH West Oʻahu community within UH West Oʻahu's Clery geography. See page 11.	Send to entire campus.
Geography	See Page 11 and Appendix A.	Incidents occurring on or near the UH West Oʻahu campus, and those that may affect the UH West Oʻahu campus.
Content of message	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.	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 how updates will be provided. Emergency notifications may withhold as confidential the names and other identifying information of victims.
Method	UH West Oʻahu may use one or a combination of the following communication techniques: UH Alert (Email and/or text) Website Digital Signage (Library, D Building, Dining Hall) Social Media (UH West Oʻahu's official Facebook and/or Twitter accounts)	UH West Oʻahu may use one or a combination of the following communication techniques: UH Alert (Email and/or text) Website Digital Signage (Library, D Building, Dining Hall) Social Media (UH West Oʻahu's official Facebook and/or Twitter accounts)
Scope	Narrow focus on Clery Crimes	Wide focus on any significant emergency or dangerous situation (may include Clery crimes)
Why	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.	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.



Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

The <u>UH West O'ahu Emergency Operations Plan</u> can be found on the <u>Campus Security</u> <u>website</u>. 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, the Auxiliary Services Director will send out a notification. Following the initial notification, the Communications Department will use some or all of the communication methods described below to communicate to the entire UH West Oʻahu community (UH West Oʻahu does not send communications to only segments of the campus, even if the threat only affects a particular building).

- 1. In the event of an imminent emergency (i.e. Active Threat, Evacuation), compose initial UH Alert (https://www.hawaii.edu/alert/) Notification. See templates document.
 - a. Determine if message should be sent via text and/or email and distribute to all UH West Oʻahu students, faculty and staff.
 - Direct users to emergency website: www.westoahu.hawaii.edu/emergency
 - As of September 1, 2019, the following UH West O'ahu employees have access and are trained to utilize the UH Alert System
 - a. Director of Communications, Leila Wai Shimokawa
 - b. Public Information Officer, Position Vacant
 - c. Graphic Designer, Brian Miyamoto
 - d. Auxiliary Services Director, John Murakami
- If appropriate, notify UH System Media Relations team 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. Notifying Key Constituencies: The Communications Team shall determine which groups need to be informed first. Potential groups include:
 - a. Students
 - b. Faculty
 - c. Staff
 - d. Parents of students
 - e. Board of Regents
 - f. UH System Leadership
 - g. Public officials (i.e. Governor, Legislators, Mayors)
 - h. Alumni



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- i. Neighbors
- j. General Public
- 4. The Director of Communications will decide on the appropriate method of disseminating timely warning/emergency notification to the larger community, e.g. by reaching out to the news media, social media, etc.
- 5. Once the Emergency Operations Center Manager determines that an emergency has been adequately managed and the University can return to normal operations, the Director of Communications will authorize an "all clear" notification.
- 6. The Communications Department will relay the "all clear" information using the same methods by which it informed the UH West Oʻahu community about the event.
- 7. Following the event, UH West Oʻahu 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 and safety of the UH community or closures of whole campuses.

All UH West Oʻahu 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/. Personal information 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.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Exercises

UH West Oʻahu 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 Oʻahu 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 westoahu.hawaii.edu, digital signage monitors, and UH West Oʻahu social media accounts on Facebook and Twitter) and meets to debrief and assess the drill. Improvements are discussed and procedures are revised as necessary. Documentation of these tests is maintained by the UH System's Information Technology Service Department and the UH West Oʻahu 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. Debrief meetings are conducted after the exercise to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the emergency plan and the actions of the participants. 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 Oʻahu, to certify that it has implemented programs to prevent the abuse of alcohol and use and/or distribution of illicit drugs by UH West Oʻahu students and employees both on its premises and as a part of any of its activities. At a minimum, UH West Oʻahu 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: https://westoahu.hawaii.edu/compliance/student-code/

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

- 9. Use, possession, manufacturing, distribution/sale, or being under the influence of marijuana, methamphetamine, opioids, heroin, narcotics, or other controlled substances (except as expressly permitted by state and federal law) while on any UH West Oʻahu premises or at any UH West Oʻahu sponsored event or ancillary site. Possession of drug paraphernalia is also prohibited on UH West Oʻahu premises.
- 10. Use, possession, manufacturing, distribution/sale, 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 Oʻahu premises or at any UH West Oʻahu sponsored event or ancillary site. Alcoholic beverages may not, in any circumstances, 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/sale 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).

