



2016 Security and Fire Safety Report

Contents

- A Message from the ACOM Security Supervisor 5
- Introduction 6
- The Security Services Department..... 7
 - About Us 7
 - Campus Safety Operations 7
 - Interagency Cooperation 7
 - Jurisdiction 8
- Physical Security and Access to Facilities..... 8
- The Clery Act 9
- Reporting Criminal Incidents or Concerning Behavior..... 10
 - Reporting Criminal Incidents 10
 - Confidential Reporting 11
 - Confidential Reporting to Pastoral and/or Professional Counselors..... 11
 - Reporting Concerning Behavior 11
- Responding to Reports or Emergencies..... 12
 - Investigations..... 12
 - Daily Crime Log 12
 - Timely Warnings 12
 - Emergency Notifications 13
 - Procedures 13
 - Determining the Appropriate Segment of the Community 13
 - Determining the Content of the Message 13
 - Initiating the Notification System 14
- Emergency Preparedness 14
 - Emergency Management Operations Team..... 14
 - Testing..... 14
 - Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures 14
- Crime Prevention Education 15
 - Tips for Preventing Crime 15
 - Programs to Enhance Safety and Prevent Crime 15
 - Crime Prevention Seminars/Presentations..... 15

Literature	16
Operation Safe Escort	16
Operation ID.....	16
Emergency Call Boxes	16
Missing Students.....	17
Reporting a Missing Student.....	17
Missing Student Contact Procedures.....	17
Preventing and Responding to Sexual Assault.....	18
Resources for Victims of Sexual Assault	19
1. Seek Medical Treatment	19
2. Report the Incident	19
3. Utilize Counseling Services.....	19
4. Know Your Options	20
College Disciplinary Procedures.....	20
Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act	21
Title IX	21
Drug Free Campus and Workplace Policy	22
Overview of Policy Elements	22
Standards of Conduct	23
Applicable Local, State, and Federal Laws	24
Health Risks Associated with Use of Controlled Substances and Abuse of Alcohol.....	27
Drug or Alcohol Counseling, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Programs	30
College Disciplinary Sanctions for Controlled Substance Users and Alcohol Abusers.....	31
Evaluation	32
Distribution	32
Fire Safety Report	33
Daily Fire Log.....	33
Description of Student Housing Fire Systems.....	33
Fire Safety Education	34
Policies	34
Electronic Appliances.....	34
Smoking Policy	34

Open Flames	34
Fire Safety Precautions	35
Student Housing Evacuation Procedures.....	35
Fire Response Do's and Don'ts	35
Fire Incident Reporting	36
Fire Drills Held During the Previous Calendar Year.....	36
Plans for Future Improvements	36
Campus Crime Statistics.....	37
Locations Covered by the Clery Act	37
Explanation of How Statistics Are Compiled.....	37
Approval of Annual Report	37
Appendix A: Fire Safety Definitions	39
Appendix B: ACOM Fire Statistics	40
Appendix D: ACOM Crime Statistics.....	43

A Message from the ACOM Security Supervisor

The Security Services Department welcomes you to Alabama College of Osteopathic Medicine. It is our highest priority to maintain a safe learning and living environment for everyone on campus. In order to accomplish this, we as a community need to work together, stay informed, and maintain awareness. This report is intended to assist in meeting those ends by providing people in the ACOM community and beyond a better understanding as to what our office does. It also details other resources that are available both on- and off-campus, and it provides statistics regarding crime and fires that have occurred on or around campus.

As you will be able to see, we have an exceptionally safe campus, and this is due to the great cooperation of the students, faculty and staff of ACOM, in conjunction with the support provided us by local law enforcement and others in the community. Everyone works well together toward our goal of a safer campus.

Despite our best efforts, crimes may still happen. Safety and security is a shared responsibility, and we expect everyone to continue doing their part in keeping ACOM a safe and enjoyable learning environment.

If you have any questions or suggestions regarding this publication, please contact the Security Services Department at 334-944-4044.

Sincerely,

Ronnie Majors, Security Supervisor
ACOM Security Services Department

**GUIDE TO THE ACOM ANNUAL
SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT**

This report is intended to provide valuable information regarding procedures the College has developed in partnership with members of the community to maintain a safe campus environment. Sidebars contain contact information for various safety and law enforcement officials, crime and fire prevention tips, and other important information. To find out more about any policies or procedures referenced in this document, please contact the Office of Student Services at (334) 699-2262, or the Office of Security Services at (334) 944-4044.

