

2023

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY–HAWAII

ANNUAL SECURITY AND  
FIRE SAFETY REPORTS



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## RESOURCE PHONE NUMBERS

*Note: When dialing an emergency 911 number from a campus phone, you must first dial 9 to get an outside line, then dial 911 to be connected to an emergency dispatcher.*

### POLICY AND SECURITY

Honolulu Police Department – Main Station..... 911 or 808-529-3111  
Honolulu Police Department – Kahuku Substation ..... 911 or 808-723-8650  
BYUH Campus Safety & Security..... 808-675-3911

### FIRE

Honolulu Fire Department – Kahuku Fire Station 13..... 911 or 808-293-5005  
Honolulu Fire Department – Hau’ula Station 15 ..... 911 or 808-293-5677

### ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE COUNSELING

Department of Health (Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division) ..... 808-692-7506  
Coalition for a Drug Free Hawaii - <https://www.drugfreehawaii.org/> ..... 808-545-3228 (Ext. 21)  
Hawaii Prevention Resource Center - <https://www.hiprc808.org/> ..... 808-545-3228 (Ext. 34)

### COUNSELING AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE

BYU–Hawaii Counseling Services ..... 808-675-3518  
BYU–Hawaii Women’s Services & Resources ..... 808-675-3024  
24-hour Crisis Hotline ..... 800-753-6879 or text 741-741  
Ko’olaupia Health Center (Kahuku) ..... 808-293-9231  
Ko’olaupia Health Center (Hau’ula) ..... 808-293-9216  
Family Services (Hau’ula)..... 808-945-3690

### TITLE IX REPORTS (SEXUAL HARASSMENT)

Title IX Office ..... 808-675-4585  
University EthicsPoint Hotline ..... 888-238-1062  
Report a Concern ..... <http://reportaconcern.byuh.edu>

### HEALTH CARE

BYU–Hawaii Health Services ..... 808-675-3510  
Adventist Health Castle (Kailua) ..... 808-263-5500  
Kahuku Medical Center ..... 808-293-9221  
Ko’olaupia Health Center (Kahuku) ..... 808-293-9231  
Ko’olaupia Health Center (Hau’ula) ..... 808-293-9216

### REPORTING HAZARDS

BYU–Hawaii Campus Safety & Security ..... 808-675-3911 or 5-3503  
BYU–Hawaii Residential Life ..... 808-675-3534  
Facilities Management Service Center ..... 808-675-3400

**MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT KAUWE**

Compliance with federal and institutional guidelines protects each of us and the resources with which we are entrusted. BYU–Hawaii is committed to establishing and maintaining a culture of consistent compliance. I invite you to learn compliance requirements that are part of your responsibilities and make them a natural part of your daily work.

Sincerely,

John S.K. Kauwe III

University President, BYU–Hawaii



## ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

### WHAT IS THE CLERY ACT?

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, known as the Clery Act, is named for Jeanne Clery, a 19-year-old Lehigh University student who was raped and killed in her dorm room in 1986. The law was originally enacted in 1990 as the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act (Title II of Public Law 101–542), which amended the Higher Education Act of 1965.

The Clery Act is intended to provide students and their families, as higher education consumers, with accurate, complete, and timely information about safety on campus so that they can make informed decisions about where to attend school. The act requires all postsecondary educational institutions participating in Title IV student financial aid programs to disclose campus crime statistics and security information. Among other requirements, higher education institutions subject to the law must do the following:

- Collect, report, and disseminate crime data.
- Develop policy statements regarding campus safety.
- Provide educational programs and campaigns on campus safety and crime prevention.
- Prepare and distribute an annual security report.
- Issue campus timely warnings and emergency notifications to the campus community.
- Submit crime statistics to the U.S. Department of Education.

### CLERY ACT ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT PREPARATION

This document provides students and employees with information concerning personal safety and university policies and to comply with federal law. The university Clery Act compliance coordinator prepares and publishes the report annually by compiling updated policy information and relevant crime data maintained by BYU–Hawaii Campus Safety & Security, reported by campus security authorities, and provided by local law enforcement. The university’s Office of Compliance & Ethics provides statutory and regulatory compliance oversight of the report’s contents. For additional information or to submit changes and corrections to this report, please contact the Clery Act compliance coordinator, Anthony Pickard, Director, Campus Safety & Security at (808) 675-3501 or email to [anthony.pickard@byuh.edu](mailto:anthony.pickard@byuh.edu).



## COLLECTING CRIME DATA AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

The Clery Act requires universities to annually disclose statistics for certain reported crimes in certain areas and categorize them based on the following criteria: the person who received the crime report, the type of crime reported, the year in which the crime was reported, and the geographic location where the reported crimes occurred. For purposes of the Clery Act, relevant geographic locations include campus, public property within or immediately adjacent to campus, and non-campus buildings or property that are owned or controlled by BYU–Hawaii (Clery Geography). A map of campus is included as Appendix A.

### REPORTED CRIME SOURCES

Statistics are collected by the Clery Coordinator from the following sources:

- Campus Safety & Security,
- Campus security authorities (CSAs),
- Dean of Students,
- Department of Human Resources,
- Residential Housing Office,
- Title IX Office,
- EthicsPoint compliance hotline (a confidential, anonymous hotline operated by a third party),
- Report a Concern (BYU–Hawaii’s internal reporting facility), and
- Honolulu Police Department.

The reported crime statistics may or may not reflect the number of crimes actually committed in BYU–Hawaii’s Clery Geography; however, they do accurately record the number of “Clery Act Crimes” reported to CSAs and to local law enforcement. (Appendix B contains the definitions for all Clery Act Crimes.).

### CRIME LOG

In addition to requiring the disclosure of crime statistics in the annual security report, the Clery Act also requires the university to record all criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents that are reported to Campus Safety & Security. To comply with this requirement, Campus Safety & Security maintains a daily crime log of reported incidents that includes the nature, date, time, general location, and disposition, if known, of crimes that occur within the Clery Geography. This log is provided and maintained by Campus Safety & Security and is available online at <https://safetyandsecurity.byuh.edu/daily-crime-log>. Criminal activity reported to Campus Safety & Security is entered in the crime log within two business days of receiving a report. To ensure the confidentiality of victims, the crime log does not include personally identifiable information.

More information about Campus Safety & Security, reporting a crime, preventing crimes, criminal situations, emergencies, notifications, procedures, safety considerations, and victim resources are throughout this report.

The following pages contain data tables describing the reported Clery Act Crimes for BYU–Hawaii’s Clery Geography for the period from January 2020 through December 2022. Clery Act reported crime information is confidential. Crimes included in the annual security report statistics are anonymous and do not contain any personally identifiable information. For questions regarding the reported data, please contact the Clery Act compliance coordinator.

**2020-2022 REPORTED CRIME STATISTICS****CRIMINAL OFFENSES**

	Campus and Residence Hall Totals						Non-Campus Property			Public Property		
	2020	2020	2021	2021	2022	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
	Total	RH*	Total	RH	Total	RH	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	7	0	7	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**HATE CRIMES\*\***

	Campus and Residence Hall Totals						Non-Campus Property			Public Property		
	2020	2020	2021	2021	2022	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
	Total	RH*	Total	RH	Total	RH	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny - Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*RH=Residence Hall

\*\*Hate Crime Categories of Prejudice: Disability (D), Ethnicity (E), Gender Identity (GI), Gender (G), National Origin (N), Race (Ra), Religion (Re), Sexual Orientation (S)

## VAWA OFFENSES

	Campus and Residence Hall Totals						Non-Campus Property			Public Property		
	2020	2020	2021	2021	2022	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
	Total	RH*	Total	RH	Total	RH	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Domestic Violence	1	1	3	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## ARRESTS

	Campus and Residence Hall Totals						Non-Campus Property			Public Property		
	2020	2020	2021	2021	2022	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
	Total	RH*	Total	RH	Total	RH	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS

	Campus and Residence Hall Totals						Non-Campus Property			Public Property		
	2020	2020	2021	2021	2022	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
	Total	RH*	Total	RH	Total	RH	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*RH=Residence Hall

\*\*Hate Crime Categories of Prejudice: Disability (D), Ethnicity (E), Gender Identity (GI), Gender (G), National Origin (N), Race (Ra), Religion (Re), Sexual Orientation (S)

## BYU-HAWAII CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT: CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY

### CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY AUTHORITY AND JURISDICTION

BYU–Hawaii Campus Safety & Security provides security services to the university community, which include approximately 3,000 students, faculty, and staff, as well as security coverage for the Polynesian Cultural Center. Campus Safety & Security consists of eight full-time employees, and sufficient part-time temporary workers and student employees to cover all shifts 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

### COOPERATION WITH OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT

Campus Safety & Security derive their authority to prevent and investigate crime and to enforce campus regulations and policies from the BYU–Hawaii President’s Council. They are not sworn law enforcement officers and do not have the authority to make arrests. Criminal activity on campus may also be investigated by the Honolulu Police Department. Campus Safety & Security coordinates with the Honolulu Police Department but do not maintain any agreements for the investigation of alleged criminal offenses.

### DISPATCH RESPONSE

Campus Safety & Security dispatch is staffed with student and part time dispatchers who receive calls 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. All criminal and emergency calls received by Campus Safety & Security dispatchers are sent to the supervisor on duty. Campus Safety & Security also maintains the university’s security system, which includes an integrated electronic card access system, intrusion detection, and camera security system that encompasses most campus facilities and key outdoor areas. The system is composed of hundreds of alarm points, card access-equipped doors, and cameras.

### PERSONNEL TRAINING

All personnel in Campus Safety & Security are trained to be first responders in an emergency. Such responders may include department administrators, shift supervisors, and dispatchers. Moreover, officers receive specialized and on-going training on crime prevention and awareness, defensive tactics, legal regulation updates, evidence gathering, and traffic control.

### PATROL

Campus Safety & Security is responsible for providing a full range of public safety services to the BYU–Hawaii campus community, including the response to and recording of reported crimes; follow-up investigations; traffic accident investigation; medical and fire emergencies; and any other matters requiring security presence. Activities and incidents addressed by the department are captured in the department’s electronic tracking software program, *Spillman Nova*. Dispatchers provide 24/7 coverage with detailed logs of all daily activities occurring on campus and at the Polynesian Cultural Center.

### INVESTIGATION

Campus Safety & Security dedicates personnel to investigating crimes and incidents reported on campus. Investigative reports are maintained on the department’s records management system and receive a case number, once filed. Criminal investigations may also be conducted by the Honolulu Police Department.

### ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS OF ANY CRIME OF VIOLENCE OR A NONFORCIBLE SEX OFFENSE

A victim of a Clery-reportable crime of violence or a nonforcible sex offense may submit a written request for a report describing the disciplinary actions taken by BYU–Hawaii against the perpetrator of the crime. For sex offenses, please see the Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures (Title IX) (Appendix C) and Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures (Non-Title IX Sexual Violence) (Appendix C) for information regarding victim’s rights and notifications in an investigation of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. If a victim

of a sex offense wishes to know the outcome of an investigation and action taken by BYU–Hawaii in response to the crime committed against the victim, the victim should contact the Title IX Coordinator. Victims of a crime of violence should contact the Office of Student Life Vice President. The next of kin of a deceased victim may request this information on the behalf of the victim.

## REPORTING CRIMES AND EMERGENCIES

### WHO DO I CONTACT

BYU–Hawaii Campus Safety & Security has jurisdiction over all security-related issues occurring on BYU–Hawaii’s properties and at the Polynesian Cultural Center. Any suspicious activities, suspected crimes, or emergencies, should be reported immediately.

