Annual Security Report 2020

CADILLAC INSTITUTE OF COSMETOLOGY
205 North Mitchell Street
Cadillac, Michigan 49601

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PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

This report is prepared in compliance with the Jeanne Cleary Disclosure of Campus Security and Crime Statistics Act. The report is prepared to inform current and prospective Cadillac Institute of Cosmetology employees, students, parents and visitors about campus security policies, measures to prevent and respond to crimes and emergencies, and the occurrence of crime on our campuses.

Campuses are not permitted to take retaliatory action against anyone with respect to the implementation of any provision of the Jeanne Cleary Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act or Violence Against Women Act.

Cadillac Institute of Cosmetology has no dorms on campus and does not recognize any off campus student organizations that would be covered under this act.

The report provides the statistics for the previous three years of reported crimes that occurred on the campus and the parking facilities of the Cadillac Institute of Cosmetology.

The report is available each year by October 1 and notification is made to all current students and employees via email and/or a link to our website via SMS. Additional notifications about the Web address to find an electronic copy are distributed to prospective students and employees. Anyone may request a paper copy of the report by contacting the Cadillac Institute of Cosmetology Office at 231-775-3642.

The College works with the Cadillac Police Department to obtain annual crime statistics. The College has asked to be notified by the Cadillac Police Department of any ongoing threat to our campus community.

SAFETY

The Cadillac Institute of Cosmetology is proud of its ability to maintain a peaceful learning environment for its students, staff, visitors, and its facilities. It is the college's commitment to safety and security that creates such a success.

SECURITY CONTACTS:

Campus Security Authority:
Ryan Gregory, Ph#: 231-775-3642, E-mail: cadillaccosmetology@gmail.com

TITLE IX COORDINATOR: Dena Gregory - Ph#: 231-775-3642, E-mail: gschools@charter.net

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION

Events that require a campus-wide emergency response will be identified by College Officials and other pertinent individuals.

The Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan (EREP) is used as a guideline for any type of emergency situation, including those that involve guests and members of the public who are on campus. The plan is provided to all students and employees upon registration and is posted on each bulletin board.

Timely notifications are critical when there is an immediate threat to the health and safety of those who are on campus. The College will warn students using verbal warnings, and/or SMS, and/or email.

SECURITY AWARENESS AND CRIME PREVENTION

During enrollment, the prospective student is informed on how to maintain their personal safety while on campus. During orientation, the information is reiterated to students to once again inform them on how to maintain personal safety while on campus. Students are also told about crime on campus and presented with information regarding sexual awareness, alcohol awareness, and personal support services available in our area. New employees and substitutes are also presented with the same information during their orientation.

Students are provided with a locker in which to keep their personal items. Engraving tools are available to students for labeling personal property as a deterrent to theft. Students are encouraged to mark their textbooks and other valuable personal property so they may be identified if recovered after a theft. Students are permitted to use any telephone available to them to call emergency dispatch.

BUILDING SECURITY AND SAFETY

Cadillac Institute of Cosmetology limits access to the building to the staff and James Gregory, Vice President of Cadillac Institute of Cosmetology. Buildings are secured after normal hours. Malfunctioning locks are to be reported to College Officials immediately. Any problems with lighting or other safety measures are repaired as soon as possible. Anyone may call the Police to report any

suspicious activity or emergency.

REPORTING CRIMES

Students and employees are encouraged to report criminal acts and suspicious activities immediately to the police. If you see a crime occur on campus you can report it by dialing 9-1-1 from any telephone.

There may be some crimes and other emergencies that individuals wish to report to College Officials. These College Officials are designated by the Clery Act and called Campus Security Authorities (CSA). These individuals are defined as having significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

Reporting crimes is on a voluntary, confidential basis. Victims will be assisted upon request. All crimes, whether reported to the CSA or the local law enforcement, must be documented in the campus Crime Log. Preserving evidence for proof of a criminal offense is very important.

CRIME ALERTS AND TIMELY WARNINGS

Upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving a crime (occurring either on or off campus that, in the judgment of the College Official, constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat to the health and safety of students or staff, the College Official will issue an immediate notice to students and employees. A timely warning will be distributed via any or all of the following ways: SMS, email, telephone, College Facebook page, College website, 9&10 News, and Fox 32 News.

CRIME REPORTS AND RECORDS

The Cadillac Institute of Cosmetology recognizes its responsibility to publish crime statistics for the most recent three-year period, and to make these statistics available. Students and employees may file complaints regarding the compliance with this Act, in writing, to the College President.

Reports of crime on College property are investigated by the Cadillac City Police and other law enforcement officials as the Cadillac City Police see fit. The campus maintains a Crime Log that includes the following information:

- Date of entry
- Incident report date
- Date/time of the crime
- Nature/type of the crime/complaint
- General location of crime

SEXUAL ASSAULT, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND DATING VIOLENCE

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence are encouraged to report the offense to the police. Victims are also encouraged to seek medical attention at once, since most

injuries are not readily apparent. In instances where the victim and the assailant are acquaintances, the victim may not realize the incident meets the legal definition of a crime.

DEFINING SEXUAL ASSAULT/RAPE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND STALKING

Domestic Violence – 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 in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

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

Stalking – a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear.

Sexual Assault – any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

Source: The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA): Historical Overview, Funding, and Reauthorization, EveryCRSReport.com

WHAT TO DO IF YOU HAVE BEEN A VICTIM OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, DOMESTIC OR DATING VIOLENCE, OR STALKING

First Steps and Immediate Assistance

If you or a friend experienced sexual assault recently, the situation should be considered an emergency, and there are some basic steps you should encourage the victim to take or the victim should take.

1. Go to a safe place. Preserve all physical evidence of the assault, even if you are unsure whether you want to report the crime.

Do not shower, bathe, douche, eat, drink, smoke, wash your hands, or brush your teeth until after you have had a medical examination. Remember to take a change of clothes to the hospital, as they will collect the ones you're wearing as evidence. If you do change, save all clothing that you were wearing at the time of the assault and bring them and any other potential evidence to the medical exam. Place each item of clothing in a separate paper bag. Do not use plastic bags. Do not clean, straighten up, disturb, or remove anything from the area where the assault occurred.

