



UNIVERSITY of HAWAII®
MAUI COLLEGE

CAMPUS ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT 2024



**Prepared in compliance with the “Jeanne Clery Disclosure of
Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act”**

<http://maui.hawaii.edu/campussecurity/2024UHMC-ASR.pdf>

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2024 University of Hawai'i Maui College Annual Security Report

Prepared in compliance with the "Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act"

1. Overview of Security Department

A. Introduction

The University of Hawai'i Maui College (UHMC) is firmly committed to providing a safe and secure campus environment. Policies and procedures are designed to provide precautionary measures to protect people and property. However, each member of the UHMC community should use good judgment and take appropriate precautions to reduce the possibility of becoming the victim of a crime on campus. The following report is provided in an effort to notify the community about certain crimes that have been committed on the Maui College Campus, as well as to promote awareness of current programs available for your safety and well-being.

The UHMC campus consists of 40 academic, administrative and recreational buildings situated throughout 78 acres. In addition, the Maui College campus directly supports Outreach Educational Centers at Molokai, Lana'i, and Hana. UHMC's Lahaina Education Center officially closed on February 2, 2022 and presently, the College does not intend to reopen this location. The Hana Education Center has been closed as of Fall semester 2023. The campus population consists of approximately 4,400 day and night students, and approximately 255 faculty and staff.

The Campus Security Department consists of one (1) Security Chief , (1) Lieutenant, (3) Sergeants and nine (9) security officers. The Campus Security Department is in the process of transitioning to a staff composed solely of State employees. The Campus Security Department, under the administration of the Vice Chancellor for Administrative Services, is responsible for providing security services for the campus. The Campus Security Office is located within Hookipa Building (2208) room 129. Campus Security Officers are on duty 24 hours a day, 365 days per year.

B. Mission Statement

The UHMC Campus Security Department is firmly committed to providing a safe and secure environment for our students, faculty, staff and guests. Our policies and procedures are designed to ensure that every possible precautionary measure is taken to protect persons and property.

C. Enforcement

The UHMC Campus Security Department enforces federal, state, and local laws, as well as university rules, regulations, and policies that occur on campus property.

D. Working Relationships with State & Local Police

The Maui Police Department (MPD) is the primary law enforcement agency for the County of Maui. The County of Maui includes the islands of Maui, Molokai and Lana`i. UHMC Campus Security maintains an open and reciprocal relationship with MPD and other law enforcement agencies in the state, utilizing their resources and expertise to gather crime-related information, reports, and statistics.

E. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Local Police

There is a written Memorandum of Understanding between UHMC and MPD concerning the investigation of criminal incidents on our campus. Officers from MPD and Campus Security cooperate regularly at incident scenes in and around the campus area. The prompt reporting of crimes will ensure the timely issuance of campus alerts and disclosure of crime statistics.

F. No Arrest Authority

Any campus incident requiring police action will be referred to MPD. USOs are unsworn and are not authorized to carry firearms. As unsworn personnel, USOs possess neither the power nor authority to affect a formal arrest of a person or persons, nor to conduct criminal investigations. USOs have been trained in defense tactics and are authorized to carry batons and handcuffs, which may be used to detain individuals who have committed a crime in their presence, or who have been positively identified as having committed such an act by victims or witnesses. These individuals shall be detained until the arrival of sworn law enforcement personnel who shall make the final determination for an arrest.

2. Reporting Procedures

A. Reporting of Crimes and Emergencies at the Main Campus in Kahului, Maui

Crimes and other emergencies can be reported directly to Campus Security by texting or calling **(808) 269-3960** or calling **(808) 984-3255**. You may also dial extension **255** from any UHMC phone extension on campus. Another option is to report crimes directly to the MPD by dialing **(808) 244-6400**, or in an emergency dial **911**.

B. Emergency Contact Telephone Numbers

The UHMC Campus Security office is located at 310 W. Kaahumanu Avenue, Kahului, HI 96732, at the southwest corner of the Noi'i parking lot. Security officers are on duty seven (7) days a week, 24 hours a day.

If you are on campus and need assistance, please call any of the following numbers:

- UHMC Campus Security: **(808) 984-3255** or cell **(808) 269-3960**
- Maui Police Department: **911** (For non-emergencies, call **(808) 244-6400**)

C. Reporting of Crimes and Emergencies at the Outreach Centers

At the Molokai, Lana'i, and Hana Outreach Centers, crimes and other emergencies should be reported directly to the coordinator of each facility, who in turn will immediately contact the police. If there is imminent danger, or an incident of dire emergency, call MPD by dialing 911. The following are the phone numbers of the respective coordinators:

- Molokai Center Coordinator, Kelley Dudoit (808) 553-4490
- Lana'i Center Coordinator, Pam Alconcel (808) 565-7266
- Hana Center Coordinator, Vacant

D. Crime Reporting Policy¹

In response to a call for service, Campus Security Officers may respond to the scene of the incident and take any summary action necessary, or may request the complainant to come to the Campus Security Office to file a complaint. In emergency situations, the Campus Security Officer will notify MPD and request their response. If an incident involves a student, the report will be forwarded to the Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs for review. Off-campus behavior by any student that represents a danger to the health and safety of other members of the UHMC community, may be subject to University disciplinary procedures. The guidelines and disciplinary procedures are described in the [UHMC Student Conduct Code](#).

Criminal offenses shall be reported to the Campus Security Department or a Campus Security Authority (CSA) for the purpose of making timely warnings & emergency notifications, for inclusion in the Campus' Daily Crime Log, for annual crime statistics disclosure to the Department of Education, and the publication of the Annual Security

¹ For more specific information concerning the reporting of sexual related offenses under the purview of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), refer to the section titled "Violence Against Women Act Policy."

Report.

UHMC encourages the accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the Campus Security Department or MPD, when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

E. Disclosure to the Alleged Victim

UHMC will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

F. Confidential Reporting Procedures

While UHMC recognizes the importance of privacy and confidentiality in these matters, only the Confidential Resources can maintain confidentiality. All other UHMC personnel and programs will uphold the privacy of all parties to the extent practicable, but must take appropriate action once it receives a complaint. This means that personally identifiable information about the victim and other necessary parties will only be shared with persons who have a specific need-to-know, i.e., those who are investigating the complaint or those involved in providing support services to the victim, including accommodations and protective measures.

UHMC does not publish the name of crime victims or other identifiable information regarding victims in the Daily Crime Log or in the annual crime statistics that are disclosed in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. Furthermore, if a Timely Warning Notice is issued on the basis of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, the name of the victim and other personally identifiable information about the victim will be withheld.

3. Timely Warnings

Timely warnings are issued to alert the campus community of Clery Act crimes that have been reported to campus security authorities or the police department which are deemed to pose a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. Timely warning notices are not required with regard to crimes reported to clergy or professional counselors. There are situations when competent authority may direct that a timely warning not be sent. For instance, timely warnings may not be issued if it will compromise an ongoing investigation or efforts to alleviate the emergency. UHMC will use discretion when sending timely warnings

to ensure victims' confidentiality is protected and yet aid in the prevention of similar occurrences.

Timely warnings may be distributed to the campus community using some or all of the following methods of communication: UH Alert, broadcast voicemail, campus hotline, UHMC Cable Channel, website, social media and media release. If a Timely Warning Notice is deemed to be appropriate, the Security Chief and the Vice Chancellor for Administrative Services or designee are authorized and trained to write a warning notice and distribute it to appropriate recipients within the University system.

The UH Alert system will be tested twice annually during the fall and spring Semesters.

For additional information or to sign up, visit the [UH Alert](#) emergency notification system.

4. Emergency Evacuation Procedures and Policies

UHMC's Campus Emergency Response Plan (CERP) includes information about the Campus Crisis Management Team (CCMT); UHMC's operating status parameters; incident priorities and performance expectations; shelter-in-place and evacuation guidelines; and local contingency and continuity planning requirements. The UHMC conducts announced and unannounced emergency response exercises at least once a year. These exercises include table top exercises and functional exercises in the field and usually involve the participation of first response agencies, e.g., police and fire departments, EMS, etc. UHMC also conducts tests of the emergency notification systems twice a year. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution. UHMC staff and security officers have received training in Incident Command and Responding to Critical Incidents on campus. When a serious incident occurs that causes an immediate threat to the campus, the first responders to the scene are usually the Campus Security Department and MPD. If the services of the Maui Fire Department and Emergency Medical Services are needed, they will also be requested to respond. Depending on the nature of the incident, other local/federal agencies may also be involved.

A. Emergency Notifications Policy

In accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) (Public Law 110-315), UHMC will immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus. UHMC has implemented a number of different ways that the campus community can be notified in the event of an actual

emergency. These notification methods include: UH Alert², phone voicemail alert, campus hotline, broadcast voicemail, university website notices, UHMC Cable Channel notices, local radio & television notices, media release, and social media, Twitter & Facebook notices. If an emergency notification is deemed to be appropriate, the Security Chief and the Vice Chancellor for Administrative Services or designee are authorized and trained to write an emergency notification and distribute it to appropriate recipients within the University system. These alerts can be used to notify the campus community of emergencies or dangerous situations that have occurred, and may necessitate caution, evacuation or other action on the part of the recipient. Per Department of Education regulations, a timely warning is not required to be issued when an institution is following emergency notifications procedures based on the same circumstances; however, the institution must provide adequate follow-up information to the community as needed. Follow-up information will be issued using the same communications media used for the initial notification.

Upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees, the CCMT leader on-duty will immediately assume the position of Incident Commander and determine whether an emergency notification needs to be sent to the campus community. UHMC's Campus Emergency Response Plan contains procedures that are used to confirm the emergency, and to immediately notify the campus community upon such confirmation. Notifications will be disseminated to the faculty, staff, or student segments of the campus community, as deemed appropriate. The CCMT will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The UHMC Public Information Officer (PIO) is responsible for disseminating emergency information to individuals and/or organizations outside of the campus community. The communication media used to send the information depends on who the recipients are and the nature of the communication. The communications resources used may include, but are not limited to, social media, local radio stations, County Emergency Management Agency, etc. The PIO is trained and authorized to compose emergency notifications for distribution to members of this larger community.

5. Cooperation with Local Police Department

² UH Alert emergency notifications include text messages and emails. Email notifications are automatically sent to everyone who is affiliated with UHMC. However, you must "opt-in" in order to receive UH Alert text messages. Sign up for [UH Alert](#) notifications.

UHMC has communicated with MPD requesting their cooperation in informing the institution about situations reported to them that may warrant an emergency response. They will notify UHMC of any criminal activity involving our students at off-campus locations that they become aware of.

6. Access to UHMC Campus Facilities

UHMC has neither on-campus housing facilities nor does it refer students to purveyors that offer housing rentals off-campus.

The exterior grounds of the Kahului Campus are open to students, employees and visitors during regular operating hours. The hours of operation are Monday to Saturday, 6 AM to 10 PM. On occasion there are cultural or recreational events that are open to the general public, but visitor access is limited only to the facilities wherein the events are occurring. The campus is closed on Sundays and holidays, except when special campus and community events have been scheduled. Security Officers regularly patrol campus grounds, including the interior areas of UHMC facilities.

Employees coming on campus outside of regular operating hours need to notify Campus Security at (808) 984-3255. Security personnel will document your presence in the command log.

7. Maintenance of Campus Facilities/Security Considerations

The UHMC is well lighted and improvements in campus lighting have been made in parking lots, areas with heavy landscaping, and along sidewalks and pathways frequently traveled by students. On-duty Campus Security officers regularly file reports if they observe the overgrowth of shrubbery, any obstruction of lighting or pathways and any kind of hazards along or on the sidewalks. These reports are submitted to the Operations and Maintenance Department for review and rectification.

Security officials attend design and preconstruction meetings to ensure that the latest security technology is incorporated into all new construction and renovation projects.

8. Education Programs

A. Crime Prevention and Security Awareness Programs

Precautions are taken throughout the school year to provide a safe campus environment for students and employees. Campus Security offers security awareness programs such as an escort service, special services, daily crime log, and information on obtaining a

temporary restraining order (TRO). “Timely warnings” are provided in the event of a crime occurring on campus that poses a serious ongoing threat to the community.

Campus security notices and updates, as well as a listing of incidents that took place on campus are sent out to the UHMC campus community via Maui Announcements or the Chancellor’s Weekly Communique on an as needed basis.

B. Daily Crime Log

UHMC records in a Daily Crime Log all alleged criminal incidents, including non-Clery Act crimes that have been reported to the Security Department within the last 60 days. Crimes are recorded by the date they are reported and include the following information: nature of the crime, date, time and general location of occurrence, and disposition of complaint, if known. This log is prepared and maintained by the Security Chief or his designee, and is kept at the Campus Security Office. The public can request to view the log in person at the Campus Security Office.