BYU–Hawaii encourages the accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes and emergency situations. Students and employees should immediately report all emergency criminal incidents to Campus Safety & Security, or other law enforcement agencies as appropriate, even if the victim of a crime does not or is unable to report the crime. Immediate reporting allows Campus Safety & Security to provide assistance, initiate investigations, and identify crimes and situations that pose an immediate or ongoing threat to the campus so that the university can issue a timely warning if needed.

Contact information for Campus Safety & Security is listed on page 7 above. Additional contact information for the Campus Safety & Security Department can be found on their website at <https://safetyandsecurity.byuh.edu/>. Individuals wishing to report information or meet in person are invited to visit the Campus Safety & Security office at McKay Classroom Building Room 148.

### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES

The Honolulu Police Department has jurisdiction over law enforcement issues within Laie and is an important partner in student safety. Students who experience crime while off campus, including those residing in off-campus housing, should promptly report crimes and emergency situations to the Honolulu Police Department (dial 911).

### BYU-HAWAII CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY

Campus crimes may be reported to BYU–Hawaii Campus Safety & Security or to Honolulu Police. Campus Safety & Security is responsible to provide security within campus buildings, to respond to non-criminal reports on campus, to provide parking enforcement, and to respond to alarms and suspicious circumstances. It also operates the Aloha Late Night Shuttle Service and patrols in buildings and around campus. If security personnel become aware of a crime or a dangerous situation, Campus Safety & Security will notify BYU–Hawaii Dispatch immediately, and the Honolulu Police Department will be asked to respond to the reported incident.

Security at special events, such as sporting activities and other large gatherings, may be provided through a combination of BYU–Hawaii Security, other personnel from BYU–Hawaii or the community, and the Honolulu Police Department. Emergency situations at special events should be reported by calling 911. Non-emergency situations and crimes occurring at BYU–Hawaii events should be reported to the nearest event security staff or to dispatch (808675-3911).

### CRIME REPORTING CONTACTS

Campus Safety & Security McKay 148

Emergency Phone Line: (808) 675-3911 (5-3911 from campus phones) (Note: You may call this number for any desired assistance, emergency or otherwise)

Dispatcher: 808-675-3503 (5-3503 from campus phones) Email: [security@byuh.edu](mailto:security@byuh.edu)

### HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT

Emergency: From campus phones: 9-911# or off-campus and cell: 911

Non-emergencies: Kahuku Station: 808-723-8650

56-470 Kamehameha Hwy Kahuku, HI 96731

## PASTORAL AND PROFESSIONAL COUNSELORS

A pastoral counselor is a person who is associated with a religious order or denomination, is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor. A professional counselor is a person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the campus community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification. This definition applies even to professional counselors who are not university employees but are under contract to provide counseling to the campus community.

Generally, pastoral counselors and professional counselors are not required to report crimes they learn of in their roles as counselors. The pastoral or professional counselor exemption is intended to encourage individuals to seek counseling services without concerns that the counselor will disclose confidential information. This is similar to the privilege provided under certain circumstances to doctors and attorneys. However, all legally recognized privileges contain some exemptions, and there are certain situations in which counselors are under a legal obligation to report crimes.

To be exempt from disclosing reported offenses, pastoral or professional counselors must be acting in the role of pastoral or professional counselors. An individual who is not yet licensed or certified as a counselor, but who is acting in that role under the supervision of an individual who meets the definition of a pastoral or professional counselor, is considered to be a counselor for purposes of the Clery Act. For example, a BYU–Hawaii PhD counselor trainee acting under the supervision of a professional counselor is acting as a professional counselor. University professional counselors and ecclesiastical counselors are encouraged to make individuals aware of the EthicsPoint compliance hotline as a confidential and anonymous means to report a crime.

Not all university employees qualify for the professional counselor exemption. For example, a dean of students who has a professional counselor’s license, but who is employed by the university only as a dean and not as a counselor, is not exempt from reporting. If that same dean is employed by BYU–Hawaii as both a professional counselor and an academic counselor, and the dean learns of a criminal incident while engaged in academic counseling, the dean is not exempt from reporting that incident. If an individual has dual roles, one as a professional or pastoral counselor and the other as an official who qualifies as a campus security authority (CSA), and the roles cannot be separated, that individual is considered a CSA and is obligated to report Clery Crimes of which they are aware.

An individual who is counseling students and/or employees, but who does not meet the Clery Act definition of a pastoral or professional counselor, and who has been designated a CSA is not exempt from CSA reporting obligations. This includes positions such as Student Health Center director, Counseling Services director, etc.

## CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

BYU–Hawaii Campus Safety & Security is the preferred contact for reporting campus crimes. However, students and employees may also report criminal incidents to campus security authorities (CSAs), who are individuals who have responsibility for campus security, the authority to institute corrective measures for Title IX purposes, or significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings. The individuals, departments, and organizations listed below are currently designated as CSAs for BYU–Hawaii. CSA designations may change from year to year as individual responsibilities are modified.

CSAs are responsible for reporting to Campus Safety & Security and the Clery Act compliance coordinator all allegations of Clery Act crimes that are reported to them while they are acting in their role as a BYU–Hawaii CSA. CSAs are not responsible for reporting crimes they hear about indirectly or in a classroom setting. Likewise, faculty members who are CSAs due to responsibilities outside the classroom only act in the role of a CSA while fulfilling those responsibilities, such as acting as a faculty advisor to a club.

## BYU-HAWAII CSAS

- All personnel in the BYU–Hawaii Campus Safety & Security Department
- All personnel in BYU–Hawaii Facilities Management

- All personnel in Housing and Residential Life, including Residential Advisor Mentors (RAs) and Coordinators
- All personnel in Human Resources
- All personnel in the Office of Honor
- All personnel in Student Leadership, Activities, and Service
- All personnel in Counseling and Disability Services
- The following specific individuals:
  - Title IX Coordinator
  - Title IX Deputy Coordinator
  - Dean of Students
  - Student Life Vice President
  - Director of Food Services
  - Chief Compliance Officer
  - Senior Manager, International Student Services
  - Director of the Student Health Center
  - Manager, Alumni & Career Services
  - Director-David O. McKay Center for Intercultural Understanding
  - Manager of Seaside Sports & Student Activities
  - Advisors to Campus Clubs and Societies
  - Director of Human Resources at the Polynesian Cultural Center

#### ON-CAMPUS HALL ADVISORS OR MANAGERS

Residents of campus housing are encouraged to report hazardous conditions or safety concerns to a hall advisor or housing administration manager.

#### ETHICSPPOINT COMPLIANCE HOTLINE

Crimes may be reported anonymously and confidentially through the EthicsPoint compliance hotline. The university contracts with a third party to provide the EthicsPoint hotline for reporting nonemergency incidents on a voluntary and confidential basis, either by phone or online. The hotline is a way to report reasonable suspicion of noncompliance with law or policy, particularly when other methods of reporting may be unavailable or otherwise inappropriate or ineffective under the circumstances.

The EthicsPoint compliance hotline should be used if individuals are uncomfortable reporting suspected compliance violations through normal reporting lines, have a concern over retaliation, or if other direct internal resolution mechanisms have not resolved a compliance issue. Individuals should not use the hotline to report a crime in progress, an emergency, or any other event presenting an immediate threat to a person or property. The hotline does not replace other channels for reporting concerns that can be directed to a particular office. For example, sexual violence may be reported directly to the Title IX Office. Those who use the hotline to make a report should explain the issue in detail. After a report is submitted, the person who created the report should follow up regularly, either by internet or phone, to answer any posted questions.



## EMERGENCY ALERTS

### TIMELY WARNINGS

In the event of a Clery Act crime that represents an ongoing threat to the safety of students or employees at BYU–Hawaii, BYU–Hawaii Campus Safety & Security is responsible for confirming facts that would indicate that timely warnings are appropriate. Subsequently, Campus Safety & Security will create and transmit the warning message in a timely manner using an appropriate means that may include the university’s emergency notification system, emails, posters, broadcast announcements, local news media, or other appropriate means.

If time permits, Campus Safety & Security will notify the President, a Vice President, or the assigned Duty-officer prior to making the timely warning.

The Director of Campus Safety & Security or designee reviews reports of violent crimes, on a case-by-case basis, that may impact the safety of students, employees or visitors, and makes appropriate notification to the university community taking into account the nature of the crime, the continuing danger to the campus community, and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts. The timely warning notification should include all information that would promote safety and aid in the prevention of similar crimes. The timely warning notification should be issued in a format likely to reach the entire campus community where appropriate, as noted above.

### EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

Upon confirmation of any significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an imminent threat to the health or safety of the campus community, the Campus Safety & Security Director, Manager, or on-duty Supervisor, in consultation with the university administration where possible, but without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, will determine the content of the notification and initiate the emergency notification system and will notify appropriate police and fire authorities, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Campus Safety & Security will, throughout the emergency as appropriate, identify and provide notifications to the appropriate segments of the campus including evacuation and/or shelter-in-place alert directions and, as time permits, the state of emergency and actions required to preserve personal safety.

Campus Safety & Security and Risk Management personnel will continually evaluate the situation and assess the need to provide additional informative notification to the campus population.

Emergency notification may be made, where appropriate, through the campus emergency alert system (Everbridge), campus loudspeaker system, text, email, or other means appropriate to the emergency. Notification to the local community will be through the Everbridge system, which includes registered community members and members of the Laie Emergency Planning Committee.

### EMAIL

One way BYU–Hawaii communicates with individuals in an emergency is through emails and IP phone messages. Any student or employee who has provided an email address as part of their contact information will receive an emergency email alert.

### IP PHONES

In an emergency, the emergency alert system will send an audio recording and text message through the telephone servers to all IP phones (usually desk phones) on campus. Once an alert has been issued, the LCD screen will display a text message alert and each individual IP phone handset will ring with a call that has an automated voice message alert. If an individual is using the phone when the emergency alert is issued, the text message will appear on the LCD screen, and the call will still ring through the handset. Both individuals on the phone will hear a beep, and the message will play through the headset without the owner of the phone answering the call. The owner of the phone will hear the voice message, but the individual on the other end of the call will not.

## TEXTS

To receive emergency alert messages by way of text messaging and email, campus members must register their information online via their personal account profile. Select “myBYUH Student,” “Student Center,” or “Personal Information;” select “Contact Information;” select “Phone;” under “Phone Type” select “Add a Phone Number;” add “Campus Alert” from the drop-down menu, and insert the desired notification phone number, select “Save.”

## TESTING

On a semiannual basis, the university will test the mass notification system. The test may be announced or unannounced and will send the campus community a text message that is similar to the following: “This is a test of BYU–Hawaii’s emergency notification system.” In the event of a real emergency, the alert message will tell you what the emergency is and what to do. A record is made of each test, including a description, the date and time of the test, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

## EVACUATIONS AND EVACUATION DRILLS

In the event a situation results in evacuation of a building, a segment of campus, or all of campus, building alarms will alert building occupants to evacuate the building. The emergency alert system may also be activated to provide instructions to the campus community.

Under the direction of Campus Safety & Security, the university conducts evacuation drills on an annual or more frequent basis. A record is made for each drill. These records include the description, location, date, and time of the drill as well as whether the drill was announced or unannounced.

## COVID-19 RESPONSE

Although BYU–Hawaii has returned to pre-pandemic methods of providing its training and safety programs, future state and local health advisories may result in the modification or cancellation of these programs and events.

## SECURITY OF CAMPUS FACILITIES, ON-CAMPUS HOUSING, AND THE POLYNESIAN CULTURAL CENTER

Facilities Management maintains university buildings, grounds, and housing facilities with a focus on safety and security. They regularly inspect these facilities and promptly make appropriate repairs. They also respond 24 hours a day to reports from the public or BYU–Hawaii Campus Safety & Security of potential safety and security hazards. Representatives from Campus Safety & Security and Facilities Management periodically inspect the entire campus to review lighting and environmental safety concerns.