PRINTED COPIES

If you would like to request a printed copy of this report, please contact the Office of Security Services at (334) 944-4044 or (334) 944-4062.

Introduction

Welcome. The Alabama College of Osteopathic Medicine is committed to providing a campus that is safe and conducive to the goals of education and research. Our security officials are continuously working to help you maintain your personal safety and to protect your property by providing physical and electronic security measures, offering crime prevention education, and engaging in emergency preparedness planning and training. By sharing the safety and security related information included in this report, we hope to reduce your chances of becoming a crime or accident victim. We believe that an informed community is a safer community.

Each year, the Alabama College of Osteopathic Medicine publishes to the College's website the Campus Security and Fire Safety Report. The Report includes the campus's crime and fire statistics and outlines ACOM security and fire safety policies and procedures. It is distributed on an annual basis to enrolled students and current employees via email and made available to prospective students and employees via the ACOM website. Please take the time to familiarize yourself with this report so you can become an informed member of our community and contribute to the College's efforts to create and maintain a safe environment in which we all can live, study, work, and play.

**ACOM SECURITY SERVICES DEPT.
CONTACT INFO**

Ronnie Majors
ACOM Security Supervisor
Phone: (334) 944-4044
Email: security@acomedu.org

ACOM DIVISION OF STUDENT SERVICES

Philip Reynolds, PhD
Associate Dean of Student Services
Phone: (334) 699-2266
Email: security@acomedu.org

Bob Willis
Campus Security Liaison
Phone: (334) 944-4062
Email: rwillis@acomedu.org

The Security Services Department

About Us

The ACOM Security Services Department is committed to the safety and well-being of the campus community. The Department is staffed and operational 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Through our office on the first floor of the ACOM building, we coordinate campus patrols, monitor security cameras, arrange escort services to and from parking or housing areas, and address calls for assistance. We work closely with the Dothan Police Department, the Houston County Sheriff's Department, and other neighborhood partners to safeguard the campus.

Campus Safety Operations

The Department is staffed by approximately four full-time security representatives and one security supervisor who are hired and provided with professional training by the Southeast Alabama Medical Center's Security Services Department. Additional personnel may be requested from SAMC as needed. These representatives are not certified and do not have arrest authority. Their primary responsibilities include but are not limited to:

- providing general security services;
- maintaining crime and fire logs;
- conducting crime awareness and prevention programs;
- reporting and investigating alleged criminal incidents;
- monitoring security cameras;
- controlling access to the ACOM building;
- providing escort services to and from parking or housing areas;
- assisting with special events;
- responding to emergencies or requests for assistance;
- serving as a liaison to local law enforcement officials; and
- assisting students, employees, and visitors as needed.

Interagency Cooperation

ACOM's Security Services Department coordinates campus safety planning, training, and operations with local law enforcement agencies, the Southeast Alabama Medical Center Security Services Department, and security representatives from regional college campuses. This network of cooperation ensures that the campus is prepared to prevent and respond to potential threats to the safety of the campus community. In the event of an emergency or other situation requiring the assistance of law

enforcement officials, the Department will contact the Dothan Police Department and/or the Houston County Sheriff's Office. There is no written memorandum of understanding between the Department and any outside law enforcement agency.

Jurisdiction

The Security Services Department's area of jurisdiction is limited to the property owned and operated by the Alabama College of Osteopathic Medicine. ACOM neither owns nor operates any off-campus student housing or off-campus student organization facilities. ACOM's security personnel are not authorized and have no responsibility for the security policies, procedures, or safety of off-campus locations.

Summerfield Square, the on-campus student housing community, is owned and operated by Corvias Campus Living, LLC, and does not fall under the jurisdiction of ACOM's security personnel. However, under a cooperation agreement between ACOM and Corvias, the Security Services Department conducts certain basic security activities at Summerfield Square. These activities are limited to:

- conducting random drive-through patrols of the parking areas adjacent to the apartment buildings;
- providing, upon request, security escort service between ACOM and the apartment buildings; and
- monitoring outdoor security call boxes (Blue Light Phones).

Therefore, in case of a criminal, fire, or medical emergency at Summerfield Square, a person should request immediate assistance by dialing 911.

Physical Security and Access to Facilities

ACOM takes pride in maintaining a safe but open campus. To balance the benefits of an open campus with the safety needs of an institution, a variety of security measures have been implemented.

Security representatives occupy campus posts 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Designated buildings require a valid ACOM ID for entry. Card readers, alarm monitoring systems, emergency call boxes (Blue Light Phones), and 24-hour recorded video cameras support our efforts by providing direct feeds to security officials.