C. Crime in Progress

- 1) Do not attempt to apprehend or interfere with a suspected criminal except in cases of self-defense.
- 2) If not in immediate danger and opportunity affords, obtain a good description of the perpetrator. Take note of the height, weight, sex, approximate age, skin color, hair, facial hair, eyes and clothing. Also identify any distinguishing characteristics or marks, modus operandi and direction of flight. If there is a vehicle involved, note the license plate number, make and model, color, and any distinguishing characteristics of the vehicle.
- 3) Call **(808) 269-3960** or **(808) 984-3255** for Campus Security. Advise them of your situation and provide your name and location.
- 4) If you are the victim of a robbery and the perpetrator demands your money or other valuables, you should:
 - Do not resist, comply with the request of the perpetrator.
 - Surrender your property immediately.
 - Wait until the perpetrator has departed before sounding the alarm.
 - Attempt to get a good description of the perpetrator and the direction of flight.

Write down whatever you can remember.

- If you are inside a building, shut down your operation and secure the crime scene.
 - Ask any witnesses to remain pending the arrival of Campus Security and MPD.
- 5) In the event of a civil disturbance, continue with your normal routine as much as feasible. If the disturbance is outside, stay away from windows and doors and remain there until instructed otherwise by a security officer.

D. Campus Security Services

- 1) During Campus operating hours (Monday – Saturday, 6:00 AM to 10:00 PM), or at other times when a class or an official campus event may be scheduled; Campus Security will either provide transportation or foot escort for anyone walking at night that is in fear of their own safety. This service is only available in the confines of the campus grounds. Please call **(808) 269-3960** or **(808) 984-3255**, or dial **Ext. 255** on a campus phone so that an escort can be dispatched to your location.
- 2) Radio motor patrol (electric cart) and foot -patrol to deter potential crime.
- 3) Response to medical emergencies. Officers are trained in emergency first-aid, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), and in the use of an Automated External Defibrillator (AED).
- 4) Conduct safety and security hazard inspections of the campus. Initiates work requests to Operations & Maintenance for needed repairs. Prepares deficiency reports to be forwarded to heads of appropriate departments.
- 5) Provides transportation to the UHMC Health Center for students who have minor injuries, or illnesses.

A successful campus safety program needs the cooperation, involvement, and support of students and faculty. Exercise these simple, common-sense precautions:

- Travel/Park in lighted areas. Travel in pairs if possible and be aware of your surroundings. Use the escort service for assistance after dark, if you feel the need for an escort.
- Be careful when using elevators. Exit the elevator if a suspicious person enters.
- Store an “in case of emergency” number in your cell phone.

- Keep your hands free, not burdened with a lot of items.
- If you are being followed: cross the street, scream, run to an occupied building or store, or flag down a passing motorist.
- Be sure to lock/secure windows and doors in your room or office. Lock cars and bikes and take your keys with you. Lock valuables in desk drawers, file cabinets, lockers, or the trunk of your car.
- Never loan keys to anyone (they may be easily lost, stolen, or duplicated).
- Mark or engrave your belongings; don't leave belongings/valuables unattended.

Let the Campus Security Department know if you are working odd hours or on Sundays when the campus is normally closed, or will be in the building after normal business hours.

9. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Policies

UHMC is committed to providing and maintaining a safe, healthy and productive environment for students, employees, and visitors, free from hazards associated with drug and alcohol abuse in accordance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, and 34 CFR 86 – Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention. This program is also intended to ensure compliance with University of Hawai'i Executive Policy EP 11.201, Illegal Drugs, Alcohol and Substance Abuse. For more information, see [UHMC's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program](#) (DAAPP).

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 and the UHMC DAAPP, UHMC conducts biennial reviews to determine the effectiveness of the DAAPP and to implement changes to the program, if needed. Biennial reviews are also conducted to ensure that UHMC is consistently enforcing disciplinary sanctions for violations of the standards of conduct. Copies of UHMC Biennial Review Reports are available at <https://maui.hawaii.edu/daapp/>

UHMC enforces all state and local laws regarding the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages, including those prohibiting the consumption of alcoholic beverages by persons under the age of 21 on campus and at University-sponsored activities.

UHMC expects its employees and students to carry out their responsibilities free of intoxication from illegal drugs or alcohol. Employees and students are not permitted to manufacture, distribute, possess, use, dispense or be under the influence of illegal drugs as prohibited by state and federal law, at University-sponsored or approved events or on University property or in buildings used by the University for education, research and

recreational programs. UHMC expects lawful behavior by employees, students, and visitors during their presence on University premises and at University events. Within the constraints of its mission, the University encourages cooperation with law enforcement agencies in enforcing statutes regarding the use of illegal drugs.

A. Sanctions

Employees and students who violate the policy will be subject to disciplinary sanctions, including, but not limited to, expulsion, or termination.

1) Sanctions for Students

UH Executive Policy EP 7.208, Systemwide Student Conduct Code, includes proscriptions against the use, possession, manufacturing, or distribution, or other unauthorized use of controlled substances or paraphernalia except as expressly permitted by law. Executive Policy EP 7.208 also prohibits the use, possession, manufacturing, distribution, or being under the influence of alcoholic beverages (except as expressly permitted by UH System Polices, or state or federal law). The UHMC Student Conduct Code includes similar proscriptions and imposes sanctions where a student has been found “more likely than not” to have engaged in prohibited conduct. Sanctions that may be imposed are listed in the UHMC DAAPP. <https://maui.hawaii.edu/daapp/>

2) Sanctions for Employees

The sanctions for employees in Bargaining Units 01 and 10 will be in accordance with the drug and alcohol testing provisions contained within the collective bargaining agreements. For all other employees, progressive discipline will be in accordance with the employee’s applicable collective bargaining agreement: possible sanctions may include disciplinary action ranging from reprimand to termination, and may include suspension without pay, disciplinary reassignment, disciplinary transfer, and demotion.

3) Federal Sanctions

Tables summarizing federal trafficking penalties are set forth on pages 38 and 39 of Drugs of Abuse: A DEA Resource Guide / 2022 Edition. See Appendix “C” of the UHMC DAAPP. <https://maui.hawaii.edu/daapp/>

4) State of Hawai‘i Sanctions

Under the Hawai‘i Penal Code, crimes are of three grades according to their

seriousness: felonies, misdemeanors and petty misdemeanors. A summary of State of Hawai'i sanctions relating to drugs and intoxicating liquor is set forth on pages 4-5 of the UHMC DAAPP. <https://maui.hawaii.edu/daapp/>

B. Drug and Alcohol Testing

- 1) **Employee Random Testing** - United Public Workers (UPW), Bargaining Unit 01 employees are subject to random alcohol and controlled substances testing. The tests are intended to keep the workplace free from the hazards resulting from the use of alcohol and controlled substances.
 - a. Employees are notified of the test, time, and location. Tests are conducted during work time.
 - b. The employee presents a picture identification card to the test site. If the employee does not have identification, the supervisor or management will escort the employee to the test site.

- 2) **Employee Reasonable Suspicion Testing** – UPW, Bargaining Unit 01 and HGEA, Bargaining Unit 03 & 04 employees are subject to reasonable suspicion alcohol and controlled substance testing. This alcohol and controlled substance testing is intended to keep the workplace free from the hazards resulting from the use of alcohol and controlled substances.
 - a. Employees shall be subject to alcohol and controlled substance testing when a supervisor determines that reasonable suspicion exists. The supervisor shall have another witness observe the employee before directing the employee to submit to an alcohol and/or controlled substance test.

C. Campus Drug and Alcohol Awareness Campaigns

- 1) **Health Risks:** The health risks of alcohol are discussed in Appendix A, “Alcohol’s Effects on the Body”, and Appendix B, “College Drinking”, of the UHMC DAAPP. <https://maui.hawaii.edu/daapp/> These documents are also available on the website of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). <https://www.niaa.nih.gov> The health risks of controlled substances are discussed in Appendix C, “Drugs of Abuse – A DEA Resource Guide / 2022 Edition”, of the UHMC DAAPP. <https://maui.hawaii.edu/daapp/> The DEA Resource Guide is also available on the website of the Drug Enforcement Administration. <https://www.dea.gov/documents/2022/2022-12/2022-12-02/drugs-abuse-2022>

2) Drug and Alcohol Awareness Training

At least twice a year, preferably during the Fall and Spring semesters, UHMC will hold a drug and/or alcohol prevention presentation open to all staff, faculty and students. The UHMC Faculty & Staff Development Coordinator, the Student Life Coordinator, and the Office of the Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs will collaborate in the development and offering of drug and alcohol training opportunities. Such efforts may include Student Government and nonprofit agencies. Documentation, including training materials and sign up lists, will be archived for biennial review purposes and as evidence of the training.

3) Campus Resources

A list of UHMC campus resources relating to drug and alcohol abuse prevention and treatment is set forth on pages 6-7 of the UHMC DAAPP. <https://maui.hawaii.edu/daapp/>

4) Community Resources

A list of community resources relating to drug and alcohol abuse prevention and treatment is set forth in Appendix D, “Community Resources”, of the UHMC DAAPP. <https://maui.hawaii.edu/daapp/>

10. Weapons and Gambling Policies

A. Weapons Policy

The possession of illegal and dangerous weapons on University premises is strictly prohibited. Illegal and dangerous weapons include, but are not limited to, firearms, ammunition, spear guns, explosives, and dangerous substances. Any person found in violation may be subject to all applicable state and federal laws, University policy, and the Student Conduct Code.

Should you suspect or discover someone on campus in possession of a weapon, contact UHMC Campus Security immediately. Since 2003, public displays of any type of “replica” firearms are illegal; this includes pellet, air, water, and toy guns.

B. Gambling Policies

In accordance with the laws of the State of Hawai‘i, gambling is **not permitted** on any UHMC campus or outreach educational center.

11. Crime Statistics

A. Federal Law

The United States Code 1092(f), Higher Education Act of 1965 (as amended), is also known as the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990, or the Jean Clery Act.

"All public and private institutions of post-secondary education receiving federal financial aid must provide timely warnings of campus crime and publish an annual campus crime report."

Incidents reported to UHMC Campus Security that fall into one of the required reporting classifications will be disclosed as a statistic in this annual report published by UHMC.

B. What Is the Jeanne Clery Act and How Did It Come About?

Jeanne Clery was sexually assaulted and murdered in her dorm room at Lehigh University in 1986. The law enacted in her memory is intended to ensure that students and other interested parties are well informed about serious campus crimes before making an educated decision. The Clery Act mandates that universities report crime statistics to current and prospective students and employees.

C. Campus Security Authorities (CSA)

The Clery Act requires all institutions to collect crime reports from a variety of individuals and organizations that Clery considers to be "campus security authorities" (CSAs)." UHMC recognizes the following individuals or groups as CSAs:

- Campus Security Personnel
- Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs
- Faculty
- Faculty Advisors to Student Groups
- Any UHMC official who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities

There are two (2) types of individuals who, although they have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, are not campus security authorities under Clery:

- Pastoral counselor: 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 on campus.

- Professional counselor: A person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institution's 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 employees of the institution, but are under contract to provide counseling at the institution.

The Clery Act is very specific about which campus offices or persons are responsible to report crimes. These campus offices or persons are considered Campus Security Authorities (CSA) under the Clery Act.

CSA is defined by function, not title. You may be a CSA if you or your office:

- Have significant responsibility for student and campus activities.
- Have routine contact with students.

The Campus Security Chief will gather information from CSAs on a regular basis to ensure that all pertinent statistics are compiled and reported to the Department of Education and included in the Campus' Annual Security Report.

D. Annual Security Report³

The Jeanne Clery Act requires that an annual security report containing crime figures of specific crimes be forwarded to the U.S. Department of Education and be made available to the community. The crimes that are required to be reported under the Clery Act include:

- *Criminal Offenses (Primary Crimes): Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Manslaughter by Negligence, Aggravated Assault, Arson, Burglary, Robbery, Motor Vehicle Theft*
- *Sexual Assault (Sex Offenses): Rape, Fondling, Incest, & Statutory Rape*
- *Hate Crimes: All primary crimes (except Manslaughter by Negligence), Sexual Assault, Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, Destruction/Vandalism/Damage of Property.*

³ The UHMC Annual Security Report is published primarily on the [UHMC Campus Security](#) webpage. You may print a copy of this report yourself or request that a printed copy be provided to you by contacting the UHMC Campus Security Office at 310 W. Ka'ahumanu Avenue, Kahului, Hawai'i 96732, or by calling (808) 984-3576.