A forensic examination is one way to preserve evidence, but it is not the only way. You can easily take some important steps to preserve evidence by saving all text messages, emails, social media postings (taking screenshots can be helpful), or anything else that might relate to the assault or that

might be helpful later in reconstructing a timeline of events. Write down the names of people who might have seen you immediately before or after, as it's easy to forget names or locations. Even if you do not want to participate in the investigative process now, you might later change your mind, so it's helpful to preserve as much information as possible.

2. Get medical care as soon as possible.

It is vital that sexual assault victims seek emergency medical care at a local hospital as soon as possible. A person who has been sexually assaulted may not realize that s/he has sustained serious injuries (including closed head injury). In addition, hospital staff are trained to collect, preserve, and document physical evidence of the assault. Physical evidence is best collected as soon as possible; however, some evidence may still be collected after 72 hours. Emergency department staff can also provide counseling and treatment related to sexually transmitted infections (including HIV) and pregnancy which may have resulted from the sexual assault.

3. Refer survivors to personal support services.

There are many options available to survivors who are dedicated to providing individualized care for victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, and other violent crimes. Many of the support service providers offer a 24-hour hotline for survivors of sexual assault, and one-on-one counseling services free of charge for victims, former victims, families, and friends. Advocates provide information and support throughout the process of coping with sexual assault, and are trained to assist survivors at local hospitals, police departments, and courts.

4. Help survivors understand their options.

Sexual assault is an experience that can leave survivors feeling powerless; do what you can to help them feel back in control of their own lives. Help survivors reach out to personal support services and make sure that they have all the information they need to make informed choices; then support their decisions. Reporting an incident to the local authorities does not mean that you must press charges. Survivors have a choice whether or not to file a formal complaint through the College's investigation process.

5. Encourage survivors to seek ongoing support.

Recognize that healing from a sexual assault takes time. Talking about the sexual assault or its effects will help the survivor through the recovery and healing process. Supportive family, friends, and personal support advocates, can make a real difference for survivors of sexual assault. On the other hand, unsupportive or victim-blaming comments from family or friends can do tremendous harm to the sexual assault survivor.

PREVENTION

Risk Reduction Tips

Risk reduction tips can often take a victim-blaming tone, even unintentionally. With no intention to victim-blame, and with recognition that only those who commit sexual violence are responsible for those actions, these suggestions may nevertheless help you to reduce your risk experiencing a

non-consensual sexual act:

1. If you have limits, make them known as early as possible.
2. Tell a sexual aggressor "NO" clearly and firmly.
3. Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor.
4. Find someone nearby and ask for help.
5. Take affirmative responsibility for your alcohol intake/drug use and acknowledge that alcohol/drugs lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views a drunk or high person as a sexual opportunity.
6. Take care of your friends and ask that they take care of you. A real friend will challenge you if you are about to make a mistake. Respect them when they do.

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, you owe sexual respect to your potential partner. These suggestions may help you to reduce your risk for being accused of sexual misconduct:

1. Clearly communicate your intentions to your sexual partner and give them a chance to clearly relate their intentions to you.
2. Understand and respect personal boundaries.
3. DON'T MAKE ASSUMPTIONS about consent; about someone's sexual availability; about whether they are attracted to you; about how far you can go; or about whether they are physically and/or mentally able to consent. If there are any questions or ambiguities then you DO NOT have consent.
4. Mixed messages from your partner are a clear indication that you should stop, defuse any sexual tension, and communicate better. You may be misreading them. They may not have figured out how far they want to go with you yet. You must respect the timeline for sexual behaviors with which they are comfortable.
5. Don't take advantage of someone's drunkenness or drugged state, even if they did it to themselves.
6. Realize that your potential partner could be intimidated by you, or fearful. You may have a power advantage simply because of your gender or size. Don't abuse that power.
7. Understand that consent to some form of sexual behavior does not automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual behavior.
8. Silence and passivity cannot be interpreted as an indication of consent. Read your potential partner carefully, paying attention to verbal and non-verbal communication and body language.

Signs of an Abusive Relationship

- Exerting strict control (financial, social, and/or appearance)
- Needing constant contact including excessive texts and calls
- Insulting a partner in front of other people
- Extreme jealousy
- Showing fear around a partner
- Isolation from family and friends
- Frequent canceling of plans at the last minute
- Unexplained injuries or explanations that don't quite add up

Be an Active Bystander

Challenge your friends when they say or do something abusive and tell them what you think. • "I'm surprised to see you act that way. You're better than that."
• "I care about you, but I won't tolerate you being abusive."

- "This makes me really uncomfortable. What you're doing is not right."
- "Loving someone doesn't mean abusing them."
- "Good partners don't say or do those kinds of things."

REPORTING OPTIONS

Reporting to the Police (911) can begin a criminal investigation. However, making a report doesn't mean that you must press charges. If legal action is requested, persons accused of rape and other forcible and non-forcible sex offenses may be arrested, and charges will be filed. Reporting to the Title IX Coordinator will begin an investigation into whether the accused student or employee violated the College harassment/discrimination policy. They investigate complaints of student-on-student sexual assault, as well as other forms of sexual misconduct involving other students, staff, or faculty.

THE COLLEGE'S REPORTING RESPONSIBILITIES

There are three federal laws that establish responsibilities for employees of colleges to report certain types of crimes and incidents, especially sexual misconduct: the Clery Act, Title VII, and Title IX.

Additionally, state law creates a reporting duty regarding the abuse of minors. Each of these areas of federal law has a different purpose, but generally the laws are intended to protect members of the campus community, visitors, and guests from criminal and discriminatory behavior. The responsibilities established by these laws give rise to the term "mandatory reporter."

Title IX imposes on certain "mandatory reporters" a duty to report incidents of sexual assault about which they become aware, and whose awareness of an incident in turn puts the College "on notice" and triggers its obligation to respond.

"Mandatory reporters" includes any employee with the authority to take action to redress sexual violence, who has been given the responsibility to report incidents of sexual violence or any other misconduct to the Title IX coordinator or other appropriate school officials, or whom a student reasonably believes has this authority or duty.

Certain campus officials, "Campus Security Authorities or CSAs," have a duty to report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking for federal statistical reporting purposes.

Reporting to a CSA will result in anonymous data collection that will be included in the publication of the Annual Security Report, if the incident meets the geographic and other criteria established by the government under the federal Clery Act. All personally identifiable information is kept confidential. This reporting protects the identity of the victim and may be done anonymously.