The campus is closed to the general public. However, visitors are welcome and, as with all students and employees, are expected to obey all laws and institutional

policies and procedures related to the use of ACOM facilities. All campus guests are required to sign in and obtain a visitor's badge at the ACOM security desk and must adhere to the Access Control Policy at all times.

ACOM is committed to providing a safe and secure campus through the maintenance of facilities in mitigating unsafe physical conditions. These departments also work to ensure that safety and security are accounted for during project planning and implementation. Security and Facilities Department personnel regularly patrol the campus and report malfunctioning lights, locks, call boxes, or other unsafe physical conditions to the appropriate parties for remediation. All members of the ACOM community are encouraged to report any malfunction or unsafe facilities condition to the Security or Facilities Departments.

The College has instituted safety and security procedures and services, but the personal safety of each individual who enters the campus is his or her responsibility. Failure to take precautions or maintain an awareness of the environment and surroundings may result in increased risk. ACOM will continue to develop and implement security measures, but these measures cannot succeed without the support of faculty, staff, students, and visitors.

The Clery Act

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, more commonly known as the Clery Act, requires colleges and universities to:

- publish an annual report every year by October 1 that contains three years of campus crime and fire safety statistics and certain campus security policy statements;
- encourage members of the campus community to report the occurrence of criminal incidents;
- disclose in a public crime log “any crime that occurred on campus . . . or within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus security department and is reported to the campus security department”;
- disclose in a public fire log a record of any fire that occurred in an on-campus student housing facility;
- provide “timely warning” notices of crimes that have occurred and pose an ongoing “threat to students and employees”;
- issue an “emergency notification” upon the confirmation of a significant

emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus; and

- disclose crime statistics for the campus, public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus, and certain noncampus facilities and remote classrooms. The statistics must be gathered from campus police or security, local law enforcement, and other College officials who have “significant responsibility for student and campus activities”.

Note: This report makes every attempt to address the changes to the Jeane Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistic Act (Clery Act) and the new requirements of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) (Public Law 113-4).

Reporting Criminal Incidents or Concerning Behavior

Reporting Criminal Incidents

We strongly encourage all students, employees, and guests to make an immediate report of all crimes and public safety related conditions or incidents. The act of making a report does not obligate a person to pursue legal action. Your report will, however, assist security and law enforcement officials in preventing future incidents and help to keep the campus community informed about potential criminal activity.

To report a non-emergency security or public safety related matter, call the ACOM Security Services Department at (334) 944-4044, or make a report in person at the Security Desk in the ACOM Building. In the case of an emergency, dial 911 or contact Security Services.

The College has positioned emergency two-way call boxes (Blue Light Phones) around campus buildings and parking areas for use during emergencies. By pressing the red button on a station, the user is immediately connected with a Security Services representative.

Victims or witnesses may also report incidents of crime to any ACOM representative identified as a Campus Security Authority (CSA), who is then responsible for promptly notifying the Security Services Department of the reported incident. CSAs may obtain a copy of the Crime Incident Report from the Security Desk or by calling (334) 944-4044.

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES (CSAs)

Information about crimes may be reported to certain College officials referred to in the Clery Act as “Campus Security Authorities” (CSAs). At ACOM, the following officials are designated as CSAs:

Ronnie Majors
ACOM Security Supervisor
Phone: (334) 944-4044
Email: security@acomedu.org

Phillip Reynolds, PhD
Associate Dean of Students
Phone: (334) 699-2266
Email: security@acomedu.org

Bob Willis, MS
Campus Security Liaison
Phone: (334) 944-4062
Email: rwillis@acomedu.org

John Abraham
Information Systems Manager
Phone: (334) 944-4007
Email: security@acomedu.org

Karen Loftin
Title IX Coordinator
Phone: (334) 944-4005
Email: kloftin@acomedu.org

REPORTING OFF CAMPUS CRIMES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Victims or witnesses to criminal activity or emergency situations occurring off campus should contact the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction.

- All Emergencies: 911
- Dothan Police Dept.: (334) 615-3000
- Houston Co. Sheriff: (334) 677-4888
- AL State Troopers: (334) 983-4587

The Security Services Department is available to provide assistance with notifying these or other law enforcement agencies.

CRIMESTOPPERS

If you are uncomfortable making a formal criminal report but would like to help ensure the safety of the campus community, we encourage you to report the incident anonymously by calling Crime Stoppers at (334) 793-7000.