- *VAWA Offenses: Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking.* ⁴
- *Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action for Liquor Law Violations, Drug Abuse Violations, Weapons-carrying, possessing, etc. Law Violations.*

E. Definitions of UCR Part I Crimes Reportable Under the Clery Act

- 1) Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter:** The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. This includes deaths caused by injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault or commission of a crime.
- 2) Manslaughter by Negligence:** The killing of another person through gross negligence.
- 3) 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. Simple assaults are excluded.
- 4) Arson:** Any 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. (Note that only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons. Arson is therefore the only Clery Act offense that must be investigated before it can be disclosed. If other Clery Act offenses were committed during the arson incident, the most serious is counted in addition to the arson.)
- 5) Burglary:** The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. This 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.
- 6) Robbery:** The taking or attempting to take anything of 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.
- 7) Motor Vehicle Theft:** The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, including vehicles taken without the owner's permission for the purpose of "joyriding." A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded

⁴ For definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, refer to the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) section of this report.

from this category.

- 8) Sexual Assault (Sex Offenses):** An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent."
- a. 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.
 - b. Fondling:** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
 - c. Incest:** Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
 - d. Statutory Rape:** Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

F. Definition of Hate Crime

For Clery purposes, a hate crime is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. Hate crimes include any of the following offenses that are motivated by bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on the actual or perception of their *race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, national origin or gender identity*. The following offenses are: Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Sexual Assault, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson, Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property. Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, and Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property are included in the

Clery Act statistics only if they are Hate Crimes:

- 1) Larceny-Theft:** The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.
- 2) Simple Assault:** An unlawful physical attack by one person on 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.

- 3) **Intimidation:** To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual attack. Includes cyber-intimidation if the victim is threatened on Clery geography.
- 4) **Destruction, Damage, or Vandalism of Property:** To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of the property.

G. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

The Clery Act defines the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as follows:

- 1) **Domestic Violence:** A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—
 - a. By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
 - b. By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
 - c. By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 - d. 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; or
 - e. 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.
- 2) **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.
 - a. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, of the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
 - b. For the purposes of this definition -

- i. Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- ii. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

3) **Stalking:**

- a. Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:
 - i. Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
 - ii. Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- b. For the purposes of this definition:
 - i. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts 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.
 - ii. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - iii. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

H. Liquor Law, Weapon Possession, and Drug Abuse Violations

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

of the aforementioned.

- 3) 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, Methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine).

NOTE: Drug, alcohol, and weapon violations statistics are broken down into two categories: Arrests, which are made by authorized law enforcement officers and lead to the criminal justice system; and violations, which are referred to the Dean of Student Services for discipline according to the Student Code of Conduct.

Crimes under the purview of the Clery Act must be reported by location of occurrence in one of the following four categories: on-campus property, on-campus student housing facilities, non-campus property and public property (streets, sidewalks, municipal parking lots and areas immediately adjacent to the campus).

I. Preparing the Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The crime statistics disclosed in this annual report were obtained from the following sources: the UHMC Campus Security Department, the Maui Police Department and Campus Security Authorities. For statistical purposes, crime statistics reported to any of these sources are recorded in the calendar year that the crime was reported. The statistics are gathered, compiled, and reported to the University community via the Annual Security Report published by this institution. The annual crime statistics are also submitted to the Department of Education and made available to the public via their website.

The University will send an email to every enrolled student and current employee on or prior to October 1st of each year to announce the availability of the report. The notice includes a brief summary of the contents of the Annual Campus Security Report. The notice also includes the web address to the Annual Campus Report and information on how to request a hard copy of the report.

J. Specific Information about Classifying Crime Statistics

UCR Reportable Crimes: The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program was conceived in 1929 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to meet a need for reliable, uniform crime statistics for the nation. In 1930, the FBI was tasked with collecting, publishing, and archiving those statistics. Today, several annual statistical publications, such as the comprehensive [Crime in the United States](#), are produced from data provided by nearly 17,000 law enforcement

agencies across the United States. **Source:** [FBI Uniform Crime Reports](#)

The statistics listed in this report were published in accordance with the standards and guidelines used by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and relevant federal law (the Clery Act). The number of victims involved in a particular incident is indicated in the statistics column for the following crime classifications: Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Manslaughter, Forcible and Non-Forcible Sex Offenses, and Aggravated Assault. For example, if an aggravated assault occurs and there are three victims, this would be counted as three aggravated assaults in the crime statistics chart.

The number reflected in the statistics for the following crime categories includes one offense per distinct operation: Robbery, Burglary, Larceny, Vandalism, and Arson. For example, if five students are walking across campus together and they are robbed, this would count as one instance of robbery in the crime statistics chart. In cases of Motor Vehicle theft, each vehicle stolen is counted as a statistic.

K. Unfounded Crimes

A crime is considered unfounded for Clery Act purposes only if sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel make a formal determination that the report is false or baseless. There were not any crimes reported in 2021, 2022 and 2023 that were deemed to be unfounded.

L. Crime Statistics

| TYPE OF OFFENSE | YEAR | ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES | NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | PUBLIC PROPERTY |
|--|------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| UH MAUI COLLEGE – KAHULUI MAIN CAMPUS | | | | | |
| CRIMINAL OFFENSES | | | | | |
| MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER | 2021 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENT | 2021 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| ROBBERY | 2021 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |

| TYPE OF OFFENSE | YEAR | ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES | NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | PUBLIC PROPERTY |
|--|------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| AGGRAVATED ASSAULT | 2021 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| BURGLARY | 2021 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2022 | 3 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT | 2021 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2023 | 2 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| ARRESTS & REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS | | | | | |
| ARRESTS: WEAPONS - CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC. | 2021 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: WEAPONS - CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC. | 2021 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| ARRESTS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS | 2021 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS | 2021 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS | 2021 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS | 2021 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| SEX ASSAULTS (SEX OFFENSES) | | | | | |
| RAPE | 2021 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |

| TYPE OF OFFENSE | YEAR | ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES | NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | PUBLIC PROPERTY |
|--|------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| INCEST | 2021 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| FONDLING | 2021 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| STATUTORY RAPE | 2021 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| VAWA OFFENSES | | | | | |
| DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSES | 2021 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| DATING VIOLENCE OFFENSES | 2021 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2022 | 1 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| STALKING OFFENSES | 2021 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2022 | 2 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| MOLOKAI EDUCATION CENTER/MOLOKAI FARM | | | | | |
| CRIMINAL OFFENSES | | | | | |
| MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENT | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| ROBBERY | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |

| TYPE OF OFFENSE | YEAR | ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES | NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | PUBLIC PROPERTY |
|--|------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| AGGRAVATED ASSAULT ROBBERY | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| BURGLARY | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 2 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 1 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| ARSON | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| ARRESTS & REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS | | | | | |
| ARRESTS: WEAPONS - CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC. | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: WEAPONS - CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC. | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| ARRESTS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| SEX ASSAULTS (SEX OFFENSES) | | | | | |

| TYPE OF OFFENSE | YEAR | ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES | NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | PUBLIC PROPERTY |
|--|------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| RAPE | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| INCEST | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| FONDLING | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| STATUTORY RAPE | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| VAWA OFFENSES | | | | | |
| DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSES | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| DATING VIOLENCE OFFENSES | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| STALKING OFFENSES | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| LAHAINA EDUCATION CENTER <i>(all incidents at 60 Kenui Street occurred at the Front Street Apartments)</i> | | | | | |
| CRIMINAL OFFENSES | | | | | |
| MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENT | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| ROBBERY | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |

| TYPE OF OFFENSE | YEAR | ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES | NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | PUBLIC PROPERTY |
|--|------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| AGGRAVATED ASSAULT | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| BURGLARY | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| ARSON | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| ARRESTS & REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS | | | | | |
| ARRESTS: WEAPONS - CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC. | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: WEAPONS - CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC. | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| ARRESTS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |

| TYPE OF OFFENSE | YEAR | ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES | NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | PUBLIC PROPERTY |
|--------------------------------------|------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| SEX ASSAULTS (SEX OFFENSES) | | | | | |
| RAPE | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| INCEST | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| FONDLING | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| STATUTORY RAPE | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| VAWA OFFENSES | | | | | |
| DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSES | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| DATING VIOLENCE OFFENSES | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| STALKING OFFENSES | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| <u>LANAI EDUCATION CENTER</u> | | | | | |
| CRIMINAL OFFENSES | | | | | |
| MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENT | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |

| TYPE OF OFFENSE | YEAR | ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES | NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | PUBLIC PROPERTY |
|--|------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| ROBBERY | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| AGGRAVATED ASSAULT | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| BURGLARY | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| ARSON | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| ARRESTS & REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS | | | | | |
| ARRESTS: WEAPONS - CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC. | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: WEAPONS - CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC. | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| ARRESTS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |

| TYPE OF OFFENSE | YEAR | ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES | NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | PUBLIC PROPERTY |
|--|------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| SEX ASSAULTS (SEX OFFENSES) | | | | | |
| RAPE | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| INCEST | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| FONDLING | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| STATUTORY RAPE | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| VAWA OFFENSES | | | | | |
| DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSES | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| DATING VIOLENCE OFFENSES | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| STALKING OFFENSES | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| <u>HANA EDUCATION CENTER</u> | | | | | |
| CRIMINAL OFFENSES | | | | | |
| MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |

| TYPE OF OFFENSE | YEAR | ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES | NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | PUBLIC PROPERTY |
|--|------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENT | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| ROBBERY | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| AGGRAVATED ASSAULT | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| BURGLARY | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| ARSON | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| ARRESTS & REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS | | | | | |
| ARRESTS: WEAPONS - CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC. | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: WEAPONS - CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC. | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| ARRESTS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| ARRESTS: | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |

| TYPE OF OFFENSE | YEAR | ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES | NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | PUBLIC PROPERTY |
|--|-------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| SEX ASSAULTS (SEX OFFENSES) | | | | | |
| RAPE | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| INCEST | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| FONDLING | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 20212 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| STATUTORY RAPE | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| VAWA OFFENSES | | | | | |
| DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSES | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| DATING VIOLENCE OFFENSES | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| STALKING OFFENSES | 2021 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2022 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| | 2023 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |

M. Hate Crimes Statistics

There were no reported hate crimes for 2021, 2022 or 2023 at any of UH Maui College's campuses.

12. Sexual Assault

A. Sexual Assault Policy

If you have been the victim of sexual harassment, gender-based harassment, sexual exploitation, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking, you should report the incident promptly to the Title IX Coordinator. For additional information or inquiries, contact the UHMC Title IX Coordinator, Shawna Pabingwit, at (808) 984-3601 or martinsh@hawaii.edu. Her office is located in Pilina Building Room 121. Individuals may also report the incident to the Campus Security Department.⁵ In addition, the University has support staff that may provide resources and take appropriate disciplinary action against those who violate this policy. The procedures set forth below are intended to afford a prompt response to charges of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, to maintain confidentiality and fairness consistent with applicable legal requirements, and to impose appropriate sanctions on violators of this policy.

B. Education and Prevention Programs

UHMC engages in comprehensive educational programming to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. For more information, please refer to the Violence Against Women Act section of this report, under caption “Programs to Prevent Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault & Stalking.”

C. Date Rape Drugs

These drugs can be placed in any drink, not just alcohol. The drug may act as an aphrodisiac or intoxicant. The effects may include a feeling of well-being and short-term memory loss. Some other common side effects of these drugs include a drunken appearance, drowsiness, light-headedness, staggering, confusion, muscle relaxation, and amnesia, that can last as long as 24 hours. Serious adverse effects can occur, such as seizures, insomnia, anxiety, nausea, dizziness, hallucinations, coma and even death.

If you or someone you know has been drugged and/or assaulted, go to a safe place and contact Campus Security or MPD. Request to be taken to the University’s Health Center or the Maui Memorial Medical Center emergency room for immediate treatment of any injuries. Urine, blood, pregnancy, and sexually transmitted diseases (STD) testing may also be done.

⁵ The Title IX Coordinator is regarded as a “Responsible Employee” under Title IX and also a “Campus Security Authority” under the Clery Act. Statistical information less the victims identifying information will be provided to campus public safety or whoever at the institution compiles the annual crime statistics even if the victim chooses not to alert campus public safety personally.

D. Law Enforcement Reporting and Involvement

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence have the option of notifying law enforcement directly of the alleged offense, or to be assisted in doing so by campus officials. Victims may also choose to decline to notify law enforcement.

Please be aware that the University's duties with respect to minors (those under the age of 18) may require reporting sexual misconduct incidents to state agencies and/or local law enforcement. As a result, confidentiality cannot be guaranteed in sexual misconduct incidents involving minors.