BYU–Hawaii is an open campus with restrictions, meaning that most university facilities are open to the public during the day and evening hours when classes are in session. When buildings have been secured for the night or for holidays, only employees and authorized students with proper identification are admitted. Access may also be restricted during a safety or emergency situation. The majority of campus buildings are equipped with an electronic card-access security system. Many areas of campus are also monitored using a security camera surveillance system, and the campus is patrolled by Campus Safety & Security.

Campus Safety & Security also ensure that the Polynesian Cultural Center is secure and report crimes, suspicious activities, or other hazardous situations or emergencies as needed 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

### ON-CAMPUS HOUSING

The residence halls or “hales” for unmarried students on campus are two-story and three-story buildings. The Temple View apartments (TVA) are for married students and their families located on campus.

BYU–Hawaii Residential Life supports a safe environment for student residents. Campus Safety & Security regularly patrol on-campus housing and work closely with the Residential Life staff and residents to promote safety and security. Campus Safety & Security offers crime awareness and prevention orientations to Residential Life staff and residents. After hours, residence halls are restricted to persons who live and work there. All building entrances are locked for security, with crash bars provided for emergency exits. Hall security is monitored in each area by full-time Residential Coordinators and Residential Advisor Mentors. No privately owned housing, fraternities, or student organization housing exists on campus.

To enhance personal security, students and residents in housing facilities are advised to:

- Lock doors to individual rooms
- Report strangers and suspicious individuals to Campus Safety & Security Operations Center or Residential Coordinator or Residential Advisor Mentor
- Never prop open secured entrances
- Be sure visitors are accompanied by a resident, even when the halls are open and unlocked (residents are responsible for their guests’ actions)

### FRATERNITIES AND OFF-CAMPUS STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

BYU–Hawaii does not recognize off-campus student organizations or fraternities. Campus Safety & Security do not patrol or respond to crimes occurring in off-campus housing. Local law enforcement agencies are responsible for policing off-campus student residences.

### REPORTING A HAZARD

Students and employees are encouraged to assist by reporting any potentially unsafe area, facility, or hazardous situation as follows:

Housing areas ..... (808) 675-3534  
 General campus areas or buildings, call Facilities Management ..... (808) 675-3400  
 After business hours (5:00 pm) call the Security Operations Center ..... (808) 675-3503  
 Or ..... (808) 675-3911

## OFF-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING

Generally, all single students under the age of twenty-five years who reside off campus must reside in university approved housing. In order to meet the housing need, there are numerous privately-owned rental units off campus in which students may reside. The university approves these off-campus living units based on agreed-to minimum living standards. Landlords, owners, or property managers sign a contract that requires them to make reasonable efforts to maintain rental facilities in good repair, including properly functioning locks on doors and windows. Although housing representatives are required to make annual inspections of all their university-approved rental units, the university cannot and does not guarantee or represent that owners and managers always meet health or safety standards established by BYU–Hawaii, the city, county, or state. Thus, students are individually responsible to carefully choose a safe and secure off-campus apartment.

Crime prevention and campus awareness programs emphasizing security and what residents can do for their own safety and well-being are provided for students who reside off campus. These programs and other crime prevention materials are free and available upon request by calling Campus Safety & Security at (808) 675-3911.

## MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION POLICY AND PROCEDURE

Annually, the university will inform every student who lives in on-campus student housing of the opportunity to provide the name and contact information of one or more individuals to serve as a contact for missing persons purposes (Missing Persons Contact). The Missing Persons Contact may be different from the student's general emergency contact. Students may designate their Missing Persons Contacts on the myBYUH Student tab. Log on to myBYUH Student, select Student Center. Under Contact Information select Phone, then Add a Phone Number. Select the drop-down menu and select Missing Person Contact. Enter your missing person contact phone number, then select Save. The Missing Persons Contact will be registered confidentially, will be accessible only to authorized campus officials, and will not be disclosed except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

Students, employees, or other individuals who have reason to believe that a student in on-campus housing has been missing from campus for 24 hours should immediately alert one of the following:

- Campus Safety & Security – (808) 675-3911, 148 McKay
- A Residence Life Hale Coordinator
- A Resident Advisor
- Director of Campus Life (808) 675-3311 Aloha Center 166
- Dean of Students – (808) 675-4586, LSB 121

Reports of missing students may also be made to the Honolulu Police Department by calling 911.

Any report of a student missing from on-campus housing, including reports from individuals not affiliated with the university, must be immediately referred to BYU–Hawaii Campus Safety & Security (808-675-3911) regardless of how long the student is believed to have been missing.

If BYU–Campus Safety & Security has not previously decided that a student is missing, the Office of Housing and Residential Life will notify BYU–Campus Safety & Security within 24 hours of its determination that a student residing in on-campus housing is missing. Within 24 hours after BYU–Campus Safety & Security has determined that a student residing in on-campus housing is missing, the university will notify the student's Missing Persons Contacts and, if the student is under the age of 18, the student's parent or guardian. The Honolulu Police Department will be notified when BYU–Campus Safety & Security has decided that a student residing in on-campus housing has been missing for 24 hours. The university has established a policy (see Appendix C) and procedures to assist in locating students residing in on-campus housing when, based upon facts and circumstances, Campus Safety & Security has determined a student to be missing.

## CRIME PREVENTION AND CAMPUS SECURITY PROGRAMS

BYU–Hawaii’s crime prevention programs and measures, though effective, are not substitutes for each person’s responsibility to practice good safety habits. Preventing and reducing crime requires a community effort.

To promote the security of the campus community, BYU–Hawaii offers programs designed to do the following:

- inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices,
- encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others, and
- inform students and employees about the prevention of crimes.

Due to the pandemic and changing state and local health restrictions, some of the anticipated events described below were modified to take place virtually or canceled because they did not comply with current health advisories. As BYU–Hawaii transitioned to normal operations for Fall semester 2021, most of these safety programs were recommenced. Please contact program coordinators for information about the programs described.

### PROGRAMS ON CAMPUS SECURITY PROCEDURES

#### HOUSING LECTURES

Annually, housing supervisors, Residential Coordinators, and Residential Advisor Coordinators, are taught how to help prevent crime and assist students to avoid becoming victims of crime.

#### NEW STUDENT ORIENTATION

At the beginning of a new semester, Campus Safety & Security provides an information booth to familiarize students with services and to distribute crime prevention materials. Students are also given safety tips and information to make them aware of crime and ways to avoid becoming victimized by it.

### TAKING RESPONSIBILITY FOR SECURITY PROGRAMS

#### FAMILY HEALTH AND SAFETY FAIR

Annually, a health and wellness fair is held for all faculty, administration, staff, and students. During this fair, an information booth is staffed to distribute crime prevention materials.

### CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS

#### BYU-HAWAII CAMPUS CRIME PREVENTION AND PERSONAL SAFETY SEMINARS

- Group Presentations: The Director, Manager, or Shift Supervisors in Campus Safety & Security are available upon request to make safety and security presentations to campus groups.
- Building Security: Academic buildings are unlocked in the evening unless there are classes or special events. However, when the campus is officially closed, buildings are locked and only employees and authorized students with proper ID are admitted. Custodians are also instructed to report any suspicious situations.
- Campus Safety Awareness Open House: Campus Safety & Security sponsors an open house twice a year to provide students with information about campus safety and awareness and to introduce students to personnel in the department.
- Crime Awareness and Crime Prevention Education Aids: Free literature is available in Campus Safety & Security Operation Center and on its website: <https://safetyandsecurity.byuh.edu/>. Faculty, administration, staff, and students are encouraged to avail themselves of these materials.
- Sexual Assault Seminars: Throughout the school year, seminars are held in campus residence halls and elsewhere to familiarize students and employees with how to avoid or minimize the possibility of becoming a victim of sexual assault.

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## LITERATURE

Pamphlets on various topics are available from Campus Safety & Security regarding crime prevention, campus safety, rape awareness, alcohol awareness, sexual harassment, and family violence. There is also information on emergency procedures and contact information. The university paper, Ke Alaka'i, is also utilized, when needed, to inform and educate the campus about safety and security issues.

Operation Identification: Students and employees are encouraged to borrow an engraver from Campus Safety & Security for engraving identifying numbers on personal property and to maintain an accurate inventory of their belongings.

Public Information: Crime information is reported in the Crime Log, which is posted on Campus Safety & Security website -<https://safetyandsecurity.byuh.edu/daily-crime-log>. Also, a Campus Crime Log is posted in the Campus Safety & Security office and is available for public view, 24 hours a day. According to 34 CFR §668.46(f)(2)-(4), the daily crime log will not reflect personal information or an incident that may jeopardize an investigation or the safety of the victim until after the investigation is closed.

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## TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS

- Aloha Late Night Shuttle: Campus Safety & Security provides the Aloha Late Night Shuttle Service for all students free of charge. Campus Safety & Security will transport students from campus to their off-campus home in Laie, Hauula, Punaluu, and Kahuku. This service is provided Monday through Saturday at 10:00 p.m. and 12:00 a.m. (midnight) while school is in session. This is not provided to students during school breaks.
- Students can come to Campus Safety & Security in McKay Classroom Building Room 148 and sign up for a shuttle ride. Campus Safety & Security will drive you home.

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## SEE SOMETHING – SAY SOMETHING

“If You See Something, Say Something” is a national campaign launched by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security that raises public awareness of the indicators of terrorism and terrorism-related crime, as well as the importance of reporting suspicious activity to state and local law enforcement.

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## SITE SECURITY SURVEYS

On an as-needed basis, site security surveys are conducted to create a safe living and learning environment for specific campus locations by identifying and countering security risks and improving security measures.

## PERSONAL SAFETY TIPS

Personal safety is everyone's responsibility. The following information may help deter criminal activity:

- Always be aware of your surroundings. Know where you are going and the safest way to get there.
- Walk in well-traveled, well-lit areas. Walk with confidence.
- Know where the nearest police or fire station is located.
- Carry a whistle, a small flashlight, and a cell phone.
- Unless you are properly trained, pepper spray or mace is not recommended.
- Take special care when jogging or biking. Take a friend and vary your route.
- Avoid isolated areas and do not wear headphones.
- Do not stand too close to a driver when asking for directions.
- If you are being followed, show that you are suspicious. Turn your head and look.
- If someone is following you on foot, change directions.

## CRIMES AND OTHER SITUATIONS

### ACTIVE SHOOTER

For information on what to do during an active shooter incident, individuals can watch a short video on the BYU–Hawaii Campus Safety & Security website <https://safetyandsecurity.byuh.edu/publicsafety/active-shooter> called *Run, Hide, Fight*.

To best respond to an active shooter incident, you must develop a survival mindset and a course of action. A survival mindset is a protective shield with three components: awareness, preparation, and rehearsal. A course of action may include any or all of the following:

- Assess the current situation
- Silence your phone
- RUN to a safer area if possible
- Call 911 for a police response
- HIDE if you are unable to get out
- Keep out the shooter by locking doors, blocking doorways, etc.
- Spread out (do not huddle together) and quietly develop a plan of action
- In the event the shooter enters your area, FIGHT to disable the shooter. Assume the shooter’s intentions are lethal and be prepared to do whatever it takes (survival mindset) to neutralize the threat

### THEFT

Theft is the most frequently committed crime on campus. As with crimes against the person, your best defense against theft is vigilance. Recognize that danger exists and take precautions. Here are a few suggestions:

- In a public setting, NEVER leave personal belongings unattended, even for a minute
- Keep doors and windows locked
- Do not keep large amounts of money in your room or on your person
- Lock your bicycle with a quality “U” style lock
- Register your bike with City and County of Honolulu and the Campus Safety & Security department
- Do not lend your keys or credit cards to anyone
- Do not attach ID to your keys
- Engrave ID numbers on personal property
- Keep records of your property including description, make, model, and serial number
- Do not leave your laundry unattended in shared laundry facilities
- Always lock your car. Do not leave valuables inside

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is a crime in which a person intentionally or knowingly causes or attempts to cause a cohabitant physical harm or intentionally or knowingly places a cohabitant in reasonable fear of imminent physical harm.