To request assistance or report a crime that has occurred at an off-campus location, a person should dial 911 and/or contact the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction for that area.

Confidential Reporting

Victims or witnesses wishing to make voluntary reports of criminal activity in confidence may do so by requesting that the agency or person to whom a report is made maintain confidentiality with regard to the identity of the individual making the report. Reports of this nature will be honored to the extent permitted by state law, criminal investigatory requirements, and college judicial processes. These confidential reports, if involving a Clery-reportable offense, are counted and disclosed in the crime statistics for the College, but, as with all other crimes included in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, no personally identifiable information is included.

Confidential Reporting to Pastoral and/or Professional Counselors

Under the Clery Act, campus pastoral or professional counselors, when acting as such, are not considered to be campus security authorities and are exempt from the Act's criminal reporting requirements. The exemption is intended to ensure that these individuals can provide appropriate counseling services without an obligation to report crimes. However, there may be situations in which counselors are in fact under a legal obligation to report a crime.

ACOM encourages its counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the persons they are counseling of procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. All verified and unverified confidential reports of sexual offenses that meet the reporting criteria as determined by ACOM staff are included in ACOM campus crime statistics (see Preventing and Responding to Sexual Assault for more information about ACOM policies and procedures concerning sexual offenses).

Reporting Concerning Behavior

ACOM has established a behavioral intervention protocol to provide a mechanism by which violence, threats of violence, and behaviors that are disruptive to institutional activities may be reported, evaluated and addressed.

Report emergency situations involving behavior that appears to pose a clear and immediate threat of violence or self-harm immediately by dialing 911. For situations where there does not appear to be an immediate risk, refer to the following as applicable:

- Reports of concerning student behavior should be made to the Associate

Dean of Students by calling (334) 699-2266.

- Reports of concerning faculty member behavior should be made to the appropriate Academic Dean.

Responding to Reports or Emergencies

Investigations

The Security Services Department investigates all reports of crimes, including confidential (where the reporting parties' names are known but not released) reports. Upon investigation, if there is reason to believe that a criminal act may have occurred, Security Services will refer the matter to local law enforcement officials. Information from crime reports is analyzed to identify emerging crime trends and allocate resources more efficiently.

Daily Crime Log

The Security Services Department maintains a daily crime log at their office located within the ACOM Building. The log contains the time, date, and location of each criminal incident and alleged criminal incident that is reported to Security Services. A new entry or addition to an existing entry will be entered into the crime log within two business days from the date that the report is received unless that disclosure is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim. The log is available for public inspection during business hours.

Timely Warnings

The Security Services Department will issue a "timely warning" for any serious incident that constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat to the ACOM community when there are enough details known about the crime to provide useful information to the community. Timely Warnings are designed to promote a heightened sense of awareness among members of the campus community in order to prevent criminal or emergency situations from occurring. Depending on the circumstances, one or more of the following methods may be used to distribute a notice:

- hard-copy notices;
- campus-wide emails;
- text messages;
- activation of the campus alarm system;
- postings to the ACOM website;
- social media;
- press releases;

DAILY CRIME LOG

If you would like to request a printed copy of the Daily Crime Log, please contact the Office of Security Services at (334) 944-4044. Requests may be made Monday – Friday, from 8:30 AM until 4:30 PM.

LIVESAFE

During the spring of 2014, the Department of Security Services implemented the College's LiveSafe emergency two-way communication system. ACOM faculty, staff, and students are able to use their smartphones to download an app that provides users with the following capabilities:

- Submit GPS-tagged reports of criminal incidents with text descriptions, pictures, and video to Security Services officials.
- Receive campus crime alerts and emergency notifications.
- Review Safety Maps of the campus and surrounding areas.
- Activate an emergency panic button to automatically report your name, phone number, and GPS location to a list of your stored emergency contacts.

- messages on electronic signage; and/or
- voice messages over various public address systems.

Emergency Notifications

An emergency notification is an urgent communication regarding a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may compromise the health and safety of members of the campus community. Typically, an emergency notification is provided without delay upon confirmation of an imminent or impending threat and empowers the recipient to take appropriate action to minimize injury or loss of life.