Maui College strongly encourages all members of the campus community to report sexual assault crimes to law enforcement. The victim, however, still must make the final decision whether or not to file a formal police complaint. The Campus Security Department will assist the victim with notifying MPD, if they so desire. The MPD may also be reached at:

Maui Police Department
55 Mahalani Street
Wailuku, HI 96793
Emergency: 911
Non-Emergency: 808-244-6400

Maui College has procedures in place that are sensitive to victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. These procedures include:

- Informing the victims of their right to file criminal charges
- Availability of medical, counseling and support services
- Remedies to prevent contact between a complainant and the accused (such as academic, transportation and working accommodations, if reasonably available.)

Students and employees requiring any of the above accommodations should contact Shawna Pabingwit, Title IX Coordinator. Her office is in Pilina Building Room 121 and she can be reached at (808) 984-3601 or via email at martinsh@hawaii.edu.

E. Response Procedures for Victims

- 1) Go to a safe location as soon as you are able.
- 2) If you have been assaulted or raped, preserve physical evidence such as tissue and fluid samples, towels, sheets, clothing, etc. Avoid showering, bathing, urinating, etc., until

you have been examined at your campus health center or hospital.

- 3) Seek immediate medical attention if you are injured, or believe you may have been exposed to an STI/STD or potential pregnancy.
- 4) Contact any of the following for confidential assistance:
 - a. Campus Victim Advocate
 - b. Campus Health Services
 - c. Mental Health Counselor
 - d. Sex Abuse Treatment Center
 - e. Domestic Violence Action Center
 - f. National Domestic Violence Hotline
- 5) Or, contact any of the following if you wish to make a formal report:
 - a. Title IX Coordinator
 - b. Campus Security
 - c. Local Police

F. Reporting the Alleged Offense and Preservation of Evidence

1) Reporting the Alleged Offense

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to report to MPD, 911; Campus Security at (808) 984-3255; or the campus's Title IX Coordinator, Shawna Pabingwit. Her office is in Pilina Building Room 121 and she can be reached at (808) 984-3601 or via email at martinsh@hawaii.edu.

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence have the option of notifying law enforcement directly of the alleged offense, or to be assisted in doing so by campus officials. Victims may also choose to decline to notify law enforcement.

Please be aware that the University's duties with respect to minors (those under the age of 18) may require reporting sexual misconduct incidents to state agencies and/or local law enforcement. As a result, confidentiality cannot be guaranteed in sexual

misconduct incidents involving minors.

2) Preservation of Evidence

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to preserve relevant evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any.

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking and dating violence are also encouraged to preserve physical and medical evidence as may be necessary to the proof of criminal domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking or in obtaining a protection order.

3) Campus Response Procedures

If a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking is reported to the College, below are the procedures that the Title IX Coordinator will follow:

| Incident Being Reported | Procedure Institution Will Follow |
|-------------------------|---|
| Sexual Assault | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Depending on when reported (immediate vs. delayed report), College will provide reporting party with access to medical care.2. College will assess immediate safety needs of reporting party and the rest of the campus.3. College will assist reporting party with contacting local police if reporting party requests AND provide the reporting party with contact information for local police department.4. College will provide reporting party with referrals to on and off campus mental health providers.5. College will assess the need to implement interim or long-term protective measures, if appropriate.6. College will provide the victim with a written explanation of the victim's rights and options.7. College will provide a "No trespass" directive to responding party if deed appropriate.8. College will provide written instructions on how to apply for a Protective Order.9. College will provide a copy of the policy applicable to Sexual Assault to the reporting party and inform the reporting party regarding timeframes for inquiry, investigation, and resolution. |

| Incident Being Reported | Procedure Institution Will Follow |
|-------------------------|---|
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. College will inform the reporting party of the outcome of the investigation, whether the accused will be administratively charged and what the outcome of the hearing is. 11. College will enforce the aunity-relationship policy and take immediate and separate action against parties that retaliate against a person for the assisting in the investigation. |
| Stalking | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. College will assess immediate safety needs of reporting party and the rest of campus. 2. College will assist reporting party with contacting local police if reporting party requests AND provide the reporting party with contact information for local police department. 3. College will provide written instructions on how ot apply for Protective Order. 4. College will provide written information to reporting party on how to preserve evidence. 5. College will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the reporting party, if appropriate. 6. College will provide the victim with a written explanation of the victim’s rights and options. 7. College will provide a “No trespass” directive to accused party if deemed appropriate. . |
| Dating Violence | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. College will assess immediate safety needs of reporting party and the rest of the campus. 2. College will assist reporting party with contacting local police if reporting party requests AND provide the reporting party with contact information for local police department. 3. College will provide written instructions on how to apply for Protective Order. 4. College will provide written to reporting party on how to preserve evidence. 5. College will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the reporting party, if appropriate. 6. College will provide the victim with a written explanation of the victim’s rights and options. 7. College will provide a “No trespass” directive to accused party if deemed appropriate. |

| Incident Being Reported | Procedure Institution Will Follow |
|--------------------------|--|
| Domestic Violence | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. College will assess immediate safety needs of reporting party and the rest of the campus. 2. College will assist reporting party with contacting local police if reporting party requests AND reporting party provided with contact information for local police department. 3. College will provide written instructions on how to apply for Protective Order. 4. College will provide written information to reporting party on how to preserve evidence. 5. College will assess need to implement interim or long-term protection measures to protect the reporting party, if appropriate. 6. College will provide the victim with a written explanation of the victim’s rights and options. 7. College will provide a “No trespass” directive to accused party if deemed appropriate. |

G. Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options

When a student or employee reports to the institution that they have been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, regardless of whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the institution will provide the student or employee with a written explanation of the student or employee’s rights and options. This written explanation includes notification of victims about options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. This written explanation also includes notification to students and employees about existing resources available for victims within the institution and within the larger community. Review the [University of Hawai’i Title IX Resource Guide](#) for more information.

Victim’s Bill of Rights

The “Campus Sexual Assault Victims’ Bill of Rights” (Victim’s Bill of Rights) was signed into law by President George Bush in July of 1992. This law requires that all colleges and universities (both public and private) participating in federal student aid programs afford sexual assault victims certain basic rights. The Victims’ Bill of Rights exists as a part of the campus security reporting requirements of the Clery Act that requires all colleges and universities (both public and private; and, participating in federal student aid programs) to afford sexual assault victims certain basic rights as follows:

Survivors shall be notified of their options to notify law enforcement.

- Accuser and accused must have the same opportunity to have others present.
- Both parties shall be informed of the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding.
- Survivors shall be notified of counseling services.
- Survivors shall be notified of options for change in academic and living situations.

When a sexual offense occurs, the victim should immediately contact a Campus Security Authority. The victim has the option of notifying proper law enforcement authorities both on campus (with Campus Security) and off campus (Maui Police Department).

Appropriate on-campus support staff may be contacted for further assistance. Note the importance of preserving evidence for proof of a criminal offense. Off-campus counseling and services for victims of sexual offenses such as the Sex Abuse Treatment Center may be contacted upon the request of the victim. The student victim may request reasonable changes to their academic schedule in order that they may safely continue their studies. UHMC will take all steps to ensure confidentiality of any sexual offense victim.

H. Temporary Restraining and Protective Orders

There are two different types of restraining orders. The Family Court Order is for families and people that have lived in the same household. The District Court Restraining Order is for neighbors or strangers. The [Hawai'i State Judiciary's Self-Help Online Resource](#) provides protective order information. Victims of spousal/partner abuse are advised to obtain a Family Court restraining order. A restraining order places restrictions on the abuser's behavior, e.g. to have no contact with the victim. Having a restraining order assists the police to better respond to violations committed by the offender. Persons who have lived with an abuser and have recently been the victim of abuse and/or threat of abuse by the abuser are eligible for a restraining order.

The following can also be contacted for information on obtaining a TRO:

- UHMC Confidential Advocate - Contact Nicole Sasaoka with Child and Family Service at (808) 357-8260.
- Family Court - File through Family Court if the defendant is or was married to you, had a child with you, lives or lived with you, has or had a dating relationship with you, or is related to you by blood. For assistance, contact the Maui Family Court TRO Unit at (808) 244-2706.
- District Court - File through District Court if the defendant was never married to you,

did not have a child with you, has never lived with you, never had a dating relationship with you, or is not related to you by blood. For assistance, contact the Maui Service Center at (808) 244-2706.

For more information on obtaining a TRO/Protective Order, please refer to Maui County's [Domestic Violence Unit](#), [Women Helping Women](#), or the [Family Peace Center](#) for assistance.

The Maui College Campus Security Department complies with Hawai'i law in recognizing Temporary Restraining Orders (TRO). In order for Campus Security to provide assistance in regards to a TRO, you will need to present a clear copy of the document to the security office. This will allow them to develop a better understanding of the situation and provide appropriate assistance, if needed. In addition to a copy of the TRO, please provide a current picture of the respondent, along with a description of any vehicle the subject may own or operate. For further information, contact the Campus Security Office at (808) 984-3255.

Campus Security will then meet with the complainant to develop a Safety Action Plan to ensure the complainant is safe while on, or when going to and from campus. This plan may include, but is not limited to: escorts, special parking arrangements, changing classroom location or allowing a student to complete assignments from home, etc.

To the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, Maui College will work to ensure that the complainant's health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to academic or working situations, counseling, health services and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement. Additionally, personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with the need to know, i.e. those investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant. Maui College does not publish the names of crime victims, or any information able to be used to infer a victim's identity in the college's Daily Crime Log. Victims may request that student/employee directory information on file be removed from public access by submitting a written request to the Chief of Security. The Chief of Security is Frank Abreu, he can be contacted at (808) 984-3576 or via email at fabreu2@hawaii.edu.

I. Supportive Measures (Excerpt from EP 1.204)

Supportive Measures are individualized measures offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, without unreasonably burdening a Complainant or Respondent, not for punitive or disciplinary reasons, and without fee or charge to the Complainant or Respondent to:

- a. Restore or preserve that Party’s access to the University’s Education Program or Activity, including measures that are designed to protect the safety of the Parties or the University’s educational environment; or
- b. Provide support during the administrative complaint procedure or during an Informal Resolution process.

J. Emergency Removal (Excerpt from EP 1.204)

The University may reassign or place an Employee Respondent on leave in accordance with appropriate collective bargaining agreements or policies during the pendency of the administrative complaint procedure under this policy.

The University also may remove a Student Respondent entirely or partially from its education program or activities on an emergency basis if an individualized safety and risk analysis is made, a finding is made that an imminent and serious threat to the health or safety of a Complainant or any Students, Employees, or other persons arising from the allegations of Sex Discrimination or Retaliation under this policy, justifies removal, and notice is provided to the Respondent and they are given an opportunity to challenge the removal immediately thereafter. The University will implement the least restrictive emergency actions possible in light of the circumstances and safety concerns.

Where an emergency removal is imposed, the Respondent will be given an opportunity to meet with the Title IX Coordinator, and any other appropriate official, within 24 hours of receiving notice of the emergency removal to explain why the action/removal should not be implemented or should be modified. A Respondent may be accompanied by an Advisor of their choice to the meeting.

K. Resources for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault & Stalking

UHMC provides the following notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community.