Any of the following crimes committed against a cohabitant constitute the crime of domestic violence:

- Aggravated assault
- Assault
- Criminal homicide
- Harassment
- Telephone harassment
- Kidnapping, child kidnapping, or aggravated kidnapping
- Mayhem
- Sexual offenses
- Stalking



- Unlawful detention
- Violation of a protective order or ex-parte protective order
- Any offense against property
- Possession of a deadly weapon with intent to assault
- Discharge of a firearm from a vehicle, near a highway, or in the direction of any person, building or vehicle
- Child abuse

## CHILD ABUSE

Child Abuse or Neglect includes any acts or omissions of any person that have resulted in the physical or psychological health or welfare of a child to be harmed, or to be subject to any reasonably foreseeable, substantial risk of being harmed. This includes sex trafficking or severe forms of trafficking in persons.

The university is committed to maintaining a safe environment for all children on campus or who are participating in university-sponsored activities. Consistent with this objective and with Hawaii state law, university employees and officers are mandated reporters and have a legal duty to immediately report to the Honolulu Police Department (808-723-8650) or the State of Hawaii Department of Human Services (808-832-5300) any situation, whether on or off campus, in which they “have reason to believe that child abuse or neglect has occurred or that there exists a substantial risk that child abuse or neglect may occur in the reasonably foreseeable future.” Reporters must also immediately notify the responsible university vice president or a member of the university’s administration of the report and must follow up with a written report to the State of Hawaii Department of Human Services. For questions about this reporting obligation, including how to make a report, or for questions about any other provision of this policy, please call the university’s Event Services & Outreach Department (808-675-3780), Office of Compliance & Ethics (808-675-3368), or Office of the General Counsel at (801-422-3089.) In case of immediate threat of violence call the police at 911. (Hawaii Revised Statutes §350-1.1)

Incidents of sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of children on campus or in any university-sponsored activity should also be reported to the university’s Title IX coordinator, who should ensure that university policies and procedures for investigating such complaints are followed and, if appropriate, disciplinary procedures are initiated.

For more information, see the university’s Protection of Minors policy.

## SEXUAL VIOLENCE AWARENESS AND RISK REDUCTION

### RISK REDUCTION

No victim is responsible for the actions of an attacker. However, individuals can take steps to reduce the risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking (Sexual Violence).

- Avoid jogging alone and avoid jogging or walking near dense shrubbery where assailants might hide. Always stay near well-lit paths and walkways at night, carry a cell phone to summon help, and let friends or family know where you are going and when you will return.
- Lock windows and doors, and close drapes and blinds while dressing.
- Be extremely cautious when responding to personal classified ads or using social media and dating apps to meet new people. Furthermore, remain cautious when deciding to meet someone you have only connected with online or over the phone.
- Reconsider what information you make available on social media, such as contact information and details about where you have been and where you currently are. Consider whether you would give the information to a stranger, and if not, then it is likely not safe to post the information on social media.
- If you are meeting a date for the first time, consider taking a friend with you. At the very least, tell your roommates or family members where you are going and with whom you are meeting.
- Do not accept a ride from someone you do not know, including a blind date. Consider providing your own transportation to and from dates. Be independent and aware in social settings. Express opinions on where to go and appropriate places to meet.
- Carry your cell phone with you and keep it charged. Save emergency contact numbers into your phone and have the most important emergency contact phone numbers memorized just in case you need to make a call and you don't have your cell phone with you.
- If you are dating or getting to know someone, remember that it takes time to build healthy relationships and to truly get to know an individual. Arrange group or double dates to give you time to get to know someone well.
- Lock your home and car doors to reduce the risk of having unwanted visitors.

### EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND CAMPAIGNS

BYU–Hawaii offers programs and conducts campaigns to educate the campus community about Sexual Violence. These events, campaigns, and trainings are sensitive, consistent with campus values, culturally relevant, responsive to the needs of the campus community, inclusive of diverse communities and identities on campus, sustainable, and are assessed for value and effectiveness. The university provides the following educational programs and campaigns.

*Note: Additional resources can be found by visiting <https://titleix.byuh.edu>. Additionally, online training modules for students are available at <https://titleix.byuh.edu/title-ix/training-for-students>.*

### NEW STUDENT ORIENTATION

Information about the Title IX Office and on-campus resources for individuals who have experienced Sexual Violence are included as part of BYU–Hawaii's new student orientation.

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

This campus-wide poster campaign promotes awareness of domestic violence and directs individuals experiencing domestic violence to resources. It occurs in October as part of National Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

### SEXUAL ASSAULT SEMINARS

Throughout the school year, seminars are held in campus residence halls and elsewhere to familiarize students and employees with how to avoid or minimize the possibility of becoming a victim of sexual assault.

## BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

The only person responsible for an act of Sexual Violence is the perpetrator, but every member of the campus community has the ability—and responsibility—to look out for the safety of others. The university encourages all members of the campus community to be engaged bystanders—persons who intervene in a positive way before, during, or after a situation or event involving Sexual Violence—and supports the use of safe and positive options for bystander intervention, such as the C.A.R.E. Model. The C.A.R.E Model of bystander intervention helps individuals be aware of the following options to prevent Sexual Violence. Although there is no single “right” way to intervene, the following are 4 basic steps to take to be an engaged bystander.

- Create a Distraction. Act reasonably to interrupt the situation.
- Ask Questions. Talk directly to the person who might be in trouble.
- Refer to an Authority. Contact a neutral party with the authority to change the situation, like a resident assistant, security guard, or another employee.
- Enlist Others. Enlist the assistance of another person to help.

More information about being an engaged bystander and supporting survivors of Sexual Violence can be found on the BYU–Hawaii Title IX website.

## HOW CAN I HELP?

You may not witness the event during which harm was caused, but you can be an engaged bystander. You can intervene by helping and supporting a victim. If an individual is a victim of Sexual Violence, remember that these behaviors are crimes and the victim is NOT at fault, nor are they responsible for another person’s criminal behavior.

- Listen. Be there. Communicate without judgment.
- Encourage a victim to seek medical attention immediately if the circumstances warrant it.
- Encourage the victim to seek professional help such as counseling or therapy.
- Remind the victim that they have the option of informing the police.
- Report instances of sexual harassment to the university Title IX Coordinator, who will be able to help victims access additional resources: BYU–Hawaii Title IX Office: <https://titleix.byuh.edu>.

## INFORMATION AND RESOURCES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND RELATED PROCEDURES

The university prohibits sexual harassment, which includes Sexual Violence, by its personnel and students in its education programs and activities. It has adopted a Sexual Harassment Policy, which includes the definitions of the terms “consent,” “dating violence,” “domestic violence,” “sexual assault,” and “stalking,” and describes prohibited conduct. It has also adopted Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures (Title IX) and Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures (Non-Title IX Sexual Violence) that establish the university’s response to reports of sexual harassment, including Sexual Violence. The policy and procedures are linked in Appendix C.

The university will, upon written request, disclose to an alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code) or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by BYU–Hawaii against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the victim’s next of kin will be treated as the alleged victim.

### CONFIDENTIALITY AND AMNESTY

Being a victim of Sexual Violence is never a violation of the Church Educational System Honor Code. The university strongly encourages the reporting of all incidents of Sexual Violence to the Title IX Coordinator so that supportive measures can be offered to victims and Sexual Violence can be prevented and addressed.

The university recognizes that victims or witnesses of Sexual Violence may be hesitant to report an incident to university officials if they fear the discovery of honor code violations. To help address this concern and to encourage the reporting of Sexual Violence, the Title IX Office will not share the identity of a victim or witness with the Honor Code Office unless requested by such person or a person’s health or safety is at risk.

Anyone who reports an incident of Sexual Violence will not be disciplined by the university for any related honor code violation arising out of the same facts or circumstances as the report unless a person’s health or safety is at risk. See the university’s Sexual Harassment Policy in Appendix C for more information.

### CAMPUS AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES

The university has many resources available to help individuals who have experienced Sexual Violence. Victims can receive confidential assistance by contacting the Title IX Office. When a student or employees reports an incident of Sexual Violence, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the university will provide a written explanation of the student’s or employee’s rights and options. The Title IX Office will provide written notification about existing supportive measures, which may include one or more of the following: counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, academic and housing accommodations, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community. In addition, the Title IX Office may provide written information to students and employees about options for available assistance and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective orders. Accommodations and measures will remain confidential to the extent that maintaining confidentiality will not impair the university’s ability to provide them. These resources are available regardless of where the situation occurred and regardless of whether the victim chooses to report to Campus Safety & Security or local law enforcement. Individuals reporting crimes to Campus Safety & Security will be given information about available resources, including the Title IX Office. Those living in on-campus housing can also work with Residence Life to make changes to housing accommodations, if applicable. To contact the Title IX Office please visit <https://titleix.byuh.edu/>. For information regarding institutional policies and procedures for disciplinary action in response to allegations of Sexual Violence, please see the universities Sexual Harassment Policy and corresponding procedures in Appendices [C](#), [D](#), and [E](#).

In addition to the resource phone numbers listed at the beginning of this report, BYU–Hawaii also publishes a list and description of victim resources that can be found both on and off campus at <https://titleix.byuh.edu/>. Additional resources and information about how to respond to and prevent sexual assault on college and

university campuses can be found on the “Center for Changing Our Campus Culture” website at <http://changingourcampus.org>.

In a crisis, or after hours, contact BYU–Hawaii Campus Safety & Security at (808) 675-3911 or call 911 if you are off campus. You can also call the 24-hour crisis hotline at 1-800-753-6879 or contact the Crisis Text Line at 741-741.”

## PROCEDURES TO FOLLOW AFTER AN INCIDENT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

### SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY

If you are a victim of sexual violence or sexual assault, seek medical attention immediately. You can request a free sexual assault examination by contacting the police or by visiting any hospital emergency room or the BYU–Hawaii Health Services Center during its regular business hours. The exam provides care to minimize the risk of sexually transmitted diseases and preserves evidence that will be important if you decide to pursue criminal charges or wish to obtain a protective order against the person who assaulted you. In Hawaii, a forensic exam is provided at no cost to sexual assault victims, by a health care professional, with advocates who will help the victim understand the exam and criminal justice process.

### PRESERVE EVIDENCE

Do not bathe, shower, or use toothpaste or mouthwash after an incident of sexual assault. Do not wash clothing, bed sheets, pillows, or other potential evidence. However, if you do, you should still seek medical attention as soon as possible—even if some time has passed since the assault. Preserving evidence may assist in proving that a criminal offense occurred and may be helpful in obtaining a protective order and in a criminal investigation.

### SEEK SUPPORT

Please do not feel you need to deal with this situation alone. Call a friend, family member, or someone with whom you feel you can talk. Confidential counselors at BYU–Hawaii Counseling Services are available. Contact them by calling (808) 675-3518. After hours, call (808) 675-3911. You can also email them at [counselingservices@byuh.edu](mailto:counselingservices@byuh.edu) or visit them at McKay, Room 181. You may also contact the Title IX Coordinator at (808) 675-4819.