¹ 21 USC §801, et seq.



State

Hawai'i state law prohibits unauthorized possession and distribution/sale 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 Oʻahu. 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.

Drug and Alcohol Programs

Employees

The following programs are available for employees at UH West Oʻahu: WorkLife Hawaiʻi, an employee assistance program. Information regarding this program is available here: http://www.worklifehawaii.org/.

Substance abuse needs may also be covered by an employee's medical benefits.

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.



Currently Enrolled Students

The following programs are available to currently enrolled students at UH West O'ahu:

- Individual counseling by UH West O'ahu Counseling Services for students who need assistance with substance and/or alcohol abuse issues.
- Informational booths on substance and alcohol abuse at various student events.
- Mental Health Moments are periodic communications via email from UH West O'ahu Counseling Services, regarding alcohol and drug awareness.

Other Counseling, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Programs Available for Students and Employees

Hina Mauka Waipahu Outreach Office

Substance Abuse Outpatient Program 94-830 Hikimoe Street Waipahu, HI 96797 Ph. 671-6900 http://www.hinamauka.org

Wai'anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center Malama Recovery Services

Substance Abuse Outpatient Program 86-260 Farrington Hwy Wai'anae, HI 96792 Ph. (808) 697-3300 http://www.wcchc.com

Action with Aloha Substance Abuse Outpatient Program and

Individual Counseling 98-1256 Ka'ahumanu Street Suite #E301 Aiea, Hi 96701 Ph. 484-4489

http://www.actionwithaloha.com

Hope Inc.

Substance Abuse Outpatient Program and Individual Counseling 634 Kilani Avenue Suite #2 Wahiawa, Hi 96786 Ph. 638-4555 https://www.hopehi.org/



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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 subparagraph F.2. above, the University shall (a) take appropriate personnel action against such an 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, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency."

Furthermore, as a condition of continued employment, any employee who is convicted for a violation occurring in the workplace of any state or federal criminal statute involving manufacture, distribution, dispensation, use, or possession of any controlled substance shall notify the UH West Oʻahu Human Resources Office of the conviction no later than five (5) working days after such conviction. Failure to timely report such conviction shall subject an employee to disciplinary action, up to and including discharge. Any employee who is convicted as described above shall be subject to (1) participation in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program as a condition of continued employment; and/or (2) disciplinary action, up to and including discharge."

Currently Enrolled Students

Violations of the <u>UH System Code of Conduct</u> are taken very seriously. When a currently enrolled student violates the Code, the following language in Article V of the Code applies. It states:





"Authority to hear and decide on whether or not alleged violations of the student conduct code have occurred as well as to determine subsequent disciplinary sanctions is delegated to senior student affairs officers, student conduct administrators, student conduct board, or appellate boards as described in this policy."

Given this broad delegation of authority, UH West Oʻahu has developed its own <u>Student Code</u> of <u>Conduct</u> and the following sanctions may be imposed for a violation:

- a. **Written Warning** A notice in writing to the student that the student is violating or has violated institutional regulations and a copy of the warning letter is placed in the student's disciplinary file.
- b. Probation Probation is for a designated period of time (which may include the remainder of their enrollment at UH West Oʻahu) and includes the probability of more severe disciplinary sanctions if the student is found to violate any institutional regulation(s) during the probationary period. This sanction may require the student to meet with the Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs (or his or her designee) upon request.
- c. **Loss of Privileges** Denial of specified privileges for a designated period of time.
- d. **Restitution** Compensation for loss, damage, or injury. This may take the form of appropriate service and/or monetary or material replacement.
- e. **Discretionary Sanctions** Work assignments, essays, service to UH West Oʻahu, Community Service or other related discretionary or educational related assignments.
- f. **No contact orders** Between the Responding Party and the Reporting Party, and others (such as witnesses) when appropriate.
- g. Suspension Separation of the student from UH West O'ahu for a definite period of time (usually 1 year or less) after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified. Suspensions may be effective immediately or deferred.
- h. **Dismissal** Separation of the student from UH West Oʻahu for more than 1 year. The student may be eligible for return. Conditions for readmission may be specified. Dismissals will be effective immediately.
- i. **Expulsion** Separation of the student from UH West Oʻahu 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 Oʻahu'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 Oʻahu 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 Oʻahu via email on or before September 25th of each year by the UH System Office of Human Resources.

