



UNIVERSITY of HAWAII'
WEST O'AHU

2022 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT



University of Hawai'i – West O'ahu Campus Security Department

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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 2020 enrollment was 3,168 students via on-campus and distance learning. UH West O'ahu does not operate any housing on or off campus. UH West O'ahu has no officially recognized student organizations at non-campus locations.

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

The ASR is prepared by campus representatives in the areas of Campus Security, Compliance Office, Student Affairs, Communications Department, and Human Resources. The following individuals served as contributing members on the 2022 UH West O'ahu ASR Committee:

- Trudy Asato, Student Conduct Officer
- Beverly Baligad, Director of Compliance/Title IX Coordinator/Clery Coordinator
- Brian Miyamoto, Graphic Designer
- John Murakami, Director of Auxiliary Services
- Beverly Orillo, EHSO Officer
- Wayne Fredericks, Campus Security Supervisor
- Janice Sunouchi, HR Specialist
- Allison Seo, HR Specialist
- Leila Shimokawa, Director of Communications
- Dr. Steven Taketa, Licensed Clinical Psychologist

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



UH West O'ahu Campus Security

UH West O'ahu Campus Security

24/7 Campus Emergency Line: 808-689-2911

24/7 Satellite Office Location: A117

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

Supervisors' Office: F202

Supervisors' Landline: 808-689-2536

Supervisors' Email: uhwocsd@hawaii.edu

Website: <https://westoahu.hawaii.edu/student-experience/campus-safety/security/>

Administration

Campus Security departments at each of the institutions in the University of Hawai'i system are independently administered. At UH West O'ahu, security services are provided under the executive oversight of the Vice Chancellor for Administration.

Authority

Campus Security's enforcement authority is outlined in the Board of Regents Policy, Chapter 11, Section 205 (RP 11.205), Public Health, Safety and Security. Campus security has jurisdiction at its sole campus in Kapolei.

Security Services

The campus offers security services on a 24-hour, 7-days-a-week, year-round basis. The Main Campus Security Office is located on the southern side of the campus in the F202. Campus Security, also operates a Satellite Office, located in the center of campus in A117. On duty Campus Security personnel are available at (808) 689-2911 or by campus telephone extension x2911. Any campus incident requiring arrest is referred to the Honolulu Police Department (HPD).

Primary functions and responsibilities encompass a wide range of public safety and security services for the campus community and include, but are not limited to, the following:

- enforcement of safety, security, and emergency management-related policies and procedures of UH West O'ahu and the UH System;
- take appropriate actions in support of federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, and executive orders and directives;
- initial campus response to emergencies and reports of medical and fire incidents;
- first aid and cardio-pulmonary resuscitation;
- response to campus disruptions and crises; conduct field interviews, investigations, and write reports;
- maintain custodial integrity of property that could be classified as evidence;
- detain persons involved in the violation of laws or suspected of criminal acts that the USOs have personally observed or whom have been positively identified by victims or witnesses of the incident until arrival of law enforcement;
- traffic control and parking management;
- preventive patrols (by foot or motorized vehicle);



- safety escorts;
- general campus information and guidance;

Security Workforce

Services and functions related to security are provided by the University's Campus Security personnel – a uniformed, state-employed workforce that are not sworn law enforcement officers, and as such, are not authorized to carry firearms or exercise law enforcement powers. The workforce consists of a Security Supervisor and six (6) University Security Officers (USOs).

Security Workforce Training:

USOs are civil service State employees and as such must satisfy their classification specifications. USOs are also licensed professionals who must comply with the State's Hawai'i Revised Statute (HRS) Chapter 463-10. This law requires that all security guards and those who act in a security guard capacity meet specific training requirements, pass a national criminal background check, and register with the Board of Private Detectives and Guards with the State Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs. All the University's USOs are licensed professionals registered with the mandated State Board. The private contract guards must meet the same HRS guidelines, to include the training and registration requirements.

In addition to completing the training requirements for licensure, USOs must also complete initial certification and, thereafter, regular recertification and/or refresher training in several areas, such as; cardiopulmonary resuscitation, first aid, automated external defibrillator, management of aggressive behavior, defensive tactics training, report writing, investigative skills, crowd control techniques, safe operation of motorized vehicles, safety measures to mitigate against blood borne pathogen exposure, and safety measures in response to fire and chemical hazards.

Act 208 of the Session Laws of Hawai'i 2016 addresses campus safety and accountability by mandating that all UH students and employees, including USOs, be trained regarding sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. On July 18, 2016, the UH President mandated that all UH employees undertake and complete an online training program to comply with Act 208 by July 1, 2017. Employees must complete this training every three years.

Relationship with Law Enforcement Agencies

The Campus Security Office maintains a close and collaborative working relationship with the Honolulu Police Department (HPD) as they are the sole responding Law Enforcement Agency when calling 911.

The Office will occasionally work with other law enforcement agencies including the State of Hawai'i's Department of Public Safety (DPS), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), among others. Campus Security maintains an open and reciprocal relationship with these agencies utilizing their resources and expertise to gather crime-related information, reports, and statistics. Although there is no formal written agreement between UH West O'ahu and the HPD at this time for the investigation of criminal incidents, the HPD by virtue of their law enforcement authority and jurisdiction, is responsible for investigating all criminal activity that occurs on campus.