Responsibilities/What They Must Do

When reporting misconduct covered under Title IX (e.g., sexual harassment, sex or gender discrimination, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, sexual orientation discrimination, gender identity discrimination, etc.), College employees must provide full details of the incident if known, including names and personally identifying information. If a victim wishes for no action to be taken, the Title IX Coordinator must evaluate that request. The College is always guided

by the goal of empowering the victim and allowing the victim to retain as much control over the process as possible. Typically, the College is compelled to act despite a victim's wishes when an incident evidences use of weapons, violence, threat, pattern, or predation. Otherwise, a request for confidentiality or no action may be honored, with remedies offered to the victim as appropriate.

Employees should not promise confidentiality unless their professional role is confidential, and they have received the report in that confidential capacity. If approached, it is appropriate to counsel, "I may be obligated to share what you tell me with administrative officials. If you would like, I can connect you with resources who can maintain the confidentiality or privacy of what you share with them." Where an incident involves off-campus conduct involving a member or members of the campus community, the reporting expectations still apply.

About Confidentiality

The College must balance the complainant's desire to maintain his or her confidentiality against the responsibility under Title IX to investigate all complaints of sexual violence, as well as their Clery Act reporting obligations. There is a strong preference for honoring a complainant's request for confidentiality but reinforces the College's obligation to investigate the complaint nonetheless. The College must make a judgment call as to whether honoring the request for confidentiality puts the College community or the complainant at risk, but the fact remains that honoring the complainant's request will, in most cases, result in a less-than-thorough investigation of that particular complaint, and the complainant must be so advised.

Privacy concerns are often at the forefront when someone has experienced sexual misconduct. It is useful to know the degree of confidentiality that individuals can expect from each of the College resources. College officials are trained in the importance of confidentiality and the protocols for maintaining that confidentiality.

Third-Party Reporting and Reporting Anonymously

Key Definitions: "Complainant" means the victim and/or the person making the allegation(s) of sexual misconduct. "Respondent/Accused" means the person alleged to have committed sexual misconduct.

In cases where sexual misconduct is reported to the College by someone other than the victim, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly notify the complainant that a report has been received. The policy and the Procedures will apply in the same manner as if the complainant had made the initial repost. Reports from an anonymous source will be treated in a similar fashion.

REMEDIES

Interim Remedies Available During Investigation

The College reserves sole discretion and the right to take whatever measures it deems necessary in response to an allegation of sexual misconduct in order to protect students' rights and personal safety and the College community. During the preliminary investigation and procedural process, and prior to a determination of whether the alleged violation has occurred, the Title IX Coordinator or other

authorized administrators may provide interim remedies including, but not limited to, one or more of the following:

- Facilitating access for Complainant to counseling and/or medical services
- Implementing contact limitations on the Accused or on all parties
- Facilitating Complainant to victim advocacy and support services
- Adjusting the courses, assignments, schedules of the Complainant and/or the Accused • Informing the Complainant of the right to notify law enforcement authorities of the alleged incident and offering to help facilitate such a report
- Suspending, on an interim basis, the Accused from classes, the College campus/facilities/events, and/or all other College activities or privileges for which having the Accused on campus would seriously disrupt the College or constitute a danger to the health, safety, or welfare of members of the College community.

The appropriate procedure to determine the status of the student will be initiated within seven business days:

- In all cases in which an interim suspension is imposed, the Accused will be given the opportunity to meet with a College Official prior to such suspension being imposed, or as soon thereafter as reasonably possible, to show cause why the suspension should not be implemented.
- At the discretion of the appropriate College Official, alternative coursework options may be pursued to ensure as minimal an impact as possible on the Accused. • The appropriate College official has sole discretion to implement or stay an interim suspension and to determine its conditions and duration.
- Violation of an interim suspension under this policy will be grounds for expulsion.

Remedies Available at Conclusion of Investigation

Once the investigation is concluded, the Title IX Coordinator or other authorized administrators may immediately provide the Complainant with appropriate remedies including, but not limited to, one or more of the following:

- Removing the person found responsible from classes which include the Complainant or otherwise assuring that the Complainant and the person found responsible are not required to share the same classes
- Arranging for the Complainant to have extra time to complete or retake a class or withdraw from a class without an academic or financial penalty.

STUDENT RIGHTS

Complainant Statement of Rights

Rights of the Complainant when the Accused is a student:

- To be treated with respect by College Officials
- To have access to personal support resources
- To have an advisor of their choice attend all interviews, meetings, and proceedings throughout the equity resolution process
- To refuse to have an allegation resolved through the informal resolution process • To receive amnesty for minor student misconduct that is related to the incident, at the discretion of the appropriate College Official
- To receive advance notice of the investigation and notice of a formal resolution hearing • To have an equal opportunity, or chance to present a list of potential witnesses and provide evidence

- To be free from retaliation
- Where the Complainant is not the person who reported the incident, the complainant has full rights to participation in any equity resolution process
- To be informed of the finding, rationale, and sanction (if the complainant is sanctioned) of the complaint in writing
- To report the matter to law enforcement (if applicable) and to have assistance in making a report to law enforcement
- To request a no-contact directive/order between the parties
- Equal opportunity to appeal the findings and sanction
- During the formal resolution process the Complainant has a right:
    - To have the names of witnesses that may participate in the hearing at least two days prior to the hearing;
    - To have copies of all important and relevant documentary evidence and any investigative report at least two business days prior to the hearing;
    - To use alternative ways by which the Complainant can appear and question witnesses at a hearing.

Respondent Statement of Rights

Rights of the Respondent when the respondent is a student:

- To be treated with respect by College Officials
- To have access to personal support resources
- To have an adviser of their choice attend all meetings and proceedings throughout the equity resolution process
- To refuse to have an allegation resolved through conflict resolution procedures or using the informal resolution process and instead request the formal resolution process • To have an equal opportunity, or chance, to present a list of potential witnesses and provide evidence
- To receive notice of the policies that the Respondent has been charged with violating and notice of a formal resolution hearing
- To be informed of the finding, rationale, and sanction of the complaint in writing • To have an equal opportunity to appeal the findings and sanction
- During the formal resolution process the Respondent has a right:
    - To have the names of witnesses that may participate in the hearing at least two days prior to the hearing;
    - To have copies of all important and relevant documentary evidence and any investigative report at least two business days prior to the hearing;
    - To use alternative ways by which the Complainant can appear and question witnesses at a hearing.