1) On-Campus Resources

| Name & Title of Campus Resource | Location on Campus | Telephone |
|--|--------------------|----------------|
| Title IX Coordinator Shawna Pabingwit | Pilina, Room 121 | (808) 984-3601 |
| Deputy Title IX Coordinator (for students) Laura Nagle, Dean of Instruction | Pilina, Room 137 | (808) 984-3475 |

| Name & Title of Campus Resource | Location on Campus | Telephone |
|--|------------------------|----------------|
| Deputy Title IX Coordinator (for employees) Barbara Ornellas, HR Manager | Ho'okipa, Room 117 | (808) 984-3381 |
| Campus Security Department Frank Abreu, Chief of Security | Campus Security Office | (808) 984-3576 |
| UHMC Personal Support Counselor Christopher Yanuaria | Pilina, Room 121 | (808) 984-3463 |
| UHMC Health Center Hannah Litt, Nurse Practitioner | Health Center Building | (808) 984-3493 |
| Child & Family Services Nicole "Cole" Sasaoka, Confidential Advocate | Pilina, Room 121 | (808) 357-8260 |

2) Outside Resources

| Agency/Resource | Address | Telephone |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| Maui Police Department | 55 Mahalani Street Wailuku, HI 96793 | 911 or (808) 244-6400 |
| Maui County Family Court | 150 S. High Street Wailuku, HI 96793 | (808) 270-7690 |
| Maui County Victim Witness Assistance Division | 2103 Wells Street, 2nd Floor, Wailuku, HI 96793 | (808) 270-7695 |
| Maui Memorial Medical Center | 221 Mahalani Street Wailuku, HI 96793 | (808) 244-9056 |
| Hawai'i CARES - The Crisis Line of Hawai'i (24 Hour) | N/A | 988 or 1-800-753-6879 |
| Alcoholics Anonymous (Maui Central Office) | 70 Central Ave., Ste One Wailuku, HI 96793 | (808) 244-9673 |
| Narcotics Anonymous (Maui Area Service Committee) | P O Box 836 Pu'unene, HI 96784 | (808) 214-1239 |
| Women Helping Women (Crisis Hotline) | 1935 Main St #202, Wailuku, HI 96793 | (808) 579-9581 |
| Aloha United Way 2-1-1 | 200 N. Vineyard Blvd, Suite 700, Honolulu, HI 96817 | 211 or (808) 275-2000 |
| Mental Health Kokua (housing, case management, psychosocial rehabilitation, | 133 N. Market Street, Suite 103, Wailuku, HI | (808) 244-7405 |

| Agency/Resource | Address | Telephone |
|---|---|----------------|
| psychiatry, and counseling) | 96793 | |
| Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i - Hawai'i Immigrant Justice Center | 924 Bethel Street, Honolulu, HI 96813 | 1-800-499-4302 |
| Child & Family Service (Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault) | 392 N. Market Street, Wailuku, HI 96793 | (808) 873-8624 |

L. Confidentiality (Excerpt from EP 1.204)

There is an important distinction between “legal confidentiality” and “privacy.” Legal confidentiality may only be offered by Confidential Employees. In contrast, an individual who is required by policy or law to report incidents of Sex Discrimination or Retaliation can only offer privacy, meaning that they will not disclose information learned from a Reporting individual or bystander any more than is necessary to comply with legal and policy obligations. Information reported to non-Confidential Employees will be treated as private and will be relayed only as necessary for the University to investigate and, if applicable, seek a resolution.

The University will make every effort to preserve the privacy of all Parties to the extent practicable, however, once the University has notice of alleged Sex Discrimination or Retaliation, the University must balance requests for privacy against its obligations to take timely and appropriate action.

M. Complaint Resolution Process

UHMC’s disciplinary process includes a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process. In all instances, the process will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with University policy and that is transparent to the accuser and the accused.

Interim UH Executive Policy (EP) 1.204 and Interim UH Administrative Procedure (AP) 1.204 are a policy and procedure that establish a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation, and resolution process, from the initial investigation to the final result.

Interim AP 1.204 includes reasonably prompt timeframes and allows for the extension of time frames for good cause with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.

Interim AP 1.204 includes separate administrative complaint procedures for (1) Administrative Complain Procedures for Complaints of Sex Discrimination, Including Complaints of Sex-Based Harassment Not Involving a Student Complainant or Respondent; and (2) Complaints of Sex-Based Harassment Involving a Student Complainant and/or Respondent.

Advisors (Excerpt from EP 1.204)

Advisor means an individual chosen by a Party to accompany the Party to meetings related to the Complaint or administrative complaint procedure and to advise the Party on that process. An Advisor may not have a conflict of interest or be a witness in the case.

Informal Resolution (Excerpt from EP 1.204)

In lieu of resolving a Complaint through the University's administrative complaint procedures, the Parties may instead elect, with approval of the respective Title IX Coordinator, to participate in an Informal Resolution process, including but not limited to, facilitated discussions, mediation, ho'oponopono, etc. A Party may request that the matter be resolved through Informal Resolution at any time prior to reaching a Decision.

Receipt of Report of Sex Discrimination or Retaliation (Excerpt from EP 1.204)

Upon receiving a Report of conduct that may reasonably constitute Sex Discrimination or Retaliation, the campus Title IX Coordinator shall assess the information and take the following actions:

- a. Treat the Complainant and Respondent equitably;
- b. Offer appropriate Supportive Measures (discussed in more detail below) and coordinate the same;
- c. Notify the Complainant or, if the Complainant is unknown, the individual who Reported the conduct, of the available administrative complaint procedures and the Informal Resolution process, if available and appropriate;
- d. In the absence of a Complaint or the withdrawal of any or all of the allegations in a Complaint, and in the absence or termination of an Informal Resolution process, make a fact-specific selection regarding whether to initiate a Complaint of Sex Discrimination or Retaliation. The Title IX Coordinator must consider, at minimum, the following eight factors:
 - 1) The Complainant's request not to proceed with initiation of a Complaint;
 - 2) The Complainant's reasonable safety concerns regarding initiation of a Complaint;
 - 3) The risk that additional acts of Sex Discrimination or Retaliation would occur if a Complaint is not initiated;
 - 4) The severity of the alleged Sex Discrimination or Retaliation, including whether the discrimination, if established, would require the removal of a Respondent

from campus or imposition of another disciplinary sanction to end the discrimination or Retaliation and prevent its recurrence;

- 5) The age and relationship of the Parties, including whether the Respondent is an Employee of the University;
- 6) The scope of the alleged Sex Discrimination or Retaliation, including information suggesting a pattern, ongoing Sex Discrimination or Retaliation, or Sex Discrimination or Retaliation alleged to have impacted multiple individuals;
- 7) The availability of evidence to assist a Decision Maker in determining whether Sex Discrimination or Retaliation occurred; and
- 8) Whether the University could end the alleged Sex Discrimination or Retaliation and prevent its recurrence without initiating its administrative complaint procedures.

If, after considering these and other relevant factors, the Title IX Coordinator determines that the conduct as alleged presents an imminent and serious threat to the health or safety of the Complainant or other person, or that the conduct as alleged prevents the University from ensuring equal access on the basis of Sex to its Education Program or Activity, the Title IX Coordinator may initiate a Complaint.

If the Title IX Coordinator initiates a Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator must notify the Complainant prior to doing so and appropriately address reasonable concerns about the Complainant's safety or the safety of others.

- e. Regardless of whether a Complaint is initiated, take other appropriate and prompt effective steps, in addition to steps necessary to effectuate the Remedies provided to an individual Complainant, if any, to ensure that Sex Discrimination or Retaliation does not continue or recur within the University's Education Program or Activity.

Receipt of Report of Sex Discrimination or Retaliation (Excerpt from EP 1.204)

Upon receiving a Complaint of conduct that may reasonably constitute Sex Discrimination or Retaliation, the campus Title IX Coordinator shall assess the information and take the following actions:

1. Actions 1-5 from from Section IV.F. of this Policy, if not already done;
2. Consider whether dismissal of the Complaint is appropriate;

3. In response to a Complaint, as applicable and appropriate, initiate the administrative complaint procedure or the Informal Resolution process; and
4. Notify the Respondent of the allegations, the applicable administrative complaint procedures, and the Informal Resolution process, if available and appropriate.

Investigator (Excerpt from EP 1.204)

Investigator is an impartial individual(s) assigned by the Title IX Coordinator to gather facts, assess relevance, synthesize the evidence, and compile the information into a Fact-Finding Report.

Administrative Complaint Procedures for Complainants of Sex Discrimination, Including Complaints of Sex-Based Harassment Not Involving a Student Complainant or Respondent (Excerpt from AP 1.204)

The administrative complaint procedures under this Section IV. incorporate the following general requirements:

1. The University will treat Complaints and Respondents equitably.
2. The University requires that any Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, or Decision Maker not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complaints or Respondents generally, or an individual Complainant or Respondent.
3. The University presumes that the Respondent is not responsible for the alleged Sex-Based Harassment until a Decision is made at the conclusion of its administrative complaint procedures.
4. The University will not impose discipline on a Respondent for prohibited Sex Discrimination or Retaliation unless there is a Decision at the conclusion of the administrative complaint procedures that the Respondent engaged in prohibited Sex Discrimination or Retaliation.
5. The University will not discipline a Party, witness, or others participating in the administrative complaint procedures for making a false statement or for engaging in consensual sexual conduct based solely on the Decision whether Sex Discrimination or Retaliation occurred.
6. The University has established the following timeframes for the major stages of the administrative complaint procedures:
 - a. Evaluation: 15 business days from University's receipt of the Complaint.

- b. Investigation: 60 business days from the date the Investigator is assigned and receives the Complaint file.
- c. Decision: 20 business days from the conclusion of the investigation process.
- d. Appeal and Final Determination, if any: 20 business days from the Appeal Officer's receipt of the final written statement or expiration of the deadline to do so.

The above timeframes are good-faith approximations and also may be extended for good cause.

The University has also established the following process that allows for the reasonable extension of timeframes on a case-by-case basis for good cause with written notice to the Parties that includes the reason for the delay:

- a. The Title IX Coordinator may reasonably extend timeframes for good cause. Good cause includes the availability of the Parties and witnesses; the timing of breaks; efforts to utilize Informal Resolution; compliance with a request by external law enforcement; accounting for complexities of a case such as the number of witnesses and volume of information provided by the Parties; or addressing other legitimate reasons.
- b. The Parties or Investigator(s) may request extensions that will be granted, if reasonable, at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator. Extensions granted to one Party will be granted to the other Party. Requests for an extension for the purpose to simply prolong the process will not be permitted. Deadlines will be enforced, and a failure to meet deadlines may result in forfeiture of a Party's ability to participate in that aspect of the investigation.

Administrative Complaint Procedures for Complainants of Sex-Based Harassment, Involving a Student Complainant and/or Respondent (Excerpt from AP 1.204)

The administrative complaint procedures under this Section V. incorporate the following general requirements:

1. The University will treat Complainants and Respondents equitably.
2. The University requires that any Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, or Decision Maker not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally, or an individual Complainant or Respondent.

3. The University presumes that the Respondent is not responsible for the alleged Sex-Based Harassment until a Decision is made at the conclusion of its administrative complaint procedures.
4. The University will not impose discipline on a Respondent for prohibited Sex-Based Harassment unless there is a Decision at the conclusion of the administrative complaint procedures that the Respondent engaged in prohibited Sex-Based Harassment.
5. The University will not discipline a Party, witness, or others participating in the administrative complaint procedures for making a false statement or for engaging in consensual sexual conduct based solely on the Decision whether Sex-Based Harassment occurred.
6. The University has established the following timeframes for the major stages of the administrative complaint procedures:
 - a. Evaluation: 15 business days from University's receipt of the Complaint.
 - b. Investigation: 60 business days from the date the Investigator is assigned and receives the Complaint file.
 - c. Hearing: 20 business days from the conclusion of the investigation process.
 - d. Decision: 20 business days from the conclusion of the hearing.
 - e. Appeal and Final Determination, if any: 20 business days from the Appeal Officer's receipt of the final written statement or expiration of the deadline to do so.

The above timeframes are good-faith approximations and also may be extended for good cause.

7. The University has also established the following process that allows for the reasonable extension of time frames on a case-by-case basis for good cause with written notice of any extension to the Parties that includes the reason for the delay:
 - a. The Title IX Coordinator may reasonably extend timeframes for good cause. Good cause includes the availability of the Parties and witnesses; the timing of breaks; efforts to utilize Informal Resolution; compliance with a request by external law enforcement; accounting for complexities of a case such as the number of witnesses and volume of information provided by the Parties; or addressing other legitimate reasons.

- b. The Parties or Investigator(s) may request extensions that will be granted, if reasonable, at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator. Extensions granted to one Party will be granted to the other Party. Requests for an extension for the purpose to simply prolong the process will not be permitted. Deadlines will be enforced, and a failure to meet deadlines may result in forfeiture of a Party's ability to participate in that aspect of the investigation.
8. The University will take reasonable steps to protect the privacy of the Parties and witnesses during its administrative complaint procedures. These steps will not restrict the ability of the Parties to obtain and present evidence; speak with witnesses; consult with family members, confidential resources, or Advisors; or otherwise prepare for or participate in the administrative complaint procedures.
9. The University will objectively evaluate all evidence that is relevant and not otherwise impermissible – including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. Credibility assessments will not be based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness.
10. The following types of evidence, and questions seeking that evidence, are impermissible (i.e., will not be accessed or considered, except by the University to determine whether one of the exceptions listed below applies; will not be disclosed; and will not otherwise be used), regardless of whether they are relevant:
 - a. Evidence that is protected under a privilege recognized by federal or state law or evidence provided to a Confidential Employee, unless the person to whom the privilege or confidentiality is owed has voluntarily waived the privilege or confidentiality;
 - b. A Party's or witness's records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional in connection with the provision of treatment to the Party or witness, unless the University obtains that Party's or witness's voluntary, written consent for use in its administrative complaint procedures; and
 - c. Evidence that relates to the Complainant's sexual interests or prior sexual conduct, unless evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual conduct is offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the alleged conduct or is evidence about specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual conduct with the Respondent that is offered to prove Consent to the alleged Sex-Based Harassment. The fact of prior consensual sexual conduct

between the Complainant and Respondent does not by itself demonstrate or imply the Complainant's Consent to the alleged Sex-Based Harassment or preclude a Decision that Sex-Based Harassment occurred.