Act 208, Session Laws of Hawai'i, was enacted by Governor Ige to take effect on July 5, 2016. The Act mandated several Title IX and Violence Against Women Act of 1994 as amended (VAWA), Section 304, measures that were to be implemented by the UH and all of its ten (10) campuses, including UH West O'ahu. A provision of the Act is that by December 2016, the University shall enter into memoranda of an understanding with the State's county police force regarding communications and procedures for sexual assault occurring on a campus of the University. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the UH Oahu campuses, the HPD, and the City and County of Honolulu was signed and implemented in October 2017.

Other campus emergencies such as medical or fire emergencies will be referred to the responding external professionals. As such, Campus Security Office maintains a close working relationship with all first-responder and emergency management agencies on the island of Oahu, utilizing their services, expertise, and resources as needed.

Relationship with Student Conduct Code

The UH West O'ahu Student Conduct Code Policy addresses student interaction with campus officials and law enforcement. Under the Proscribed Conduct, Section B – Conduct Rules and Regulations, Item (8) describes the following violation that may result in student disciplinary proceedings: *“Failure to comply with the directions of UH West O'ahu officials or campus security officers acting in the performance of their duties and/or failure to identify oneself to these persons when requested to do so.”*

Additionally, under Proscribed Conduct, Section A – Jurisdiction of the UH Student Conduct Code “shall apply to conduct that occurs on UH West O'ahu's premises, at UH West O'ahu sponsored activities, and to off-campus conduct that adversely affects the UH West O'ahu community and/or the pursuit of its objectives” Further, that “Each student shall be responsible for his/her conduct and the conduct of his/her guests, from the time of application for admission through the actual awarding of a degree, even though the conduct may occur before classes begin or after classes end. Additionally, students are responsible for conduct that occurs during the academic year as well as during periods between terms of actual enrollment (even if their conduct is not discovered until after a degree is awarded).”

Students are encouraged to review the UHWO Student Conduct Code to avoid any possibility of compromising their and others' educational opportunities.

The UH West O'ahu Student Conduct Code policy is available at:

<https://westoahu.hawaii.edu/studentconduct/student-code-of-conduct-article-iii/>

Relationship with Employee Conduct Policies

UH West O'ahu is obligated to provide its employees, whether full-/part-time, permanent/temporary/casual with a working environment that is safe and secure. As the University's first-responders, the USOs are instrumental in the prevention of possible prohibited conduct involving College employees. In those rare instances where employee misconduct may touch upon or cross into criminal activity, the USOs will work, collaboratively and in conjunction with, HPD to immediately address the situation. However, in most instances employee misconduct falls under the purview of the University's Administration and/or the Human Resources Office for case assessment, investigation, and decision-making. Possible employee-related sanctions may range up to and include suspension or termination, and will be adjudicated in accordance with appropriate UH policies and/or applicable collective



bargaining agreements.

Reporting a Crime on Campus

Community members, students, faculty, and staff are **encouraged to promptly report** all crimes, public safety related incidents, and suspicious activity to Campus Security and/or the appropriate law enforcement agency, including when a victim of a crime elects not to, or is unable to make such a report. Preventing crime and helping to keep the campus safe is everyone's responsibility. Make a difference and call, even if you are 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.

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 [Timely Warning and Emergency Notification](#)). If the assistance of local emergency response agencies is needed, Campus Security will contact the appropriate agency.

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

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

Campus Security Authorities



An alternative method of reporting crimes, public safety related incidents, and suspicious activity is to contact one of the Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) listed below. CSAs are not confidential reporting resources (see below for [confidential reporting](#)). 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) 689-2671
- b. Director of Student Development, (808) 689-2676
- c. Director of Compliance, (808) 689-2934
- d. Student Conduct Officer/Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students, (808) 689-2936
- e. Coordinator of Disability Support and Success(808) 689-2935
- f. Student Life Coordinator, (808) 689-2942
 - I. Advisors for Registered Independent (student) Organization (RIsO)
 - II. Advisors for Chartered Student Organizations (CSO)
- g. International Programs Director, (808) 689-2311
- h. Intramurals Coordinator, (808) 689-2688
- i. Director of Student Engagement, (808) 689-2752
- j. No'eau Center Testing Coordinator, (808) 689-2752
- k. No'eau Center Tutor Coordinator, (808) 689-2753
- l. Kamehameha Schools Native Hawaii Student Success Projects Director, (808) 689-2927
- m. First Year Experience Coordinator, (808) 689-2918
- n. Academic Advisors, (808) 689-2689
- o. Career Services Coordinator, (808) 689-2676
- p. Healthcare Coordinator, (808) 689-2679
- q. Campus Security, (808) 689-2536
- r. Operational Manager for Student Engagement, (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 O'ahu [Clinical Psychologist](#). The UH West O'ahu Clinical Psychologist is not considered to be a CSA and is not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

If you are a victim and do not want to pursue action within the UH West O'ahu 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 O'ahu 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 West O'ahu 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 O'ahu 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 uhwocsd@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 O'ahu.

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 O'ahu community or the public from 7:45 am to 4:45 pm, Monday through Friday, in the UH West O'ahu Campus Security Department office in the Maintenance/Mechanical Building (temporary location in A117).

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 O'ahu'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 O'ahu owns or controls, as defined below. Collectively, these areas are referred to as UH West O'ahu'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 O'ahu campus buildings and property include seven 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.
 - a. same reasonably contiguous geographical area of the institution (sidewalk, street, other thoroughfare, parking facility)
 - b. 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 2019, 2020, 2021, there were NO non-campus buildings or property.