PROCEDURES

Initial Review

When a report is made to the Title IX Coordinator, they will meet with the victim. If the (reporting party) does not wish for their name to be shared, does not wish for an investigation to take place, or does not want a formal resolution to be pursued, the reporting party may make such a request to the Title IX Coordinator, who will evaluate that request in light of the duty to ensure the safety of the campus and comply with federal law.

In cases indicating pattern, predation, threat, weapons, and/or violence, the College will likely be

unable to honor a request for confidentiality. In cases where the victim requests confidentiality and the circumstances allow the College to honor that request, the College will offer interim support and remedies to the victim and the community, but will not otherwise pursue a formal action. A reporting party has the right, and can expect, to have reports taken seriously by the College when formally reported, and to have those incidents investigated and properly resolved through these procedures.

Formal reporting still affords privacy to the reporter, and only a small group of officials who need to know will be told. Information will be shared as necessary with investigators, witnesses, and the responding party. The circle of people with this knowledge will be kept as tight as possible to preserve a reporting party's rights and privacy.

Investigation

In cases involving student grievances referred by administrative action, the College will use an investigative model. This model allows much of the investigation to be completed prior to the final hearing. Appropriate College Officials will interview accused and accusing students, and allow for one or more responses from each. The College Officials will prepare a summary report with a finding of whether the College's harassment/discrimination policy was violated.

Hearing Procedure

If the survivor/victim would like to proceed with an internal Student Conduct hearing through the College's Student Code of Conduct, the College Officials can serve as witnesses and their investigation report can be read into the hearing. Accused and accusing students may make opening and closing statements primarily to address issues raised in the report. Students have the right to have an advisor and for the advisor to attend any hearings.

Standard of Evidence

The College considers the greater weight of the credible information as its standard in student conduct cases. Often referred to as the "preponderance of the evidence," this standard asks decision-makers to consider whether it is more likely than not that a violation occurred.

Past History

The past sexual history or sexual character of a party will not be considered in hearings unless such information is determined to be highly relevant by the hearing officer. All such information sought to be admitted by a party or the College will be presumed irrelevant until a determination of relevance is made by the hearing officer and in consultation with the conduct board.

Demonstration of pattern, repeated, and/or predatory behavior by the responding student, including in the form of previous findings in any legal or campus proceeding, may be relevant to the finding, not just the sanction.

Sanction Statement

Not all forms of sexual misconduct are equally serious offenses, and the College reserves the right to impose different sanctions, ranging from verbal warning to expulsion, depending on the severity of the offense.

The College will consider the concerns and rights of both the accusing party and the person accused of sexual misconduct.

- Any student found responsible for violating the policy on Non-Consensual or Forced Sexual Contact (where no intercourse has occurred) will likely receive a sanction ranging from verbal warning to expulsion, depending on the severity of the incident, and taking into account any previous campus conduct code violations.

- Any student found responsible for violating the policy on Non-Consensual or Forced Sexual Intercourse will receive a sanction of expulsion.
- Any student found responsible for violating the policy on Sexual Exploitation or Sexual Harassment (and related violations) will likely receive a sanction ranging from written warning to expulsion, depending on the severity of the incident, and taking into account any previous campus conduct code violations.
- Any student found responsible for violating policies on Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking will likely receive a sanction from suspension to expulsion.

Final Outcome

Accused and accusing students may see the decision letters.

Appeals

All parties in a sexual misconduct hearing have the opportunity to appeal within a specific time limit. Students found responsible may appeal without concern that they will receive a harsher finding or sanction. Reporting parties may appeal the decision and the sanction.

Retaliation

The College will not tolerate retaliation in any form against faculty, staff, or a student who files an allegation, serves as a witness, or participates in an investigation of discrimination or harassment. College policy and state and federal law prohibit retaliation against an individual for reporting discrimination, sexual violence, or harassment, or for participating in an investigation. Retaliation is a serious violation that can subject the offender to sanctions independent of the merits of the allegation. Allegations of or questions about retaliation should be directed to the Title IX Coordinator.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION AND RELATED INFORMATION

The "Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act" of 2000 provides for the tracking of convicted sex offenders enrolled at, or employed by, institutions of higher education. The act requires sex offenders, already required to register in a state, to provide notice of each institution of higher education in that state at which he/ she is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student. This registration is to be made available to law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction where the institutions of higher education are located. Institutions of higher education are required to issue a statement advising the campus community where state law enforcement agency information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained.

The Act amends The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) to clarify that

FERPA does not prohibit an educational institution from disclosing information provided to the institution concerning registered sex offenders. Persons seeking to obtain sex offender registration information may contact: • Cadillac City Police at 231-775-3491

• *Michigan State Police Sex Offender Registry at http://www.communitynotification.com/cap_main.php?office=55242/

*Unlawful use of the information for purposes of intimidating or harassing another is prohibited and a willful violation may be punishable by a civil or criminal penalties.

Drugs & Alcohol

Laws regarding the possession, sale, consumption, or furnishing of alcohol are controlled by the Michigan Liquor Control Commission (MLCC). The possession, sale, manufacture, or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Possession, transportation, consumption, or sale of alcoholic beverages or any other controlled substance on campus is prohibited. Two Federal laws, the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, mandate that the College notify all students and employees of its policies, and of the sanctions which will be applied for violations of these policies, relating to the possession, use, and/or distribution of illicit (illegal) drugs and alcohol. This information has been developed to meet our obligations to students and employees. Our commitment to you is to take responsible action to prevent possession, use, and/or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol and, when practicable, to help you to deal successfully with drug and/or alcohol problems if you have or develop such a problem. Should these efforts to prevent or remediate a problem fail, punitive actions may be initiated.

All students and employees should refer to the "Drug & Alcohol Prevention Information" that is written here, posted on the college website, and provided to them during orientation. This information outlines the college policies and individual responsibilities required under the act. Students are also provided upon enrollment a clear written notice with information on the penalties associated with drug-related offenses.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR A DRUG FREE CAMPUS

Students: College policies and procedures clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, and/or distribution of illicit drugs and consumption of alcoholic beverages on the College campus. State underage drinking laws will be enforced.

Employees: The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of illicit drugs and/or alcohol is prohibited on College premises. In the event of a violation, corrective disciplinary actions shall be taken pursuant to College policies, as applicable. A description of drug and/or alcohol counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and/or re-entry programs is provided in this report.