Procedures

The Security Services Department will respond to all reports of emergencies or dangerous situations on campus. Upon confirmation by Department representatives of an emergency or dangerous situation involving an imminent threat to the health or safety of students or employees, Security Services officials will request and coordinate the response of additional resources, where necessary, and notify the Office of the Dean. The Dean or a designated representative will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of Security Services or law enforcement officials, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Determining the Appropriate Segment of the Community

The Dean or a designated representative, assisted by Security Services, will determine the appropriate segment or segments of the campus and larger community to receive the notification. There will be a continuing assessment of the situation, and additional segments of the campus community may be notified if a situation warrants such action. The entire campus community will be notified when there is at least the potential that a very large segment of the community will be affected by a situation, or when a situation threatens the operation of the campus as a whole.

Determining the Content of the Message

The Dean or a designated representative, assisted by Security Services, will determine the appropriate content of the emergency notification. To expedite the notification process, Security Services has approved prescript messages for possible campus emergencies. Should an unexpected emergency occur, an appropriate message will be immediately drafted and disseminated. There will be a continuing assessment of the situation, and additional information may be disseminated if a situation warrants such action.

Initiating the Notification System

The Dean or a designated representative, assisted by Security Services, will initiate the notification system by contacting first responders and simultaneously issuing the emergency notification using one or more of the method(s) for distribution listed above (see Timely Warnings).

After the initial emergency notification, continued or updated crisis communications will take place on ACOM's website, www.acomedu.org, social media, and through the local media (radio, television, etc.). Students, faculty, and staff are directed to monitor the website and local media for updated crisis information. This will also enable the larger community to receive emergency information as appropriate. Once the incident has concluded, ACOM will disseminate an "All Clear" notification with information regarding the resolution of the emergency.

Emergency Preparedness

Emergency Management Operations Team

The Security Services Department coordinates ACOM's Emergency Management Operations Team (EMOT). This group is comprised of Security Services officials and representatives from various departments within the College who possess knowledge, skills, and/or experience that enhances ACOM's ability to prepare for emergencies. The Team meets regularly to develop and practice the implementation of emergency plans through regularly scheduled tests.

Testing

The Clery Act defines tests as regularly scheduled drills, exercises, and appropriate follow-through activities, designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities. Not less than once per year, ACOM will conduct a test of the College's emergency response and evacuation procedures. Tests will be scheduled and may be announced or unannounced. They will involve a coordination of efforts by personnel from the College and various outside agencies. At the conclusion of each test, the EMOT will document and evaluate the effectiveness of the College's plans and actions.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

ACOM's emergency response and evacuation procedures are posted throughout campus. In addition, these procedures will be publicized in conjunction with at least one test per year; publication will occur via email, text, press release, or another appropriate means of dissemination.

DID YOU KNOW?

Emergency procedure posters have been placed in classrooms to indicate guidelines to follow during emergency incidents that may occur on campus. Some incidents may require you to take shelter in place, while others may require evacuation from the facility.

The purpose of evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of a fire or other emergency. At ACOM, evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on fire safety issues specific to their building. During the drill, occupants practice drill procedures and familiarize themselves with the location of the exits and the sound of the alarm. In addition to educating the occupants of each building about emergency evacuation procedures, the process also provides the college an opportunity to test the operation of the fire alarm systems components.

CRIME PREVENTION RESOURCES

National Crime Prevention Council
www.ncpc.org

Federal Bureau of Investigation
www.fbi.gov

Crime Prevention Education

Tips for Preventing Crime

With the exercise of due caution, students and employees can reduce their chances of becoming a victim of crime. The College's crime prevention efforts are premised upon the dual concepts of eliminating or minimizing criminal opportunities, whenever possible, and encouraging individuals to be responsible for their own security and the security of others.

The cooperation and involvement of students and employees in a campus safety program is absolutely necessary. Students and employees must assume responsibility for their own personal safety and the security of their personal belongings by taking simple, common sense precautions. For example, although campus facilities and grounds are lighted, it is always prudent for students, female or male, to be accompanied by a friend to their residence or vehicle on campus late at night. Apartment entrance doors should be locked at all times. Bedroom doors in shared apartments should be locked at night and when the room is unoccupied. Valuable items such as stereos, cameras, and televisions should be marked or engraved with the serial number or a personal code. This number should then be kept in a safe place so that it is available should the item be stolen. Bicycles should be secured with a sturdy lock. Students with cars should park them in the authorized parking areas and should keep them locked at all times. Valuable items like backpacks, books, and sporting equipment should be locked in the trunk.