Clery Crime Statistics Table

UH West O'ahu Crime Statistics as reported in 2019, 2020, and 2021* are presented in this report, in the table below.

Criminal Homicide

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter

Year	On-campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2019	0	N/A	0
2020	0	N/A	0
2021	0	N/A	0

Manslaughter by Negligence



Year	On-campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2019	0	N/A	0
2020	0	N/A	0
2021	0	N/A	0

Sex Offenses

Rape

Year	On-campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2019	0	N/A	0
2020	0	N/A	0
2021	0	N/A	0

Incest

Year	On-campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2019	0	N/A	0
2020	0	N/A	0
2021	0	N/A	0

Fondling



Year	On-campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2019	0	N/A	0
2020	0	N/A	0
2021	0	N/A	0

Statutory Rape

Year	On-campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2019	0	N/A	0
2020	0	N/A	0
2021	0	N/A	0



Robbery

Year	On-campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2019	0	N/A	0
2020	0	N/A	0
2021	0	N/A	0

Aggravated Assault

Year	On-campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2019	0	N/A	0
2020	0	N/A	0
2021	0	N/A	0

Burglary

Year	On-campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2019	0	N/A	0
2020	0	N/A	0
2021	1	N/A	0



Motor Vehicle Theft

Year	On-campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2019	0	N/A	0
2020	0	N/A	0
2021	0	N/A	0

Robbery

Year	On-campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2019	0	N/A	0
2020	0	N/A	0
2021	0	N/A	0

Arrests

Liquor Law Violations

Year	On-campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2019	0	N/A	0
2020	0	N/A	0
2021	0	N/A	0



Drug Law Violations

Year	On-campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2019	0	N/A	0
2020	0	N/A	0
2021	0	N/A	0

Illegal Weapons

Year	On-campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2019	0	N/A	0
2020	0	N/A	0
2021	0	N/A	0

Disciplinary Referrals

Liquor Law Violations

Year	On-campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2019	0	N/A	0
2020	0	N/A	0
2021	0	N/A	0



Drug Law Violations

Year	On-campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2019	0	N/A	0
2020	0	N/A	0
2021	0	N/A	0

Illegal Weapons Possession

Year	On-campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2019	0	N/A	0
2020	0	N/A	0
2021	0	N/A	0

*There were no unfounded crimes to report for UH West Oahu in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Hate Crimes

Hate crimes include any offenses or attempted offense of criminal homicide (murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter), sex offenses (rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property that was motivated by a bias of race, ethnicity, national origin, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, or disability that occurred within UH West O'ahu's Clery geography (see [Clery Crime Statistics](#) and [Appendix A](#)).

2019: No hate crimes were reported

2020: No hate crimes were reported

2021: No hate crimes were reported



VAWA Offenses

Dating Violence

Year	On-campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2019	0	N/A	0
2020	0	N/A	0
2021	0	N/A	0

Domestic Violence

Year	On-campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2019	0	N/A	0
2020	0	N/A	0
2021	0	N/A	0

Stalking

Year	On-campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
2019	1	N/A	0
2020	1	N/A	0
2021	0	N/A	0



Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

UH West O'ahu strives to keep the campus community informed about issues related to their safety by utilizing either timely warnings or emergency notifications to apprise them of situations related to their safety. When the need for a timely warning or emergency notification is confirmed, UH West O'ahu will draft and distribute the notification in the interest of the safety of the community. Community notification may be withheld if in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, such notification will compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The UH West O'ahu 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 O'ahu to determine whether a timely warning or emergency notification shall be issued:

	Timely Warning	Emergency Notifications
Definition	Warnings to the campus community regarding criminal offenses, hate crimes, and reports regarding the occurrence of crime considered to be a threat to students and employees by the institution. ¹	Broad focus notifications based on any significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health and safety of students or employees occurring on a campus. ²

¹ 34 CFR §668.46(e)(i-iii)

² 34 CFR §668.46(g)(1)



	Timely Warning	Emergency Notifications
<p>Examples</p>	<p>A. Criminal offenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● murder ● non-negligent manslaughter ● negligent manslaughter ● sex offenses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ rape ○ incest ○ fondling ○ statutory rape ● robbery ● aggravated assault ● burglary ● motor vehicle theft ● arson <p>B. Hate Crimes: any of the above-mentioned offenses, and any incidents of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, or destruction/damage/vandalism of property that were motivated by bias</p> <p>C. Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● weapons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ carrying/possessing ● drug abuse violations ● liquor law violations <p>Timely warnings can be issued for threats to persons or to property.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● natural disaster ● environmental ● armed intruder ● outbreak of meningitis, norovirus, or other serious illness ● gas leak ● terrorist attack ● bomb threat ● civil unrest or rioting ● explosion ● nearby chemical or hazardous waste spill ● fire <p>(Examples of situations that would <i>not</i> necessitate an emergency response under Clery include power outage; string of larcenies)</p>