Special Stipulations Applicable To Federal Grants

As a condition of employment under a federal grant, the employee will:

- abide by the established standards of conduct and sanctions;
- notify the employer of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the

workplace not later than five days after such conviction.

Notice to Students and Employees

The College will make every reasonable effort to assist you in meeting institutional standards of conduct and policies in relation to the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. However, the College is prepared to impose disciplinary sanctions for violations of these standards and policies consistent with local, state, and federal law, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution.

COMMONLY ABUSED DRUGS & THEIR EFFECTS

To view the table, please visit the link at: https://sde.ok.gov/sites/ok.gov.sde/files/CommonlyAbusedDrugs.pdf
Or see Appendix I of the printed Annual Security Report.

ALCOHOL EFFECTS

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even a small amount significantly impairs the judgment and coordination required to operate machinery or drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver/operator will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate consumption of alcohol also increases the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including physical abuse. Moderate to high consumption of alcohol causes marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high consumption causes respiratory distress and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much less consumption of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. Long term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome.

PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Suicide Prevention

The Michigan Association for Suicide Prevention
1-800-273-TALK(8255)

Life Skills - Psychological Services, P.C.
805 Carmel St.
Cadillac, MI 49601
231-775-6517
Email: info@lifeskillspsychologist.com
Website: lifeskillspsychologist.com

Alcohol and Drug Information

Alcohol & Drug Services
421 S. Mitchell St.
Cadillac, MI 49601

Munson Alcohol & Drug Treatment
1105 Sixth St.
Traverse City, MI 49685

Alcohol Treatment Center
202 Health Park Dr.
Houghton Lake, MI 48629

231-775-6581 1-800-662-6766 989-422-5010

Pregnancy Counseling and Information

Sound Choices Medical Clinic
909 S. Carmel St.
Cadillac, MI 49601
231-775-8000

Child and Family Services
3785 Veterans Dr.
Traverse City, MI 49684
1-800-899-0383

Eating Disorders

R. Alan Wilson, Cht
231-313-2084

Gary Vann, PhD
231-947-2990

Domestic/Sexual Abuse, Homeless Shelter

River House Inc. Oasis Family Resource Center
Crisis Hotline 1-888-554-3169 Crisis Hotline 1-231-775-SAFE(7233)

Pastoral information may be obtained in the College's office on an individual basis.

APPLICABLE LEGAL SANCTIONS

The information below describes applicable legal sanctions for unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.

Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance

33588 Federal Register/Vol. 55, No. 159 Thursday, August 16, 1990/Rules and Regulations

21 U.S.C. 844(a) 1st conviction: Up to 1 year imprisonment and fined at least $1,000 but not more than $100,000, or both.

After 1 prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years, and fined at least $2,500 but not more than $250,000, or both.

Special sentencing provision for possession of crack cocaine: At least 5 years in prison (mandatory), not to exceed 20 years, and fined up to $250,000, or both, if:
(a) 1st conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams;
(b) 2nd crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams; (c) 3rd or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram.

21 U.S.C. 853(a)(2) and 881(a)(7) Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment. (See special sentencing provisions regarding crack)

21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4) Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.

21 U.S.C. 844(a) Civil fine of up to $10,000 (pending adoption of final regulations)

21 U.S.C. 862(a)(b) Denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses.

18 U.S.C. 922(g) Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.

Miscellaneous Revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits, e.g. pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual federal agencies.

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V (except Marijuana)

Schedule	Substance/Quantity	Penalty	Substance/Quantity	Penalty
II	Cocaine 500-4999 grams mixture	**First Offense:** Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. 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 bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $8 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual.	Cocaine 5 kilograms or more mixture	**First Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. 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 bodily 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. Fine of not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if not an individual.
II	Cocaine Base 28-279 grams mixture		Cocaine Base 280 grams or more mixture	
IV	Fentanyl 40-399 grams mixture		Fentanyl 400 grams or more mixture	
I	Fentanyl Analogue 10-99 grams mixture		Fentanyl Analogue 100 grams or more mixture	
I	Heroin 100-999 grams mixture		Heroin 1 kilogram or more mixture	
I	LSD 1-9 grams mixture		LSD 10 grams or more mixture	
II	Methamphetamine 5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture		Methamphetamine 50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	
II	PCP 10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture		PCP 100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more mixture	

Substance/Quantity	Penalty
Any Amount Of Other Schedule I & II Substances Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram	**First Offense**: Not more that 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. 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 bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if not an individual.
Any Amount Of Other Schedule III Drugs	**First Offense**: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more that 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 million if an individual, $5 million if not an individual.
Any Amount Of All Other Schedule IV Drugs (other than one gram or more of Flunitrazepam)	**First Offense**: Not more than 5 yrs. 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 other than an individual.
Any Amount Of All Schedule V Drugs	**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.

DRUG	QUANTITY	1st OFFENSE	2nd OFFENSE
Marijuana	1,000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants	• Not less than 10 years, not more than life • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life • Fine not more than $4 million if an individual, $10 million if other than an individual	• Not less than 20 years, 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	100 kg to 999 kg mixture; or 100 to 999 plants	• Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 years • If death or serous injury, not less than 20 years, 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	more than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg mixture more than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 plants	• Not more than 20 years • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, 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 serous injury, mandatory life • Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if other than individual
Marijuana	1 to 49 plants; less than 50 kg mixture	• 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	10 kg or less		
Hashish Oil	1 kg or less		

MICHIGAN STATE STATUTES

There are legal sanctions under state law for the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. A violation under state law may result in a misdemeanor or felony conviction, depending on the nature of the offense, punishable by imprisonment, payment of fines, confiscation of real and personal property, or a combination of the three.

CRIME STATISTICS

JEANNE CLEARY ACT

The Jeanne Cleary Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)) is the landmark federal law, originally known as the Campus Security Act, that requires all colleges and universities in the United States to report their crime statistics, campus security/law enforcement policies, and reporting procedures to the U.S. Department of Education and the campus community annually. These crime statistics are compiled and reported in accordance with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting System.

CLERY CRIMES DEFINITIONS 2018 & 2019

Murder/Manslaughter – willful killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter – killing of another person through gross negligence.

