2026 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

FOR HAWAIʻI COMMUNITY COLLEGE: MANONO, PĀLAMANUI & KōEC

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From the Acting Chancellor

To our Campus 'Ohana—

We at Hawai'i Community College think of our campus as a Kauhale, an 'ohana of administrators, faculty, staff, students, their families, and the Hawaii Island community. We hope you will join us in our mission to create a learning environment that embraces our unique Hawaii Island culture by ensuring that Hawai'i Community College is a safe place for our students, staff and visitors to work, learn and grow in the spirit of "E `Imi Pono" (seeking excellence).

Lui Hokoana
Chancellor - Acting



From the Vice Chancellor for Administrative Services

On behalf of the Hawai'i Community College Public Safety Department – Campus Security, I want to thank you for your interest in our Annual Security Report. This report will provide you with valuable information about our campus community, security policies and procedures, crime data, and crime prevention information.

Campus safety and security is a collaborative effort at Hawai'i Community College. It has always been our goal to provide the highest quality of public safety services to the campus community and we are honored to collaborate with the entire Hawai'i Island community. Members of the Public Safety Department – Campus Security are committed to making Hawai'i Community College a safe place to work and study. We join Interim Chancellor Hokoana in his commitment to foster a safe, secure, and supportive learning environment at Hawai'i Community College in the spirit of E 'Imi Pono.

Jodi Mine
Vice Chancellor for Administrative Services

Accessibility to Information and Non-Discrimination Policy
This publication is available in alternative formats upon request. Hawai'i Community College is committed to equal access to programs, facilities, admission, and employment. The University does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, gender identity and expression, age, religion, color, national origin, ancestry, citizenship, disability, genetic information, marital status, pregnancy (including childbirth, pregnancy-related medical conditions, and lactation/breastfeeding), arrest and court record (except as permissible under State law), sexual orientation, national guard participation, status as a protected veteran or other military status, status as a domestic or sexual violence victim, or any other protected category under federal or state law. Discrimination, discriminatory harassment, sex discrimination, sexual harassment, and retaliation are prohibited.

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Preparation of the Annual Security Report and Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The Hawai'i Community College (Hawai'i CC or HawCC) Public Safety - Campus Security office publishes this report to inform the community about campus security policies, initiatives to prevent and respond to crime and emergencies, and the occurrence of crime on campus. This report addresses the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, and the Stop Campus Hazing Act. It uses information maintained by Campus Security, other College offices, Campus Security Authorities, and local law enforcement agencies.

This report provides statistics for the previous three (3) calendar years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus and adjacent public properties, in certain non-campus buildings or properties owned, leased, or controlled by Hawai'i Community College. This report also includes institutional policies concerning campus security, such as those policies which include, but are not limited to, sexual assault, alcohol, and other drugs.

Hawai'i Community College distributes a notice of the availability of this Annual Security Report by October 1 of each year to every member of the Hawai'i Community College 'ohana (family). Anyone, including prospective students and employees, may obtain a paper copy of this report by contacting the Hawaii Community College Campus Security office at 808-934-2760 or by visiting http://hawaii.hawaii.edu/security.

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

Hawai'i Community College has a number of ways for campus community members and visitors to report crimes, serious incidents, and other emergencies to appropriate Hawai'i CC officials. Regardless of how and where one decides to report these incidents, it is critical for the safety of the entire campus community that incidents are reported *immediately*, so that the Campus Security office can investigate the situation and determine if follow-up actions are required, including issuing a Timely Warning notification when deemed necessary.

Manono Campus Security	808-854-1420
Pālamanui Campus Security	808-640-6515
KōEC Campus Security	808-775-8890
Hawaii Police Non-Emergency	808-935-3311
All Emergencies	Dial 911



Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

While the Hawai'i Community College campuses are a reasonably safe environment, there are times when crimes do occur. In addition to the Clery Act crimes statistics, other common crimes that occur on campus are outlined below.

Daily Crime Log

The College community is kept aware of reported incidents on campus and in the nearby community by viewing the security log at the Campus Security office on the west (mauka or mountain) side of Building 387 at the Manono campus. Incidents are documented for Manono, Pālamanui, and KōEC campuses and entered into the Daily Crime Log within two (2) business days of the event being reported. Campus Security will make the crime log available for the most recent 60-day period open to public inspection during normal business hours, Monday through Friday, except holidays and closure of school. Any portion of the log beyond 60 days, if not immediately available, will be made accessible within two (2) business days of a request for public inspection.

Crime Prevention

Theft

Theft is a common occurrence on college campuses. Often, this is due to the fact that theft is often seen as a crime of opportunity. Work spaces, recreation facilities, and many open classrooms and laboratories provide thieves with effortless opportunities. Staff members occasionally leave classrooms unlocked and resources unsecured when they are not in use for short periods of time.

It is important to be very vigilant when it comes to suspicious persons. Never leave items and valuables lying around unsecured. Doors should be locked at all times. The following is a list of suggestions to help you not fall victim to theft.

1. Keep doors to labs, classrooms locked when not occupied.
2. Don't provide unauthorized access to persons in the buildings or classrooms.
3. Do not keep large amounts of money with you.
4. Lock all valuables, money, jewelry, and checkbooks in your vehicle, a lock box or a locked drawer.
5. Keep a list of all valuable possessions including the make, models, and serial numbers.
6. Take advantage of the Engraving Programs to have all valuables engraved with specific identifying marks.
7. Don't leave laptop computers or textbooks unattended in labs or classrooms, even if it is for a short period of time.
8. Don't lend credit cards or identification cards to anyone.

Identity Theft

Identity theft is a crime in which someone wrongfully obtains and uses another person's personally identifiable information (PII) in some ways that involves fraud or deception, typically for economic gain. This personal data could be a Social Security Number (SSN), bank account, driver's license number or credit card information.

Persons involved in identity theft often use computers or other forms of media to assist them.

You can take measures to prevent this from happening to you:

- Do not give anyone your personal information unless there is a legitimate reason to provide it to them.
- Never give your credit card information, date of birth, or other personally identifiable information over the telephone, unless you can confirm the identity of the person receiving that information.
- Complete a credit check frequently to assure there is no suspicious activity.
- Examine financial information often to assure all transactions are authorized and accounted for.
- Use security software and install firewalls on computers.

Clery Act Crimes

Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)) requires colleges and universities across the United States to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses. The Hawai'i Community College Public Safety – Campus Security Office collects the Clery crime statistics disclosed in the following charts through a number of methods.

The Campus Security office maintains a close relationship with all police departments where Hawai'i owns or controls property to ensure that crimes reported directly to these police departments that involve the Community College are brought to the attention of Hawai'i CC officials. In addition to collecting Clery crime statistics from local police departments, all reports of crime incidents made directly to the University Campus Security Officers are entered into a Case Report Incident Log.

The entries are recorded in the Log in accordance with the crime definitions outlined in the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Handbook and the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Handbook (sex offenses only). To ensure each report is appropriately classified in the correct crime category, after an officer enters the report in the Log, the Safety and Security Manager reviews the report to ensure it is appropriately classified.

In addition to the crime data that the Hawai'i Community College Campus Security office maintains, the College collects Clery crime statistics of reports made to various Campus Security Authorities (CSA) including, but not limited to, the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor for Administrative Services, Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs and the Title IX Coordinator, as defined in this report.

The statistics reported in the upcoming charts generally reflect the number of criminal incidents reported to the various Campus Security Authorities. The statistics reported for the subcategories on liquor laws, drug laws, and weapons offenses represent the number of people arrested or referred to campus judicial authorities for respective violations, not the number of offenses documented.

Hawai'i Community College 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.

Definitions of Reportable Crimes

Criminal Homicide – Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter – defined as the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

Criminal Homicide - Manslaughter by Negligence – defined as the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sexual Assault – defined as any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent; also, unlawful intercourse.

Rape – 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 order of another person, without the consent of the victim.

Fondling – defined as the touching of the private body parts, for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

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

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

Robbery – defined as the taking or attempting to take anything of value from 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. Robbery also includes crimes involving pretend weapons or those in which the weapon is not seen by the victim, but the robber claims to possess one.

Aggravated Assault – defined as 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.

Burglary – defined as unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft, which includes the unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony, breaking and entering with the intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, safecracking, and all attempts at these offenses aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle Theft – defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Arson – defined as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a

dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Domestic Violence – defined as felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by a person who: (a) is a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the complainant under the family or domestic violence laws of the State of Hawai'i, or a person similarly situated to a spouse of the complainant; (b) is cohabitating, or has cohabitated, with the complainant as a spouse or intimate partner; (c) shares a child in common with the complainant; or (d) commits acts against a youth or adult complainant who is protected from those acts under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Dating Violence – defined as violence committed by a person—(a) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the complainant; and (b) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on consideration of the following factors:

(i) The length of the relationship;
(ii) The type of relationship; and
(iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse and does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. Dating Violence is not defined by Hawaii state statute.

Stalking – defined as the engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to— (1) fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or (2) suffers substantial emotional distress; (3) for purposes of this definition: (a) course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which one person directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about another person, or interferes with another person's property; (b) reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances to the complainant; (c) substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

In Hawaii, a person commits the crime of stalking when the person either:

Engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts toward another person, including following the person without proper authority, under circumstances which demonstrate either an intent to place such other person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or to cause substantial emotional distress to such other person; or

Engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly communicates to another person under circumstances which demonstrate or communicate either an intent to place such other person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or to cause substantial emotional distress to such other person.

Hate Crimes – includes all of the crimes listed above that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. It is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the perpetrator's bias, based on one of the Categories of Prejudice listed below, plus the following crimes.

Larceny/Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft) – defined as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, and all other larceny.

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

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

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism to Property (except Arson) – defined as willfully or maliciously destroying, damaging, defacing, or otherwise injuring real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Categories of Prejudice

Race – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics genetically transmitted by

descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind.

Disability – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.

Sexual Orientation – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation. Sexual orientation is the term for a person's physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and heterosexual (straight) individuals.

Religion – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being.

Gender – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g., male or female.

Gender Identity – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals.

Ethnicity – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry.

National Origin – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth. This bias may be against people that have a name or accent associated with a national origin group, participate in certain customs associated with a national origin group, or because they are married to or associate with people of a certain national origin.

The Hawaii Criminal Statutes classify sexual assault into four separate degrees with the following definitions:

§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.

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

§707-731 Sexual assault in the second degree. (1) A person commits the offense of sexual assault in the second degree if:

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

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

(c) The person, while employed:

(i) In a state correctional facility;

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

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

(iv) By a private correctional facility operating in the State of Hawaii; 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

§707-732 Sexual assault in the third degree. (1) A person commits the offense of sexual assault in the third degree if:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) The person, while employed:

(i) In a state correctional facility;

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

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

(iv) By a private correctional facility operating in the State of Hawaii; 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.

§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.

§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.

Hawaii Criminal Statutes define Domestic Violence as:

§709-906 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.

(2) Any police officer, with or without a warrant, may arrest a person if the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is physically abusing, or has physically abused, a family or household member and that the person arrested is guilty thereof.

(3) A police officer who has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is physically abusing, or has physically abused, a family or household member shall prepare a written report.

(4) Any police officer, with or without a warrant, shall take the following course of action, regardless of whether the physical abuse or harm occurred in the officer's presence:

(a) The police officer shall make reasonable inquiry of the family or household member upon whom the officer believes physical abuse or harm has been inflicted and other witnesses as there may be;

(b) If the person who the police officer reasonably believes to have inflicted the abuse is eighteen years of age or older, the police officer lawfully shall order the person to leave the premises for a period of separation, during which time the person shall not initiate any contact, either by telephone or in person, with the family or household member; provided that the person is allowed to enter the premises with police escort to collect any necessary personal effects. The period of separation shall commence when the order is issued and shall expire at 6:00 p.m. on the second business day following the day the order was issued; provided that the day the order is issued shall not be included in the computation of the two business days;

(c) If the person who the police officer reasonably believes to have inflicted the abuse is under the age of eighteen, the police officer may order the person to leave the premises for a period of separation, during which time the person shall not initiate any contact with the family or household member by telephone or in person; provided that the person is allowed to enter the premises with police escort to collect any necessary personal effects. The period of separation shall commence when the order is issued and shall expire at 6:00 p.m. on the second business day following the day the order was issued; provided that the day the order is issued shall not be included in the computation of the two business days. The order of separation may

be amended at any time by a judge of the family court. In determining whether to order a person under the age of eighteen to leave the premises, the police officer may consider the following factors:

(i) Age of the person;

(ii) Relationship between the person and the family or household member upon whom the police officer reasonably believes the abuse has been inflicted; and

(iii) Ability and willingness of the parent, guardian, or other authorized adult to maintain custody and control over the person;

(d) All persons who are ordered to leave as stated above shall be given a written warning citation stating the date, time, and location of the warning and stating the penalties for violating the warning. A copy of the warning citation shall be retained by the police officer and attached to a written report which shall be submitted in all cases. A third copy of the warning citation shall be given to the abused person;

(e) If the person so ordered refuses to comply with the order to leave the premises or returns to the premises before the expiration of the period of separation, or if the person so ordered initiates any contact with the abused person, the person shall be placed under arrest for the purpose of preventing further physical abuse or harm to the family or household member; and

(f) The police officer shall seize all firearms and ammunition that the police officer has reasonable grounds to believe were used or threatened to be used in the commission of an offense under this section.