	Timely Warning	Emergency Notifications
Requirements	<p>UH West O'ahu is required to alert the campus community to certain crimes in a manner that is timely and will aid in the prevention of similar crimes. The intent of a warning regarding a criminal incident(s) is to enable people to protect themselves.</p> <p>UH West O'ahu must issue a timely warning for an incident that occurs on its Clery geography that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported to Campus Security authorities or local police agencies; or • Is considered by the institution to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. 	<p>UH West O'ahu will immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus. An "immediate" threat as used here encompasses an imminent or impending threat, such as an approaching fire, as well as a fire in one of the campus buildings.</p>
Timing	<p>A warning should be issued as soon as the pertinent information is available. It is expected that even if UH West O'ahu does not have all of the facts surrounding a criminal incident or incidents, it will issue a timely warning. It may then follow up with additional information as it becomes available.</p> <p>Determined on a case-by-case basis and considers the following factors: the nature of the crime; the continuing danger to the campus community; and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts.</p>	<p>Alert issued immediately upon confirmation that a dangerous situation or emergency exists or threatens.</p>
Audience	<p>Notifications will reach the UH West O'ahu community within UH West O'ahu's Clery geography..</p>	<p>Send to the entire campus.</p>



	Timely Warning	Emergency Notifications
Geography	See Appendix A .	Incidents occurring on or near the UH West O'ahu campus, and those that may affect the UH West O'ahu 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 updates will be provided. Emergency notifications may withhold as confidential the names and other identifying information of victims.
Method	UH West O'ahu may use one or a combination of the following communication techniques: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UH Alert (Email and/or text) ● Website ● Digital Signage (Library, A and D Buildings, Dining Hall) ● Social Media (UH West O'ahu's official Facebook and/or Twitter accounts) 	UH West O'ahu may use one or a combination of the following communication techniques: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UH Alert (Email and/or text) ● Website ● Digital Signage (Library, A and D Buildings, Dining Hall) ● Social Media (UH West O'ahu'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)



	Timely Warning	Emergency Notifications
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 [UH West O'ahu Emergency Operations Plan](#) can be found on the [campus website](#). 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 O'ahu community (UH West O'ahu 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), Auxiliary Services Director shall compose initial UH Alert notification (<https://www.hawaii.edu/alert/>). Note: you will need a hawaii.edu email address to be able to opt-in to receive UH Alerts texts.
 - a. Determine if message should be sent via text and/or email and distribute to all UH West O'ahu students, faculty and staff.
 1. Direct users to emergency website: westoahu.hawaii.edu/emergency
 2. As of September 1, 2020, 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, Zenaida Serrano Arvman
 - c. Auxiliary Services Director, John Murakami
2. Communications Department will take over disseminating information following the initial alert.
3. If appropriate, Communications Department shall 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.

4. 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
 - i. Neighbors
 - j. General Public
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. The Communications Department will relay the "all clear" information using the same methods by which it informed the UH West O'ahu community about the event.
8. Following the event, UH West O'ahu will undergo an assessment of its response to the situation and make the appropriate changes to its procedures.

UH Alert

The UH Alert emergency notification system (www.hawaii.edu/alert/) 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 O'ahu students and employees are encouraged to sign up for UH Alert SMS/text messages. For information on UH Alert and how to sign up for the UH Alert SMS/text notification, go to the UH Alert website at www.hawaii.edu/alert. 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 O'ahu conducts several emergency response and evacuation exercises each year, such as tabletop exercises, live evacuation drills, and testing of the emergency notification system on campus.

The Communications Department schedules and tests the UH Alert emergency notification system once every semester (Fall/Spring). Prior to the drill, an email announcement is sent to the UH West O'ahu campus community as well as a notice in the weekly bulletin, Makahaiwa'a (for students and employees). 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 O'ahu 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 O'ahu Communications Department.

Evacuation exercises are scheduled and conducted at least once each Fall and Spring semester, with a live exercise conducted for at least one building once a year. The live exercise is announced and 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 the following opportunities: 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, students and visitors; 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, when available. 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 O'ahu to certify that it has implemented programs to prevent the abuse of alcohol and use and/or distribution of illicit drugs by UH West O'ahu students and employees, both on its premises and as a part of any of its activities. At a minimum, UH West O'ahu must annually distribute the following in writing to all students and employees:

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

Employees

The University of Hawai'i has developed a system-wide policy, which is applicable at UH West O'ahu, entitled "[EP 11.201 "Illegal Drugs, Alcohol, and Substance Abuse"](#)" (in accordance with



the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988) to ensure a safe environment for employees, students, and guests.

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 in the section “[Disciplinary Sanctions](#)”. 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”). Per Article III(B)(11) & (12), the following is prohibited:

11. 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 O'ahu premises or at any UH West O'ahu sponsored event or ancillary site. Possession of drug paraphernalia is also prohibited on UH West O'ahu premises.
12. 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 O'ahu premises or at any UH West O'ahu sponsored event or ancillary site. Alcoholic beverages may not, in any circumstances, be used, possessed, or distributed to any person under twenty-one (21) years of age.

Students found responsible for a violation(s) of the code may be subject to the sanctions listed in the section “[Disciplinary Sanctions](#)”.

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) Section III 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 O'ahu 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 [UH System Code of Conduct](#) 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 officers, or student conduct boards as described in this policy.”

Given this broad delegation of authority, UH West O'ahu has developed its own [Student Code of Conduct](#) and the following sanctions³ 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 O'ahu) 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 O'ahu, Community Service or other related discretionary or educational related assignments.
- f. **UH West O'ahu Mutual No Contact Orders**– No unnecessary contact between the Respondent and the Complainant, witnesses, or other individuals (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.