Oversight Responsibility

The 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 Oʻahu 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 issues reported to UH West Oʻahu officials that occur on campus or at UH West Oʻahu activities; to determine the number and types of sanctions imposed by UH West Oʻahu as a result of drug and alcohol related violations and fatalities on campus or at any UH West Oʻahu activities; to ensure that sanctions imposed by UH West Oʻahu for drug and alcohol violations are consistently enforced. The next biennial review will be reviewed and published in 2020.

Nondiscrimination Policy

UH West Oʻahu 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 Oʻahu

UH West Oʻahu prohibits any member of the UH West Oʻahu 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 Oʻahu 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 Oʻahu 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 Oʻahu is committed to providing programs, activities, and a work and educational environment free from sex discrimination and gender-based violence.

UH West Oʻahu has designated one individual as Title IX Coordinator, with two Deputy Title IX 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 and Academic Impressions . These organizations are nationally recognized in providing Title IX compliance training.

UH West Oʻahu, also has a Campus Domestic Violence Advocate, Nicole Manuma from the Domestic Violence Action Center, who is on campus once a week for two hours or as needed; is a member of the Chancellor's Compliance Hui (which provides programming and awareness events on campus) and attends regular Hui meetings.

UH West Oʻahu's Title IX Coordinators are responsible for ensuring that UH West Oʻahu 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

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⁶ 20 U.S.C. Section 1681 et seq.



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coordinators. For more information regarding UH West Oʻahu'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 Oʻahu 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 Oʻahu 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 Oʻahu will make a determination as to "whether more likely than not" a Responding Party has engaged in prohibited behavior defined in the Interim Policy.

If UH West Oʻahu determines that a Responding Party engaged in prohibited behavior as defined by the Interim Policy, the possible disciplinary action and sanctions may include a warning, disciplinary probation, suspension (with or without conditions), withholding of degree, expulsion/discharge, censure, housing restrictions, restriction of access to space, resources, and activities, other sanctions such as work assignments, essays, and/or service to a university campus, counseling, participation in an alcohol or other drug education programs, restorative justice activities, or other assignments as appropriate. Both parties may appeal the decision of a Decision Maker for specific reasons.





In addition, UH West Oʻahu is also required and committed to upholding the First Amendment of the United States Constitution and to uphold all other constitutional protections for all of its students. Compliance with the provisions of Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Reauthorization 2013 and the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (Campus SaVE Act) does not constitute a violation of section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act⁷ commonly known as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA).

For the purposes of the Clery Act, the Interim Process will be used to address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. These crimes are also considered forms of sex and gender based discrimination under Title IX. UH West Oʻahu will report crime statistics to the Department of Education for the offenses listed in this section, but will not identify any of the parties involved.

Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, and Related Terms

UH West O'ahu prohibits crimes involving dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking as those terms are defined in the *Clery Act*. For the purpose of community education and awareness, these crimes and related terms are defined in Hawai'i law as follows:

Dating Violence and Domestic Violence

In the *Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS)*, *Penal Code*, the State of Hawai'i does not differentiate between "dating violence" and "domestic violence." Both crimes are prohibited in the same section as follows:

"HRS 709-706. Abuse of Family or Household Members

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person, singly or in concert, to physically abuse a family or household member or to refuse compliance with the lawful order of a police officer under subsection (4). The police, in investigating any complaint of abuse of a family or household member, upon request, may transport the abused person to a hospital or safe shelter.

"Family or household member":

- (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."

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⁷ 20 U.S.C.1232g



According to HRS 586-1, a "Dating relationship' means a romantic, courtship, or engagement relationship, often but not necessarily characterized by the 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 of 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:



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- (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 an 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 with 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;



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- (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.



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- (d) The person knowingly engages in or causes sexual contact with 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."

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 non consensual contact upon the other person on more than one occasion without legitimate purpose.

. . .

(3) For purposes of this section, "non consensual contact" means any contact that occurs without that individual's consent or in disregard of that person's expressed desire that the contact be avoided or discontinued. Non consensual 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."