Forcible Sex Offenses – any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Including: forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling.

Rape – 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 – touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Non-forcible Sex Offense – unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse. Includes incest and statutory rape.

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.

Robbery – 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.

Aggravated Assault – 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 – unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Motor Vehicle Theft – theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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

Other Offenses

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

Drug Law Violations – violation of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (demerol, methadones); and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine).

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

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, 2011; U.S. Department of Justice

Reportable Hate Crimes Include all of the previously listed crimes that the evidence indicates the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim based on one of the categories listed below, plus the following crimes.

Larceny/Theft – unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. 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 – 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 – 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 of Property (except arson) – willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Categories of Hate Crimes

Disability Bias – pre-formed 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.

Ethnicity Bias – pre-formed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people 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. The concept of ethnicity differs from the closely related term race in that "race" refers to grouping based mostly upon biological criteria, while "ethnicity" also encompasses additional cultural factors.

Ancestry Bias – pre-formed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their common lineage or descent.

Gender Bias – pre-formed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, i.e., male or female.

Gender Identity Bias – pre-formed 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 nonconforming individuals.

Racial Bias – pre-formed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair, facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, Blacks or African Americans, Whites.

Religious Bias – pre-formed 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, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.

Sexual-Orientation Bias – pre-formed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

Source: Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual, February 2015, FBI Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division

CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS FOR CADILLAC INSTITUTE OF COSMETOLOGY

Category	On-Campus			Non-Campus/Public Property		
Criminal Offenses		**2018**	**2019**		**2018**	**2019**
Murder/Manslaughter		0	0		0	0
Negligent Manslaughter		0	0		0	0
Rape		0	0		0	0
Fondling		0	0		0	0
Sex Offense - Non-Force		0	0		0	0
Incest		0	0		0	0
Statutory Rape		0	0		0	0
Robbery		0	0		0	0
Aggravated Assault		0	0		0	0
Burglary		0	0		0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft		0	0		0	0
Arson		0	0		0	0
TOTAL		**0**	**0**		**0**	**0**
VAWA Offenses		**2018**	**2019**		**2018**	**2019**
Domestic Violence		0	0		0	0
Dating Violence		0	0		0	0
Stalking		0	0		0	0
TOTAL		**0**	**0**		**0**	**0**
LAW VIOLATIONS		**2018**	**2019**		**2018**	**2019**
Weapons Violations		0	0		0	0
Drug Law Violations		0	0		0	0
Liquor Law Violations		0	0		0	0

HATE CRIMES		
2018	No Hate Crimes Reported	No Hate Crimes Reported
2019	No Hate Crimes Reported	No Hate Crimes Reported

Clery Statistics This report provides crime statistics for the most recent three-year period for all College facilities that have been reported to College Police or to local police agencies. The statistics reported generally reflect the number of criminal incidents reported to the various authorities.This report complies with 20 U.S. Code Section 1092(f).

CLERY CRIMES DEFINITIONS 2020

Criminal Homicide:

Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter – the willful (nonnegligent killing of one human being by another. As a general rule, any death caused by injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commision of a crime is classifired as Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter.

Manslaughter by Negligence – the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Rape – 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 – touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

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.

Robbery – 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.

Aggravated Assault – 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 – unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Motor Vehicle Theft – theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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

Motor Vehicle Theft – autos, trucks and buses, other vehicles; the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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

Drug Law Violations – violation of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (demerol, methadones); and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine).

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

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, 2013; U.S. Department of Justice

Reportable Hate Crimes Include all of the previously listed crimes that the evidence indicates the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim based on one of the categories listed below, plus the following crimes.

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Simple Assault – 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 – 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 of Property (except arson) – willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Categories of Hate Crimes

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Ethnicity Bias – pre-formed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people 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. The concept of ethnicity differs from the closely related term race in that "race" refers to grouping based mostly upon biological criteria, while "ethnicity" also encompasses additional cultural factors.

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Racial Bias – pre-formed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair, facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, Blacks or African Americans, Whites.

Religious Bias – pre-formed 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, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.

Sexual-Orientation Bias – pre-formed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

Source: Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual, February 2015, FBI Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division

CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS FOR CADILLAC INSTITUTE OF COSMETOLOGY

Category	On-Campus			Non-Campus/Public Property		
Criminal Offenses	**2020**			**2020**		
Criminal Homicide	0			0		
Rape	0			0		
Fondling	0			0		
Incest	0			0		
Statutory Rape	0			0		
Robbery	0			0		
Aggravated Assault	0			0		
Burglary	0			0		
Arson	0			0		
Motor Vehicle Theft	0			0		
TOTAL	**0**			**0**		
VAWA Offenses	**2020**			**2020**		
Domestic Violence	0			0		
Dating Violence	0			0		
Stalking	0			0		
TOTAL	**0**			**0**		
LAW VIOLATIONS	**2020**			**2020**		
Weapons Violations	0			0		
Drug Law Violations	0			0		
Liquor Law Violations	0			0		
HATE CRIMES						
2017	No Hate Crimes Reported			No Hate Crimes Reported		
2018	No Hate Crimes Reported			No Hate Crimes Reported		
2019	No Hate Crimes Reported			No Hate Crimes Reported		

Clery Statistics This report provides crime statistics for the most recent three-year period for all College facilities that have been reported to College Police or to local police agencies. The statistics reported generally reflect the number of criminal incidents reported to the various authorities.This report complies with 20 U.S. Code Section 1092(f).