11. Formal rules of process, procedure, and technical rules of evidence, such as applied in criminal or civil court, are not used in these proceedings.

Decision (Excerpt from AP 1.204)

Decision means the conclusion of the Decision Maker based on the preponderance of the evidence standard of proof whether the alleged conduct occurred, whether the conduct met the definition of Sex Discrimination or Retaliation, and whether a policy violation occurred. If the Decision Maker is not persuaded under the preponderance of the evidence standard that Sex Discrimination or Retaliation occurred, whatever the quantity of the evidence is, the Decision Maker will not determine that Sex Discrimination or Retaliation that amounted to a policy violation occurred.

1. The Decision Maker will issue a Cause Finding if they are persuaded that a policy violation occurred.
2. The Decision Maker will issue a No Cause Finding if they are not persuaded that a policy violation occurred.

Disciplinary Sanctions and Remedies (Excerpt from AP 1.204)⁶

1. For a Student Respondent: disciplinary warning; disciplinary probation; residential probation; residential suspension; suspension; expulsion; fines; behavioral agreements; no contact orders; letter of apology; reflection/research papers; community restitution; mandatory training and education; mandatory meeting(s) with the Title IX Coordinator or designee; mandatory counseling; withholding or delaying the conferral of degree. To maintain consistency, the Decision Maker should consult with the Senior Student Affairs Officer prior to imposing Student disciplinary actions.
2. For an Employee Respondent: written warning; final written warning; suspension; involuntary termination. To maintain consistency, the Decision Maker should consult with Human Resources prior to imposing Employee disciplinary actions.

[...]

⁶ Both the student and non-student complaint procedures sections under AP 1.204 contain the same sanctions and remedies as excerpted in this section.

The University may provide Remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's Education Program or Activity, which may include, but are not limited to: a campus directive of no contact; limiting and/or scheduling access of individual buildings; making an escort available to assist a Complainant or Respondent to move safely between classes and campus activities; adjusting class or work schedules or methods of participating in activities to minimize campus contact between a Complainant and a Respondent; moving a Complainant or Respondent to a different residence hall and/or dining hall; counseling services; medical services; academic support, such as extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments; changes in work locations; leaves of absence; increased security and monitoring of certain areas of campus; or adjusting reporting lines. For Employee Respondents, the University may also issue no-contact orders, mandated counseling and/or training, verbal warnings/reprimands, and/or conference summaries as Remedies.

Appeals (Excerpt from AP 1.204)⁷

1. The University will offer an appeal from a dismissal or Decision on the following bases:
 - a. Procedural irregularity that would change the outcome;
 - b. New evidence that would change the outcome and that was not reasonably available when the Decision or dismissal was made; and
 - c. The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, or Decision Maker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally, or the individual Complainant or Respondent that would change the outcome.
2. If a Party appeals a dismissal or Decision, the University will:
 - a. Notify the Parties of any appeal, including notice of the allegations, if notice was not previously provided to the Respondent;
 - b. Implement appeal procedures equally for the Parties;
 - c. Ensure that the Appeal Officer did not take part in an Investigation of the allegations, dismissal of the Complaint, or serve as the Decision Maker; and
 - d. Ensure that the Appeal Officer has been trained consistent with the Title IX regulations.

⁷ Both the student and non-student complaint procedures sections under AP 1.204 contain the same appeals language as stated in this section.

3. An appeal by either Party must be made in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within seven (7) business days after such Party has received notice of the dismissal or Decision. An appeal must state the ground on which the appeal is made.
4. Upon receipt of an appeal, the Title IX Coordinator shall consider the stated basis for the appeal. If the appeal does not set forth a permissible basis, the Title IX Coordinator will make reasonable efforts to clarify the basis for the appeal with the appealing Party. The Party may have an additional seven (7) business days to clarify the basis for the appeal.
5. The Title IX Coordinator shall forward the appeal to the other Party. The non-appealing Party will have five (5) business days to submit a written statement in support of or against the appeal to the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator shall appoint an Appeal Officer and forward the appeal and any additional written statement, if applicable, to the Appeal Officer within five (5) business days of receipt.
6. The Appeal Officer will examine the information presented and issue a written conclusion or Final Determination, as applicable, regarding the appeal and the rationale for the appeal decision within twenty (20) business days from when the Title IX Coordinator forwarded the appeal documents. This written conclusion or Final Determination will be provided to both Parties simultaneously and cannot be further appealed under these procedures or related policy, EP 1.204.
7. For all included Respondent Employees covered by collective bargaining, appeals of disciplinary actions shall be filed in accordance with the applicable collective bargaining agreement. For all excluded Respondent Employees, appeals of disciplinary actions shall be filed in accordance with Administrative Procedure AP 9.110, Employment-Related Grievance Procedure for Persons (Including Applicants for Positions) Not Covered by Collective Bargaining Agreement Grievance Procedures or Other Applicable Procedures.

Recordkeeping (Excerpt from AP 1.204)

For each Complaint of Sex Discrimination or Retaliation, the University will maintain records for seven (7) years documenting the Informal Resolution process or administrative complaint procedure, as applicable, and the resulting outcome.

For each notification the Title IX Coordinator receives of information about conduct that reasonably may constitute Sex Discrimination or Retaliation, the University will maintain records for seven (7) years documenting the actions it took to meet its obligations under 34 CFR § 106.44.

For a period of seven (7) years, the University also will maintain all materials used to train: (1) its Employees, (2) Investigators, Decision Makers, and other persons who are responsible for implementing the University's administrative complaint procedures or have the authority to modify or terminate Supportive Measures, (3) facilitators of Informal Resolution processes, and (4) Title IX Coordinators and designees.

The University will also maintain any and all records in accordance with state and federal laws.

13. Sex Offender Registry

The Hawai'i Criminal Justice Data Center maintains a central registry of sex offenders and other covered offenders for the State of Hawai'i. Persons who have been convicted of certain sex offenses are required to register. Information regarding sex offenders in the State of Hawai'i under the Adam Walsh Child Protection Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16921) may be obtained by using the State of Hawai'i Department of the Attorney General's [Covered Offender Search](#).

14. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

On March 7, 2013, President Obama signed a bill that strengthened and reauthorized the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Included in the bill were amendments to the Clery Act that afforded additional rights to campus victims of sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. VAWA amended the Clery Act to require institutions to compile statistics for incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and to include certain policies, procedures, and programs pertaining to these incidents in their annual security reports (ASRs). The statute requires institutions to include this new information in the ASR beginning with the ASR that must be provided to students, employees, and prospective students and employees by October 1st of each year.

The University of Hawai'i Maui College (UHMC) prohibits the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. UHMC reaffirms its commitment to maintaining a campus environment that emphasizes the dignity and worth of all members of the campus community. Toward that end, UHMC issues this statement of policy to inform the campus community of our programs to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, as well as the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, which will be followed regardless of whether the incident occurs on or off campus when it is reported to a campus

official.⁸

UHMC has established a response team composed of members from Student Affairs, Human Resources, Campus Security, Judicial Affairs, the Title IX Coordinator, and select faculty & staff.⁹ The team meets monthly and is responsible for developing, reviewing, and revising protocols, policies and procedures for addressing violence against women on campus.

A. Legal Definitions of Consent¹⁰

Consent: Permission to engage in sexual contact given by a person age sixteen or older, who is not otherwise disqualified to give consent due to one of the following conditions:

- Mentally defective
- Mentally incapacitated
- Physically helpless

Hawai'i has a close in age exception that allows those who are 14 years or older to have sex with someone who is less than five (5) years older.

B. Clery Definitions of Consent

Consent in Hawai'i Penal Code: The Hawai'i Penal Code does not define "consent" in reference to sexual activity.

Consent Definition in UH Interim Executive Policy 1.204: The University of Hawai'i defines consent in [Executive Policy 1.204 – Interim Policy on Title IX Sex Discrimination](#).

Consent under Interim Executive Policy 1.204 means knowing, and voluntary, and clear

⁸ A "University or College Official" is defined as either a "Campus Security Authority" under the auspices of the Clery Act or a "Responsible Employee" under Title IX and further identified by your institution's sexual misconduct policy. Because different federal laws (Title IX, Title VII, and the Clery Act), as well as numerous states' laws have different reporting requirements, it is recommended that all employees be required to notify Campus Security or Campus Police within 24 hours whenever a crime has been reported to them (These reports will be assessed to determine if a Timely Warning notification is required. Those reports that meet the definition of a reportable crime, as defined by the Clery Act, will be included in the crime statistics of the Annual Security Report.) For sexual harassment and sexual violence, "responsible employees" as defined by the institution under the auspices of Title IX, will have to disclose identifying information about the victim to the Title IX Coordinator. There are exemptions to reporting for campus professional and pastoral counselors and medical doctors and nurses acting in those capacities from disclosing crime statistics or identifying information about the victim of sexual assault, unless the victim is a minor. Seek guidance from your general counsel about how your institution identifies responsible employees (Title IX) and Campus Security Authorities (Clery Act).

⁹ The Department of Justice, Office of Violence Against Women FY 2013 Grants to Reduce Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking on Campus Program requires grantees to establish a "coordinated community response to violence against women on campus." This includes the establishment of a community response team; whose role is to ensure that the campus develops and implements effective policies and practices to prevent and respond to VAW on campus. The team is directed to meet on a regular basis to develop, review, and revise protocols, policies and procedures for addressing VAWA.

¹⁰ For definitions of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, institutions must use definitions provided by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in addition to the language contained in their respective state statutes.

permission by word or action to engage in sexual activity.

A person cannot give Consent if the person is under the age of consent for sexual activity, the person is unable to Consent due to a mental disability, or the person is Incapacitated or physically helpless. A person also cannot give Consent if they are unable to understand what is happening or are disoriented, helpless, asleep, or unconscious, for any reason, including by alcohol or drugs.

Lack of protest or resistance cannot be interpreted as Consent. Silence cannot be interpreted as Consent. Consent must be ongoing throughout any sexual activity and can be revoked at any time.

The existence of a dating relationship, domestic partnership or marriage between the persons involved, or the existence of past sexual relations between the persons involved, is never by itself an indicator of Consent.

Incapacitation: Incapacitation occurs when someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because they lack the capacity to give knowing/informed Consent (e.g. to understand the “who, what, when, where, why, or how” of their sexual interaction). Incapacitation is determined through consideration of all relevant indicators of an individual’s state and is not synonymous with intoxication, impairment, blackout, and/or being drunk. Incapacitation also covers a person whose Incapacity results from a temporary or permanent physical or mental health condition, involuntary physical restraint, and/or the consumption of Incapacitation drugs.

C. VAWA Crimes Definitions

The Clery Act defines the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as follows:

- 1) Domestic Violence:** A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—
 - a. By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
 - b. By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
 - c. By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 - d. 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; or
 - e. 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.

2) 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.

a. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, of the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

b. For the purposes of this definition -

i. Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

ii. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

3) Sexual Assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent."

a. Rape is defined as 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.

b. Fondling is defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

c. Incest is defined as sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

d. Statutory Rape is defined as sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

4) Stalking:

a. Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a

reasonable person to:

- i. Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
 - ii. Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- b. For the purposes of this definition:
- i. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts 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.
 - ii. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - iii. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

A. Jurisdictional Definitions of Dating Violence and Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

1) §709-906 Abuse of family or household member/Domestic Violence

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

For the purposes of this section:

“Business day” means any calendar day, except Saturday, Sunday, or any state holiday.

“Family or household member”:

- a. Means spouses or reciprocal beneficiaries, former spouses or reciprocal beneficiaries, persons in a dating relationship as defined under section 586-1, persons who have a child in common, parents, children, persons related by consanguinity, and persons jointly residing or formerly residing in the same dwelling unit; and

- b. Does not include those who are, or were, adult roommates or cohabitants only by virtue of an economic or contractual affiliation.

Hawaii Civil Law - Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 586-1

“Dating relationship” means a romantic, courtship, or engagement relationship, often but not necessarily characterized by actions of an intimate or sexual nature, but does not include a casual acquaintanceship or ordinary fraternization between persons in a business or social context.