With regard to sexual assault crimes, Hawai'i law has defined what constitutes "ineffective

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)



consent" in HRS 702-235:

"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 Oʻahu 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, Training and Awareness)

The Chancellor has created a Campus Compliance Hui (CCH), which consists of student and staff representatives from across the campus: Faculty, Campus Security, Communications, Counseling, Health Services, Human Resources, Student Affairs, Student Life, and Compliance.

UH West Oʻahu's CCH identifies and coordinates the campus-wide effort to provide programming via awareness campaigns and events throughout the year. Last year, UH West Oʻahu's programming activities included the following scheduled awareness campaigns and events:

- February: One Billion Rising, Feb 14, 2018 (Domestic Violence Awareness)
- February: "Change the Culture", Feb 14, 2018 (Primary Prevention Program)
- February: E Ola Pono (Health and Wellness week)
- April: Alcohol and Drug Awareness Event, April 18, 2018 (Alcohol and Drug Awareness)
- April: "Change the Culture," April 18, 2018 (Primary Prevention Program)



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- April: Healing Soles, April 18, 2018 (Sexual Assault Awareness)
- April: Safe Zone Training, April 11, 2018 (LGBTQ Awareness)
- September: Healing Soles, Sept 26, 2018 (Sexual Assault Awareness)
- October: Pride and History: Celebrating Diversity, Oct 11, 2018 (LGBTQ Pride Month)
- October: Safe Zone Training, Oct 11, 2018 (LGBTQ+ Awareness)
- October: Alcohol and Drug Awareness Event, Oct 11, 2018 (Alcohol and Drug Awareness)
- November: SafeTalk Training, Nov 9, 2018 & November 16, 2018 (Suicide Awareness)

The CCH's programming and awareness 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.

Campus "awareness programming" included informational poster/social media campaigns and educational programming that focuses on sharing resources and information about sexual assault, domestic/dating violence and stalking. CCH also sponsored the following events: "One Billion Rising" event aimed at building awareness on dating and domestic violence in our community; and "Healing Soles: Step Up Against Sexual Violence" to build awareness about sexual assault and other forms of sexual violence.

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 Oʻahu's programming activities include social media campaigns, pamphlets, and handouts, and roundtable discussions with various audiences. UH West Oʻahu 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 Oʻahu population, to include faculty, staff, new employees, athletics, incoming students, and continuing students).

UH West Oʻahu's "ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns" included social media campaigns, pamphlets, and handouts, and/or roundtable discussions with various





audiences. The campus also hosts "E Ola Kakou," an annual spring health and wellness fair, that includes suicide prevention, sexual harassment, dating/domestic violence and stalking awareness information and tables, and "E Ola Pono," an annual fall health and wellness fair, which includes a variety of wellness and awareness tables that provide information about sex/gender harassment, sexual assault, domestic/dating violence and stalking and Consent Loco Moco video available on the campus Title IX webpage.

The campus also sponsors "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.

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 program include several presentations by CAPT Roy Nafarrete called "Change the Culture."

The program promotes "primary prevention" of destructive behaviors and events by:

- 1. Defining Culture
- 2. Examining society's role in the development of our personal behaviors.
- 3. Challenging individuals to assess their own behavior.
- 4. Emphasizing that "change starts with the individual" #checkyouri
- 5. Re-defining and executing new social norms derived from individual behavior change

This program is aimed at preventing destructive behaviors and destructive events, attacking the root cause.

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 the creation and implementation of the campus' Behavior Intervention Team (BIT), implementation of Maxient (the online campus reporting), and general crime prevention education information.

Responding to Sex Offenses

Under Title IX, UH West Oʻahu 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,



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and/or stalking to timely report incidents to a Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, the UH West Oʻahu Campus Security Department, and/or other Campus Security Authority (CSA).

Filing a report with a UH West Oʻahu 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 Oʻahu to provide the Reporting Party with interim protective
 measures, such as "no-contact" orders between the parties, witnesses, and others as
 appropriate. UH West Oʻahu may also assist the Reporting Party with changes in
 academic and living situations when available, appropriate, and requested by the
 Reporting Party. To the extent possible, all interim measures provided by UH West
 Oʻahu will protect the identity of the Reporting Party.

When a Reporting Party contacts Campus Security, other UH West Oʻahu officials (such as the Title IX Coordinator or the Deputy Title IX Coordinators) may be contacted to ensure compliance with federal law, when appropriate, to assist the Reporting Party and/or provide information regarding UH West Oʻahu's grievance procedures.