³ UH West O'ahu Student Code of Conduct, IV.B.1.



- h. **Dismissal** – Separation of the student from UH West O'ahu for more than 1 year. The student may be eligible for return. Conditions for readmission may be specified. Dismissals will be effective immediately, unless otherwise stated..
- i. **Expulsion** – Separation of the student from UH West O'ahu permanently. Expulsions will be effective immediately, unless otherwise stated..
- j. **Revocation of Admission and/or Degree** – Admission to or a degree awarded from UH West O'ahu may be revoked for fraud, misrepresentation, or other violation of UH West O'ahu standards in obtaining the degree, or for other serious violations committed by a student prior to graduation.

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

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

Legal Sanctions

Federal

Federal law provides criminal and civil penalties for unlawful possession or distribution/sale of a controlled substance. Under the Controlled Substance Act⁴ as well as other related federal laws, the penalties for controlled substance violations include, but are not limited to, incarceration, fines, potential for the forfeiture of property used in possession or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance (which may include homes, vehicles, boats, aircrafts and any other personal or real property), ineligibility to possess a firearm, and potential ineligibility to receive federal benefits (such as student loans and grants).

State

Hawai'i state law prohibits unauthorized possession and distribution/sale of various controlled substances.⁵ 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

⁴ 21 USC §801, *et seq.*

⁵ HRS 712-1240, *et seq.*



related to employment, religious services, or assistance with police).⁶

City and County of Honolulu

The Revised Ordinances of the City and County of Honolulu 1990 (ROH 1990) regulate alcohol and controlled substances in various ways that impact UH West O'ahu. For example, one may not possess alcohol in an open container on public property (with narrow exceptions), or possess GHB (a date-rape drug) at any time.⁷ Certain organic solvents and ephedrine are also regulated.⁸ 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

WorkLife Hawai'i, an employee assistance program, is available for employees at UH West O'ahu. Information regarding this program is available at <https://www.eapacific.com/?customer=UH>. However, employees may also find additional assistance and resources from community based organizations listed below.

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

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

⁶ HRS 281-101.5

⁷ ROH 1990, Sec. 40-1.1-40-1.3; Sec. 40-14.1-40-14.3.

⁸ ROH 1990, Sec. 40-5.1-40-5.6; Sec. 40-13.1-40-13.3.



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. (808) 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) 697-3722
<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. (808) 484-4489
<http://www.actionwithaloha.com>

Ho'omau Ke Ola

Substance Abuse Outpatient and
Inpatient Program
85-761 Farrington Highway
Waianae, HI 96792
Ph. (808) 696-4266
<http://www.hoomaukeola.org>

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

Notification

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

Oversight Responsibility

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

Biennial Report



Every two years, UH West O'ahu reviews its drug and alcohol prevention programs to determine the effectiveness of the programs and implement necessary changes; to determine the number of drug and alcohol related issues reported to UH West O'ahu officials that occur on campus or at UH West O'ahu activities; to determine the number and types of sanctions imposed by UH West O'ahu as a result of drug and alcohol related violations and fatalities on campus or at any UH West O'ahu activities; to ensure that sanctions imposed by UH West O'ahu for drug and alcohol violations are consistently enforced. The next biennial review will be reviewed and published in 2022.

The current published Biennial Report can be found on here: [UH West O'ahu 2018 Biennial Review](#)

Nondiscrimination Policy

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

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

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

Sex/Gender Based Discrimination (Title IX)

As a recipient of Federal funds, UH West O'ahu is required to comply with Title IX of the Higher Education Amendments of 1972⁹ ("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 various types of sexual harassment: quid pro quo, hostile environment, and other sex based offenses such as sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

UH West O'ahu is committed to providing programs, activities, and a work and educational

⁹ 20 U.S.C. Section 1681 et seq.



environment free from sexual harassment, sex discrimination and gender-based violence.

In accordance with the Title IX federal regulations, UH West O'ahu has designated the following individual as the campus Title IX Coordinator. For more information regarding Title IX, please contact:

Beverly Baligad, J.D.
Director of Compliance/Title IX Coordinator
Email: bbaligad@hawaii.edu or uhwot9c@hawaii.edu
Tel.: 808.689.2934

This individual, as well as any designated Investigators, Decision-makers and Informal Resolution Officers, has received formal and appropriate Title IX training through the Association of Title IX Administrators (ATIXA), Thompson Coburn, LLC, Academic Impressions and ATIXA. These organizations are nationally recognized in providing Title IX compliance training. For more information regarding UH West O'ahu's Title IX Coordinator, information and resources, please visit: <https://westoahu.hawaii.edu/compliance/title-ix/>.

UH West O'ahu utilizes the UH System Title IX Interim Executive Policy [EP 1.204: Interim Policy on Title IX Sexual Harassment](#) ("policy"). The policy identifies "sexual harassment" which includes sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking as prohibited conduct. The UH System Interim Administrative Procedure [AP 1.204: Interim Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance Process](#) ("grievance process") is the process the campus follows once a written formal complaint has been submitted to the campus Title IX Coordinator.

Under the grievance process, reports regarding sexual assault, domestic violence dating violence or stalking may be submitted to the campus' Title IX Coordinator. Once a written formal complaint has been filed, the Title IX Coordinator will make an initial determination formal complaint is sufficient to move forward under EP 1.204. If the formal complaint is sufficient, the Title IX Coordinator will initiate the Grievance Process by appointing a neutral investigator(s), who has no conflict of interest or bias for or against any of the parties, to conduct an investigation. Under certain circumstances, UH West O'ahu may initiate an investigation even absent a written formal complaint or if the formal complaint has been withdrawn.