(5) Abuse of a family or household member and refusal to comply with the lawful order of a police officer under subsection (4) are misdemeanors and the person shall be sentenced as follows:

(a) For the first offense the person shall serve a minimum jail sentence of forty-eight hours; and

(b) For a second offense that occurs within one year of the first conviction, the person shall be termed a "repeat offender" and serve a minimum jail sentence of thirty days.

(6) It shall be a petty misdemeanor for a person to intentionally or knowingly strike, shove, kick, or otherwise touch a family or household member in an offensive manner; subject the family member or household member to offensive physical contact; or exercise coercive control, as defined in section 586-1, over a family or household member and the person shall be sentenced as provided in sections 706-640 and 706-663. Upon conviction and sentencing of the defendant, the court may order that the defendant immediately be incarcerated to serve the mandatory minimum sentence imposed; provided that the defendant may be admitted to bail pending appeal pursuant to chapter 804. The court may stay the imposition of the sentence if special circumstances exist.

(7) Whenever a court sentences a person pursuant to subsection (5) and (6), it shall also require that the offender first complete, within a specified time frame, an assessment at any available domestic violence intervention or anger management course as determined by the domestic violence program, and if the offense involved the presence or abuse of a minor, any available parenting classes ordered by the court. The court shall revoke the defendant's probation or set aside the defendant's deferred acceptance of guilty plea and enter an adjudication of guilt, if applicable, and sentence or resentence the defendant to the maximum term of incarceration if:

(a) The defendant fails to complete, within the specified time frame, any domestic violence intervention course, anger management course, or parenting classes ordered by the court; or

(b) The defendant violates any other term or condition of the defendant's probation or deferral imposed by the court;

(8) For a third or any subsequent offense that occurs within two years of a second or subsequent conviction, the offense shall be a class C felony.

(9) Where the physical abuse consists of intentionally or knowingly impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood by:

(a) Applying pressure on the throat or neck with any part of the body or a ligature;

(b) Blocking the nose and mouth; or

(c) Applying pressure to the chest,

Abuse of a family or household member is a class C felony; provided that infliction of visible bodily injury shall not be required to establish an offense under this subsection.

(10) Where physical abuse occurs in the presence of a minor, as defined in section 706-606.4, and the minor is a family or household member less

than fourteen years of age, abuse of a family or household member is a class C felony.

(11) Any police officer who arrests a person pursuant to this section shall not be subject to any civil or criminal liability; provided that the police officer acts in good faith, upon reasonable belief, and does not exercise unreasonable force in effecting the arrest.

(12) The family or household member who has been physically abused or harmed by another person may petition the family court, with the assistance of the prosecuting attorney of the applicable county, for a penal summons or arrest warrant to issue forthwith or may file a criminal complaint through the prosecuting attorney of the applicable county.

(13) The defendant shall be taken into custody and brought before the family court at the first possible opportunity. The court may dismiss the petition or hold the defendant in custody, subject to bail. Where the petition is not dismissed, a hearing shall be set.

(14) This section shall not operate as a bar against prosecution under any other section of this Code in lieu of prosecution for abuse of a family or household member.

(15) It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the applicable county to assist any victim under this section in the preparation of the penal summons or arrest warrant.

(16) This section shall not preclude the physically abused or harmed family or household member from pursuing any other remedy under law or in equity.

(17) When a person is ordered by the court to complete any domestic violence intervention course, anger management course, or parenting classes, that person shall provide adequate proof of compliance with the court's order. The court shall order a subsequent hearing at which the person is required to make an appearance, on a date certain, to determine whether the person has completed the ordered domestic intervention course, anger management course, or parenting classes. The court may waive the subsequent hearing and appearance where a court officer has established that the person has completed the intervention ordered by the court.

(18) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the court may grant a deferred acceptance of guilty plea pursuant to chapter 853 for misdemeanor or petty misdemeanor offenses of abuse of a family or household member when the defendant:

(a) Has no prior conviction; or

(b) Has not been previously granted a deferred acceptance guilty plea, for any offense charged in family court under this section regardless of the final plea.

(19) For the purposes of this section:

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 Criminal Statutes define Stalking as:

§711-1106.5 Harassment by stalking.

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

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

(4) Harassment by stalking is a misdemeanor.

Hawaii Criminal Statutes do not have a definition of Dating Violence or Consent.

H.R. 5646 – 118th Congress

Statute at Large 138 Stat. 2597 – Public Law No. 118-173 Stop Campus Hazing Act *defines hazing as:*

Any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that –

(1) Is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and

(2) Causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including –

(a) whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;

(b) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small place, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;

(c) causing coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substance;

(d) causing coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;

(e) any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;

(f) any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and

(g) any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal Law.

Hawaii Criminal Statutes do not specifically outlaw or have a definition for Hazing.

Crime Statistics: Clery Data

The following tables provide crime statistics for Criminal Offenses, VAWA Offenses, and arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for Weapons, Drug Abuse, and Liquor Law Violations that have been reported to local Security agencies or to Campus Security Authorities. Hate Crimes and Unfounded Crimes are reported in a narrative format.

The statistics reported here generally reflect the number of criminal incidents reported to the various authorities. The statistics reported for the sub-categories on liquor laws, drug laws, and weapons offenses represented the number of people arrested or referred to campus judicial authorities for respective violations, not the number of offenses documented. This report complies with 20 U.S. Code Section 1092 (f).

Hawai'i Community College does not have student housing and residential facilities; thus, there are no existing reports related to student housing.

Criminal Offenses:

OFFENSE	YEAR	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION				
		MANONO	PĀLAMANUI	KŌ EDUCATION CENTER	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Criminal Homicide: Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Homicide: Manslaughter by Negligence	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	1*
	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	1	0	0	0	2
	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing	2025	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses:

OFFENSE	YEAR	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION				
		MANONO	PĀLAMANUI	KŌ EDUCATION CENTER	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Domestic Violence	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests & Referrals for Disciplinary Action:

OFFENSE	YEAR	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION				
		MANONO	PĀLAMANUI	KŌ EDUCATION CENTER	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY*	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Arrests: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes: Clery Data

Hate crimes have been defined above. There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2023, 2024, and 2025.

Unfounded Crimes: Clery Data

Unfounded Crimes are defined as reported crimes which may be withheld or removed from an institution's crime statistics, in

*Criminal Negligent Homicide: Manslaughter by Negligence – Public Property: Criminal stat for 2024 was due to a traffic related incident which occurred on an adjacent public street to Manono's campus, but did not involve any campus community member.

the rare situation where: a) sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime, and b) based on the results of the full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report was false or baseless and therefore "unfounded".

There were no Unfounded Crimes for the years 2023, 2024, and 2025.

Hazing: Clery Data

Beginning with the 2026 reporting cycle, Hawai'i Community College has compiled and disclosed statistics for reports of hazing received by Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) and local law enforcement agencies, pursuant to the Clery Act and the Stop Campus Hazing Act. These statistical figures reflect all *alleged* or reported incidents meeting the definition of hazing within our Clery geography, regardless of whether an investigation or formal disciplinary finding was pursued.

There were no Hazing Crimes for the year 2025.

About Hawai'i CC Public Safety – Campus Security Office

The Hawai'i Community College Campus Security office protects and serves the Hawai'i CC community twenty-four (24) hours a day, 365 days a year. The department is comprised of the Safety and Security Manager (Chief of Security) overseeing twelve (12) full-time University Campus Security Officers (UCSO). The daily operation is supplemented by Contracted Security Officers.

The Campus Security office is responsible for public safety at the Manono Campus in Hilo, the Pālamanui Campus in Kailua-Kona, and the Kō Education Center in Honoka'a. The office is responsible for a number of campus safety and security programs including emergency preparedness, emergency management, campus security, behavioral threat assessment and intervention, and special event management.

The Security staff at Hawai'i CC campuses are non-sworn officers who completed required training of all security officers in Hawaii. They also receive specialized training in crime prevention, property handling, patrol procedures, emergency first aid, CPR/AED, and are familiar with Hawai'i Community College emergency and non-emergency operations. University Campus Security Officers receive advanced training regarding incident documentation, less than lethal weapons and pressure point control tactics.

The Security Officers are authorized under Hawaii Revised Statutes 463-3 and 463-10.5 to detain persons for arrest by police officials. All reported criminal incidents within its own campus jurisdiction are investigated by the Hawai'i Community College Campus Security office. All crimes that occur on campus or Hawai'i Community College owned or controlled properties shall be reported to the Safety and Security Office for further investigation.

Our Mission Statement: "*Protecting our campus 'Ohana by promoting safety and security with a spirit of* ***Aloha, Akahai*** *(kindness),* ***Lōkahi*** *(unity),* ***'Olu'olu*** *(to be agreeable),* ***Ha'aha'a*** *(humility) and* ***Ahonui*** *(patience)."*

Safety - Our #1 Priority

The Big Island of Hawai'i takes great pride in Hawai'i Community College. Our island affords many advantages for students, faculty, and staff. Our community is a great place to live, learn, work, and study; however, this does not mean that the campus community is immune from problems that arise in other communities. With that in mind, the Hawai'i Community College Administration has taken meaningful measures to create and maintain a safe environment on campus.

Though Hawai'i Community College is progressive with its policies, programs, and education, it is up to each of us to live with a sense of awareness and use reasonable judgment when working, studying or visiting on campus.

Working Relationship with Local, State, & Federal Law Enforcement Agencies

Hawai'i Community College Campus Security maintains cooperative relationships with the Hawai'i Police Department, the Hawai'i Department of Law Enforcement, and other public-safety agencies. The College's memorandum of understanding with the Hawai'i Police Department establishes communication and coordination procedures for reports of sexual assault on campus, including coordination among Campus Security, law enforcement, and the Title IX Coordinator.

Crimes Involving Student Organizations at Off-Campus Locations

Hawai'i Community College relies on its close working relationships with local law enforcement agencies to receive information about incidents involving Hawaii students and recognized student organizations off campus. In coordination with local law enforcement agencies, the Hawai'i CC Campus Security office will actively investigate crimes occurring off campus involving students and recognized student organizations.

Hawai‘i Community College requires all recognized student organizations to abide by federal, state, and local laws, and Hawai‘i CC regulations. The Community College may investigate the off-campus conduct of recognized student organizations when such conduct is suspected to be in violation of Title IX, VAWA and/or the Clery Act. Hawai‘i Community College does not have student organizations with non-campus housing.

Voluntary and Anonymous Reporting

If crimes are never reported, little can be done to help other members of the community from also being victims. We encourage Hawai‘i CC community members to report crimes promptly and to participate in and support crime prevention efforts. The campus community is much safer when all community members participate in safety and security initiatives.

If you do not want to pursue action through the College or the criminal justice system, you may still report information to Campus Security. Campus Security will protect information as private to the extent permitted by law, but it is not a confidential resource.

Campus Security personnel are Responsible Employees under EP 1.204 and must promptly share known details of possible prohibited behavior with the Title IX Coordinator. Only individuals designated as Confidential Resources can maintain confidentiality under EP 1.204.

The College may use non-identifying information to maintain crime statistics and evaluate safety concerns. Hawai‘i CC does not include personally identifying information (PII) about victims in the Daily Crime Log or publicly reported crime statistics.

Hawai‘i Community College does not currently have a policy or procedure that encourages pastoral or professional counselors, when they deem it appropriate, to inform persons they are counseling about voluntary reporting procedures for inclusion in crime statistics.