For more information regarding Title IX, please contact:

Beverly Baligad, J.D.

Director of Compliance/Title IX Coordinator

Email: <u>bbaligad@hawaii.edu</u> or <u>uhwot9c@hawaii.edu</u>

Tel.: 808.689.2934

The Reporting Party has the right to determine which type of investigation they wish to pursue (criminal or administrative or both). Once a report has been made to a UH West Oʻahu official, the Title IX Coordinator will provide appropriate interim measures for the Reporting Party as described above. UH West Oʻahu will conduct an impartial investigation into the facts and circumstances of the allegations, and a report of the findings will be sent to the Decision Maker. The Decision Maker will review all of the evidence (e.g. statements from interviews, documents) and make a final decision as to whether or not the evidence supports a finding that UH West Oʻahu rules have been violated, and what sanctions will apply (if any) to the Responding Party as a result. Both parties to a complaint will have the opportunity to appeal any outcome with which they disagree. It is anticipated that the entire process from receiving a complaint to final



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decision will take no more than 60 days, however time may be extended when necessary and appropriate.

A Title IX Coordinator will provide the Reporting Party with information regarding any/all available options, and support the Reporting Party in his or her decision. UH West Oʻahu provides on-campus counseling through its UH West Oʻahu Counseling Services office located in B-127.

Community based counseling and support services outside UH West O'ahu include:

Hawai'i Domestic Violence Action Center

http://www.stoptheviolence.org Tel. Toll Free: (808) 531-3771

Helpline: 808-531-3771

The Sex Abuse Treatment Center

http://www.satchawaii.com

Tel.: 808-524-7273

Parents and Children Together (PACT)

http://www.pacthawaii.org

Tel.: 808-847-3285

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 Nicole Manuma, Campus Survivor Advocate nicolem@stoptheviolence.org



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Tel: 808-260-7839



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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.

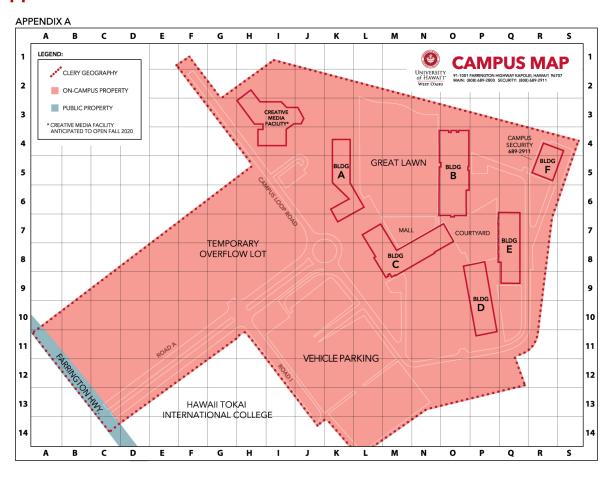
The Hawai'i law requiring sex offenders and other covered offenders to register with the Attorney General can be found here: http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14 Ch0701-0853/HRS0846E/

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 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 altered visual and auditory perceptions; increased heart rate and blood pressure; nausea; burning sensation in the stomach; tingling sensations and increased skin sensitivity.

Long-term effects: Possible changes to the serotoninergic and immune systems, although

more research is needed. **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; lung damage from smoking.

Other health risks: Pregnancy: premature delivery, low birth weight, deficits in self-regulation and attention in school-aged children prenatally exposed. 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



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an altered perception of time and body image, peaking in about 30 minutes when drank as tea. Physical effects include hypertension, increased heart rate, agitation, seizures, dilated pupils.

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, nausea, vomiting, confusion, memory loss, unconsciousness, slowed heart rate and breathing, lower body temperature, seizures, 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 various opium poppy plants.

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; dry mouth; itching; nausea; vomiting; analgesia; 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



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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, paranoia, headaches, loss of appetite, insomnia, fine tremors, loss of short-term memory.

Long-term effects: Gastrointestinal disorders such as constipation, ulcers, and stomach inflammation; and increased risk of heart attack.



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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: Nausea, dizziness, 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. Hallucinations with long-term use at high doses in some users.

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



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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-methylenedioxymethamphetamine.

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; increased heart rate and blood pressure; muscle tension; nausea; faintness; chills or sweating; sharp rise in body temperature leading to kidney failure or death.