### REPORT THE CRIME

Deciding whether to report Sexual Violence may be difficult. Making a report to law enforcement is a decision left entirely up to the victim, and victims always have the right to decline to notify law enforcement. For those who want to notify law enforcement, Campus Safety & Security and the Title IX Office are available to assist.

Crimes that occur on BYU–Hawaii property should be reported to Campus Safety & Security. Crimes occurring off campus, such as an off-campus apartment, should be reported to the Honolulu Police Department. Reports made to the university (such as to the Title IX Office) are confidential. When a crime is reported to Campus Safety & Security, the reporting party will be contacted by Campus Safety who will make a report about the crime, contact the investigations division, and connect the victim to resources such as the Title IX Office. Publicly available information, such as the crime log and this Annual Security Report, do not contain any personally identifiable information. At the victim’s request, crimes reported to a campus security authority may also be reported to law enforcement confidentially.

Law enforcement can help obtain orders of protection and restraining orders, and the Title IX Office can assist with “no contact” orders. General information about the different types of court orders is available at <https://www.womenslaw.org/laws/hi/restraining-orders/all>. Please note that BYU–Hawaii cannot represent individuals in legal proceedings; see the list of resources at <https://titleix.byuh.edu/> for legal resources and other information. Please see <https://titleix.byuh.edu/title-ix/report-a-concern> for more information about university response to a report of Sexual Violence.

## REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS

In accordance with federal and state laws, the university provides notice of any employees and students who are registered sex offenders. This information is available through Campus Safety & Security. Information regarding

registered sex offenders residing within a specific Hawaii geographic location can be accessed via the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center website (<http://sexoffenders.ehawaii.gov/sexoffender/search.html>).

#### LOCAL POLICE AUTHORITIES

Emergency: 911

Honolulu Police Department – Main Station 911 or 808-529-3111

Honolulu Police Department – Kahuku Substation 911 or 808-723-8650 BYUH Security 808-675-3911

## ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND DRUGS

BYU–Hawaii encourages and sustains an environment that promotes the health, safety, and welfare of all university members. It is the long-standing policy of the university that employees and students completely abstain, whether on or off campus, from the use of alcohol or tobacco; from the possession, use, or distribution of any illegal drug; and from the use of any controlled legal substance without specific medical authorization. In addition to violating university policy, the possession, use, or distribution of alcohol by or to anyone under the age of 21 is also a violation of state law. Personnel or students known to be possessing, using, or distributing illegal drugs or possessing and using alcohol or tobacco are subject to university disciplinary action and, if appropriate, to legal sanctions pursuant to local, state, and federal law. Visitors are prohibited from possessing or consuming illegal drugs, alcoholic beverages, or tobacco on campus. This report includes the university's Drug-Free School Policy and Drug-Free Workplace Policy, which each describe university and legal sanctions for inappropriate drug use; this report also details the known health risks associated with drug use.

### DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The university supports personnel and student participation in programs to prevent the abuse of drugs, controlled substances, tobacco, and alcohol. The university's Substance Abuse Prevention Services provides confidential assistance with drug and alcohol abuse problems. Persons aware of university students or employees who are experiencing substance abuse problems are encouraged to consult with a BYU–Hawaii counselor or Campus Safety & Security. Educational training programs, health information, preliminary evaluations, and counseling for possible referral for outside medical assistance are available.

### DRUG-FREE SCHOOL POLICY

A copy of the university's Drug-Free School Policy is linked in Appendix C.

### DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE POLICY

A copy of the university's Drug-Free Workplace Policy is linked in Appendix C.

### SANCTIONS AND HEALTH RISKS

Appendix E Contains tables outlining the federal and state sanctions for the unlawful possession, distribution, or consumption of drugs or alcohol. Known health risks associated with drug and alcohol use are also set forth. Information about the consumption of alcohol, including an interactive human body tool, and alcohol addiction resources are available at <https://www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov/SpecialFeatures/Default.aspx>.

### DRUG OR ALCOHOL ASSISTANCE

For assistance with drug or alcohol abuse, you may contact:

BYU–Hawaii Counseling Services .....	808-675-3518
Family Services .....	808-945-3690
Office of Honor .....	808-675-3493

Outside services not affiliated with the university or its sponsor, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints:

Hawaii Department of Health (Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division) .....	808-692-7506
Coalition for a Drug Free Hawaii - <a href="https://www.drugfreehawaii.org/">https://www.drugfreehawaii.org/</a> .....	808-545-3228 (Ext. 21)
Hawaii Prevention Resource Center - <a href="https://www.hiprc808.org/">https://www.hiprc808.org/</a> .....	808-545-3228 (Ext. 34)
Ko'olaupia Health Center (Kahuku) .....	808-293-9231
Ko'olaupia Health Center (Hau'ula) .....	808-293-9216

**FIRE SAFETY REPORT**

In 2008, Congress passed the College Opportunity and Affordability Act, which requires institutions that provide on-campus student housing to prepare an annual fire safety report. BYU–Hawaii’s report contains the following:

- tables showing fire data for campus housing for 2020-2022,
- the causes of fires for each year,
- fire safety information,
- student housing fire safety policies,
- fire safety education and training,
- on-campus housing fire safety systems, and
- fire evacuation and reporting procedures.

BYU–Hawaii maintains ten on-campus housing facilities (Hales) and twenty-six married student housing facilities (Temple View Apartments).



**2020-2022 REPORTED FIRE STATISTICS****HALES LOCATED AT 55-220 KULANUI ST, LAIE, HI**

	Fire Alarm Pull Stations	Sprinkler System	Smoke Detectors	Fire Extinguishers	Fire Drills*	Total Fires 2020	Total Fires 2021	Total Fires 2022	Total Injuries 2020	Total Injuries 2021	Total Injuries 2022	Total Deaths 2020	Total Deaths 2021	Total Deaths 2022
Hale 1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hale 2	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hale 3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hale 4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	1*	1**	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hale 5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	1*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hale 6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hale 7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hale 8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hale 9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hale10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**TVAS LOCATED AT 55-550 NANILOA LOOP, LAIE, HI**

	Fire Alarm Pull Stations	Sprinkler System	Smoke Detectors	Fire Extinguishers	Fire Drills	Total Fires 2020	Total Fires 2021	Total Fires 2022	Total Injuries 2020	Total Injuries 2021	Total Injuries 2022	Total Deaths 2020	Total Deaths 2021	Total Deaths 2022
TVA A	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA B	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA C	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA D	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA E	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA F	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA G	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA H	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA J	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA K	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA L	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA M	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA N	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA P	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA Q	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA R	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA S	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA T	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA U	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA V	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA W	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA X	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA Z	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA A1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA D2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TVA D3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrangements are made in advance for pre-identified residents with special needs.

\* Fire \$ Loss (B=\$100-\$999) cooking fire, damage to the stove top

\*\* Fire \$ Loss (C=\$1000-\$9,999) cooking fire, damage to the stove top

## STUDENT HOUSING FIRE SAFETY POLICIES

### PORTABLE ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Small portable appliances and space heaters are not allowed in the bedrooms of student housing, with the exception of personal refrigerators meeting university requirements. The university recommends that only UL approved irons and popcorn poppers be used in designated areas.

### SMOKING

BYU–Hawaii is a non-smoking university. Smoking is not allowed in any BYU–Hawaii housing facility.

### OPEN FLAMES AND FIREWORKS

Incense, candles, and open flames are not allowed in any housing facility. Barbecues are permitted only in designated areas. University policy strictly prohibits the possession and/or discharge of fireworks or any type of explosive device in or around all housing facilities.

### FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Fire drills are conducted in the hales each semester and Resident Advisors are trained on how to operate fire extinguishers. Emergency guidelines and policies are posted in all hale apartments. Fire extinguisher hands-on training is provided to students, faculty, and staff through the year upon request.

### REPORTING FIRES

For immediate fire response, call 911 or 808-675-3911 (Campus Safety & Security), 808-293-5005 (Honolulu Fire Dept. – Kahuku Station) or 808-293-5677 (Honolulu Fire Dept. – Hau‘ula Station). For record keeping and statistical reporting, all fires discovered by students or employees must be reported to Campus Safety & Security.

## FIRE LOG

Federal law requires universities to provide notice throughout the year about fires occurring in on-campus housing. BYU–Hawaii maintains a daily fire log of reported fires. This log is combined with the crime log and is provided and maintained by Campus Safety & Security and is available at <https://safetyandsecurity.byuh.edu/daily-crime-log>. On-campus housing fires reported to Campus Safety & Security are included in the fire log within two business days of a report.

## FIRE DRILLS

During the 2022 calendar year, three fire drills were held in single student on-campus housing facilities as follows: March – all Hales 1-10; June – all Hales 1-10; September – all Hales 1-10.

## FIRE EVACUATION AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

When a fire alarm sounds, residents should take the following steps:

- Close windows and doors.
- Walk or crawl to the nearest exit. (Exit routes are posted in the rooms and throughout the buildings.)
- Do not use elevators.
- Assemble in a pre-designated area where hall advisors will attempt to take a head count.
- Do not re-enter the building until cleared to do so by the hall advisor, a fire officer, or a police officer.

When residents discover a fire, they should:

- Activate the fire alarm system and then leave the building, shouting and knocking on doors as they leave.
- Only attempt to rescue others if they can do so safely.
- Not attempt fighting a serious fire.

WHO TO CALL

Emergency .....	911
Campus Safety & Security.....	808-675-3911
Honolulu Fire Dept. – Kahuku Station .....	808-293-5005
Honolulu Fire Dept. – Hau’ula Station .....	808-293-5677

## APPENDIX A: CAMPUS MAP – CLERY GEOGRAPHY



Orange border indicates Clery geography for reporting purposes.

**APPENDIX B: CRIME DEFINITIONS****CLERY CRIME CLASSIFICATIONS AND DEFINITIONS****PRIMARY CRIMES**

*NOTE: The listed crime definitions are from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, 2013 Revised UCR definition of Rape, as prescribed by 2014 VAWA Negotiated Rulemaking Final Consensus Language.*

**MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER:**

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

**MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE:**

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

**ROBBERY:**

The taking or attempting to take anything from value of the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

**AGGRAVATED ASSAULT:**

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed.

**BURGLARY:**

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or a felony, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, safecracking and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

**MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT:**

The theft or attempted theft of any self-propelled vehicle that runs on land and not on rails. Including cars, trucks, motorcycles, buses, scooters, golf carts, mopeds, trail bikes, snowmobiles, and motorized wheelchairs. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access, even though the vehicles are later abandoned – including joy riding)

**ARSON:**

The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft or personal property of another kind.

**SEX OFFENSES:**

Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. The Clery Act has four sex offenses for which statistics must be collected:

- **RAPE:** The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent
- **FONDLING:** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of youth or because of temporary or permanent mental incapacity
- **INCEST:** Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law
- **STATUTORY RAPE:** Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent

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## **ALCOHOL, DRUG, AND WEAPON VIOLATIONS**

### **WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS:**

The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as manufacture, sale or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

### **DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS:**

Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadones); and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

### **LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS:**

The violation of laws or ordinance prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

*NOTE: The above listed crime definitions are from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.*

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## **HATE CRIMES**

*Note: The Hate crime definitions are from 34 C.F.R. §668 Appendix A to Subpart D in accordance with the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.*

Under the Clery Act, the university is required to report statistics for hate (bias) related crimes by the type of bias as defined below for the following classifications: murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson (see definitions above) and larceny, vandalism, intimidation and simple assault (see definitions below).

### **LARCENY:**

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

### **VANDALISM:**

To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

### **INTIMIDATION:**

To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

### **SIMPLE ASSAULT:**

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.