Anonymous Reporting

Persons wishing to report a crime without identifying themselves may call Hawai‘i Community College Campus Security at 808-854-1420 (Manono) or 808-640-6515 (Pālamanui). Persons may also report crimes through Hawai‘i Island Crime Stoppers at 808-961-8300. Anonymous reports are accepted, but the College’s ability to respond or provide follow-up may be limited when the reporting person’s identity is unknown.

Anonymity cannot be guaranteed. Campus Security may take steps to identify the source of a report when necessary to address an immediate safety concern or as otherwise required by law.

Reporting Crimes to Campus Security

We encourage all members of the Hawai‘i Community College ‘ohana (family) to report all crimes and other emergencies in an accurate and prompt manner. Reports may be made to the Campus Security and appropriate police agencies (Manono: 808-854-1420 and Pālamanui: 808-640-6515; Emergencies: dial 911). Security Officers are on campus twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week. Hawai‘i Community College strongly encourages all crimes be reported, whether or not an investigation is deemed necessary, to assure the Campus Security office can assess any and all security concerns and inform the community if there is a significant threat to the campus community.

Campus Security Authorities (CSA)

Besides the Campus Security office, campus members may also report all crimes to a Campus Security Authority (CSA) A CSA is an individual, designated under the Clery Act, who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities. This includes, but is not limited to: campus security personnel, individuals with security responsibilities who are not part of the campus security department, officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities (i.e. student housing staff, student affairs personnel, advisors to student organizations, and athletic coaches), or individuals or organizations specified in the institution’s security policy as ones to whom crimes should be reported. CSAs may report a crime via the following link: UHCC Campus Security Authority Reporting Form . Those campus members that have been identified and designated as Hawai‘i CC CSAs may also be able to get more information regarding their roles and responsibilities as a CSA via the UHCC’s Lamakū online training module: Hawaii CC Campus Security Authority (CSA) Training.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

At Hawai'i Community College campuses, administrative buildings are open from 8:00 a.m. until 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, and academic buildings generally are open from 7:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. Academic buildings are open on weekends and holidays only as scheduled and as needed.

Access to individual classrooms and laboratories is limited to those students enrolled in the courses meeting there and faculty and staff who have been provided with authorized access. Likewise, access to most programs is limited to those enrolled in the program or otherwise approved for authorized access.

Many cultural and community events held at Hawai'i Community College facilities are open to the public. Other facilities, such as the cafeteria, Culinary Arts restaurants and Student Life Center are likewise open to the public. Only those individuals who have been approved are issued keys to a building.

Maintenance of Campus Facilities

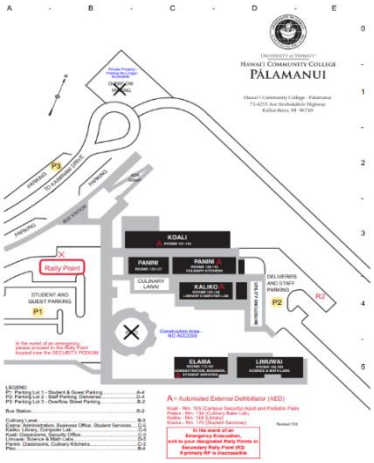
Hawai'i Community College is committed to campus safety and security. At Hawai'i CC, locks, landscaping, signage and outdoor lighting are designed for safety and security. Sidewalks are designed to provide well-traveled, lighted routes from parking areas to buildings and from building to building.

Security Officers continually survey campus property to evaluate exterior lighting and callbox functions. At Hawai'i Community College, there are over six hundred walkway, parking lot, and roadway lights that provide illumination throughout campus.

We encourage community members to promptly report any security concerns, including issues regarding locking mechanisms, lighting, or landscaping to the Planning, Operations and Maintenance (POM) Department at 808-934-2753.

Hawai'i CC operates and/or controls six (6) campus property locations:

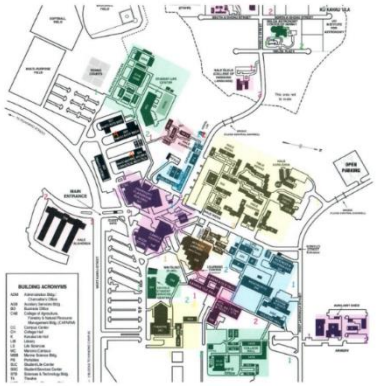
Manono Campus: 1175 Manono St., Hilo, HI 96720



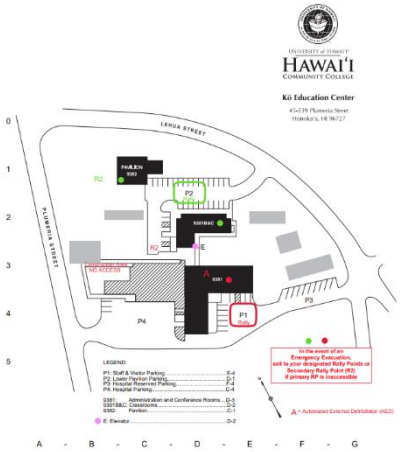
Pālamanui Campus: 73-4255 Ane Keohokālole Highway, Kailua-Kona, HI 96740



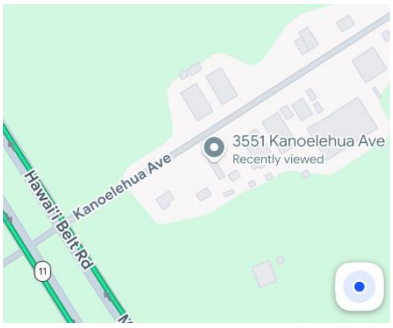
Kō Education Center: 45-539 Plumeria St., Honoka'a, HI 96727



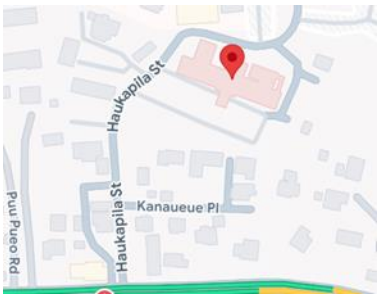
Upper Campus (University of Hawai'i at Hilo - UHH): 200 W. Kawili St., Hilo, HI 96720



Pana'ewa Farm Lot: 3551 Kanoelehua Ave., Hilo, HI 96720



Kona Nursing Lab: 79-1019 Haukapila St., Kealakekua, HI 96750



Per the Clery Act, Hawai'i CC identifies the following areas of public property, which is any property that is not owned or operated by Hawai'i CC, but within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from each campus.

- **Manono Campus**: 1175 Manono St., Hilo, HI 96720
  Public property: E. Kawili St. and Manono St., including the sidewalks adjacent to and on the opposite side of the streets bordering the Manono campus.
- **Pālamanui Campus: 73-4255 Ane Keohokālole Highway, Kailua-Kona, HI 96740**
  Public property: Ane Keohokālole Hwy., including the sidewalk adjacent to and on the opposite side of the street of Pālamanui's campus.
- **Kō Education Center**: 45-539 Plumeria St., Honoka'a, HI 96727
  Public property: Plumeria St. and Lehua St., including the sidewalks adjacent to and on the opposite side of the streets bordering KōEC's campus.
- **Upper Campus (UHH):** 200 W. Kawili St., Hilo, HI 96720
  Public property: W. Kawili St., Kapiolani St., and W. Lanikaula St. including the sidewalks adjacent to and on the opposite side of the streets bordering UHH's Upper Campus.
- **Pana'ewa Farm Lot**: 3551 Kanoelehua Ave., Hilo, HI 96720
  Public property: Pa'u O Palae St. and Hawaii Belt Road (Highway 11), including the sidewalks adjacent to and on the opposite side of the streets bordering the farm lot.
- **Kona Nursing Lab**: 79-1019 Haukapila St., Kealakekua, HI 96750
  Public property: Haukapila St. including the sidewalk adjacent to and on the opposite side of the street bordering the lab.

Crime Prevention and Security Awareness Programs

Hawai'i Community College encourages students and employees to be responsible for their own safety as well as the security of others. In addition to the many programs offered by the Campus Security office and other Community College offices, Hawai'i CC has established a number of policies and procedures related to ensuing a reasonably safe campus community. These policies include:

Campus Crisis Management Team (CCMT)

In order to enhance emergency preparedness, prevention and response efforts, Hawai'i Community College has established a Campus Crisis Management Team (CCMT). The objective of the CCMT is to systematically identify, evaluate, and manage potentially threatening situations, including persons of concern, at HawCC. The multidisciplinary team is composed of professionals from all Hawai'i Community College Departments.

Weapons Policy

The possession, carrying, and use of weapons, ammunition, or explosives is prohibited on Hawai'i Community College owned or controlled property. The only exception to this policy is for authorized law enforcement officers, or others specifically authorized by the Community College.

Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) §134-A: Prohibition Against Carrying a Firearm in a Sensitive Location.

(a) A person with a license issued under section 134-9, or authorized to carry a firearm in accordance with Title 18 United States Code section 926B or 926C, shall not intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly carry or possess a loaded or unloaded firearm, whether the firearm is operable or not, and whether the firearm is concealed or unconcealed, while in any of the following locations and premises within the State:

(7) The campus or premises of any public or private community college, college, or university, and adjacent parking areas, including buildings, classrooms, laboratories, research facilities, artistic venues, and athletic fields or venues.

Hawai'i County Ordinance (HI Co Bill 220-2022) Section 14 – Sensitive Places Prohibition; Exceptions.

(a) Any person granted a license to carry a concealed or unconcealed firearm shall not carry such licensed firearm in the following sensitive places:

(2) Schools, colleges, universities, and/or places where persons are assembled for educational purposes, except where permission is granted by the institution.

(b) Subsection (a) Shall Not Apply to:

(1) A private security officer when acting in the official capacity of the officer's scope of employment.

(2) A law enforcement officer; or

(3) Any person authorized to carry a firearm under the federal Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004, as amended.

Failure to comply with the Community College weapons policy will result in disciplinary and/or legal action for violators.

Rights for Victims of Crimes

As a victim of crime in the State of Hawai'i, you have rights. You can expect to receive information, practical and emotional support, and be able to participate in the criminal justice process if you choose to do so. These standards were created to ensure that you are treated with dignity and respect at all times, regardless of your gender, gender identity, age, marital status, race, ethnic or national origin, sexual orientation, disability, or religion.

You have the right to be told:

- About basic services available to you in Hawai'i County.
- About certain court events, including information on bail, escape of offender, or release of an offender.
- About the details of the final disposition of a case you have and the right to receive those details.
- Notice of the arrest of the offender.
- Information about restitution and assistance with compensation.
- Accompaniment to all criminal proceedings by a family member, a victim advocate, or a support person.
- You will be consulted regarding proposed penalties and/or sentences.

Student Conduct

The Office of the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs

The mission of the Office of Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs (VCSA) is to promote a safe, orderly, and civil College community and to encourage and inspire students to become good citizens by engaging in personal responsibility, ethical decision making, and demonstrating respect for the rights and safety of others.

The Student Code of Conduct

The VCSA is responsible for administering the Student Code of Conduct, which articulates the behavioral standards and the equitable procedures employed by the Community College to respond to allegations of student misconduct.

The Code of Conduct is administered at all Hawai'i Community College facilities and may also address off-campus student misconduct when a student's behavior affects a substantial Hawai'i Community College interest.

Students who are found responsible for violations may be subject to sanctions ranging from Conduct Conversation or Conduct Probation to Suspension or Expulsion from Hawai'i CC.

In most cases, the VCSA will also assign developmental and educational interventions designed to promote greater awareness and improved decision making for students and to further deter future misconduct.

In instances where a student's conduct, behavior, or other objective evidence provides a reasonable cause to believe a student is an immediate and significant threat to the health or safety of other persons, to property of the Community College or others, to disrupting essential campus operations, or to the student's own health or safety, the VCSA may assign an Interim Suspension and/or other interim actions that are designed to protect the health and safety of the community and members therein.

The Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs is also responsible for conducting pre-admission, re-enrollment, and continuing enrollment reviews for prospective, returning or current students with known behavioral problems. Any individual or entity may submit reports alleging student misconduct to the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs or his/her/their designee at the campus where the incident occurred.

The Office of the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs also provides outreach programming designed to inform and educate students and to promote learning, growth and the Spirit of Aloha. Please visit the Hawai'i Community College Services for Students website at http://hawaii.hawaii.edu/services where you can find the Student Code of Conduct, Student Records Policy, and links to all policy and procedural guidelines related to the Student Conduct process.