Programs to Enhance Safety and Prevent Crime

Crime Prevention Seminars/Presentations

These interactive presentations on personal safety and the safeguarding of property are presented to campus organizations and College groups throughout the year. They are given during student and employee orientation periods and to any group upon request. They provide vital information on how to reduce the likelihood of being a crime victim. Examples include:

- **Safety on Campus** - Learn basic crime prevention tips, how to find and utilize security/safety resources, and what steps to take if you have been the victim of a crime.
- **Awareness and Prevention of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking** – Dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault,

stalking, and other forms of misconduct occur far too frequently on our country's college campuses. Join us to learn more about these alarming statistics and what you can do to increase awareness and help yourself and others to avoid becoming a victim.

- **Bystander Training** - Learn that the biggest and most consistent impacts of bystander training are on attitudes, including confidence as a bystander, intent to take action, and perceived benefits of action. Material covered in the training will result in decreases in belief in rape myths and increases in knowledge.
- **Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention** – Learn about the damaging effects of drug and alcohol abuse and ways to avoid or get help with addiction.
- **Active Shooter Response** – Learn to recognize and manage aggressive behavior in individuals and intervention strategies with local law enforcement agencies.

Literature

Throughout the year, the Security Services Department offers literature on crime prevention and campus security procedures and practices. Safety and security information and training are continuously provided to students, staff, and faculty through bulletins, crime alerts, periodic newsletters, and the distribution of the Annual Security and Fire Report.

Operation Safe Escort

Upon request, the Safety and Security will provide a security escort to and from the student housing area located at Summerfield Square, vehicles parked in or adjacent to ACOM's designated parking areas, and other on-campus locations.

Operation ID

Protect your property in a way that helps ensure its return by participating in Operation ID. Please contact the Security Services Department to make an appointment to have your property engraved with a personal identifier (i.e. license number, serial number, name, etc.). This is ideal for those who bring computers, iPod's, smart phones, etc., to campus. As an additional service, you can complete an owner's identification form and keep it on file in the Security Services Office.

Emergency Call Boxes

The College has emergency two-way call boxes (Blue Light Phones) around campus buildings and parking areas for use during emergencies. By pressing the red button on

a station, a blue strobe light is activated, and the user is immediately connected by phone to a Security Services representative. Each station is monitored by security cameras, and video is relayed to the Security Services Desk.

These are just a few of the programs the Security Services Department offers to the ACOM community. Other programs can be developed per your request (i.e. drug recognition, workplace violence, safety at home, etc.). Please contact Security Services at (334) 944-4044 to schedule a class or request more information about any of these programs.

Missing Students

Reporting a Missing Student

The term “missing student” is defined as any ACOM student residing in an on-campus student housing facility who is reported missing from his or her residence. Reports of missing students should be made to the Department of Safety and Security or to the Associate Dean of Student Services. If a student is reported missing to the Associate Dean of Student Services, the Dean shall immediately notify the Security Services Department. Whenever an ACOM student is believed missing, the College will initiate steps to locate him or her or to determine why the student has not been seen.

Students are under no obligation to notify the College of plans to spend time away from their residences; however, if circumstances indicate that an investigation is warranted, concerned parties should contact the Department of Safety and Security. Upon notification, the Department of Safety and Security will make inquiries within the College and beyond.

If the College determines that the circumstances of the missing student require a police investigation, the Security Services Department will notify local law enforcement agencies. If the police determine that the student should be classified as a missing person, they will initiate their own investigation. The College will support their investigation by providing whatever technical support is appropriate, including notices, photos, schedules, and any other information relevant to the search for the missing student.

Missing Student Contact Procedures

All students have the option of identifying a contact person or persons whom the College will notify if the student is determined to be missing by the Security Services Department or a local law enforcement agency. The contact information will be confidential, accessible only to authorized campus officials and law enforcement, and may not be disclosed except in a missing person investigation.

DID YOU KNOW?

Students may designate an emergency contact person by visiting the Security Services Desk in the ACOM Building.

When a student who resides in an on-campus student housing facility is determined to have been missing for 24 hours, the College will, within 24 hours,:

- notify the contact person if the student has designated one;
- notify the student’s custodial parent or guardian and/or any other designated contact person if the student is under 18 years of age and is not emancipated, and;
- notify a local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction in the area that the student is missing.

Preventing and Responding to Sexual Assault

Education

Sexual assault is a serious concern on college campuses throughout the country. To address this problem, the College provides on-going educational and preventative programs to students beginning at New Student Orientation and continuing throughout the academic year. In addition, the College also provides services for individuals who have been impacted by sexual assault and accessible, prompt, and equitable methods of investigation and resolution for those students who report instances of sexual assault.