Under specific circumstances, the Title IX Coordinator **must** dismiss a formal complaint, or any allegations, if at any time during the grievance process it is determined that: the conduct alleged in the formal complaint would not constitute sexual harassment as defined under the policy, even if proved; and/or the conduct did not occur in an educational program or activity controlled by the University (including buildings or property owned or controlled by recognized student organizations); and/or the University does not have control of the Respondent; and/or the conduct did not occur against a person in the United States; and/or at the time of filing a formal complaint, a complainant is not participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the University. In certain circumstances, UH West O'ahu **may** also dismiss a formal complaint or any allegations at any time during the grievance process.

Any time after a formal complaint has been submitted, and prior to reaching a determination following a hearing, the Complainant and Respondent may agree to informally resolve the complaint through an alternate resolution mechanism.

The UH West O'ahu Title IX Coordinator, Investigators, Adjudicators, and Informal Resolution



Officers 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 to promote integrity and accountability within the process.

As a public institution, UH West O'ahu must provide an equitable process to both a Complainant and a Respondent. This includes conducting a prompt and impartial investigation and resolution. For example, both the Complainant and the Respondent must have the same opportunities to present information/witnesses during the Grievance 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 as allowed under the Interim Process.

Information regarding the policies, and timely notification 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. In addition, both the Complainant and the Respondent will be simultaneously informed of the final outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding involving prohibited conduct, including any specific sanction imposed against the Respondent that is reasonable given the facts and the circumstances of each case, and does not violate FERPA requirements regarding educational records. 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 sexual harassment cases is the “preponderance of the evidence” standard. In other words, a determination will be made (based on all the evidence presented) as to “whether more likely than not” a Respondent has engaged in prohibited behavior defined under the Interim Policy.

If UH West O'ahu determines that a Respondent 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 O'ahu is also required and committed to upholding the First Amendment of the United States Constitution as well as any other constitution based 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 Act¹⁰ commonly known as the [Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 \(FERPA\)](#).

Finally, UH West O'ahu has a Confidential Advocate (Complainant /Victim Resources), Leslie Cabingbang, who can assist complainants/victims when requested. She is available in person every other Wednesday on the UH West O'ahu campus, and remotely via email or telephone throughout the week. Leslie may be reached directly via email at

¹⁰ 20 U.S.C.1232g



leslie.cabingabang@hawaii.edu or via telephone at 808-348-0432.

The Confidential Advocate also serves as a member of the Chancellor's Compliance Hui (which provides programming and awareness events on campus) and attends regular Hui meetings and events.

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 Section 304 of the Violence Against Women's Act (VAWA), known as the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act ("Campus SaVE 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 709-906. Abuse of Family or Household Members.¹¹

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.

According to HRS 586-1,¹² 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

¹¹HRS 709-9706

¹² HRS 586-1



Hawai'i 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:
 - (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.¹³

- (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;
 - (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;

¹³ HRS 707-732



- (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.¹⁴

- (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.
 - (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

¹⁴ HRS 707-733



(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 state law defines “stalking” as a form of harassment, as stated in the HRS:

HRS 711-1106.5. Harassment by stalking.¹⁵

(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 expressed or implied.”¹⁶

With regard to sexual assault crimes, Hawai'i law has defined what constitutes “ineffective consent” in HRS 702-235.¹⁷:

“Unless otherwise provided by this Code or by the law defining the offense, consent

¹⁵ HRS 711-1106.5

¹⁶ *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)

¹⁷ HRS 702-235



does not constitute a defense if:

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

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

Campus Compliance Hui (Programming, Training and Awareness)

The Chancellor of UH West O'ahu 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 O'ahu's CCH identifies and coordinates the campus-wide effort to provide programming via awareness campaigns and events throughout the year. Last year, UH West O'ahu's programming activities occurred primarily online as a result of campus capacity limitations and shutdowns during the COVID-19 pandemic.

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.

In addition to information provided during various on campus events, the campus



community can also build awareness surrounding issues regarding intimate partner violence by visiting the CDC Preventing Intimate Partner Violence webpage <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/fastfact.html> or by viewing the CDC information video on sexual violence <https://youtu.be/LWctQH4C0P8>.

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

UH West O'ahu's programming activities include social media campaigns, pamphlets, and handouts, and roundtable discussions with various audiences. UH West O'ahu held “What's Love” workshops (“Safe Zone Training Program for allies of LGBTQ people”; “Sexual Violence – Tools for Response and Prevention”; and “Mentors in Violence Prevention”) as a part of Sexual Violence Prevention and Awareness Workshops. UH West O'ahu also has a well-trained Behavior Intervention Team (BIT). Information may be submitted to the BIT anonymously on the BIT webpage at https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?UHWestOahu&layout_id=2

In addition to the resources provided during on-campus events, the campus community is encouraged to use the “C-A-R-E”¹⁸ method to help individuals safely intervene and possibly prevent sexual assault, when/if necessary:

(i) **Create a distraction**

Do what you can to interrupt the situation. A distraction can give the person at risk a chance to get to a safe place.