Long-term effects: Long-lasting confusion, depression, problems with attention, memory, and sleep; increased anxiety, impulsiveness; 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.

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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: Cough relief; euphoria; slurred speech; increased heart rate and blood

pressure; dizziness; nausea; vomiting.

Long-term effects: Unknown.

Other health risks: Breathing problems, seizures, and increased heart rate may occur from

other ingredients in cough/cold medicines.

Over the Counter Medicines - Loperamide

An anti-diarrheal that can cause euphoria when taken in higher-than-recommended doses.

Commercial names: Immodium

Street names: None

Common forms: Tablet, capsule, or liquid

Short-term effects: Controls diarrhea symptoms. In high dose, can produce euphoria. May

lessen cravings and withdrawal symptoms of other drugs.

Long-term effects: Unknown.

Other health risks: Fainting, stomach pain, constipation, loss of consciousness, cardiovascular

toxicity, pupil dilation, and kidney failure from urinary retention.

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, loss of appetite, 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.



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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: Vike, 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: Increased risk of overdose or addiction if misused.

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

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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.

Central Nervous System 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.

Commercial names: Sleep Medications: eszopiclone (Lunesta), zaleplon (Sonata), zolpidem (Ambien).

Street names: Forget-me Pill, Mexican Valium, R2, Roche, Roofies, Roofinol, Rope, Rophies. **Common forms:** Pill, capsule, liquid.

Short-term effects: Drowsiness, slurred speech, poor concentration, confusion, dizziness, problems with movement and memory, lowered blood pressure, slowed breathing.

Long-term effects: Unknown.

Other health risks: Sleep medications are sometimes used as date rape drugs. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.

Prescription Stimulants

Medications that increase alertness, attention, energy, blood pressure, heart rate, and breathing rate.

Commercial names: Amphetamine (Adderall, Benzedrine).

Street names: Bennies, Black Beauties, Crosses, Hearts, LA Turnaround, Speed, Truck

Drivers, Uppers.

Common forms: Tablet, capsule.

Commercial names: Methylphenidate (Concerta, Ritalin)

Street names: JIF, MPH, R-ball, Skippy, The Smart Drug, Vitamin R.

Common forms: Liquid, tablet, chewable tablet, capsule.

Short-term effects: Increased alertness, attention, energy; increased blood pressure and heart rate; narrowed blood vessels; increased blood sugar; opened-up breathing passages. High

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doses: dangerously high body temperature and irregular heartbeat; heart failure; seizures.

Long-term effects: Heart problems, psychosis, anger, paranoia.

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

Psilocybin

A hallucinogen in certain types of mushrooms that grow in parts of South America, Mexico, and the United States.

Commercial names: None.

Street names: Little Smoke, Magic Mushrooms, Purple Passion, Shrooms.

Common forms: Fresh or dried mushrooms with long, slender stems topped by caps with dark

gills.

Short-term effects: Hallucinations, altered perception of time, inability to tell fantasy from reality, panic, muscle relaxation or weakness, problems with movement, enlarged pupils, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness.

Long-term effects: Risk of flashbacks and memory problems.

Other health risks: Risk of poisoning if a poisonous mushroom is accidentally used.

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, Roapies, 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:** Builds muscles, improved athletic performance. Acne, fluid retention (especially in the hands and feet), oily skin, yellowing of the skin, infection.

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.

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.



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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: 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: Pregnancy: miscarriage, low birth weight, stillbirth, learning and behavior problems.

Source: https://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs-charts

Alcohol Abuse

"Alcohol misuse has wide-ranging adverse consequences. In the United States, nearly 88,000 people per year die from alcohol-related causes; globally, alcohol accounts for 3.3 million deaths—5.9 percent of all deaths—each year. Alcohol misuse also contributes to poor performance at school and work; family problems; unprotected sex and sexually transmitted diseases; violence; memory blackouts; unintentional injuries, accidents, and overdoses; and organ damage and disease. It can lead to alcohol use disorder (AUD), a serious chronic condition that affects nearly 16 million people in the United States. (See "What Is Alcohol Use Disorder?") The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that alcohol misuse, including AUD, costs the United States \$249 billion per year due to health care expenses, lost workplace productivity, crime, property damage, and other outcomes."

⁹https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/strategic-plan/introduction (last visited 9/19/19)