Additional Information Regarding the Student Code of Conduct

The Hawai'i Community College is obligated to provide all students with the regulations, policies, and procedures governing student conduct. Hawai'i policies and procedures, including the Student Conduct Code, are published on the Student Conduct website at http://hawaii.hawaii.edu/student-conduct-code.

If you have additional questions, special needs, or wish to request a hard copy of this information, please contact the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs at 808-934-2510.

This publication, as well as Hawai'i CC regulations and policies and procedures governing student conduct, is available on the Hawai'i Community College website at http://hawaii.hawaii.edu.

Hazing Policy and Prevention

Stop Campus Hazing Act: The University of Hawai'i, including Hawai'i Community College, updated its Systemwide Student Conduct Code (Interim EP 7.208) effective June 23, 2025, in response to the federal Stop Campus Hazing Act (Public Law 118-173). Key revisions include an updated definition of hazing, a definition for student organizations, clearer guidance on conduct case procedures, and information on accessing hazing prevention training. All current UH students, including Hawai'i CC students, are encouraged to complete the "Hazing Prevention: What Every College Student Needs to Know" training to promote a safe and respectful campus community.

Notification of Final Results

Hawai'i Community College 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 HawCC 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 the paragraph.

Hawai'i CC Policies Governing Alcohol and Other Drugs

Hawai'i CC's Alcohol and Drug Policy

Federal law requires Hawai'i Community College to notify all faculty, staff, and students of certain information pertaining to the unlawful possession, use, manufacture, distribution, dispensation or sale of illicit drugs, controlled substances and alcohol on its property or as part of its activities. The information included in this report complies with the notification requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and its implementing regulations.

Hawai'i Community College campuses have been designated as "drug free" and only under certain circumstances is the consumption of alcohol permitted. The University of Hawai'i System has adopted Executive Policy E11.203 that pertains to Illegal Drugs and Alcohol Abuse, and includes the "drug free" workplace statement: E11.203 - Illegal Drugs and Alcohol Abuse. The Human Resource Department of the University of Hawai'i System has posted the "drug free" workplace policy on their website at Office Notice to Employees and Students Regarding Drug-Free and Alcohol-Free Workplace Policies.

The possession, use, sale, manufacture, distribution, or dispensation of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws and prohibited for students, faculty, staff and guests, utilizing any facilities, grounds, or property owned or controlled by the College, or used as part of college activities. Such laws are strictly enforced by the Hawai'i CC Campus Security staff for administrative referral or criminally by the Hawai'i County Police Department. Violators may be subject to university disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fine and imprisonment. It is also a violation of the University Alcohol Policy for anyone to consume or possess alcohol in any public or private area of campus without prior University approval.

It is unlawful to sell, furnish or provide alcohol to a person under the age of 21. The possession, consumption, or knowingly and intentionally transporting any liquor, malt or brewed beverage of alcohol by anyone under 21 years of age in a public place or a place open to the public is illegal. It is also illegal to lie about one's age to obtain alcohol and to carry a false identification card. Not only is this against Hawai'i State law, it is also a violation of the Student Code of Conduct.

The Student Conduct Code details expected behaviors of students and the disciplinary actions that will occur if a student is caught violating the rules regarding alcoholic beverages on campus. The Hawai'i CC Student Conduct Code can be reviewed at: Hawai'i CC Student Conduct Code.

Policies Specific to Faculty and Staff

As a condition of employment at Hawai'i Community College, every employee shall abide by the terms of this policy. Any employee who violates this policy is subject to sanctions by Hawai'i CC, including and up to dismissal, as well as criminal sanctions provided by federal, state, or local law.

Policies Specific to Hawai'i CC Students

Students are prohibited from consuming, transporting, and distributing alcohol; possessing or being in the presence of alcohol while on campus; or exhibiting disruptive behavior caused by alcohol consumption.

Alcohol found by staff will be disposed of immediately. Persons found in violation of this policy will be subject to administrative or disciplinary sanctions listed in the Student Conduct Code:

a. Written Warning—A notice in writing to the student that the student is violating or has violated institutional regulations and a copy of the warning letter is placed in the student's disciplinary file.
b. Counseling – Meeting with the assigned counselor.
c. Probation—Probation is for a designated period of time (which may include the remainder of their enrollment at Hawai'i CC) and includes the probability of more severe disciplinary sanctions if the student is found to violate any institutional regulation(s) during the probationary period. This sanction may require the student to meet with the VCSA (or his or her designee) upon request.
d. Loss of Privileges—Denial of specified privileges for a designated period of time.
e. Restitution—Compensation for loss, damage, or injury. This may take the form of appropriate service and/or monetary or material replacement.
f. Discretionary Sanctions—Work assignments, essays, service to Hawai'i CC, Community Service or other related discretionary or educational related assignments.
g. Hawai'i Community College No Contact Orders—No unnecessary contact between the Respondent and the Complainant, witnesses, or other individuals (when appropriate).
h. Suspension—Separation of the student from Hawai'i CC for a definite period of time (usually 1 year or less) after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified. Suspensions may be effective immediately or deferred.
i. Dismissal—Separation of the student from Hawai'i CC for more than one (1) year. The student may be eligible for return. Conditions for readmission may be specified. Dismissals will be effective immediately unless otherwise stated.
j. Expulsion—Separation of the student from Hawai'i CC permanently. Expulsions will be effective immediately, unless otherwise stated.
k. Revocation of Admission and/or Degree—Admission to or a degree awarded from Hawai'i CC may be revoked for fraud, misrepresentation, or other violation of Hawai'i CC standards in obtaining the degree, or for other serious violations committed by a student prior to graduation.

Intoxication from, or the use, display, or possession of alcoholic beverages or any controlled substance (drug) is prohibited unless the student has a valid prescription for the use of the controlled substance. Furthermore, intoxication from, or the use, display, or possession of alcoholic beverages or any controlled substance (drug) on any area of the Hawai'i CC campus is prohibited. This includes the presence of empty or full alcoholic beverage containers.

Any student who violates this policy is subject to disciplinary action including sanctions as outlined in the Student Code of Conduct in addition to any penalties resulting from violating local, state, and/or federal law. Students who are found responsible for violations may be subject to sanctions ranging from Disciplinary Warning or Disciplinary Probation to Suspension or Expulsion from Hawai'i CC.

In most cases, the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs will also assign developmental and educational interventions designed to promote greater awareness and improved decision making for students and to further deter future misconduct

Illegal Substances (Drugs)

It is a violation of State law and Hawai'i Community College policy to illegally possess, use, distribute, dispense, manufacture, sell, or be under the influence of other drugs. Students who violate this policy will be referred to the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs and/or the Campus Security office.

Alcohol Poisoning is a Medical Emergency

Call for help. You could save someone's life. CALL 9-1-1

Know the signs:

- Passed out or difficult to wake
- Cold, clammy, pale, or blueish skin
- Slowed breathing

- Vomiting while asleep or awake

Know how to help:

- Turn a vomiting person on his or her side to prevent choking
- Clear vomit from the mouth
- Keep the person awake
- NEVER leave the person unattended

Carrying False Identification (ID)

It is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess an identification card falsely identifying that person by name, age, date of birth, or photograph as being 21 years or older to attempt to obtain liquor, malt, or brewed beverage, by using the identification card of another, or by using an identification card that has not been lawfully issued to or in the name of the person who possesses the card.

Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Law

In Hawai'i, the illegal level for DUI is 0.08 percent Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) and 0.02 percent BAC for minors. Drivers with any amount of a Schedule I, II, or III controlled substance not medically prescribed (or their metabolites) may not drive, operate, or be in actual physical control of a vehicle. It is illegal for anyone under 21 years of age to drive a vehicle with a blood alcohol content of 0.02 percent or higher.

Public Drunkenness

Public drunkenness is described as a crime when a person appears in any public place, manifestly under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance to the degree that he may endanger himself or other persons or property, or annoy persons in his vicinity.

Public drunkenness also leads to other behaviors and important health concerns. Often, public drunkenness contributes to many criminal mischiefs and disorderly conducts on campus. People must be responsible for their own actions and know their limits and tolerance levels before consuming alcohol.



Refusing a Chemical Test

Any person who drives a motor vehicle automatically gives consent to one or more chemical tests (i.e., breath, blood, or urine). This implied consent means that you do not have the right to an attorney before testing. If a person refuses to submit to a chemical test: (1) the test will not be done; (2) the person's license will be suspended for one year; (3) the person will most likely be charged with DUI.

Open Container Law

In Hawai'i, there is no state law to prohibit open containers of alcohol in public. However, many local governments have enacted such ordinances. It is a violation of Hawai'i Community College policy to have an open container of alcohol on campus.

Related Drug Offenses

Possession of Marijuana

The State of Hawai'i has enacted a licensing procedure for the use of marijuana for medical purposes. Only persons in possession of a 329 Card issued by the State of Hawai'i Department of Health can legally possess marijuana in Hawai'i. Hawai'i does not recognize Medical Marijuana Cards/Letters from other states or countries.

It is unlawful for a person who does not possess a valid 329 Card to knowingly, unknowingly, or intentionally possesses marijuana (hashish), a Schedule I substance, and is not authorized by law to possess such substance.

Persons engaged in such activity will most likely face criminal charges and charged with a violation of the Student Code of Conduct. Hawai'i Community College policy does not permit use of medical marijuana on campus. Students who are legally authorized to consume marijuana for medical purposes should make arrangements to do so off campus.

Possession of Other Drugs

In Hawai'i, the penalties for being convicted of possession of a controlled substance such as heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, prescriptions, ecstasy, and LSD vary by type of substance and quantity of the substance possessed. Charges also vary by first, second and subsequent offenses. Charges may include jail time, fines, drug counseling, and suspension of driver's license.

Possession of Drug Paraphernalia

It is unlawful for a person to possess, with the intent to use, drug paraphernalia that is used for packaging, manufacturing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance in violation of State Law.

Synthetic Marijuana

Effective March 1, 2011, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency classified synthetic marijuana as an illegal substance. It is also known as Spice, K2, Demon, Wicked, Black Magic, Voodoo Spice, and Ninja Aroma Plush. Individuals found responsible for manufacturing, possessing, importing/exporting, or distributing these substances will face criminal and civil penalties. Hawai'i Community College students engaging in these activities will also be held responsible under the Community College's illegal substances policy.

Controlled Substances Act (CSA) — The CSA places all substances that are regulated under existing federal law into one of five schedules. The placement is based on the substance's medical use, potential for abuse, and safety or dependence ability. Below is a description of the five schedules and examples of drugs in each schedule. The list is not comprehensive.

Schedule	Characteristics	Examples
Schedule I	• high potential for abuse • no currently accepted medical use in US • lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision	• Heroin • Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid (GHB) • LSD • Marijuana • MDMA (Ecstasy) • Mescaline (peyote) • Psilocybin/Psilocin (mushrooms) • Tetrahydrocannabinols (THC)
Schedule II	• high potential for abuse • currently accepted for medical use or with severe restrictions in US • abuse may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence	• Adderall® • Amphetamine • Cocaine • Methadone • Methamphetamine • Morphine • Oxycodone • Phencyclidine (PCP) • Ritalin®
Schedule III	• less potential for abuse than drugs in Schedules I and II • currently accepted for medical use in US • abuse may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological	• Anabolic Steroids • Codeine compounds • Some barbiturates • Ketamine
Schedule IV	• low potential for abuse compared to drugs in Schedule III • currently accepted medical use in US • abuse may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence	• Ativan® • Rohypnol®(not manufactured or legally marketed in the US) • Valium® • Xanax®
Schedule V	• low potential for abuse compared to drugs in Schedule IV • currently accepted medical use in US • abuse may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence	• Cough medicines with codeine

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. (2011). Drugs of Abuse. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. Retrieved from http://www.justice.gov/.

Federal Tracking Penalties — Marijuana

Drug	Quantity	1st Offense	2nd Offense*
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants	• Not less than 10 yrs., not more than life • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs., not more than life • Fine not more than $4 million if an individual, $10 million if other than an individual	• Not less than 20 yrs., not more than life • If death or serious injury, mandatory life • Fine not more than $8 million if an individual, $20 million if other than an individual
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg mixture; or 100 to 999 plants	• Not less than 5 yrs., not more than 40 yrs. • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs., not more than life • Fine not more than $2 million if an individual, $5 million if other than an individual	• Not less than 10 years, not more than life • If death or serious injury, mandatory life • Fine not more than $4 million if an individual, $10 million if other than an individual
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kg hashish; 50 to 99 kg mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 plants	• Not more than 20 yrs. • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs., not more than life • Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if other than an individual	• Not more than 30 years • If death or serious injury, mandatory life • Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if other than individual
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1 to 49 plants; less than 50 kg	• Not more than 5 years • Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million other than individual	• Not more than 10 years • Fine $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than individual
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less		
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less		

The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is a mandatory term of life imprisonment without release and a fine up to $8 million if an individual and $20 million if other than an individual.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. (2011). Drugs of Abuse. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. Retrieved from http://www.justice.gov/.