- Cut off the conversation with a diversion like, “Let’s get pizza, I’m starving,” or “This party is lame. Let’s try somewhere else.”
- Bring out fresh food or drinks and offer them to everyone at the party, including the people you are concerned about.
- Start an activity that draws other people in, like a game, a debate, or a dance party.

(ii) **Ask directly**

Talk directly to the person who might be in trouble.

- Ask questions like “Who did you come here with?” or “Would you like me to stay with you?”

(iii) **Refer to an authority**

Sometimes the safest way to intervene is to refer to a neutral party with the authority to change the situation, like an RA or security guard.

- Talk to a security guard, bartender, or another employee about your concerns. It’s in their best interest to ensure that their patrons are

¹⁸ Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN) <https://www.rainn.org/articles/steps-you-can-take-prevent-sexual-assault>



safe, and they will usually be willing to step in.

- Don't hesitate to call 911 if you are concerned for someone else's safety.

(iv) **Enlist others**

It can be intimidating to approach a situation alone. Enlist another person to support you.

Ask someone to come with you to approach the person at risk. When it comes to expressing concern, sometimes there is power in numbers.

- Ask someone to intervene in your place. For example, you could ask someone who knows the person at risk to escort them to the bathroom.
- Enlist the friend of the person you're concerned about. "Your friend looks like they've had a lot to drink. Can you check on them?"

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

UH West O'ahu's "ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns" included social media campaigns, pamphlets, and handouts, and/or roundtable discussions with various audiences during the pandemic, since live events have not been held. Information that includes suicide prevention, sexual harassment, dating/domestic violence and stalking awareness continue to be shared via social media and campus articles. Information about sex/gender harassment, sexual assault, domestic/dating violence and stalking and Consent Loco Moco video available on the campus Title IX Training 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 includes pamphlets provided at various tabling events which includes, but is not limited to: various social media campaigns; information about healthy relationships; and access and information regarding the free online Sexual Harassment Assessment and Risk Profile (SHARP) tool. This tool provides an assessment based on the information provided by the victim, and then



suggests safety measures a victim could take based on the information provided by them in the tool.¹⁹

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

- 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. Information regarding the UH West O'ahu BIT can be found by searching the phrase “behavior intervention team” on the UH West O'ahu website or by visiting <https://westoahu.hawaii.edu/compliance/behavior-intervention-team/>.

Responding to Sex Offenses

Under Title IX, UH West O'ahu is required to have grievance procedures that appropriately addresses complaints regarding sexual harassment, sex discrimination and gender-based violence when reported to the institution (see section under “[Sex/Gender Based Discrimination \(Title IX\)](#)”).

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

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

- Ensure that a Complainant 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 Complainant of an alleged sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical/legal exam);
- Assure the Complainant is provided information regarding free confidential counseling from community or campus counselors specifically trained in the area of sexual assault crisis intervention.
- Allow for UH West O'ahu to provide the Complainant with supportive measures, such as “no-contact” orders between the parties, witnesses, and others as appropriate. UH West O'ahu may also assist the Complainant and/or Respondent with changes in academic and living situations when available, appropriate, and requested by the Complainant or Respondent. To the extent possible, all supportive measures provided by UH West O'ahu will protect the identity of the Complainant.

¹⁹ Sexual Harassment Assessment and Risk Profile (SHARP) Tool. <https://www.stalkingawareness.org/sharp/> (last visited on 9/26/22)



When a Complainant contacts Campus Security, other UH West O'ahu officials (such as the Title IX Coordinator and the Deputy Title IX Coordinators) may be contacted to ensure compliance with federal and state law, when appropriate, to assist the Complainant and/or provide information regarding UH West O'ahu's Title IX grievance procedures. Please refer to the [Sex/Gender Based Discrimination \(Title IX\)](#) section of this document for more detailed process information.

UH West O'ahu has a Confidential Advocate (Complainant/Victim Resources), Leslie Cabingbang, who can assist complainants/victims when requested. She is available in person every other Wednesday on the UH West O'ahu campus, and remotely via email or telephone throughout the week. Leslie may be reached directly via email at leslie.cabingbang@hawaii.edu or via telephone at 808-348-0432.

The Confidential Advocate will provide a written notification to victims about options for available assistance on how to request changes to academic schedules and/or other protective measures. If the requested accommodations or supportive measures are reasonably available, the institution will provide reasonable accommodations regardless if the victim chooses to report the crime to campus security or local law enforcement. Furthermore, when a student or employee reports that they have been a victim dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the institution will provide the victim with a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options.

The Confidential Advocate also serves as a member of the Chancellor's Compliance Hui (which provides programming and awareness events on campus) and attends regular Hui meetings and events. UH West O'ahu also provides on-campus counseling. To find out more information regarding available campus counseling services, visit <https://westoahu.hawaii.edu/current-students/health-and-wellness/>.

UH West O'ahu provides written notification and information to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigrant assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within and in the community when requested.

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

Hawai'i Domestic Violence Action Center

Ph. Toll Free: 1-800-690-6200

Helpline: (808) 531-3771

<http://www.stoptheviolence.org>

The Sex Abuse Treatment Center

Ph. (808) 524-7273

<http://www.satchawaii.com>

Parents and Children Together (PACT)

Ph. (808) 832-0855

<http://www.pacthawaii.org>

Catholic Charities Hawai'i

Ph. (808) 521-4357



<http://www.catholiccharitieshawaii.org>

Child and Family Service

Ph. (808) 681-3500

<http://www.childandfamilyservices.org>

National Sexual Assault Hotline

Ph. (800) 656-HOPE(4673)

<https://rainn.org>

The National Domestic Violence Hotline

Ph. (800) 799-safe (7233)

<http://www.thehotline.org>

Confidential Advocate (Complainant/Victim Resources):

UH Confidential Advocacy

Leslie Cabingbang, MSW

Senior Confidential Advocate

Ph. (808) 348-0432

advocate@hawaii.edu

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.