“Domestic abuse” means:

- a. Physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the threat of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, or assault, extreme psychological abuse or malicious property damage between family or household members; or
- b. Any act which would constitute an offense under section 709-906, or under part V or VI of chapter 707 committed against a minor family or household member by an adult family or household member.

“Extreme psychological abuse” means an intentional or knowing course of conduct directed at an individual that seriously alarms or disturbs consistently or continually bothers the individual, and that serves no legitimate purpose; provided that such course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to suffer extreme emotional distress.

“Family or household member”:

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

“Malicious property damage” means an intentional or knowing damage to the property of another, without his consent, with an intent to thereby cause emotional distress.

2) **Sexual Assault:** As per Hawai'i Revised Statutes §378-71: Definitions, **"Sexual Assault"** means any conduct proscribed by Chapter 707, Part V:

- Section 707-730 Sexual assault in the first degree.

- Section 707-731 Sexual assault in the second degree.
- Section 707-732 Sexual assault in the third degree.
- Section 707-733 Sexual assault in the fourth degree.
- Section 707-733.6 Continuous sexual assault of a minor under the age of fourteen years.
- Section 707-734 Indecent exposure.
- Section 707-741 Incest.

a. **§707-730 Sexual assault in the first degree**

(1) A person commits the offense of sexual assault in the first degree if:

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

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

(2) Sexual assault in the first degree is a class A felony.

b. §707-731 Sexual assault in the second degree

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

(a) The person knowingly subjects another person to an act of sexual penetration by strong compulsion;

(b) The person knowingly subjects to sexual penetration another person who is mentally defective, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless; or

(c) The person, while employed:

(i) In a state correctional facility;

(ii) By a private company providing services at a correctional facility;

(iii) By a private company providing community-based residential services to persons committed to the director of public safety and having received notice of this statute;

(iv) By a private correctional facility operating in the State of Hawai`i; or

(v) As a law enforcement officer as defined in section 710-1000, knowingly subjects to sexual penetration an imprisoned person, a person confined to a detention facility, a person committed to the director of public safety, a person residing in a private correctional facility operating in the State of Hawaii, or a person in custody; provided that paragraph (b) and this paragraph shall not be construed to prohibit practitioners licensed under chapter 453 or 455 from performing any act within their respective practices; and further provided that this paragraph shall not be construed to prohibit a law enforcement officer from performing a lawful search pursuant to a warrant or exception to the warrant clause; or

(d) The person knowingly subjects to sexual penetration a minor who is at least sixteen years old and the person is contemporaneously acting in a professional capacity to instruct, advise, or supervise the minor; provided that:

(i) The person is not less than five years older than the minor; and

(ii) The person is not legally married to the minor.

(2) Sexual assault in the second degree is a class B felony.

c. **§707-732 Sexual assault in the third degree**

(1) A person commits the offense of sexual assault in the third degree if:

(a) The person recklessly subjects another person to an act of sexual penetration by compulsion;

(b) The person knowingly subjects to sexual contact another person who is less than fourteen years old or causes such a person to have sexual contact with the person;

(c) The person knowingly engages in sexual contact with a person who is at least fourteen years old but less than sixteen years old or causes such a person to have sexual contact with the person; provided that:

(i) The person is not less than five (5) years older than the minor; and

(ii) The person is not legally married to the minor;

(d) The person knowingly subjects to sexual contact another person who is mentally defective, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless, or causes such a person to have sexual contact with the actor;

(e) The person, while employed:

(i) In a state correctional facility;

(ii) By a private company providing services at a correctional facility;

(iii) By a private company providing community based residential services to persons committed to the director of public safety and having received notice of this statute;

(iv) By a private correctional facility operating in the State of Hawai'i;
or

(v) As a law enforcement officer as defined in section [710-1000], knowingly subjects to sexual contact an imprisoned person, a person confined to a detention facility, a person committed to the director of public safety, a person residing in a private correctional facility operating in the State of Hawaii, or a person in custody, or causes the person to have sexual contact with the actor; or

- (f) The person knowingly, by strong compulsion, has sexual contact with another person or causes another person to have sexual contact with the actor.

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

(2) Sexual assault in the third degree is a class C felony.

d. §707-733 Sexual assault in the fourth degree

(1) A person commits the offense of sexual assault in the fourth degree if:

- (a) The person knowingly subjects another person, not married to the actor, to sexual contact by compulsion or causes another person, not married to the actor, to have sexual contact with the actor by compulsion;
- (b) The person knowingly exposes the person's genitals to another person under circumstances in which the actor's conduct is likely to alarm the other person or put the other person in fear of bodily injury;
- (c) The person knowingly trespasses on property for the purpose of subjecting another person to surreptitious surveillance for the sexual gratification of the actor; or
- (d) The person knowingly engages in or causes sexual contact with a minor who is at least sixteen years old and the person is contemporaneously acting in a professional capacity to instruct, advise, or supervise the minor; provided that:
 - (i) The person is not less than five years older than the minor; and
 - (ii) The person is not legally married to the minor.

(2) Sexual Assault in the fourth degree is a misdemeanor.

(3) Whenever a court sentences a defendant for an offense under this section, the court may order the defendant to submit to a pre-sentence mental and medical examination pursuant to section 706-603.

e. **§707-733.6 Continuous sexual assault of a minor under the age of fourteen years**

- (1) A person commits the offense of continuous sexual assault of a minor under the age of fourteen years if the person:
 - (a) Either resides in the same home with a minor under the age of fourteen years or has recurring access to the minor; and
 - (b) Engages in three or more acts of sexual penetration or sexual contact with the minor over a period of time, while the minor is under the age of fourteen years.
- (2) To convict under this section, the trier of fact, if a jury, need unanimously agree only that the requisite number of acts have occurred; the jury need not agree on which acts constitute the requisite number.
- (3) No other felony sex offense involving the same victim may be charged in the same proceeding with a charge under this section, unless the other charged offense occurred outside the period of the offense charged under this section, or the other offense is charged in the alternative. A defendant may be charged with only one count under this section unless more than one victim is involved, in which case a separate count may be charged for each victim.
- (4) Continuous sexual assault of a minor under the age of fourteen years is a class A felony.

3) **§707-734 Indecent Exposure**

- (1) A person commits the offense of indecent exposure if the person intentionally exposes the person's genitals to a person to whom the person is not married under circumstances in which the actor's conduct is likely to cause affront.
- (2) Indecent exposure is a petty misdemeanor.

4) **§707-741 Incest**

- (1) A person commits the offense of incest if the person commits an act of sexual penetration with another who is within the degrees of consanguinity or affinity within which marriage is prohibited.
- (2) Incest is a class C felony.

5) **Stalking:**

a. §378-71 Hawai'i Revised Statutes: Definition for Stalking

(1) "Stalking" means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specifically targeted person that would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress or to fear bodily injury, sexual assault, or death to the person or to the person's spouse, parent, child, or any other person who regularly resides in the person's household, and where the conduct does cause the targeted person to have such distress or fear.

b. §711-1106.4 Hawaii Revised Statutes: Aggravated Harassment by Stalking

(1) A person commits the offense of aggravated harassment by stalking if that person commits the offense of harassment by stalking as provided in section 711-1106.5 and has been convicted previously of harassment by stalking under section 711-1106.5 within five years of the instant offense.

(2) Aggravated harassment by stalking is a class C felony.

c. §711-1106.5 Hawai'i Revised Statutes: Harassment by Stalking

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

(2) A person convicted under this section may be required to undergo a counseling program as ordered by the court.

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

(4) Harassment by stalking is a misdemeanor.

B. Programs to Prevent Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault & Stalking

Maui College has a comprehensive educational campaign¹¹ to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. The goal of the campaign is to offer prevention and awareness programs to both new and existing students and employees. UHMC participates in and distributes educational information and materials to students and employees during new student/employee orientations; participates in the spring and fall Faculty Convocation Program; and offers web-based training programs to address the role of faculty in assisting students who disclose abuse or assault. The objectives of these educational programs are:

- 1) To Identify domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
- 2) To define what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- 3) To define what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of Hawaii;
- 4) To provide safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than the bystander;
- 5) To provide information on risk reduction so that students and employees may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks.
- 6) To provide an overview of information contained in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act.

In preparing these training programs, UHMC makes a conscientious effort to ensure that the contents of the material:

- 1) Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
- 2) Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels.

¹¹ Under the 2013 Reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act, institutions must implement “primary prevention and awareness programs for **all incoming students and new employees**” **AND** “ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns **for students and faculty**” that include 1-6 above. Review examples of “[primary prevention programs](#)” as they relate to incoming students.

C. Online Title IX Resources

Some examples of Title IX resources and training materials which are available online are:

- [Vector Solutions Online Student Training](#)
- [Vector Solutions Online Employee Training](#) (Harassment and discrimination prevention)
- [UH Title IX Resource Guide](#) – Sexual Misconduct: What you need to know about Title IX - A Resource Guide for Students on Sexual Misconduct: Campus Policies, Procedures and Victim Services
- [Know Your IX Video](#) – Online video with the emphasis on “9 things to know about Title IX in 89 seconds.”
- [Tea Consent Video](#) – Online video using the proposition, “Would you like a cup of tea?” as a metaphor for, “Do you want to have sex?”
- Policies and procedures relating to Title IX:
 - [Interim Policy on Sex Discrimination \(EP 1.204\)](#)
 - [Interim Administrative Complaint Procedures Regarding Sex Discrimination \(AP 1.204\)](#)
 - [Discrimination Complaint Procedure for Students, Employees, and Applicants for Admission or Employment \(AP 1.202\)](#)
 - [UH Policy on Nondiscrimination and Affirmative Action \(RP 1.205\)](#)

D. How to Be an Active Bystander

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

- For students, the online training offered to UH students contains helpful information regarding how to be an active bystander.
- For employees, the online training offered to UH employees helps to identify barriers to intervention, and provides safe and positive intervention options.

1) Bystander Intervention

UHMC seeks to further the understanding of institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence. The existence of a relationship often creates barriers to reporting. Domestic and dating abuse often escalates from threats and verbal abuse to violence. And, while physical injury may be the most obvious danger, the emotional and psychological consequences of domestic and dating violence are also severe.

1) Overcoming Barriers to Intervening

UHMC encourages its community members to reframe common barriers to intervening, in order to promote safe and effective intervention options.

2) Barrier: In/Out Groups

When making decisions, labeling the victim in an “out group” reduces a sense of responsibility to act. Therefore, instead of having the rationalization that a situation may not involve someone you know, an active bystander can reframe the issue by thinking that if it’s happening, it affects you.

3) Barrier: Role Morality

We act differently based on our roles. If we rationalize a situation by saying “It’s not my job,” then we may not respond. However, if we think “as part of the UH community, I have a duty to keep our campus safe,” then the reframed role helps to encourage being an active bystander.

4) Barrier: Diffusion of Responsibility

The more people present in a situation, the less likely a person will act. This is because many people think that if lots of people are around, someone will take care of the situation. By understanding that this happens, we can reframe the situation and think that because everyone else might be feeling the same way, you must be the one to act.

5) Taking Action: Safe and Effective Intervention Options

UHMC provides descriptions of several safe and positive options for bystander intervention in this report.

To ensure intervention is safe, UHMC encourages bystanders to evaluate the risk for intervening. **If intervening means putting yourself in danger, call 911 instead.**

6) Taking Action: Offer Assistance

As long as intervening does not put you in danger, you can step in and ask if the person

needs help. By remaining at the scene and being a witness, you can make it less likely that the situation will escalate.

7) Taking Action: Buddy System

By letting a friend know you are there for them, you can help reduce isolation and create effective group support systems.

8) Taking Action: Safety Plans

Encouraging people to seek professional help can place them with trained professionals such as victim advocates and/or law enforcement officers. Professionally prepared safety plans can help to address case specific circumstances, reducing the risk of further harm.

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are “individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it.” We want to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. Below is a list of ways how someone can be an active bystander:¹²

- a. Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok.
- b. Confront people who try to seclude, hit on, make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
- c. Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
- d. Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.
- e. Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for support with health, counseling, or with legal assistance.

If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 911. This could be when a person is yelling at, or being physically abusive towards another, and it is not safe for you to intervene.

¹² Bystander intervention strategies adapted from Stanford University's Office of Sexual Assault & Relationship Abuse.

E. Risk Reduction Strategies

No victim is **ever** to blame for being assaulted, abused, or victimized in any way. Because risk reduction includes safety planning and recognizing situations of potential harm, the following are some tips from [Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network \(RAINN\)](#) that may be helpful.