Federal Tracking Penalties - continued

Drug Schedule	Quantity	Penalties	Quantity	Penalties
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500–4999 gms mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs., and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than $5 million if an individual, $25 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs., and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $8 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual	5 kg or more mixture	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs., and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than $10 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs., and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if not an individual. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment.
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28–279 gms mixture		280 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40–399 gms mixture		400 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10–99 gms mixture		100 gms or more mixture	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100–999 gms mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1–9 gms mixture		10 gms or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5–49 gms pure or 50–499 gms mixture		50 gms or more pure or 500 gms or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10–99 gms pure or 100–999 gms mixture		100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture	

		Penalties
Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, or more than life. Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. $2 million if an individual, $10 million if not an individual.

Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2.5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than $1.5 million if an individual, $5 million if not an individual.
All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than $250,000 if an individual, $1 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if not an individual.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Less than 1 gm	
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than $100,000 if an individual, $250,000 if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than $200,000 if an individual, $500,000 if not an individual.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. (2011). Drugs of Abuse. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. Retrieved from http://www.justice.gov/.

Physical Effects

SUBSTANCE Other Names	Potential for Dependence		Risks and Effects		
	Physical	Psycho-logical	Short-Term	Long-Term	Overdose
ALCOHOL **Beer, Distilled liquor, Ethanol, Wine**	High	High	• Impaired judgment and vision • Lowered inhibitions • Loss of motor skills and coordination • Slurred speech	• Cardiovascular disease • Hypertension • Liver damage • Neurologic damage • Toxic psychosis	• Coma • Possible death
CANNABIS **Hash oil, Hashish, Grass, Marijuana, Pot, Weed**	Low	Moderate	• Confusion • Euphoria • Impaired balance and coordination • Memory loss • Slowed reaction time • Slowed thinking	• Cardiovascular damage • Frequent respiratory infections • Impaired learning • Impaired memory • Increased heart rate • Tolerance and addiction	• Insomnia • Hyperactivity • Panic attack • Paranoia • Possible toxic reaction if combined with other chemicals
DEPRESSANTS **Barbiturates, Benzodiazepine, Date rape drug, Liquid ecstasy, Flunitrazepam, GHB, Methaqualone, Special K, Xanax**	High	High	• Confusion • Fatigue • Feeling of well-being, irritability • Lowered blood pressure • Lowered inhibitions • Poor concentration • Reduced anxiety • Sedation • Slowed pulse and breathing • Slurred speech	• Anxiety • Dizziness • Hallucinations • Insomnia • Loss of peripheral vision • Nausea • Seizures • Weak, rapid pulse • Toxic psychosis • Tremors	• Blackouts • Cold, clammy skin • Coma • Life threatening withdrawal • Possible death • Respiratory depression and arrest • Toxic reaction if combined with alcohol
HALLUCINOGENICS **Acid, Angel Dust, Crystal, LSD, MDA, Mescaline, Mushrooms, PCP, Peyote, Phencyclidine, Psilocybin**	Low / Unknown	Unknown	• Altered stated of perception • Increase body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure • Loss of appetite • Nausea • Numbness • Sleeplessness	• Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder (flashbacks) • Intensify existing psychosis • Violent behavior	• Intense, prolonged hallucinations • Possible sudden death • Psychosis
INHALANTS **Gases, Solvents**	High for chronic, long- term abuse	High for chronic, long- term abuse	• Impaired judgment • Headache • Nausea, vomiting • Poor coordination • Slurred speech	• Cardiovascular and nervous system damage, leading to inability to walk, talk, or think • Cramps • Depression • Loss of muscle tone • Memory impairment • Mild withdrawal	• Coma • Possible sudden death • Possible toxic reaction • Unconsciousness

SUBSTANCE Other Names	Potential for Dependence		Risks and Effects		
	Physical	Psycho - logical	Short-Term	Long-Term	Overdose
NARCOTICS **Codeine, Demerol HCL, Heroin, Meperidine, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone, Vicodin**	High	High	• Confusion • Constipation • Drowsiness • Euphoria • Nausea • Pain relief • Sedation • Staggering gait	• AIDS and Hepatitis infection • Malnutrition	• Clammy skin • Coma • Convulsions • Death • Respiratory arrest • Shallow perspirations • Tolerance, addiction • Toxic reaction if combined with alcohol
STIMULANTS **Amphetamine, Cocaine, Ecstasy, MDMA, Methylphenidate, Phenmetrazine, Ritalin**	Possible	High	• Appetite loss • Excitement and euphoria • Feeling of well being • Increased Alertness Increased blood pressure, pulse • Insomnia	• Insomnia • Nervous system damage • Organ/tissue damage • Paranoia • Psychosis • Weight loss	• Agitation • Convulsions • Hallucinations • Heart attack, stroke • High blood pressure • Loss of consciousness • Seizures
TOBACCO **Chewing/Smokeless Tobacco, Cigarettes, Cigars, Nicotine**	High	High	• Bad breath • Bad taste in mouth • Decreased lung capacity • Increased blood pressure • Increased heart rate	• Adverse pregnancy outcomes • Cardiovascular disease • Cancer	• Possible death

Notes:

- Alcohol and other drug use during pregnancy increases risk of physical harm to fetus.
- Additional risks of harm may occur from toxic impurities present in street drugs.
- Additional risks of harm may occur from the use of prescription drugs in ways other than prescribed.
- Drugs taken by injection can increase the risk of infection (e.g., HIV, hepatitis, etc.) through needle contamination.

For more information, visit: www.drugabuse.gov or www.samhsa.gov

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education and Prevention Programs

Resources for Students, Faculty, Staff & Visitors

Hawai'i Community College is committed to providing students, faculty, staff and visitors a safe campus and workplace. The College recognizes the health risks associated with controlled substance use and alcohol misuse and is committed to supporting students and employees who seek treatment for these conditions.

The College also recognizes that controlled substance use and alcohol misuse diminish workplace and campus safety and undermine the campus' ability to fulfill its mission of providing quality education for all students in an atmosphere that promotes intellectual pursuit, spiritual growth, and social and personal responsibility. Compliance with the Drug and Alcohol Policy is considered a condition of employment and attendance at Hawai'i CC and monitored by administration. All employees and students have been notified of this policy by print publication and on the campus' website.

The State of Hawai'i Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is available for college employees or someone they know who may have a problem with substance or alcohol abuse. If you suspect that you or someone you know may have a problem with alcohol or other drugs . . . stop hurting and start healing. Hawai'i faculty and staff can reach the EAP by calling 800-994-3571.

Any employee or supervisor with additional questions related to alcohol and other drug problems may contact Human Resources at 808-934-2525 or go to https://www.hawaii.edu/ohr/benefits-leave/benefit/employee-assistance-program-eap/ for more information.

Students seeking information, support, and/or treatment for drug and alcohol abuse may contact Kate De Soto, MSW at the Mental Wellness and Personal Development Office at 808-934-2706 or mwpd@hawaii.edu.

Hawai'i Island Hospitals		
Hilo Benioff Medical Center	**1190 Waianuenue Ave., Hilo, HI 96720**	**808-932-3000**
Hale Ho'ola Hamakua	**45-547 Plumeria St., Honoka'a, HI 96727**	**808-932-4100**
Queen's North Hawai'i Community Hospital	**67-1125 Mamaloahoa Hwy., Waimea, HI 96743**	**808-885-4444**
Kohala Hospital	**54-383 Hospital Rd., Kapa'au, HI 96755**	**808-889-6211**
Kona Community Hospital	**79-1019 Haukapila St., Kealakekua, HI 96750**	**808-322-9311**
Ka'ū Hospital	**1 Kamani St., Pahala, HI 96777**	**808-932-4200**

Campus Resources		
Student Health and Wellness Programs- *'Imi Olakino a Olapono Haumāna*	**200 W. Kawili St., Room SSB-E230, Hilo, HI 96720**	**808-932-7462**
Hawai'i Community College Kauhale and Ha'akūmalae Protocols Program	**1175 Manono St. Hilo, HI 96720**	**808-934-2600**
Nā Kia'i O Ke Ola Guardians of Life Suicide Prevention Program	**200 W. Kawili St., Room SSB-E230, Hilo, HI 96720**	**808-932-7462**
Office of the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs (VCSA)	**1175 Manono St. Hilo, HI 96720**	**808-934-2510**
Disabilities Support Services, Hā'awi Kōkua Program	**1175 Manono St. Hilo, HI 96720**	**808-934-2725**

Community Resources		
24/7 Crisis Hotlines		
Aloha House, Inc.	1-800-753-6879	
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)	1-800-662-HELP (4357)	
Hawai'i CARES 988	Call or text 988	
Hawai'i Island Resources		
Big Island Substance Abuse Council (BISAC)	234 Waianuenue Ave., Ste 101, Hilo, HI 96720 www.bisac.org	808-935-4927 Hilo 808-322-3100 West Hawai'i
Hawai'i Island Recovery	75-170 Hualalai Rd., Kailua-Kona, HI 96740	866-390-5070
Ku Aloha Ola Mau - Hilo	900 Leilani St., Hilo, HI 96720 www.kualoha.com	808-961-6822
Lokahi Treatment Centers	1685 Waikoloa Rd., Waikoloa, HI 96738	808-969-9292 Hilo 808-965-5535 Pahoa 808-331-1175 Kona 808-775-7707 Honoka'a
'Ohana Counseling Services	1221 Kilauea Ave., Hilo, HI 96720	808-935-4412
Statewide Resources		
Hawai'i State Dept of Health Access Line	Entry point into adult mental health services provided by the State	800-753-6879
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division	State of Hawai'i Dept of Health 601 Kamokila Blvd., Rm. 360, Kapolei, HI 96707 http://www.state.hi.us/health/resource/drug_abuse.html	808-692-7530
Center on the Family	College of Hawai'i 2515 Campus, Road, Miller 103, Honolulu, HI 96822	808-956-4132 Email: cof@ctahr.hawaii.edu
Coalition for a Drug Free Hawai'i	Hawai'i State RADAR Network Center 1130 N. Nimitz, Hwy., Ste. A259, Honolulu, HI 96817 www.drugfreeHawaii.org	808-545-3228 1-800-845-1946 Email: cdfh@pixi.com
Western Center for the Application of Prevention	Technologies (West CAPT) 841A Kainui Dr., Kailua, HI 96734 www.unr.edu/westcapt	808-261-2232 Email: hicapt@lava.net
National Resources		
Alcoholics Anonymous	http://www.aa.org	
AlAnon	http://www.al-anonhawaii.org	
Narcotics Anonymous	http://www.na.org Focus on Recovery Helpline (alcohol/drugs) 1-800-374-2800 or 1-800-234-1253	
988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline	Call or text 988	
National Alliance for the Mentally Ill	1-800-950-6264	

Hawai'i Community College's Response to Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Hawai'i Community College does not discriminate on the basis of sex and prohibits sex discrimination and gender-based violence under EP 1.204, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, sexual exploitation, and retaliation.

This section describes reporting options, supportive measures, institutional procedures, and prevention programs addressing sex discrimination, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. The applicability of EP 1.204 and the appropriate complaint procedure are determined on a case-by-case basis.

Our Commitment to Addressing Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault/Rape, and Stalking.

Hawai'i Community College prohibits conduct covered by EP 1.204. Reports are assessed by the Title IX Coordinator, and complaints are processed under the applicable University procedure. Student Affairs and Human Resources may be consulted regarding sanctions and may implement discipline, but they do not replace the civil-rights complaint procedures.

Current Title IX policies, reporting options, and resources are available at https://hawaii.hawaii.edu/titleix.

- On-campus, confidential counseling services are available to students through the Hawai'i CC Counseling, Advising & Support Services Center, http://hawaii.hawaii.edu/counseling .