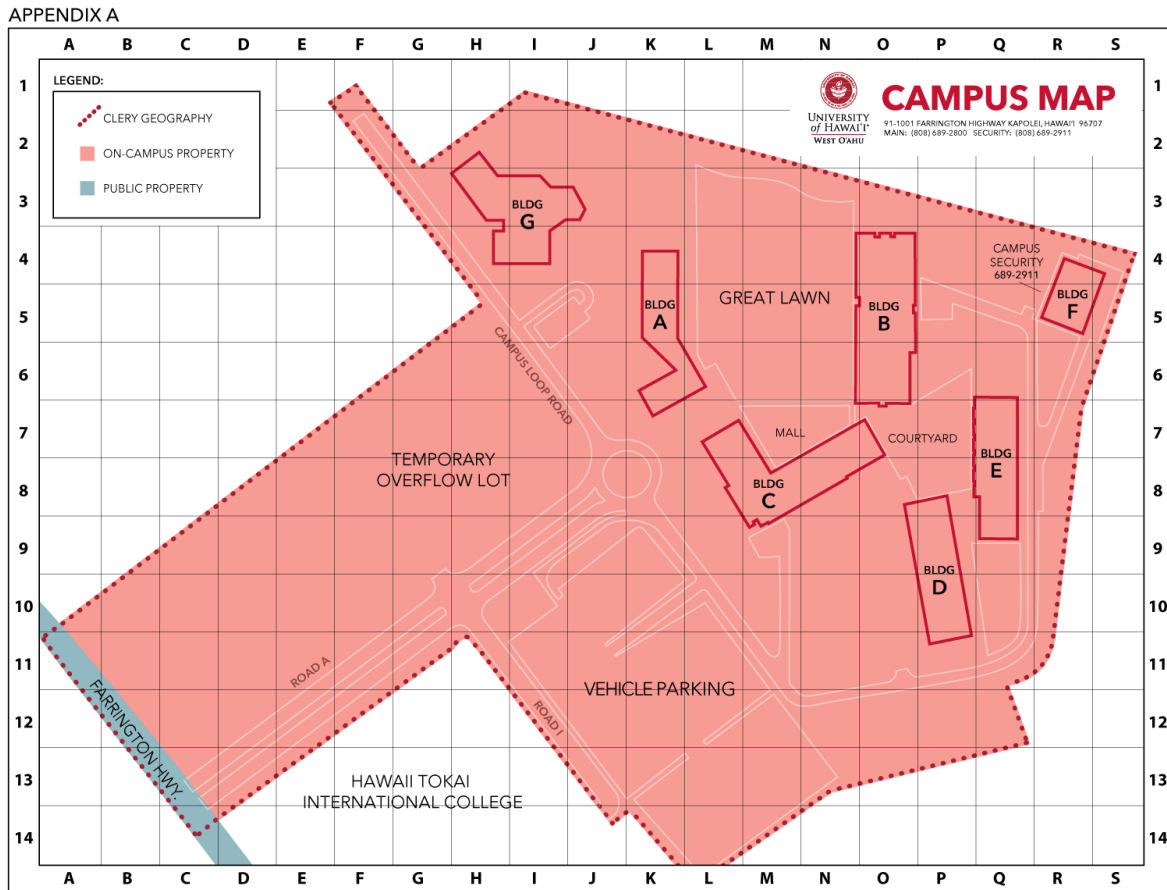
The Hawai'i law requiring sex offenders and other covered offenders to register with the Attorney General can be found here: http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol14_Ch0701-0853/HRS0846E/

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 serotonergic and immune systems, although more research is needed.

Other health risks: Unknown.



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.

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 an altered perception of time and body image, peaking in about 30 minutes when drunk 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 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.

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.

Cannabis

The main psychoactive (mind-altering) chemical in cannabis is delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol, or THC.

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

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

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

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

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



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

MDMA (Ecstasy/Molly)

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

Commercial names: None.

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

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

Short-term effects: Lowered inhibition; enhanced sensory perception; 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.

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.

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 prescriptions, increasing the risk of drug-drug interactions, and breakdown of drugs slows with age; also, many older adults are treated with prescription medications for pain. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.

Prescription 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 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, Roopies, Rochas Dos, Roofies, Rope, Rophies, Row-Shay, Ruffies, Trip-and-Fall, Wolfies.

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

Long-term effects: Unknown.

Salvia

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

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

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

Common forms: Fresh or dried leaves.



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

Long-term effects: Unknown.

Steroids (Anabolic)

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

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

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

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

Short-term effects: 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-methylenedioxypropylone (MDPV).

Commercial names: None.

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

Common forms: White or brown crystalline powder sold in small plastic or foil packages



labeled "not for human consumption" and sometimes sold as jewelry cleaner; tablet, capsule, liquid.

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

Long-term effects: 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.”²⁰

²⁰<https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/strategic-plan/introduction> (last visited 9/27/21)