Safety planning when someone is hurting you:

- 1) **Become familiar with safe places.** Learn more about safe places near you such as a local domestic violence shelter or a family member's house. Learn the routes and commit them to memory. Find out more about [sexual assault service providers](#) in your area that can offer support.
- 2) **Create a code word.** It might be a code between you and your children that means "get out," or with your support network that means "I need help."
- 3) **Keep computer safety in mind.** If you think someone might be monitoring your computer use, consider regularly clearing your cache, history, and cookies. You could also use a different computer at a friend's house or a public library.
- 4) **Lean on a support network.** Having someone you can reach out to for support can be an important part of staying safe and recovering. Find someone you trust who could respond to a crisis if you needed their help.
- 5) **Prepare an excuse.** Create several plausible reasons for leaving the house at different times or for existing situations that might become dangerous. Have these on hand in case you need to get away quickly.
- 6) **Stay safe at home.** If the person hurting you is in your home, you can take steps to feel safer. Try hanging bells or a noise maker on your door to scare the person hurting you away, or sleep in public spaces like the living room. If possible, keep the doors inside your house locked or put something heavy in front of them. If you're protecting yourself from someone who does not live with you, keep all the doors locked when you're not using them, and install an outside lighting system with motion detectors. Change the locks if possible.

Safety planning when someone is stalking you:

- 1) **Be prepared to reach out.** If possible, keep your cell phone charged and have emergency contact numbers programmed ahead of time. You may want to save these contacts under a different name. Memorize a few numbers in case you don't have cell

phone access in the future.

- 2) **Change your routine.** Be aware of your daily routine and begin to alter it over time. Switch up the way you commute more often, taking different routes or different modes of transportation. Visit the [Stalking Resource Center](#) for more ways to stay safe.
- 3) **Tell someone you trust.** Stalking shouldn't be kept a secret. Tell your loved ones, parents or other trusted adults, or the local police to determine if a report can be made.

Safety planning when leaving the person hurting you:

- 1) **Make an escape bag.** Pack a bag that includes all important papers and documents, such as your birth certificate, license, passport, social security card, bills, prescription drugs, and medical records. Include cash, keys, and credit cards. Hide the bag well. If it's discovered, call it a "hurricane bag" or "fire bag." If you are escaping with children, include their identifying information as well.
- 2) **Plan a destination.** If you're not going to stay with someone you know, locate the nearest domestic violence shelter or homeless shelter.
- 3) **Plan a route.** Then plan a backup route. If you are driving, have a tank of gas filled at all times. If you rely on public transportation, know the route's departure times. Many public transportation systems have mobile apps that update their schedule arrival times.
- 4) **Prepare your support network.** Keep your support network in the loop. Let them know how to respond if the perpetrator contacts them.
- 5) **Important Safety Note:** If the dangerous situation involves a partner, go to the police or a shelter first.

Safety Planning when you are out in public:

- 1) **Be aware** of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
- 2) Try to **avoid isolated areas.** It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- 3) **Walk with purpose.** Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
- 4) **Trust your instincts.** If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.

- 5) **Try not to load yourself down** with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- 6) **Make sure your cell phone is with you** and charged and that you have cab money.
- 7) **Don't allow yourself to be isolated** with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
- 8) **Avoid putting music headphones in both ears** so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- 9) **When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends.** Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
- 10) **Trust your instincts.** If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).
- 11) **Don't leave your drink unattended** while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.
- 12) **Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust.** If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
- 13) **Watch out for your friends, and vice versa.** If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.
- 14) **If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).** Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).

If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:

- 1) **Remember that being in this situation is not your fault.** You did not do anything wrong; it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.

- 2) **Be true to yourself.** Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
- 3) **Have a code word with your friends or family** so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
- 4) **Lie.** If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
- 5) **Try to think of an escape route.** How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?

15. Appendix A – Health Risks

(Excerpted from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism – [Alcohol's Effects on the Body](#))

Drinking too much – on a single occasion or over time – can take a serious toll on your health. Here's how alcohol can affect your body:

- A. Brain:** Alcohol interferes with the brain's communication pathways, and can affect the way the brain looks and works. These disruptions can change mood and behavior, and make it harder to think clearly and move with coordination.
- B. Heart:** Drinking a lot over a long time or too much on a single occasion can damage the heart, causing problems including: Cardiomyopathy – Stretching and drooping of heart muscle, Arrhythmias – Irregular heartbeat, Stroke, High blood pressure
- C.** Research also shows that drinking moderate amounts of alcohol may protect healthy adults from developing coronary heart disease.
- D. Liver:** Heavy drinking takes a toll on the liver, and can lead to a variety of problems and liver inflammations including: Steatosis, or fatty liver, Alcoholic hepatitis, Fibrosis, Cirrhosis

- E. Pancreas:** Alcohol causes the pancreas to produce toxic substances that can eventually lead to pancreatitis, a dangerous inflammation and swelling of the blood vessels in the pancreas that prevents proper digestion.
- F. Cancer:** Drinking too much alcohol can increase your risk of developing certain cancers, including cancers of the: Mouth, Esophagus, Throat, Liver, Breast
- G. Immune System:** Drinking too much can weaken your immune system, making your body a much easier target for disease. Chronic drinkers are more liable to contract diseases like pneumonia and tuberculosis than people who do not drink too much. Drinking a lot on a single occasion slows your body's ability to ward off infections – even up to 24 hours after getting drunk.
- H. Drug's Effects on the Body**
 - I.** For complete information on drug health risks, download the latest edition of the U.S. Department of Justice's Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Resource Guide [2022 Edition of Drugs of Abuse](#).
 - J. Cocaine:** A powerfully addictive stimulant drug made from the leaves of the coca plant native to South America. Short term health risks include narrowed blood vessels; enlarged pupils; increased body temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure; headache; abdominal pain and nausea; euphoria; increased energy, alertness; insomnia, restlessness; anxiety; erratic and violent behavior, panic attacks, paranoia, psychosis; heart rhythm problems, heart attack; stroke, seizure, coma. Long term health risks include loss of sense of smell, nose bleeds, nasal damage and trouble swallowing from snorting; infection and death of bowel tissue from decreased blood flow; poor nutrition and weight loss from decreased appetite.
 - K. Heroin:** An opioid drug made from morphine; a natural substance extracted from the seed pod of the Asian opium poppy plant. Short term health risks include euphoria; warm flushing of skin; dry mouth; heavy feeling in the hands and feet; clouded thinking; alternate wakeful and drowsy states; itching; nausea; vomiting; slowed breathing and heart rate. Long term health risks include collapsed veins; abscesses (swollen tissue with pus); infection of the lining and valves in the heart; constipation and stomach cramps; liver or kidney disease; pneumonia.
 - L. Ketamine:** A dissociative drug used as an anesthetic in veterinary practice. Dissociative drugs are hallucinogens that cause the user to feel detached from reality. Short term health risks include problems with attention, learning, and memory; dreamlike states,

hallucinations; sedation; confusion and problems speaking; loss of memory; problems moving, to the point of being immobile; raised blood pressure; unconsciousness; slowed breathing that can lead to death. Long term health risks include ulcers and pain in the bladder; kidney problems; stomach pain; depression; poor memory.

M. LSD: A hallucinogen manufactured from lysergic acid, which is found in ergot, a fungus that grows on rye and other grains. LSD is an abbreviation of the scientific name lysergic acid diethylamide. Short term health risks include rapid emotional swings; distortion of a person's ability to recognize reality, think rationally, or communicate with others; raised blood pressure, heart rate, body temperature; dizziness and insomnia; loss of appetite; dry mouth; sweating; numbness; weakness; tremors; enlarged pupils. Long term health risks include frightening flashbacks (called Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder [HPPD]); ongoing visual disturbances, disorganized thinking, paranoia, and mood swings.

N. Marijuana: Marijuana is made from the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*. The main psychoactive (mind-altering) chemical in marijuana is delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol, or THC. Short term health risks include enhanced sensory perception and euphoria followed by drowsiness/relaxation; slowed reaction time; problems with balance and coordination; increased heart rate and appetite; problems with learning and memory; hallucinations; anxiety; panic attacks; psychosis. Long term health risks include mental health problems, chronic cough, frequent respiratory infections.

O. MDMA (Ecstasy/Molly): A synthetic, psychoactive drug that has similarities to both the stimulant amphetamine and the hallucinogen mescaline. MDMA is an abbreviation of the scientific name 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine. Short term health risks include lowered inhibition; enhanced sensory perception; confusion; depression; sleep problems; anxiety; increased heart rate and blood pressure; muscle tension; teeth clenching; nausea; blurred vision; faintness; chills or sweating; sharp rise in body temperature leading to liver, kidney, or heart failure and death. Long term health risks include long-lasting confusion, depression, problems with attention, memory, and sleep; increased anxiety, impulsiveness, aggression; loss of appetite; less interest in sex.

P. Mescaline (Peyote): A hallucinogen found in disk-shaped "buttons" in the crown of several cacti, including peyote. Short term health risks include enhanced perception and feeling; hallucinations; euphoria; anxiety; increased body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure; sweating; problems with movement.

Q. Methamphetamine: An extremely addictive stimulant amphetamine drug. Short term

health risks include increased wakefulness and physical activity; decreased appetite; increased breathing, heart rate, blood pressure, temperature; irregular heartbeat. Long term health risks include anxiety, confusion, insomnia, mood problems, violent behavior, paranoia, hallucinations, delusions, weight loss, severe dental problems (“meth mouth”), intense itching leading to skin sores from scratching.

- R. PCP:** A dissociative drug developed as an intravenous anesthetic that has been discontinued due to serious adverse effects. Dissociative drugs are hallucinogens that cause the user to feel detached from reality. PCP is an abbreviation of the scientific name, phencyclidine. Short term health risks include delusions, hallucinations, paranoia, problems thinking, a sense of distance from one’s environment, anxiety. Low doses can cause slight increase in breathing rate; increased blood pressure and heart rate; shallow breathing; face redness and sweating; numbness of the hands or feet; problems with movement.
- S.** High doses can cause lower blood pressure, pulse rate, breathing rate; nausea; vomiting; blurred vision; flicking up and down of the eyes; drooling; loss of balance; dizziness; violence; suicidal thoughts; seizures, coma, and death. Long term health risks include memory loss, problems with speech and thinking, depression, weight loss, anxiety.
- T. Prescription Opioids:** Pain relievers with an origin similar to that of heroin. Opioids can cause euphoria and are often used non-medically, leading to overdose deaths. Short term health risks include pain relief, drowsiness, nausea, constipation, euphoria, confusion, slowed breathing, death.
- U. Prescription Sedatives (Tranquilizers, Depressants):** Medications that slow brain activity, which makes them useful for treating anxiety and sleep problems. Short term health risks include drowsiness, slurred speech, poor concentration, confusion, dizziness, problems with movement and memory, lowered blood pressure, slowed breathing.
- V. Prescription Stimulants:** Medications that increase alertness, attention, energy, blood pressure, heart rate, and breathing rate. Increased alertness, attention, energy; increased blood pressure and heart rate; narrowed blood vessels; increased blood sugar; opened-up breathing passages. Short term health risks include dangerously high body temperature and irregular heartbeat; heart failure; seizures. Long term health risks include heart problems, psychosis, anger, paranoia.
- W. Psilocybin:** A hallucinogen in certain types of mushrooms that grow in parts of South

America, Mexico, and the United States.

- X. Short term health risks include hallucinations, altered perception of time, inability to tell fantasy from reality, panic, muscle relaxation or weakness, problems with movement, enlarged pupils, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness.
- Y. Long term health risks include risk of flashbacks and memory problems.
- Z. **Rohypnol® (Flunitrazepam):** A benzodiazepine chemically similar to prescription sedatives such as Valium® and Xanax®. Teens and young adults tend to abuse this drug at bars, nightclubs, concerts, and parties. It has been used to commit sexual assaults due to its ability to sedate and incapacitate unsuspecting victims. Short term health risks include drowsiness, sedation, sleep; amnesia, blackout; decreased anxiety; muscle relaxation, impaired reaction time and motor coordination; impaired mental functioning and judgment; confusion; aggression; excitability; slurred speech; headache; slowed breathing and heart rate.
- AA. **Steroids (Anabolic):** Man-made substances used to treat conditions caused by low levels of steroid hormones in the body and abused to enhance athletic and sexual performance and physical appearance. Short term health risks include headache, acne, fluid retention (especially in the hands and feet), oily skin, yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes, infection at the injection site. Long term health risks include kidney damage or failure; liver damage; high blood pressure, enlarged heart, or changes in cholesterol leading to increased risk of stroke or heart attack, even in young people; aggression; extreme mood swings; anger (“road rage”); paranoid jealousy; extreme irritability; delusions; impaired judgment.

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