- Hawai'i Community College has partnered with the YWCA to provide sexual assault support services. The YWCA provides a broad range of services including Sexual Assault Support Services (SASS), Sexual Assault Response and Advocacy Services (SARAH) and Empowering Alternatives program (EAP).

What is Consent?

Under EP 1.204, consent means knowing, voluntary, and clear 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, is developmentally or intellectually disabled, is mentally incapacitated, or is physically helpless.

Lack of protest or resistance cannot be interpreted as consent. Silence cannot be interpreted as consent. Consent must be ongoing throughout sexual activity and may be revoked at any time. A dating relationship, domestic partnership, marriage, or prior sexual relationship is never by itself an indicator of consent.

Definitions of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

According to the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), Sexual Assault is defined as: An offense that meets the definition of rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program.

Sex Offenses: Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the complainant, including instances where the complainant is incapable of giving consent; also, unlawful sexual intercourse.

- Rape (except Statutory 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.
- Fondling – The touching of the private 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.
- Incest – Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- Statutory Rape – Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Domestic Violence: Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; by a person with whom the victim shares a child; by a person who is or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; by a person similarly situated to a spouse under the applicable domestic or family violence laws; or by another person whose acts are prohibited under those laws.

Dating Violence: Means violence committed by a person (a) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (b) where the existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of:

1) The length of the relationship.
2) The type of relationship.
3) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

For the purposes of this definition:

- Dating Violence includes but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or threat of such abuse.
- Dating Violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
- For the purposes of complying with the requirement of this section and 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Stalking: is defined by VAWA as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (a) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or (b) suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition:

- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

The following information provides steps to follow should a sexual assault occur:

* Get to a safe place as soon as possible!

* 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.

* Seek immediate medical attention as soon as possible – an exam may reveal the presence of physical injury that that you may not be aware of, or being exposed to an STI/STD or potential pregnancy. Following a sexual assault, antibiotics are typically given at the time of the exam to help prevent the victim from acquiring certain sexually transmitted diseases. Emergency contraception is provided to all female victims at risk of pregnancy from the assault (if the victim presents within 120 hours). If the victim reports memory loss, loss of consciousness or other circumstances suspicious for a drug-facilitated assault, a urine test may be done if the victim presents within 96 hours. Some of the commonly used "date rape" drugs, however, are only detectable in the urine for six to eight hours after ingestion.

What to do if you have been the victim of sexual assault, dating violence, and domestic violence.

After an incident of sexual assault, it is important to seek medical attention as soon as possible. Evidence may still be collected even if time has passed or the person has bathed or changed clothing. A medical provider or sexual-assault advocate can explain available examination and evidence-collection options.

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other forms of communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to Community College hearing boards/ investigators or Security. Although HawCC strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report, and the victim has the right to decline involvement with the Security Office. Whether a victim reports the crime to Security or not, if the alleged offender is a member of the campus community, the victim has a right to proceed to seek Community College discipline against the offender.

To make a criminal report, call 911 or contact the Hawai'i Police Department. Campus Security can assist an individual who wishes to notify law enforcement. To make an institutional report or request supportive measures, contact the Title IX Coordinator. The College's institutional response is separate from any criminal investigation. An individual may choose either, both, or neither process. A person who proceeds through the criminal process may have rights under Hawai'i law, including:

- To receive information concerning available services for victims;
- To be notified of certain significant actions and proceedings pertaining to your case;
- To be accompanied at all public criminal proceeding by a victim advocate, family member or another person;
- To offer prior comment on the sentencing of a defendant to include the submission of a written and/or oral victim impact statement;
- To be restored, to the extent possible, to the pre-crime economic status through restitution, compensation, and the return of property.

If personal injury results from the incident, and the offender is sentenced to a state correctional facility, the victim has the opportunity to provide prior comment(s) on and to receive state post sentencing release decisions (work release, parole, pardon, or community treatment center placement) and to be provided immediate notice of escape of the offender;

If personal injury occurs from the incident and the offender is sentenced to a local correctional facility, the victim has the right to receive notice of release of the offender (including work release, furlough, parole, community treatment center placement) and to be provided with immediate notice of the escape of the offender;

Where the offender is committed to a local correctional facility for a violation of the order or for a personal injury crime against a victim protected by the order, the victim has the right to receive immediate notice of the release of the offender on bail;

When an offender is committed to a mental health facility from a state correctional institution, the victim has the right to notice of the discharge, transfer, or escape of the offender from the mental health facility; and

The victim may request assistance with crime-victim compensation or related claims through the appropriate Hawai'i agencies and the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, County of Hawai'i.

Hawai'i Community College may provide reasonably available supportive measures to a Complainant or Respondent before or after a complaint is filed, or where no complaint is filed. Supportive measures are coordinated through the Title IX Coordinator and do not depend on the initiation of a formal investigation.

Supportive measures may include counseling, course-related adjustments, changes to work or class schedules, campus escorts, mutual restrictions on contact, leaves of absence, increased security, or other appropriate measures. The College protects privacy to the extent permitted by law and shares information only with persons who need it to carry out University responsibilities. Only designated Confidential Resources can maintain confidentiality. Hawai'i CC does not publish Clery crime-victim names in the Daily Crime Log or crime statistics.

Hawai'i Community College will confidentially maintain any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

Risk Reduction, Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior and Future Attacks

No victim is EVER to blame for being assaulted or abused. Unfortunately, studies show that a person who is the victim of sexual or dating violence is more likely to be re-victimized. Below are some tips to help reduce your risk, to recognize warnings signs of abusive behavior and how to reduce the risk of a potential attack.

Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior

Domestic and dating abuse often escalate 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.

Warning signs of dating and domestic violence include:

1) Being afraid of your partner.
2) Constantly watching what you say to avoid a "blow up".
3) Feelings of low self-worth and helplessness about your relationship.
4) Feeling isolated from family or friends because of your relationship.
5) Hiding bruises or other injuries from family or friends.
6) Being prevented from working, studying, going home, and/or using technology (including your cell phone).
7) Being monitored by your partner at home, work or school.
8) Being forced to do things you do not want to do.

Help Reduce Your Risk and Avoid Potential Attacks

If you are being abused or suspect that someone you know is being abused, speak up or intervene.

1) Get help by contacting the Counseling Center or Health Center for support services.
2) Learn to recognize warning signs of unhealthy or abusive behavior, check in with people who may need support, and connect with confidential or campus resources.
3) Consider contacting Campus Security and/or the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator can discuss supportive measures, including mutual restrictions on contact when appropriate.
4) Consider seeking a temporary restraining order or other protective order through the Hawai'i State Judiciary.
5) Learn more about what behaviors constitute dating and domestic violence, understand it is not your fault, and talk with friends, family members and advocates about ways you can be supported.
6) Trust your instincts—if something does not feel right in a relationship, speak up or end it.

Sexual Assault Prevention

- Be aware of rape drugs.
- Try not to leave your drink unattended.
- Only drink from un-opened containers or from drinks you have watched being made and poured.
- Avoid group drinks like punch bowls.
- Cover your drink. It is easy to slip in a small pill even while you are holding your drink. Hold a cup with your hand over the top, or choose drinks that are contained in a bottle and keep your thumb over the nozzle.
- If you feel extremely tired or drunk for no apparent reason, you may have been drugged. Find your friends and ask them to leave with you as soon as possible.
- If you suspect you have been drugged, go to a hospital and ask to be tested.
- Keep track of how many drinks you have had.
- Try to come and leave with a group of people you trust.
- Avoid giving out your personal information (phone number, where you live, etc.). If someone asks for your number, take his/her/their number instead of giving out yours.

Traveling Around Campus (Walking)

- Make sure your cell phone is easily accessible and fully charged.
- Be familiar with where emergency phones are installed on the campus.
- Be aware of open buildings where you can use a phone.
- Keep some change accessible just in case you need to use a pay phone.
- Take major, public paths rather than less populated shortcuts.
- Avoid dimly lit places and talk to campus services if you believe that lights need to be installed in an area.
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- Walking back from late classes at night is sometimes unavoidable, so try to walk with a friend.
- Carry a noisemaker (like a whistle) on your keychain.
- Carry a small flashlight on your keychain.
- If walking feels unsafe, call Campus Security (Manono 808-854-1420 and Pālamanui 808-640-6515). The officers will be happy to accompany you to your vehicle.

* Contact Campus Security – Sexual assault is a crime; it is vital to report it. Reporting an incident does not require a person to pursue criminal charges. Decisions concerning criminal prosecution are made by the County of Hawai'i Office of the Prosecuting Attorney.
* If you are not comfortable speaking to Campus Security, you may contact any of the following for confidential assistance: Campus Victim Advocate, Campus Health Services, Mental Health Counselor, Sex Abuse Treatment Center, Domestic Violence Action Center, National Domestic Violence Hotline.
* Consider talking to a counselor – Seeing a counselor may be important in helping the victim understand their feelings and begin the process of recovery.

Source: Hawai'i CC and Title IX

https://hawaii.hawaii.edu/titleix

Community College Procedures for Responding to Reports of Sex Discrimination and Gender-Based Violence

You have other options in addition to, or in alternative to, contacting Campus Security regarding sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sex discrimination or harassment.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for promptly responding to reports of prohibited behavior under EP 1.204, coordinating supportive measures, explaining resolution options, determining the applicable procedure, and managing the complaint process. The Title IX Coordinator reports directly to the Chancellor of Hawai'i CC.

Anyone wishing to make a report relating to interpersonal violence, sex discrimination or harassment, may do so by reporting the concern to the Title IX Coordinator.

Campus Security will promptly share reports of possible prohibited behavior with the Title IX Coordinator for assessment and response. A report does not automatically initiate an investigation and does not require the Complainant to pursue criminal charges.

Title IX Coordinator

Reports of conduct that may violate EP 1.204 may be made to:

Jay Blando
Title IX Coordinator
1175 Manono Street
Hale Aloha (Bldg. 383), Room 121
Hilo, HI 96720
Phone: 808-934-2765 | Email: hawcctix@hawaii.edu

Deputy Title IX Coordinators

For reports involving students, the following Deputy Title IX Coordinator may also receive reports:

Mari Giel
Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students and Section 504 Coordinator
1175 Manono Street, Bldg. 388-106
Hilo, HI 96720
Email: marigiel@hawaii.edu

For reports involving employees, the following Deputy Title IX Coordinator may also receive reports:

Shana Kojiro
Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Employees
1175 Manono Street, Bldg. 397-3
Hilo, HI 96720
Email: snakamat@hawaii.edu

If you or someone you know is the victim of a sexual assault, the victim has several rights, including:

- The right to report the incident to a Campus Security Authority (CSA) or local authorities. Filing a Security report does not mean the victim must pursue criminal charges. The victim maintains his or her rights throughout the process.
- In addition to the campus services listed below, several community service organizations can provide counseling, mental health, and other related services to sexual assault victims. Resources and contact information can be found on the following website: https://hawaii.hawaii.edu/titleix.
- The Title IX Coordinator can coordinate reasonably available supportive measures, including changes to academic or work arrangements, with assistance from appropriate College offices.

Resources:

On- Campus Resources

Campus Wellness Center

- If there is an emergency, please call 911; otherwise, call the Wellness Center for more information
- Campus Wellness Center: 808-934-2825

Hawai'i CC Financial Aid Office

808-934-2712

Hawai'i CC Student Counseling Services

- Manono Campus: 808-934-2720
- Pālamanui Campus: 808-969-8816
- UH Hilo Campus: 808-932-7089 or 808-932-7465

Student Services Center

- UH Hilo, 2nd Floor, Room E225

Title IX Coordinator

https://hawaii.hawaii.edu/titleix

Confidential Advocate

Tim Flynn | 808-934-2708 | kakoo@hawaii.edu | Building 378

Employee Assistance Program (EAP)

Confidential counseling for faculty/staff

- 1-800-994-3571

Community Resources

County of Hawaii Victim Assistance Program

- East Hawaii: 808-934-3306
- West Hawaii: 808-322-2552

State of Hawai'i 24-hour ACCESS Line

808-832-3100

Hawai'i CARES 24/7 Adult Mental Health Services

808-753-6879 or 988

National Sexual Assault Hotline

1-800-656-4673

YWCA, Sexual Assault Support Services

24-hour crisis line: 808-935-0677

Hawai'i Access Line/Crisis and Help Hotline

1-800-753-6879

Hilo Benioff Medical Center

1190 Waianuenue Ave
Hilo, HI 96720
808-932-3000

Legal Aid Society of Hawaii
808-961-2851

VISA and Immigration Assistance
US Immigration Service
1-800-375-5283

Other Resources

- http://www.rainn.org – **Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network**
- https://www.justice.gov/ovw/sexual-assault – **Department of Justice**
- http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html – **Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights**

Prevention, Awareness, Understanding Violence Program (PAU)

Hawai'i Community College participates in PAU Violence, a University of Hawai'i systemwide program that provides prevention education, events, and training addressing sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and other forms of gender-based violence. Additional information is available at https://www.hawaii.hawaii.edu/pauviolence.