If a hate crime occurs where there is an incident involving intimidation, vandalism, larceny, simple assault or other bodily injury, the law requires that the statistic be reported as a hate crime even though there is no requirement to report the crime classification in any other area of the compliance document.



A hate or bias related crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender's bias. For example, a subject assaults a victim, which is a crime. If the facts of the case indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his bias against the victim's race, sexual orientation, etc., the assault is then also classified as a hate/bias crime.

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### **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (2013) CRIMES**

*Note: VAWA definitions above are from 34 C.F.R. §668.46.*

#### **DATING VIOLENCE:**

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

- The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- For the purpose of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse and does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

#### **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:**

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim.
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common.
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner.
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

#### **STALKING:**

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- For the purpose of this definition, "course of conduct" means two or more acts including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property. "Substantial emotional distress" means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling. "Reasonable person" means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- Report the location as to where a perpetrator engaged in the stalking course of conduct or where a victim first became aware of the stalking.
- Report any additional behaviors that meet the above definition of Stalking if they occur or continue to occur after an official intervention has been put in place including, but not limited to, an institutional disciplinary action or the issuance of a no contact order, restraining order or any warning by the institution or a court.

## APPENDIX C: POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

### DRUG-FREE SCHOOL POLICY

The drug-free school policy is found online at <https://policies.byuh.edu/drug-free-school>

### DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE POLICY

The drug-free school policy is found online at <https://policies.byuh.edu/drug-free-workplace>

### MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION POLICY

The missing student notification policy is found online at <https://policies.byuh.edu/missing-notification-policy>

### SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY

The sexual harassment policy is found online at <https://policies.byuh.edu/sexual-harassment-policy>

### SEXUAL HARASSMENT GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES (TITLE IX)

The sexual harassment grievance procedures is found online at <https://policies.byuh.edu/0000017a-eae7-dbf5-a37e-eae7ad7b0000/byuh-sexual-harassment-grievance-procedures-revision-title-ix-12-22-2020-pdf>

### SEXUAL HARASSMENT GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES (NON-TITLE IX SEXUAL VIOLENCE)

The sexual harassment grievance procedures is found online at <https://policies.byuh.edu/0000017a-eae7-d31b-a3ff-faef1a300000/byuh-sexual-harassment-grievance-procedures-non-title-ix-sexual-violence-12-22-2020-pdf>



## APPENDIX D: LEGAL SANCTION FOR UNLAWFUL POSSESSION, DISTRIBUTION, OR CONSUMPTION OF DRUGS OR ALCOHOL

The following tables show sanctions for illegal possession, distribution, or consumption of drugs or alcohol and federal penalties for the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing\* of specific illegal drugs. 21 U.S.C. § 841.

TABLE 1—FEDERAL PENALTIES FOR ILLEGAL DRUG MANUFACTURING OR DISTRIBUTION—DRUG SPECIFIC<sup>1</sup>

Drug (CSA Schedule)	Quantity	Penalties		
		First Offense	Second Offense	Third+ Offense
Heroin (I & II)	100–999 gm mixture	Penalty 1	Penalty 7	Penalty 7
	1 kg+ mixture	Penalty 2	Penalty 8	Penalty 13
Cocaine (I & II)	500–4,999 gm mixture	Penalty 1	Penalty 7	Penalty 7
	5 kg+ mixture	Penalty 2	Penalty 8	Penalty 13
Cocaine Base (I & II)	28–279 gm mixture	Penalty 1	Penalty 7	Penalty 7
	280 gm+ mixture	Penalty 2	Penalty 8	Penalty 13
PCP (I & II)	10–99 gm pure or 100–999 gm mixture	Penalty 1	Penalty 7	Penalty 7
	100 gm+ pure or 1 kg+ mixture	Penalty 2	Penalty 8	Penalty 13
LSD (I & II)	1–9 gm mixture	Penalty 1	Penalty 7	Penalty 7
	10 gm+ mixture	Penalty 2	Penalty 8	Penalty 13
Fentanyl (I & II)	40–399 gm mixture	Penalty 1	Penalty 7	Penalty 7
	400 gm+ mixture	Penalty 2	Penalty 8	Penalty 13
Fentanyl Analogue (I & II)	10–99 gm mixture	Penalty 1	Penalty 7	Penalty 7
	100 gm+ mixture	Penalty 2	Penalty 8	Penalty 13
Marijuana** (I & II)	Less than 50 kg or fewer than 50 plants	Penalty 3	Penalty 9	Penalty 9
	50–99 kg or 50–99 plants	Penalty 4	Penalty 10	Penalty 10
	100–999 kg mixture or 100–999 plants	Penalty 1	Penalty 7	Penalty 7
	1,000 kg+ mixture or 1,000+ plants	Penalty 2	Penalty 8	Penalty 13
Methamphetamine (I & II)	5–49 gm pure or 50–499 gm mixture	Penalty 1	Penalty 7	Penalty 7
	50 gm+ pure or 500 gm+ mixture	Penalty 2	Penalty 8	Penalty 13
Any Schedule I or II Controlled Substance Not Otherwise Identified (I & II)	Any amount	Penalty 4	Penalty 10	Penalty 10
Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid (I & II)	Any amount	Penalty 4	Penalty 10	Penalty 10
Flunitrazepam (I & II)	1 gm	Penalty 4	Penalty 10	Penalty 10
Hashish (I & II)	Less than 10 kg	Penalty 3	Penalty 9	Penalty 9
	10 kg	Penalty 4	Penalty 10	Penalty 10

Hashish Oil (I & II)	Less than 1 kg	Penalty 3	Penalty 9	Penalty 9
	1 kg	Penalty 4	Penalty 10	Penalty 10
All Schedule III Controlled Substances (III)	Any amount	Penalty 5	Penalty 11	Penalty 11
All Schedule IV Controlled Substances (IV)	Any amount	Penalty 3 (except only one year minimum supervised release re-quired)	Penalty 9 (except only two years minimum supervised release required)	Penalty 9 (except only two years minimum supervised release required)
All Schedule V Controlled Substances (V)	Any amount	Penalty 6	Penalty 12	Penalty 12

*Note: The penalties referenced in Table 1 are explained in detail at the end of Table 1 below. Note that when this table refers to Second Offense or Third+ Offense, it is not referring only to convictions of the particular drug offense at hand. Rather, for Penalties 7, 8, and 13, the offense is considered a Second Offense (or greater, if applicable) if any “prior conviction for a serious drug felony or serious violent felony has become final.” See 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(A)–(B) (emphasis added). And for Penalties 9, 10, 11, and 12, the offense is considered a Second Offense (or greater, if applicable) if any “prior conviction for a felony drug offense has become final.” See 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(C)–(E) (emphasis added).*

*\* These penalties also apply if the person possessed the drug “with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense” the drug. 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1) (emphasis added). Along with the illegal drugs themselves, these penalties also apply to counterfeit substances. 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(2).*

*\*\* If the violator distributed a small amount of marijuana without getting paid for it, the violation will be treated like a simple possession violation.*

*Description of Penalties for Table 1—Imprisonment and Fines<sup>4</sup>*

Penalty 1: (1) Imprisoned 5 to 40 years, but if there is death/serious injury, then 20 years to life (no parole available for any prison term, and supervised release required for at least 4 years after any prison term); (2) fined no more than \$5 million (for an individual offender) or no more than \$25 million (for any other type of offender); or (3) both imprisoned and fined.

Penalty 2: (1) Imprisoned 10 years to life, but if there is death/serious injury, then 20 years to life (no parole available for any prison term, and supervised release required for at least 5 years after any prison term); (2) fined no more than \$10 million (for an individual offender) or no more than \$50 million (for any other type of offender); or (3) both imprisoned and fined.

Penalty 3: (1) Imprisoned no more than 5 years (supervised release required for at least 2 years after any prison term); (2) fined no more than \$250,000 (for an individual offender) or no more than \$1 million (for any other type of offender); or (3) both imprisoned and fined.

Penalty 4: (1) Imprisoned up to 20 years, but if there is death/serious injury, then 20 years to life (no parole available, and supervised release required for at least 3 years after any prison term); (2) fined no more than \$1 million (for an individual offender) or no more than \$5 million (for any other type of offender); or (3) both imprisoned and fined.

Penalty 5: (1) Imprisoned up to 10 years, but if there is death/serious injury, then up to 15 years (supervised release required for at least 2 years after any prison term); (2) fined no more than \$500,000 (for an individual offender) or no more than \$2.5 million (for any other type of offender); or (3) both imprisoned and fined.

Penalty 6: (1) Imprisoned up to 1 year; (2) fined no more than \$100,000 (for an individual offender) or no more than \$250,000 (for any other type of offender); or (3) both imprisoned and fined.

Penalty 7: (1) Imprisoned 10 years to life, but if there is death/serious injury, then life (no parole available, and supervised release required for at least 8 years after any prison term); (2) fined no more than \$8 million (for an individual offender) or no more than \$50 million (for any other type of offender); or (3) both imprisoned and fined.

Penalty 8: (1) Imprisoned 15 years to life, but if there is death/serious injury, then life (no parole available, and supervised release required for at least 10 years after any prison term); (2) fined no more than \$20 million (for an individual offender) or no more than \$75 million (for any other type of offender); or (3) both imprisoned and fined.

Penalty 9: (1) Imprisoned up to 10 years (supervised release required for at least 4 years after any prison term); (2) fined no more than \$500,000 (for an individual offender) or no more than \$2 million (for any other type of offender); or (3) both.

Penalty 10: (1) Imprisoned up to 30 years, but if there is death/serious injury, then life (no parole available, and supervised release required for at least 6 years after any prison term); (2) fined no more than \$2 million (for an individual offender) or no more than \$10 million (for any other type of offender); or (3) both imprisoned and fined.

Penalty 11: (1) Imprisoned up to 20 years, but if there is death/serious injury, then up to 30 years (supervised release for at least 4 years after any prison term)

(2) fined no more than \$1 million (for an individual offender) or no more than \$5 million (for any other type of offender); or (3) both imprisoned and fined.

Penalty 12: (1) Imprisoned up to 4 years (possibility of supervised release up to 1 year after any prison term); (2) fined no more than \$200,000 (for an individual offender) or no more than \$500,000 (for any other type of offender); or (3) both imprisoned and fined.

Penalty 13: Imprisoned at least 25 years (no parole) and fined no more than \$20 million (for an individual offender) or no more than \$75 million (for any other type of offender).

*Note: All fine limits listed in this section are subject to preemption by Title 18 of the United States Code; 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(A)–(E).*

**TABLE 2: FEDERAL PENALTIES FOR ILLEGAL DRUG MANUFACTURING OR DISTRIBUTION—ALL DRUGS**

Below are federal penalties for crimes related to the manufacture or distribution of any illegal drug.