Sexual assault is defined as any form of sexual contact without the consent of all parties involved, to include: (1) Sexual intercourse committed by physical force, coercion, threat or intimidation, actual or implied by a person or persons known or unknown to the victim; (2) Attempted intercourse, sexual contact or physical force of a threatening nature expressed or implied that places a person in fear of immediate death or physical injury known or unknown to the victim; or (3) All other forms of sexual misconduct, which violates state and/or federal law now or subsequently in effect including, but not limited to conduct defined as rape, sodomy, sexual abuse or sexual contact and contributing to the delinquency of a minor. (See Appendix C for definitions for domestic violence, dating violence and stalking)

Rape is defined as: “The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.” The definition includes any gender of victim or perpetrator, and includes instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity, including due to

BYSTANDER-FOCUSED PREVENTION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Research on the causes of sexual violence and evaluation of prevention efforts indicates that bystanders are a key piece of prevention work.

COMMON COMPONENTS OF BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

- Awareness
- Sense of Responsibility
- Perception of norms
- Weighing pros and cons
- Confidence
- Building Skills
- Context

DOTHAN AREA HOSPITALS

Southeast Alabama Medical Center
1108 Ross Clark Circle
Dothan, AL 36301
(334) 793-8111

Flowers Hospital
4370 West Main Street
Dothan, AL 36305
(334) 793-5000

the influence of drugs or alcohol or because of age.

Resources for Victims of Sexual Assault

The College treats allegations of sexual assault extremely seriously and has a system in place to assist survivors in obtaining medical treatment, counseling and advocacy services, and legal assistance. Persons who have been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking are strongly encouraged to take the following steps:

1. Seek Medical Treatment

For immediate medical treatment, call 911. It is important that a person who has been recently assaulted receive prompt medical attention to ensure that he/she is medically well. Because physical injury is not always noticeable at first, it is important to receive a medical examination and treatment as soon as possible.

A medical examination may include the collection of physical evidence for use in prosecution, if the victim so chooses. Such evidence may increase the chances of successful prosecution, and its collection is therefore strongly encouraged. For this reason, survivors should not bathe, douche, or change clothes before seeking medical treatment. Forensic evidence is collected by a medical provider, usually in an emergency room, up to 96 hours following a sexual assault. The medical exam and collection of forensic evidence are done simultaneously.

Even though a victim may be initially unsure about reporting to the police, they often want to report after they have had time to recover. Collecting forensic evidence makes it much easier to pursue a prosecution later. Toxicology testing for “date rape drugs” is most effective within 72 hours of an assault. Results will not be analyzed unless a police report is filed.

2. Report the Incident

Reports of alleged sexual assault or misconduct by a student, faculty member, staff member, or administrator of the College may be filed with the Security Services Department or the Office of the Dean of Students. The incident should also be immediately reported to local law enforcement officials. A person who is the victim of a crime involving sexual violence is not obligated to pursue criminal charges against the offender but is strongly encouraged to do so. ACOM officials will, if so desired, provide assistance in contacting police authorities.

3. Utilize Counseling Services

The Southeast Alabama Medical Center offers its employees an Employee Assistance

BRADFORD HEALTH SERVICES
114 Adris Place
Dothan, AL 36303
(334) 671-1677
24-Hour Access: 1-888-577-0012

HOUSE OF RUTH
24-hour Help Line
(334) 793-2232 (Dothan Area)
1-800-650-6522 (Toll Free)
www.houseofruthdothan.org

NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT HOTLINE
1-800-656-HOPE
www.rainn.org

NATIONAL STALKING HELPLINE
808-802-0300
www.stalkinghelpline.org

Program (EAP) through Bradford Health Services. These confidential services will be provided to ACOM students through the ACOM Student Assistance Program (ASAP) and include services for drug and alcohol abuse, emotional, family, marriage, financial and legal issues. This is a strictly confidential service, providing the same level of benefits to help assist in daily problems that might impair a student's personal or professional life.

No on-campus professional counseling services are available. However, upon request, assistance with locating additional off-campus counseling services will be provided by the Office of the Dean of Students.

4. Know Your Options

Modifications to living arrangements, if residing in on-campus housing, and academic schedules for the accuser and accused will be provided if requested and reasonably available. If you would like to make such a request, please contact the Associate Dean of Student Services.