APPENDIX I

NIDA
NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

Commonly Abused Drugs

Visit NIDA at www.drugabuse.gov

National Institutes of Health
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
NIH... Turning Discovery Into Health

Substances: Category and Name	Examples of *Commercial* and Street Names	DEA Schedule*/ How Administered**	*Acute Effects*/Health Risks
Tobacco			
Nicotine	Found in cigarettes, cigars, bidis, and smokeless tobacco (snuff, spit tobacco, chew)	Not scheduled/smoked, snorted, chewed	*Increased blood pressure and heart rate*/chronic lung disease; cardiovascular disease; stroke; cancers of the mouth, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, stomach, pancreas, cervix, kidney, bladder, and acute myeloid leukemia; adverse pregnancy outcomes; addiction
Alcohol			
Alcohol (ethyl alcohol)	Found in liquor, beer, and wine	Not scheduled/swallowed	*In low doses, euphoria, mild stimulation, relaxation, lowered inhibitions; in higher doses, drowsiness, slurred speech, nausea, emotional volatility, loss of coordination, visual distortions, impaired memory, sexual dysfunction, loss of consciousness*/increased risk of injuries, violence, fetal damage (in pregnant women); depression; neurologic deficits; hypertension; liver and heart disease; addiction; fatal overdose
Cannabinoids			
Marijuana	Blunt, dope, ganja, grass, herb, joint, bud, Mary Jane, pot, reefer, green, trees, smoke, sinsemilla, skunk, weed	I/smoked, swallowed	*Euphoria; relaxation; slowed reaction time; distorted sensory perception; impaired balance and coordination; increased heart rate and appetite; impaired learning, memory; anxiety; panic attacks; psychosis*/cough; frequent respiratory infections; possible mental health decline; addiction
Hashish	Boom, gangster, hash, hash oil, hemp	I/smoked, swallowed	
Opioids			
Heroin	*Diacetylmorphine:* smack, horse, brown sugar, dope, H, junk, skag, skunk, white horse, China white; cheese (with OTC cold medicine and antihistamine)	I/injected, smoked, snorted	*Euphoria; drowsiness; impaired coordination; dizziness; confusion; nausea; sedation; feeling of heaviness in the body; slowed or arrested breathing*/constipation; endocarditis; hepatitis; HIV; addiction; fatal overdose
Opium	*Laudanum, paregoric:* big O, black stuff, block, gum, hop	II, III, V/swallowed, smoked	
Stimulants			
Cocaine	*Cocaine hydrochloride:* blow, bump, C, candy, Charlie, coke, crack, flake, rock, snow, toot	II/snorted, smoked, injected	*Increased heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature, metabolism; feelings of exhilaration; increased energy, mental alertness; tremors; reduced appetite; irritability; anxiety; panic; paranoia; violent behavior; psychosis*/weight loss; insomnia; cardiac or cardiovascular complications; stroke; seizures; addiction **Also, for cocaine**—nasal damage from snorting **Also, for methamphetamine**—severe dental problems
Amphetamine	*Biphetamine, Dexedrine:* bennies, black beauties, crosses, hearts, LA turnaround, speed, truck drivers, uppers	II/swallowed, snorted, smoked, injected	
Methamphetamine	*Desoxyn:* meth, ice, crank, chalk, crystal, fire, glass, go fast, speed	II/swallowed, snorted, smoked, injected	
Club Drugs			
MDMA (methylenedioxymethamphetamine)	Ecstasy, Adam, clarity, Eve, lover's speed, peace, uppers	I/swallowed, snorted, injected	***MDMA***—*mild hallucinogenic effects; increased tactile sensitivity, empathic feelings; lowered inhibition; anxiety; chills; sweating; teeth clenching; muscle cramping*/sleep disturbances; depression; impaired memory; hyperthermia; addiction ***Flunitrazepam***—*sedation; muscle relaxation; confusion; memory loss; dizziness; impaired coordination*/addiction ***GHB***—*drowsiness; nausea; headache; disorientation; loss of coordination; memory loss*/unconsciousness; seizures; coma
Flunitrazepam***	*Rohypnol:* forget-me pill, Mexican Valium, R2, roach, Roche, roofies, roofinol, rope, rophies	IV/swallowed, snorted	
GHB***	*Gamma-hydroxybutyrate:* G, Georgia home boy, grievous bodily harm, liquid ecstasy, soap, scoop, goop, liquid X	I/swallowed	
Dissociative Drugs			
Ketamine	*Ketalar SV:* cat Valium, K, Special K, vitamin K	III/injected, snorted, smoked	*Feelings of being separate from one's body and environment; impaired motor function*/anxiety; tremors; numbness; memory loss; nausea ***Also, for ketamine***—*analgesia; impaired memory; delirium; respiratory depression and arrest; death* ***Also, for PCP and analogs***—*analgesia; psychosis; aggression; violence; slurred speech; loss of coordination; hallucinations* ***Also, for DXM***—*euphoria; slurred speech; confusion; dizziness; distorted visual perceptions*
PCP and analogs	*Phencyclidine:* angel dust, boat, hog, love boat, peace pill	I, II/swallowed, smoked, injected	
Salvia divinorum	Salvia, Shepherdess's Herb, Maria Pastora, magic mint, Sally-D	Not scheduled/chewed, swallowed, smoked	
Dextromethorphan (DXM)	Found in some cough and cold medications: Robotripping, Robo, Triple C	Not scheduled/swallowed	
Hallucinogens			
LSD	*Lysergic acid diethylamide:* acid, blotter, cubes, microdot, yellow sunshine, blue heaven	I/swallowed, absorbed through mouth tissues	*Altered states of perception and feeling; hallucinations; nausea* ***Also, for LSD and mescaline***—*increased body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure; loss of appetite; sweating; sleeplessness; numbness; dizziness; weakness; tremors; impulsive behavior; rapid shifts in emotion* ***Also, for LSD***—Flashbacks, Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder ***Also, for psilocybin***—*nervousness; paranoia; panic*
Mescaline	Buttons, cactus, mesc, peyote	I/swallowed, smoked	
Psilocybin	Magic mushrooms, purple passion, shrooms, little smoke	I/swallowed	
Other Compounds			
Anabolic steroids	*Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Depo-Testosterone, Equipoise:* roids, juice, gym candy, pumpers	III/injected, swallowed, applied to skin	***Steroids***—*no intoxication effects*/hypertension; blood clotting and cholesterol changes; liver cysts; hostility and aggression; acne; in adolescents—premature stoppage of growth; in males—prostate cancer, reduced sperm production, shrunken testicles, breast enlargement; in females—menstrual irregularities, development of beard and other masculine characteristics ***Inhalants*** *(varies by chemical)*—*stimulation; loss of inhibition; headache; nausea or vomiting; slurred speech; loss of motor coordination; wheezing*/cramps; muscle weakness; depression; memory impairment; damage to cardiovascular and nervous systems; unconsciousness; sudden death
Inhalants	*Solvents (paint thinners, gasoline, glues); gases (butane, propane, aerosol propellants, nitrous oxide); nitrites (isoamyl, isobutyl, cyclohexyl):* laughing gas, poppers, snappers, whippets	Not scheduled/inhaled through nose or mouth	

Substances: Category and Name	Examples of *Commercial* and Street Names	DEA Schedule*/ How Administered**	*Acute Effects*/Health Risks
Prescription Medications			
CNS Depressants Stimulants Opioid Pain Relievers	For more information on prescription medications, please visit http://www.nida.nih.gov/DrugPages/PrescripDrugsChart.html.		