Citation	Summary	First Offense	Second Offense	Third Offense
21 U.S.C. §§ 859(a)–(b), 841(b)(1)(A)	Distribution of controlled substances to persons under 21 years of age by someone of at least 18 years of age.	Twice the maximum penalties described in Table 1 and at least twice any authorized term of supervised release. Unless “a greater minimum sentence is otherwise provided,” a term of imprisonment not less than 1 year. This does not apply to offenses involving 5 gm or less of marijuana.	Three times the maximum penalties described in Table 1 and at least three times any authorized term of supervised release. Unless “a greater minimum sentence is otherwise provided,” a term of imprisonment not less than 1 year.	Imprisonment of at least 25 years. Fined in accordance with their previous sentence.
21 U.S.C. § 860(a)–(b)	Distribution, possession with intent to distribute, or manufacture of a controlled substance in or within one thousand feet of school property (including elementary schools and universities), a playground, or a public housing facility, or within 100 feet of a youth center, public swimming pool, or video arcade.	Twice the maximum penalties described in Table 1 and “at least twice any [authorized] term of supervised release.” Unless a greater minimum sentence is otherwise provided, a term of imprisonment not less than 1 year. This does not apply to offenses involving 5 gm or less of marijuana.	Imprisonment of either (1) not less than 3 years and not more than life or (2) three times the maximum punishment described in Table 1, whichever term of imprisonment is longer. “[A]t least three times any term of supervised release” described in Table 1. A fine up to three times any fine described in Table 1.	Imprisonment of at least 25 years. Fined in accordance with their previous sentence.
21 U.S.C. 860(c)	A person 21 years or older employing, coercing, or persuading children to distribute drugs in one of the places prohibited above (e.g., schools, playgrounds, video arcades) or “to assist in avoiding detection or apprehension” of these violations.	Imprisonment, fine, or both, up to triple those described in Table 1.	Imprisonment, fine, or both, up to triple those described in Table 1.	Imprisonment, fine, or both, up to triple those described in Table 1.
21 U.S.C. § 855	“In lieu of [an otherwise authorized fine], a defendant who derives profits or other proceeds from an offense may be fined not more than twice the gross profits or other proceeds.”	N/A	N/A	N/A

21 U.S.C. § 862(a)	Conviction (at either the federal or state level) for distribution of a controlled substance. <sup>5</sup>	Ineligible for any or all federal benefits for up to 5 years, as decided by the court.	Ineligible for any or all federal benefits for up to 10 years, as decided by the court.	Permanent ineligibility for all federal benefits.
21 U.S.C. § 841(h)	Knowingly or intentionally (1) using the Internet to deliver, distribute, or dispense a controlled substance without legal authorization or (2) aiding or abetting such activity.	Penalized in accordance with Table 1.	Penalized in accordance with Table 1.	Penalized in accordance with Table 1.
21 U.S.C. § 841(g)	Knowingly using the Internet to distribute a date rape drug to any person, knowing or with reasonable cause to believe that (1) the drug would be used in the commission of criminal sexual conduct or (2) the person is not an authorized purchaser. Date rape drugs include gamma hydroxybutyric acid (or a GHB analog, including gamma butyrolactone and 1,4-butanediol); ketamine; flunitrazepam; or any drug designated by the Attorney General as a date rape drug.	Fined in accordance with the penalty identified in Table 1; imprisoned up to 20 years; or both.	Fined in accordance with the penalty identified in Table 1; imprisoned up to 20 years; or both.	Fined in accordance with the penalty identified in Table 1; imprisoned up to 20 years; or both.
21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(7)	Distributing a controlled substance or controlled substance analog to another person without that person's knowledge, with intent to commit a crime of violence (including rape) against that person.	Fined in accordance with Title 18 of the United States Code and imprisoned up to 20 years.	Fined in accordance with Title 18 of the United States Code and imprisoned up to 20 years.	Fined in accordance with Title 18 of the United States Code and imprisoned up to 20 years.
21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(5)	Unlawfully cultivating or manufacturing a controlled substance on federal property.	Penalized in accordance with Table 1; except that if the fine limits for the base violation are less than \$500,000 (for an individual offender) and \$1 million (for any	Penalized in accordance with Table 1; except that if the fine limits for the base violation are less than \$500,000 (for an individual offender) and \$1 million (for any	Penalized in accordance with Table 1; except that if the fine limits for the base violation are less than \$500,000 (for an individual offender) and \$1 million (for any

		other type of offender), the fine limits will be raised to \$500,000 and \$1 million, respectively.	other type of offender), the fine limits will be raised to \$500,000 and \$1 million, respectively.	other type of offender), the fine limits will be raised to \$500,000 and \$1 million, respectively.
21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(6)	Manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing a drug or counterfeit substance; possessing with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense a drug or counterfeit substance; or attempting to carry out one of these actions; and knowingly or intentionally using a poison, chemical, or other hazardous substance on federal land, thereby (1) creating a serious hazard to humans, wildlife, or domestic animals; (2) degrading or harming the environment or natural resources; or (3) polluting an aquifer, spring, stream, river, or body of water.	Fined in accordance with Title 18 of the United States Code, imprisoned up to 5 years, or both.	Fined in accordance with Title 18 of the United States Code, imprisoned up to 5 years, or both.	Fined in accordance with Title 18 of the United States Code, imprisoned up to 5 years, or both.
21 U.S.C. §§ 841(c), 802(33)–(35)	Knowingly or intentionally (1) possessing a List I or List II chemical with intent to manufacture a controlled substance without legal authorization; or (2) possessing or distributing a List I or List II chemical knowing, or having reasonable cause to believe, that the listed chemical will be used to manufacture a controlled substance without legal authorization.	For violations involving a List I chemical, fined in accordance with Title 18 of the United States Code, imprisoned up to 20 years, or both. For violations involving a List II chemical, fined in accordance with Title 18 of the United States Code, imprisoned up to 10 years, or both.	For violations involving a List I chemical, fined in accordance with Title 18 of the United States Code, imprisoned up to 20 years, or both. For violations involving a List II chemical, fined in accordance with Title 18 of the United States Code, imprisoned up to 10 years, or both.	For violations involving a List I chemical, fined in accordance with Title 18 of the United States Code, imprisoned up to 20 years, or both. For violations involving a List II chemical, fined in accordance with Title 18 of the United States Code, imprisoned up to 10 years, or both.
21 U.S.C. §§ 841(c), 802(33)–(35)	With the intention of evading the recordkeeping or reporting requirements of 21	Fined in accordance with Title 18 of the United States Code, imprisoned up to 10 years, or both.	Fined in accordance with Title 18 of the United States Code, imprisoned up to 10 years, or both.	Fined in accordance with Title 18 of the United States Code, imprisoned up to 10 years, or both.

	U.S.C. § 830 or its subsequent regulations, receiving or distributing a reportable amount of any List I or List II chemical in units small enough that the making of records or filing of reports under that section is not required.			
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*For the penalties listed in this row, the federal benefits that may be denied to the person do not include benefits relating to long-term addiction treatment programs if 1) the person declares himself or herself to be an addict, the circumstances reasonably substantiate that claim, and the person submits to a long-term addiction treatment program; or (2) the person is determined to be successfully rehabilitated under the rules of the Secretary of Health and Human Services. 21 U.S.C. § 862(a)(2). The person's ineligibility for federal benefits will also be suspended if he or she completes a supervised drug rehabilitation program, has otherwise been rehabilitated, or has made a good faith effort to join a supervised drug rehabilitation program, but is unable to join due to program inaccessibility or unavailability, or due to the person's inability to pay for a program*

*U.S.C. § 862(c)(C).*

TABLE 3—FEDERAL PENALTIES FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF DRUGS—ALL DRUGS

Below are federal penalties for crimes related to the possession of any illegal drug.

Citation	Summary	First Offense	Second Offense	Third+ Offense
21 U.S.C. § 844(a)	Prohibits intentional or knowing possession of a controlled substance without a prescription or registration.	Term of imprisonment no more than 1 year, minimum fine of \$1,000, or both. However, if the violation involves flunitrazepam, the penalty will be a term of imprisonment no more than 3 years, a minimum fine of \$1,000, or both. A violator charged with possession of a controlled substance will also be fined the reasonable costs of investigating and prosecuting the offense, unless the defendant lacks the ability to pay.	Term of imprisonment no less than 15 days and no more than 2 years and a minimum fine of \$2,500. However, if the violation involves flunitrazepam, the penalty will be a term of imprisonment no more than 3 years, a minimum fine of \$2,500, or both. A violator charged with possession of a controlled substance will also be fined the reasonable costs of investigating and prosecuting the offense, unless the defendant lacks the ability to pay.	Term of imprisonment no less than 90 days and no more than 3 years and a minimum fine of \$5,000. However, if the violation involves flunitrazepam, the penalty will be a term of imprisonment no more than 3 years, a minimum fine of \$5,000, or both. A violator charged with possession of a controlled substance will also be fined the reasonable costs of investigating and prosecuting the offense, unless the defendant lacks the ability to pay.
21 U.S.C. § 844(a); 28 C.F.R. §§ 76.3(a), 85.5	An individual in knowing possession of a controlled substance can face a civil fine of up to \$11,000 for each violation. *	N/A	N/A	N/A
21 U.S.C. §§ 853(a)(1)– (2), 881(a)(7)	If the drug offense is punishable by more than 1 year of imprisonment, an individual must forfeit any real property, as well as personal property obtained as the result of a violation or used (or intended to be used) in facilitating the violation.	N/A	N/A	N/A
21 U.S.C. § 862(b)(1)	Conviction (at either the federal or state level) for possession of a controlled substance. **	Ineligible for any or all federal benefits for up to 1 year, as decided by the court. The court may order participation in an approved drug treatment program, which includes periodic testing. The court may also order community service.	Same penalty possibilities as first offense, except ineligibility for federal benefits for up to 5 years. The court may require that the completion of the conditions listed in the first offense for the reinstatement of federal benefits.	Same as second offense.



21 U.S.C. § 881(a)	An individual may be required to forfeit vehicles, boats, aircrafts, or any other conveyance used (or intended to be used) to transport or conceal a controlled substance; an individual may also be required to forfeit other property (books, records, research, raw materials, money, real estate, illegal drugs, manufacturing equipment, firearms, etc.) used (or intended to be used) to facilitate the violation of a drug law.	N/A	N/A	N/A
18 U.S.C. § 922(g)	An individual convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year, or who “is an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance” is ineligible to transport, possess, or receive a firearm.	N/A	N/A	N/A

*\* A civil penalty may not be assessed on an individual under this part on more than two separate occasions.” 28 C.F.R. § 76.3(d).*

*\*\* All penalties listed in this row will be waived if (1) the person declares himself or herself to be an addict, the circumstances reasonably substantiate that claim, and the person submits to a long-term addiction treatment program; or (2) the person is determined to be successfully rehabilitated under the rules of the Secretary of Health and Human Services. 21 U.S.C. § 862(b)(2). The person’s ineligibility for federal benefits will also be suspended if he or she completes a supervised drug rehabilitation program, has otherwise been rehabilitated, or has made a good faith effort to join a supervised drug rehabilitation program, but is unable to due to program inaccessibility or unavailability, or due to the person’s inability to pay for a program. 21 U.S.C. § 862(c)(C).*

**TABLE 4—HAWAII STATE PENALTIES FOR POSSESSION, USE, OR DISTRIBUTION OF ILLEGAL DRUGS**

Below are highlights of Hawaii laws imposing penalties for possession, use, or distribution of illegal drugs.