Institutional Procedures for Reports of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Related Prohibited Behavior

Hawai'i Community College responds to reports under EP 1.204, Sex Discrimination and Gender-Based Violence. The Title IX Coordinator receives and assesses reports, offers supportive measures, explains available resolution options, and determines whether AP 1.204 or AP 1.202 applies. A report alone does not automatically initiate an investigation.

Initial Assessment and Supportive Measures

Supportive measures are available to a Complainant or Respondent before or after a complaint is filed, or when no complaint is filed. They are non-disciplinary and non-punitive and may include counseling, course-related adjustments, changes to work or class schedules, campus escorts, mutual restrictions on contact, leaves of absence, increased security, or other reasonably available measures.

Proceedings will be prompt, fair, and impartial and will be conducted by trained officials without a conflict of interest or bias. When an extension is necessary, the parties will receive written notice of the delay and the reason for it.

AP 1.204 Formal Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance Process

AP 1.204 applies when the allegations meet the Title IX Sexual Harassment scope requirements in EP 1.204, including the required connection to a University education program or activity and the United States. The Title IX Coordinator determines whether those requirements are met. Other prohibited behavior is ordinarily processed under AP 1.202.

After receipt of a Formal Title IX Sexual Harassment Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator provides written notice of the allegations and investigation to both parties and appoints a neutral investigator. The investigator seeks to complete interviews and evidence collection within 90 business days. Before the investigative report is completed, the parties and their advisors may inspect directly related evidence and have 10 business days to submit a written response.

Informal resolution is voluntary and is available under AP 1.204 only after a formal complaint has been filed and before a determination is reached. It is not available when an employee is alleged to have sexually harassed a student. Either party may stop the informal process before an agreement is reached and resume the grievance process.

If the matter is not resolved by other means, it is referred to a live hearing before an impartial Decision Maker who is separate from the investigator and Title IX Coordinator. Each party must have an advisor for the hearing. Advisors conduct relevant cross-examination directly, orally, and in real time; the parties do not question one another directly. If a party does not have an advisor, the University provides one without charge for the hearing.

The Decision Maker applies the preponderance of the evidence standard and seeks to issue a written determination within 30 business days after the hearing. The determination is provided to the parties simultaneously and explains the allegations, procedural steps, factual findings, policy conclusions, result, sanctions and remedies as applicable, and appeal rights.

Either party may appeal a dismissal or determination by submitting a written appeal to the Title IX Coordinator within five business days. Permissible grounds include a procedural irregularity that affected the outcome, qualifying new evidence, or a conflict of interest or bias that affected the outcome. The Appeal Officer seeks to issue a written decision within 20 business days after receiving the appeal record.

AP 1.202 Discrimination Complaint Procedure

AP 1.202 ordinarily applies to prohibited behavior under EP 1.204 that does not meet all Title IX Sexual Harassment scope requirements. The Title IX Coordinator determines the applicable procedure on a case-by-case basis. AP 1.202 may also apply to alleged retaliation or violations of supportive measures.

Upon acceptance of a complaint under AP 1.202, the Coordinator provides the parties with a Notice of Allegations and Investigation and appoints a neutral investigator. The investigator seeks to complete the investigation within 90 business days and submits a fact-finding report to an impartial Decision Maker.

The Decision Maker objectively evaluates the relevant evidence under the preponderance of the evidence standard and seeks to issue a written cause or no-cause determination within 30 business days after receiving the fact-finding report. The parties receive the determination contemporaneously.

A party may appeal an AP 1.202 cause or no-cause finding within five business days on the grounds stated in that procedure. Student Respondents may also challenge a sanction as disproportionate. Employee disciplinary appeals follow the applicable collective bargaining agreement or AP 9.110, as appropriate.

Under AP 1.202, a party may be accompanied by an advisor for support and consultation. The advisor may not respond for the party or disrupt the proceeding.

Sanctions Remedies and Protective Measures

Possible student sanctions under AP 1.204 include warning, required counseling, probation, suspension, expulsion, withholding of a diploma, revocation of a degree, organizational sanctions, and other appropriate actions. Sanctions may be imposed singly or in combination.

Possible employee sanctions include a verbal or written reprimand, loss of oversight or supervisory responsibility, demotion, suspension, termination, and other appropriate actions. Employee discipline is imposed in accordance with applicable collective bargaining agreements and personnel policies.

Under AP 1.202, discipline may range from a reprimand through suspension or expulsion or termination. Student discipline must be consistent with the applicable Student Conduct Code, and Human Resources should be consulted regarding employee discipline.

Remedial or protective actions may include mutual no-contact restrictions, management directions, Campus Security escorts, changes to schedules or assignments, counseling, academic assistance, educational refresher programs, and other appropriate actions. Student Affairs and Human Resources may advise on or implement sanctions, but the complaint is investigated and decided under the applicable civil-rights procedure.

Privacy Records and External Options

The College protects the privacy of reports and proceedings to the extent permitted by law. Information is shared only with persons who need it to carry out University responsibilities. Only designated Confidential Resources can maintain confidentiality. Hawai‘i CC does not publish crime-victim names in the Daily Crime Log or public crime statistics.

Records of Title IX investigations, determinations, hearings or transcripts, sanctions, remedies, appeals, informal resolutions, supportive measures, and training materials are maintained for at least seven years as required by EP 1.204.

The University process is separate from the criminal process. A person may contact Campus Security or law enforcement, pursue a civil action, or file with an outside agency such as the U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, or the Hawai‘i Civil Rights Commission. Using an outside process does not prevent use of an applicable University process.

Education and Prevention Programs

Hawai'i Community College engages in comprehensive educational programming to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Educational programming consists of Title IX primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees and ongoing annual awareness and prevention campaigns for the campus community that:

1) Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
2) Define what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
3) Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of Hawai'i;
4) Provides 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) Provides information on risk reduction so that students and employees may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to minimize the risk of potential attacks;
6) Provides an overview of information contained in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act.

Hawai'i Community College has developed an annual educational campaign consisting of presentations that include distribution of educational materials to new students, participating in and presenting information and materials during new employee orientation, and presenting safety programs throughout the year.

Bystander Intervention

Most people want to help in difficult situations, but many incorrectly assume that someone else will take action in a phenomenon known as "Diffusion of Responsibility." Each bystander's sense of responsibility to help, decreases as the number of witnesses increases. The end result is that nobody speaks up, comes forward or helps. This is not bystander apathy. People may be truly concerned about the welfare of the victim, sincerely believing that someone else will help or hoping that another person is either more likely to intervene and more qualified or more capable than they are to intercede.

Bystander Intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

Specific interventions can be divided into four main types:

- **Engage:** Say or do something that directly engages one or more of the parties involved
- **Distract:** Say or do something to interrupt the interaction
- **Enlist:** Ask for the help of someone else who may be better able to intervene
- **Delay:** Say or do something after the difficult moment or incident has passed

Response

How do you decide what to do? Before you act, consider if the situation is an emergency or non-emergency and should intervention be direct, indirect or both? If appropriate, utilize the S.E.E. protocol for safe intervention.

S - Safe Responding:

- Choose a course of action, direct or indirect, that best ensures the safety of those involved, including yourself

E - Early Intervention:

- Take action before the problem becomes worse

E - Effective Helping:

- Implement specific helping skills depending on the situation

Hawai‘i Covered Offender Registration and Adult Criminal Conviction Information

Hawai‘i Criminal Justice Data Center

The Hawai‘i Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) is an agency of the Department of the Attorney General in the State of Hawai‘i and is responsible for the statewide criminal history record information system (CJIS-Hawai‘i), the statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), the statewide Sex Offender and Other Covered Offender Registry, and the Adult Criminal Conviction Information Web Site (eCrim).

Covered Offender Search

Members of the general public may view sex offender registry information at http://sexoffenders.ehawaii.gov/sexoffender . Chapter 846E, Hawai‘i Revised Statutes, mandates that the Hawai‘i Criminal Justice Data Center maintains a central repository of covered offenders in the State of Hawai‘i.

Information about these persons is available to the public: name, prior names, aliases, nicknames and pseudonyms, year of birth and alias years of birth, physical description including scars and tattoos, photograph, residence, temporary and future addresses, personal vehicle(s) driven, street name of employment and volunteer location, college/university affiliation, and crime for which convicted, judgment of conviction, judgment of acquittal, or judicial determination of unfitness to proceed for which the offender is registered, and the provision of law defining the criminal offense.

Information regarding covered offenders is permitted pursuant to Chapter 846E. Public access to this information is based solely on the fact of each offender's criminal conviction and is not based on an estimate of the offender's level of dangerousness. By allowing the public access to this information, the State makes no representation as to whether the covered offenders listed are dangerous. Any person who uses the information in this registry to injure, harass, or commit a criminal act against any person included in the registry may be subject to criminal prosecution, civil liability, or both.

Adult Criminal Information (eCrim)

This online service at https://ecrim.eHawaii.gov/ahewa allows members of the general public to view an individual's conviction information based on the search criteria they provide. The search criteria may include name, social security number, date of birth, and/or gender.

The search is conducted on criminal history record files maintained by the Hawai‘i Criminal Justice Data Center. The search results do not include Hawai‘i Sex Offender and Other Covered Offender Registration information. Each unique search will be charged a $5.00 fee. Parties may reuse searches in the same login session. The cost for an official eCrim report is $12.00.

Timely Warning

In an effort to provide timely notice to the campus community in the event of a Clery Act crime that may pose a serious or ongoing threat to members of the community, the Hawai‘i Community College Security Office issues Timely Warnings.

Hawai‘i CC may issue a Timely Warning for the following crimes: arson; aggravated assault; criminal homicide; domestic violence, dating violence, robbery, burglary, sexual assault, hate crimes, and stalking. Hawai‘i Community College may also issue a Timely Warning for alcohol, drug, and weapon arrests or referrals that may cause a continuing threat to the community. Hawai‘i CC will distribute these warnings through a variety of ways, including but not limited to posters, emails, and social media. HawCC also has the ability to send text message alerts to those who register their cell phone numbers. The text messaging can be a very effective way to send important information to the campus community. Instructions on how to sign-up for the UH Alert service is included in the Emergency Notification section below.

The purpose of a Timely Warning is to notify the campus community of the incident and to provide information that will aid in the prevention of similar occurrences and allow students to take steps to protect themselves from similar incidents. Timely Warnings will withhold the names of victims for confidentiality.

Hawai‘i Community College will issue Timely Warnings whenever the following criteria are met:

1) A crime is reported;
2) The perpetrator has not been apprehended; and
3) There is a substantial risk to the safety of other members of the campus community because of this crime.

Hawai‘i CC may also issue a Timely Warning in other circumstances, as outlined above. Hawai‘i CC is not required to issue a Timely Warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

At Hawai‘i Community College, the Safety and Security Manager will generally make the determination, in consultation with the Vice Chancellor for Administrative Services and/or the Chancellor, if a Timely Warning is required. The office that determines if a Timely Warning is required will author the timely warning and designate the appropriate person to send it. However, in emergency situations, any University Campus Security Officer may authorize a Timely Warning. For incidents involving off-campus crimes, Hawai‘i Community College may issue a Timely Warning if the crime occurred in a location used and frequented by the campus community.

Students are encouraged to make reports of criminal acts or Clery Act crimes to Campus Security if it is a non-emergency or dial 911 if it is an emergency (Manono: 808-854-1420 and Pālamanui: 808-640-6515, Emergencies dial 911). Students may also report these incidents to the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs, Title IX Coordinator, Vice Chancellor for Administrative Services or any other member of the faculty, who can then relay the information to the appropriate source, and ensure a timely warning is made and that the incident can be documented for statistical disclosure.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Emergency Management at Hawai‘i Community College

The Campus Security office is responsible for campus security and emergency preparedness for the Manono Campus in Hilo, the Pālamanui Campus in Kailua-Kona and the Kō Education Center in Honoka‘a. The Vice Chancellor for Administrative Services and Safety and Security Manager work closely together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents that may occur at Hawai‘i Community College.