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

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

**** Associated with sexual assaults.*

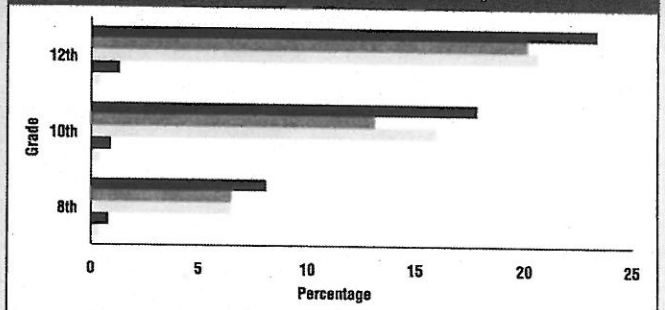
Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment

More than three decades of scientific research show that treatment can help drug-addicted individuals stop drug use, avoid relapse and successfully recover their lives. Based on this research, 13 fundamental principles that characterize effective drug abuse treatment have been developed. These principles are detailed in *NIDA's Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment: A Research-Based Guide*. The guide also describes different types of science-based treatments and provides answers to commonly asked questions.

1. **Addiction is a complex but treatable disease that affects brain function and behavior.** Drugs alter the brain's structure and how it functions, resulting in changes that persist long after drug use has ceased. This may help explain why abusers are at risk for relapse even after long periods of abstinence.
2. **No single treatment is appropriate for everyone.** Matching treatment settings, interventions, and services to an individual's particular problems and needs is critical to his or her ultimate success.
3. **Treatment needs to be readily available.** Because drug-addicted individuals may be uncertain about entering treatment, taking advantage of available services the moment people are ready for treatment is critical. Potential patients can be lost if treatment is not immediately available or readily accessible.
4. **Effective treatment attends to multiple needs of the individual, not just his or her drug abuse.** To be effective, treatment must address the individual's drug abuse and any associated medical, psychological, social, vocational, and legal problems.
5. **Remaining in treatment for an adequate period of time is critical.** The appropriate duration for an individual depends on the type and degree of his or her problems and needs. Research indicates that most addicted individuals need at least 3 months in treatment to significantly reduce or stop their drug use and that the best outcomes occur with longer durations of treatment.
6. **Counseling—individual and/or group—and other behavioral therapies are the most commonly used forms of drug abuse treatment.** Behavioral therapies vary in their focus and may involve addressing a patient's motivations to change, building skills to resist drug use, replacing drug-using activities with constructive and rewarding activities, improving problemsolving skills, and facilitating better interpersonal relationships.
7. **Medications are an important element of treatment for many patients, especially when combined with counseling and other behavioral therapies.** For example, methadone and buprenorphine are effective in helping individuals addicted to heroin or other opioids stabilize their lives and reduce their illicit drug use. Also, for persons addicted to nicotine, a nicotine replacement product (nicotine patches or gum) or an oral medication (buproprion or varenicline), can be an effective component of treatment when part of a comprehensive behavioral treatment program.
8. **An individual's treatment and services plan must be assessed continually and modified as necessary to ensure it meets his or her changing needs.** A patient may require varying combinations of services and treatment components during the course of treatment and recovery. In addition to counseling or psychotherapy, a patient may require medication, medical services, family therapy, parenting instruction, vocational rehabilitation and/or social and legal services. For many patients, a continuing care approach provides the best results, with treatment intensity varying according to a person's changing needs.
9. **Many drug-addicted individuals also have other mental disorders.** Because drug abuse and addiction—both of which are mental disorders—often co-occur with other mental illnesses, patients presenting with one condition should be assessed for the other(s). And when these problems co-occur, treatment should address both (or all), including the use of medications as appropriate.
10. **Medically assisted detoxification is only the first stage of addiction treatment and by itself does little to change long-term drug abuse.** Although medically assisted detoxification can safely manage the acute physical symptoms of withdrawal, detoxification alone is rarely sufficient to help addicted individuals achieve long-term abstinence. Thus, patients should be encouraged to continue drug treatment following detoxification.
11. **Treatment does not need to be voluntary to be effective.** Sanctions or enticements from family, employment settings, and/or the criminal justice system can significantly increase treatment entry, retention rates, and the ultimate success of drug treatment interventions.
12. **Drug use during treatment must be monitored continuously, as lapses during treatment do occur.** Knowing their drug use is being monitored can be a powerful incentive for patients and can help them withstand urges to use drugs. Monitoring also provides an early indication of a return to drug use, signaling a possible need to adjust an individual's treatment plan to better meet his or her needs.
13. **Treatment programs should assess patients for the presence of HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B and C, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases, as well as provide targeted risk-reduction counseling to help patients modify or change behaviors that place them at risk of contracting or spreading infectious diseases.** Targeted counseling specifically focused on reducing infectious disease risk can help patients further reduce or avoid substance-related and other high-risk behaviors. Treatment providers should encourage and support HIV screening and inform patients that highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) has proven effective in combating HIV, including among drug-abusing populations.

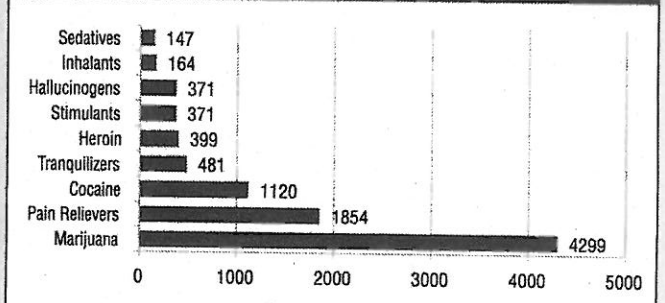
This chart may be reprinted. Citation of the source is appreciated.

U.S. Teens Who Currently Use Illicit Drugs or Cigarettes (Past Month Use)



Source: University of Michigan, Monitoring the Future Study, 2009.

Dependence on or Abuse of Specific Illicit Drugs in Past Year Among Persons 12 or Older, 2009



Source: SAMHSA, 2009 NSDUH

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