Prohibited Conduct	Controlled Substance	Classification and Penalty**
Distributing methamphetamine in any amount to a minor or manufacturing methamphetamine in any amount* (HRS § 712-1240.7(1)–(2))	Methamphetamine	Class A Felony Penalty: Indeterminate term of imprisonment of twenty years with a minimum of not less than two years and a fine not to exceed \$20,000,000. (HRS §712-1240.7(3))
Possessing or distributing one or more dangerous drugs (HRS § 712-1241 to 1243)	Methamphetamine, heroin, morphine, cocaine	Class A Felony** Possessing one oz., or 1.5 oz. of any other dangerous drug Distributing 1/8oz./25 capsules, or 3/8 oz. of any other dangerous drug
		Class B Felony Possessing 1/8 oz./25 capsules, or 1/4 oz. any other dangerous drug Distributing any dangerous drug in any amount Class C Felony Possessing any dangerous drug in any amount
Possessing or distributing marijuana (HRS § 712-1244–1246)	Marijuana	Class A Felony Possessing 1 oz./100 capsules/dosage units Distributing 1/8 oz./25 capsules, or any amount to a minor
		Class B Felony Possessing 1/8 oz. /50 capsules/dosage units. Distributing any amount
		Class C Felony Possessing 25 capsules/dosage units
Commercial possession or distribution of marijuana (HRS § 7121249.4–1249.5)	Marijuana	Class A Felony Possessing 25 lbs. /100 plants Distributing five lbs. Cultivating 25 plants
		Class B Felony Possessing two lbs. /50 plants Distributing one lb. Cultivating any marijuana plant Selling any amount to a minor
Promoting intoxicating compounds (HRS § 712-1250(1)(a)–(b))	Toluol, hexane, trichloroethylene, acetone, toluene, ethyl acetate, methyl ethyl ketone, trichloroethane, isopropanol, methyl isobutyl ketone, methyl cellosolve acetate, etc.	Misdemeanor Breathing, inhaling or drinking an intoxicating compound or offering for sale, delivering, or giving an intoxicating compound to someone under the age of 18

\* See HRS § 712-1240.7 for specific penalties for repeated offenses

\*\*Description of Possible Penalties for Possession, Use, or Distribution of Illegal Drugs:

*Petty Misdemeanor: Imprisonment not more than 30 days; fine not to exceed \$1,000*

*Misdemeanor: Imprisonment not more than 1 year; fine not to exceed \$2,000*

*Class C Felony: Imprisonment not more than 5 years; fine not to exceed \$10,000*

*Class B Felony: Imprisonment not less than 2 years nor more than 20 years; fine not to exceed \$25,000*

*Class A Felony: Imprisonment not less than 20 years and which may be up to life; fine not to exceed \$50,000*

**TABLE 5—HAWAII STATE PENALTIES FOR UNLAWFUL POSSESSION, USE, OR DISTRIBUTION OF ALCOHOL**

Below are highlights of Hawaii laws imposing penalties for possession, use, or distribution of alcohol.

Prohibited Conduct	Classification and Penalty*
Offering for sale, delivering, or giving intoxicating alcohol to a person under the age of 21 (HRS § 712-1250.5(1))	Misdemeanor – punishable by up to one year in jail and a fine of up to \$2,000 (H.R.S. §§706-640, 706-663)
Keeping alcohol in/on a motor vehicle (opened or unopened) or at any scenic lookout (HRS § 291-3.3(a)–(b))	Petty misdemeanor – punishable by up to 30 days in jail and a fine of up to \$1,000 (H.R.S. §§706-640, 706-663.)
Drinking or using drugs in any state park (HAR § 13-146-25, see HRS § 1845(a)–(b))	First offense: petty misdemeanor, minimum \$100 fine
Consuming alcohol while operating a motor vehicle (HRS § 291-3.1(a))	Petty misdemeanor – punishable by up to 30 days in jail and a fine of up to \$2000 (HRS § 291-3.1(c). Second offense: petty misdemeanor, minimum \$200 fine Third offense: petty misdemeanor, minimum \$500 fine
Drinking alcohol (or open containers) as a passenger (HRS § 291-3.2(b))	Petty misdemeanor – punishable by up to 30 days in jail and a fine of up to \$2000 (HRS § 291-3.1(c).
Driving under the influence of an intoxicant (HRS § 291E-61(a))	First offense: 14-hour substance abuse rehabilitation program, one year revocation of license, and one or more of the following: 72 hours of community service; minimum of 48 hours and a maximum of five days imprisonment; a fine between \$150-1000 (HRS § 291E-61(b)(1)). Second offense: 18 to 24 months license revocation; either at least 240 hours of community service work or between 5-30 days imprisonment; fine between \$500-\$1500 HRS § 291E-61(b)(2)). Third offense: two years license revocation, a fine between \$500-\$2500, and between 10-30 days imprisonment HRS § 291E-61(b)(3)). (Note: See HRS § 291E-61.5 for penalties beyond the third conviction.)

**APPENDIX E: HEALTH RISK OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE**

The following information is derived from the National Institute on Drug Abuse’s Commonly Abused Drugs Chart. Go to <https://nida.nih.gov/sites/default/files/cadchart.pdf> to view detailed information.

Substances: Category and Name	Example of Commercial and Street Names	DEA Schedule*/How Administered**	Acute Effects/Health Risks
Tobacco: Nicotine	Found in cigarettes, cigars, bidis, and smokeless tobacco	Not scheduled/smoked, snorted, chewed	Increased blood pressure and heart rate/chronic lung disease; cardiovascular disease; stroke; cancers of the mouth, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, stomach, pancreas, cervix, (snuff, spit tobacco, chew) kidney, bladder, and acute myeloid leukemia; adverse pregnancy outcomes; addiction
Alcohol: Ethyl Alcohol	Found in liquor, beer, and wine Not scheduled/swallowed		In low doses, euphoria, mild stimulation, relaxation, lowered inhibitions; in higher doses, drowsiness, slurred speech, nausea, emotional volatility, loss of coordination, visual distortions, impaired memory, sexual dysfunction, loss of consciousness/ increased risk of injuries, violence, fetal damage (in pregnant women); depression; neurologic deficits; hypertension; liver and heart disease; addiction; fatal overdose
Cannabinoids: Marijuana	Blunt, dope, ganja, grass, herb, joint, bud, Mary Jane, pot, reefer, green, trees, smoke, sinsemilla, skunk, weed	I/smoked, swallowed	Euphoria; relaxation; slowed reaction time; distorted sensory perception; impaired balance and coordination; increased heart rate and appetite; impaired learning, memory; anxiety; panic attacks; psychosis/cough; frequent respiratory infections; possible mental health decline; addiction
Hashish	Boom, gangster, hash, hash oil, hemp	I/smoked, swallowed	
Opioids: Heroin	Diacetylmorphine: smack, horse, brown sugar, dope, H, junk, skag, skunk, white horse, China white; cheese		Euphoria; drowsiness; impaired coordination; dizziness; confusion; nausea; sedation; I/injected, smoked,

	(with OTC cold medicine and antihistamine)		snorted feeling of heaviness in the body; slowed or arrested breathing/constipation; endocarditis; hepatitis; HIV; addiction; fatal overdose
Opium	Laudanum, paregoric: big O, black stuff, block, gum, hop	II, III, V/swallowed, smoked	
Simulants: Cocaine	Cocaine hydrochloride: blow, bump, C, candy, Charlie, coke, crack, flake, rock, snow, toot	II/snorted, smoked, injected	Increased heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature, metabolism; feelings of exhilaration; increased energy, mental alertness; tremors; reduced appetite; irritability; anxiety; panic; paranoia; violent behavior; psychosis/weight loss; insomnia; cardiac or cardiovascular complications; stroke; seizures; addiction speed, truck drivers, uppers <i>Also, for cocaine—nasal damage from snorting</i> <i>Also, for methamphetamine—severe dental problems</i>
Amphetamine	Biphetamine, Dexedrine: bennies, black beauties, crosses, hearts, LA turnaround, speed, truck drivers, uppers	II/swallowed, snorted, smoked, injected	
Methamphetamine	Desoxyn: meth, ice, crank, chalk, crystal, fire, glass, go fast, speed	II/swallowed, snorted, smoked, injected	
Club Drugs: MDMA (methylenedioxymethamphetamine)	Ecstasy, Adam, clarity, Eve, lover's speed, peace, uppers	I/swallowed, snorted, injected	MDMA—mild hallucinogenic effects; increased tactile sensitivity, empathic feelings; lowered inhibition; anxiety; chills; sweating; teeth clenching; muscle cramping/sleep disturbances; depression; impaired memory; hyperthermia; addiction Flunitrazepam—sedation; muscle relaxation; confusion; memory loss; dizziness; impaired coordination/addiction grievous bodily harm, liquid

			GHB—drowsiness; nausea; headache; disorientation; loss of coordination; memory loss/ unconsciousness; seizures; coma
Flunitrazepam***	Rohypnol: forget-me pill, Mexican Valium, R2, roach, Roche, roofies, roofinol, rope, rophies	IV/swallowed, snorted	
GHB***	Gamma-hydroxybutyrate: G, Georgia home boy, ecstasy, soap, scoop, goop, liquid X	I/swallowed	
Dissociative Drugs: Ketamine	Ketalar SV: cat Valium, K, Special K, vitamin K III	III/injected, snorted, smoked	Feelings of being separate from one's body and environment; impaired motor function/anxiety; tremors; numbness; memory loss; nausea
PCP and analogs	Phencyclidine: angel dust, boat, hog, love boat, peace pill	I, II/swallowed, smoked, injected	Also, for ketamine—analgesia; impaired memory; delirium; respiratory depression and arrest; death Also, for PCP and analogs—analgesia; psychosis; aggression; violence; slurred speech; loss of coordination; hallucinations Also, for DXM—euphoria; slurred speech; confusion; dizziness; distorted visual perceptions
Salvia Divinorum	Salvia, Shepherdess's Herb, Maria Pastora, magic mint, Sally-D	Not scheduled/chewed, swallowed, smoked	
Dextromethorphan (DXM)	Found in some cough and cold medications: Robotripping, Robo, Triple C	Not scheduled/swallowed	
Hallucinogens: LSD	Lysergic acid diethylamide: acid, blotter, cubes, microdot, yellow sunshine, blue heaven	I/swallowed, absorbed through mouth tissues	Altered states of perception and feeling; hallucinations; nausea Also, for LSD and mescaline—increased body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure; loss of appetite; sweating; sleeplessness; numbness; dizziness; weakness; tremors; impulsive behavior; rapid shifts in emotion
Mescaline	Buttons, cactus, mescpeyote	I/swallowed, smoked	Also, for LSD—Flashbacks, Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder Also, for psilocybin—nervousness; paranoia; panic
Psilocybin	Magic mushrooms, purple passion, shrooms, little smoke	I/swallowed	
Other: Anabolic steroids	Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, DepoTestosterone,	III/injected, swallowed, applied to skin	Steroids—no intoxication effects/hypertension; blood clotting and

	Equipoise: roids, juice, gym candy, pumpers		cholesterol changes; liver cysts; hostility and aggression; acne; in adolescents—premature stoppage of growth; in males—prostate cancer, reduced sperm production, shrunken testicles, breast enlargement; in females—menstrual irregularities, development of beard and other masculine characteristics
Inhalants	Solvents (paint thinners, gasoline, glues); gases (butane, propane, aerosol propellants, nitrous oxide); nitrites (isoamyl, isobutyl, cyclohexyl): laughing masculine characteristics gas, poppers, snappers, whippets	Not scheduled/inhaled through nose or mouth	Inhalants (varies by chemical)—stimulation; loss of inhibition; headache; nausea or vomiting; slurred speech; loss of motor coordination; wheezing/cramps; muscle weakness; depression; memory impairment; damage to cardiovascular and nervous systems; unconsciousness; sudden death
Prescription Medications: CNS Depressants	For more information on prescription medications, visit <a href="https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/prescription-medicines">https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/prescription-medicines</a>		
Stimulants			
Opioid Pain Relievers			

*\*Schedule I and II drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule I drugs are available for research only and have no approved medical use; Schedule II drugs are available only by prescription (unrefillable) and require a form for ordering. Schedule III and IV drugs are available by prescription, may have five refills in 6 months, and may be ordered orally. Some Schedule V drugs are available over the counter.*

*\*\* Some of the health risks are directly related to the route of drug administration. For example, injection drug use can increase the risk of infection through needle contamination with staphylococci, HIV, hepatitis, and other organisms.*

*\*\*\* Associated with sexual assaults.*