The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), renamed as the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), provides the necessary guidance to organize and direct Hawai‘i CC’s operation in the event of an emergency and/or civil defense action that may require an evacuation. The full content of the Evacuation Plan and Procedure in Appendix 3 of the former Emergency Operation Plan is included below.

The Emergency Operation Plan is available at https://hawaii.hawaii.edu/sites/default/files/assets/security/docs/eop.pdf .

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is currently being updated and documented by the Vice Chancellor for Administrative Services and the Safety and Security Manager.

Summary of Timely Warning vs. Emergency Notification (via Rave Alert)		
	Timely Warning (TW)	Emergency Notification (EN)
Circumstance	Clery Act crimes that have been reported to Campus Security or a Campus Security Authority (CSA)	Significant emergency or dangerous situation
Triggered By	Crimes that occurred (in the past) and represent an ongoing threat; as soon as pertinent information is available	Event that is currently occurring on or imminently threatening campus; immediately upon confirmation of situation
Incident Location	Anywhere with Hawai‘i CC’s Clery geography	Only on Hawai‘i CC’s campus(es)
Means of notification (may include some or all)	Email, social media postings, website postings, and local media	Text/SMS message, email, social media postings, website postings, and local media
Sign-up Required	None – current students and employees with a UH username is automatically enrolled to receive email messages	Requires UH username, and the student or employee must ‘opt-in’ using the Rave Alert website

Hawai‘i Community College Evacuation Procedures

A. PREPARING FOR AN EVACUATION

- Know your building's floor plan and your designated rally point. Know where the stairs and fire extinguishers are located.
- Determine in advance the nearest exit from your work location and the route you will follow to reach that exit in an emergency. Know the locations of alternate exits from your area.
- If you work in an office, know exactly how many doors you will pass along your evacuation route before you reach the nearest exit door. In heavy smoke, exit signs may not be visible. Even in heavy smoke, you can count the number of doors as you pass, so you will know when you reach the exit door.

B. DURING AN EVACUATION

- If time and conditions permit, secure your workplace and take important personal items such as car keys, purse, medication, glasses with you.
- Follow instructions from emergency personnel or the Building Emergency Coordinator (BEC).
- Check doors for heat before opening (Do not open door if hot).
- WALK — do not run. Do not push or crowd.
- Keep noise to a minimum so you can hear emergency instructions.
- Use handrails in stairwells; stay to the right.
- Assist people with disabilities.
- Move to your Rally Point unless otherwise instructed.
- If relocating outside the building:
    - Move quickly away from the building.
    - Watch for falling glass and other debris.
    - Stay with your building safety coordinator.
    - Keep roadways and walkways clear for emergency vehicles.
    - If you have relocated away from the building, DO NOT RETURN until notified that it is safe to do so.
- Whenever the fire alarms/strobes are activated, occupants MUST evacuate the building and reassemble at your designated Rally Point. Occupants on floors above the ground floor must use emergency exit stairwells to leave the building. DO NOT USE ELEVATORS!!!!
- For certain emergencies such as a bomb threat or a natural gas leak, the fire alarms/strobes may not be activated. Instead, Building Coordinators will move through the building and order the occupants to evacuate.
- Emergency evacuation signage is posted in buildings so that occupants can become familiar with the evacuation routes and Rally Points for their area.

Faculty and instructors are responsible to identify any student(s) with disabilities, that would need consideration and assistance during an evacuation. At least two students should be assigned to each person identified with a disability to provide assistance, ensuring that the disabled person will be assisted during the evacuation. Should the disabled person not be able to use the fire exit stairwells, he, she or they must be escorted to the exit stairwell landing as a “Safe Point of Rescue.” The escort should remain with the disabled person at the landing to provide additional assistance. The faculty member or instructor will inform an authorized emergency responder that a disabled person is waiting for rescue on the specified floor within the exit stairwell.

C. EVACUATION OF DISABLED PERSONS

Persons Using Crutches/Canes or Walkers. In emergency evacuations, these individuals should be treated as if they were injured. Have the individual sit on a sturdy chair, preferably a chair with arms, and follow the procedure for non-ambulatory persons below:

Non-ambulatory persons

Evacuation may not be necessary or advisable. Many stairwells are designed to provide temporary protection from fire or other danger. An able-bodied volunteer should stay with a wheelchair user in the platform area of the stairwell while a second person notifies emergency personnel or paramedics of the exact location of the wheelchair user.

If immediate evacuation is necessary, be aware of the following considerations:

- Wheelchairs have movable parts; some are not designed to withstand stress or lifting.

- You may need to remove the chair batteries; life-support equipment may be attached.
- In a life-threatening emergency, it may be necessary to remove an individual from their wheelchair. Lifting a person with minimal ability to move may be dangerous to their well-being.
- If at all possible, wheelchairs should not be used to descend stairwells. Instead, use an emergency evacuation chair.
- Non-ambulatory persons may have respiratory complications. Remove them from smoke or fumes immediately and determine their needs and preferences.
- Check the evacuation routes for obstructions before assisting the person to the exit.
- Delegate other volunteers to bring the wheelchair.
- Reunite the person with their wheelchair as soon as it is safe to retrieve it.

Always consult with the person in the chair regarding how best to assist him/her:

- The number of people necessary for assistance.
- Ways of being removed from the wheelchair.
- Whether to extend or move extremities when lifting because of pain, catheter leg bags, plasticity, braces, etc.
- Whether to carry forward or backward on a flight of stairs.
- Whether a seat cushion or pad should be brought along if the wheelchair is being left behind.
- In lieu of a wheelchair, does he/she prefer a stretcher, chair with cushion/pad, or car seat?
- Is paramedic assistance necessary?

Visually Impaired Persons

Most visually impaired persons will be familiar with their immediate work area. In an emergency situation, describe the nature of the emergency and offer to act as a "sighted guide"; offer your elbow and escort him/her to a safe place. As you walk, describe where you are and advise of any obstacles. When you have reached safety, orient the person as to where you are and ask if any further assistance is needed.

Hearing Impaired Persons

Because persons with impaired hearing may not perceive emergency alarms, an alternative warning technique is required. Two methods of warning:

- Write a note describing the emergency and nearest evacuation route. ("Fire. Go out rear door to the right and down, NOW!")
- Turn the light switch off and on to gain attention, and then indicate through gestures what is happening and what to do.

Tests – Drills, Exercises, Follow-Through Activities & Training

To ensure the campuses' emergency management plans remain current and actionable, the campuses conduct at least one exercise annually. These tests include, but are not limited to tabletop exercises and drills, both functional and full-scale. The campuses conduct after-action reviews of all emergency management exercises. The Safety and Security Manager and Vice Chancellor for Administrative Services work with each campus location to develop scenarios and schedules and coordinates these events with local, state, and federal response agencies as well as stakeholders.



In conjunction with at least one emergency management test each year, the campus will notify the appropriate campus community of the exercise and remind the stakeholders at Hawai‘i Community College of emergency uses of the UH Rave Alert system and incident response procedures.

In July 2026, Hawai‘i Community College conducted campus-wide tabletop exercise referencing hurricane response. The announced exercise was coordinated with available campus administrative staff. Monitoring and security response protocols were reviewed and updated accordingly and it was found that clearer internal communication channels needed to be addressed. A new VOiP phone system has been implemented on campus for better emergency annunciator messaging. Rave Alert identification and messaging training was also provided to the administrative team, so that multiple individuals may be available to send out external emergency notifications and timely warnings, dependent on who's on site at the time of the emergency.

Emergency Notification

Hawai‘i Community College is committed to ensuring our campus ‘ohana receive timely, accurate, and useful information in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus or in the local area involving an immediate threat to the health and safety of students or employees. If an immediate threat is present, Hawai‘i Community College must follow its emergency notification procedures. Hawai‘i CC is not required to issue a timely warning based on the same circumstances; however, Hawai‘i CC must provide adequate follow-up information to the community as needed. Hawai‘i Community College uses the UH RAVE Alert system, that sends out timely warnings and emergency messages within minutes of an incident.

UH Rave Alert

UH Rave Alert is an opt-in emergency notification service available to students, faculty and staff. Messaging options include receiving UH Rave Alerts on your "@hawaii.edu" email address, as text alerts sent via SMS/text messaging to your mobile phone, voicemail messaging to your mobile phone, and/or receiving posted messages via the Hawai‘i CC Facebook and X (Twitter) social media accounts. Receiving UH Rave Alerts on your mobile phone as an SMS/text message is the most effective way to receive a Timely Warning or Emergency Notification.

Information About UH Rave Alert

1) Visit https://www.hawaii.edu/alert and click on "Sign in to UH Alert" link.
2) Enter your UH username and password on the login screen.
3) Select the region(s) you would like to receive emergency messages. For Hawai‘i CC, select Island of Hawai‘i.
4) Enter your cell (mobile) number in the field and select "send text messages to this cell."
5) Click on Save Changes.

Alerts sent via SMS/text may not be delivered to you if your phone is not in range of a transmission site or there are issues with your wireless carrier. You may return to this page at any time to update your information or unsubscribe. You will be automatically unsubscribed when you terminate your relationship with University of Hawai‘i Community Colleges System.

Confirming the Existence of an Emergency or Dangerous Situation and Initiating the Emergency Notification System:
The Campus Security office and/or other campus institutional officials may become aware of a critical incident or other emergency situation that potentially affects the health and/or safety of the campus community. Generally, Institutional Officials become aware of these situations when they are reported to Campus Security or directly to an Institutional Official.

Once an emergency or dangerous situation poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of the campus community is confirmed, Campus Security will notify the Safety and Security Manager or another authorized Institutional Official, who will initiate the Emergency Notification System.

The College's authorized representatives include the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor for Administrative Services, Safety and Security Manager or other designees, will immediately initiate all or some portions of the Emergency Notification System. If, in the professional judgment of first responders, issuing a notification potentially compromises efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency, the campus may elect to delay issuing an emergency notification. As soon as the condition that may compromise efforts is no longer present, the campus will issue the emergency notification to the campus community without delay.

Determining the Appropriate Segment or Segments of the Campus Community to Receive an Emergency Notification:
The Vice Chancellor for Administrative Services, Safety and Security Manager, and/or External Affairs/Public Information Specialist will determine what segment or segments of the campus community should receive the emergency notification. Generally, campus community members in the immediate area of the dangerous situation (i.e., the building, adjacent buildings, or surrounding area) will receive the emergency notification first. The responsible campus authorities will continually evaluate the situation and assess the need to notify additional segments of the campus population.

Determining the Contents of the Emergency Notification:
Speed and accuracy of the information are of utmost importance in issuing emergency notifications. To expedite this process and ensure each message contains essential information, the mass notification system contains pre-scripted templates for the most probable or highest impact emergencies based on Threat Assessment and Planned Response section in the Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan (formerly EOP). These messages identify the potential threat, specify the location, and identify the immediate protective action that should be taken. The individual authorizing the message will select the most appropriate template. In those cases where there are no predetermined templates in the system, the individual may use the "custom" template to craft a specific message. The goal is to ensure people are aware of the situation and they know the steps to take to stay safe.

Procedures Used to Notify the Campus Community:

In the event of a situation that poses an immediate threat to members of the campus community, the campus has various systems in place for communicating information quickly. Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in the event of an emergency. These methods of communications include the mass notification system UH Rave Alert, which may include email and SMS/text alert, voicemail messaging, as well as posting messages to our Hawai'i CC websites and Facebook and X (Twitter) social media platforms. We may also use verbal announcements within buildings through handheld radio communication, to notify building occupants who may not have their phones. Once the incident is over, an "ALL CLEAR" message will be sent out by the same emergency communicator who originated the initial UH RAVE Alert message.

Procedures for Disseminating Emergency Information to the Larger Community (i.e., individuals and organizations outside the campus community):

If the campus activates its Emergency Notification System in response to a situation that poses an immediate threat to members of the campus community, the appropriate emergency communicators at the campus will notify the larger community about the situation and the steps the campus has taken to address the emergency. Primarily, the External Affairs/Public Information Specialist is responsible for posting and updating emergency notices on Facebook, X (Twitter), and other social networking platforms and for maintaining communications with news outlets, distribution of press releases, and scheduling of press conferences. Our neighboring public educational institutions have also opted-in as external users to our emergency notification messaging system, and shall be notified through the same channels as our campus community. Members of the larger, extended community are encouraged to follow us on Facebook, X (Twitter) or our websites and social media platforms.