College Disciplinary Procedures

The commission of an act of sexual violence constitutes misconduct that is prohibited, according to the College's Code of Ethics and Honor and Harassment Policy. Students charged with this type of misconduct will be subject to the provisions for resolution provided in the Harassment Policy and Procedures found in the ACOM Student Handbook. The College is committed to providing a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution for all students involved. Both the accuser and the accused have the right to be present during disciplinary proceedings. The college shall apply a preponderance of evidence standard to determine whether there has been a violation of this *Policy*. In addition, both parties must be informed of the outcome of the disciplinary proceeding. Appropriate disciplinary action, up to and including, suspension, expulsion, termination from employment or being banned from ACOM properties, will be taken against students who are determined to be in violation of the Harassment Policy.

The institution will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by 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.

For a complete listing of policies and procedures related to student discipline, please

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) (Pub. Law 113-4) amended section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (HEA), otherwise known as the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act). The Clery Act requires institutions of higher education to comply with certain campus safety- and security-related requirements as a condition of participating in the Federal student financial aid programs authorized by Title IV of the HEA.

refer to the ACOM Student Handbook or contact the Office of the Dean of Student Services at (334) 699-2266.

Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (section 1601 of Public Law 106-386) is a federal law enacted on October 28, 2000, which provides for the tracking of convicted, registered sex offenders enrolled as students at institutions of higher education, or working or volunteering on campus.

The Act amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act to require sex offenders already required to register in a state to provide notice, as required under state law, of each institution of higher education in that state at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student. It also mandates that state procedures ensure that this registration information is promptly made available to law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction where the institutions of higher education are located and that it is entered into appropriate state records or data systems.

A listing of all registered sex offenders in the State of Alabama is maintained by the Alabama Department of Public Safety (DPS). This information may be obtained from the DPS Community Information Center website at <https://app.alea.gov/Community/default.aspx>.

Title IX

It is the policy of the Alabama College of Osteopathic Medicine to comply with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and its implementing regulations, which prohibit discrimination based on sex in the College's programs and activities. Title IX and its implementing regulations also prohibit retaliation for asserting claims of sex discrimination. ACOM has designated Student Services Representative Karen Loftin to coordinate its compliance with Title IX and to receive inquiries regarding Title IX, including complaints of sex discrimination. The Title IX Coordinator may be contacted as follows:

Karen Loftin
Title IX Coordinator
445 Health Sciences Blvd.
Dothan, AL 36303
Tel: (334) 699-2266 ext. 4005

kloftin@acomedu.org

It is the responsibility of the Title IX coordinator to coordinate dissemination of information and education and training programs to: (1) assist members of the College community in understanding that sex discrimination and sexual harassment are prohibited by the policy; (2) ensure that investigators are trained to respond to and investigate complaints of sex discrimination and sexual harassment; (3) ensure that employees and students are aware of the procedures for reporting and addressing complaints of sex discrimination and sexual harassment; and (4) to implement the Complaint Resolution Procedures or to designate appropriate persons for implementing the Complaint Resolution Procedures.

For a complete listing of policies and procedures related to Title IX, please refer to the ACOM Student Handbook or contact the Title IX coordinator.

Drug Free Campus and Workplace Policy

Overview of Policy Elements

All members of the ACOM community — including faculty, staff, and students — have the right to pursue their individual and collective goals in a healthy work and educational environment, one that is free of the effects of alcohol and substance abuse. Such abuse adversely affects the College's achievement of its mission and is not condoned. Responsibility for problems of substance abuse resides with each member of the College community. The College's principal approach to issues of alcohol and substance abuse entails a wide range of education, prevention, and assistance activities conducted within its academic curricula; educational programs to inform individuals of the effects and consequence of using alcohol or other substances; and comprehensive counseling programs for faculty, staff, and students. The College recognizes that alcohol and substance abuse are illnesses that are not resolved easily by personal effort but may require professional assistance and treatment. Faculty, staff, and students are encouraged to take advantage of the preventive, diagnostic, referral, and counseling services available. All members of the College community have a personal responsibility to adhere to all applicable laws, policies, and regulations concerning the use of alcohol or other drugs. These include federal and state laws, city ordinances, the Student Code of Ethics and Honor, the faculty standards of conduct, and other College policy statements. The Drug- Free Campus and Workplace Policy applies to all members of the University community, including all full-time and part-time students; all full-time and part-time permanent and temporary employees, including faculty, administration, and all exempt and non-

exempt staff; and all student employees and interns. It applies to behavior that occurs on the College campus, on property owned or controlled by the College, or at College-sponsored or supervised activities. The College is committed to cooperating with the local school systems and area colleges, as well as other local, state, regional, and federal agencies, in addressing problems of substance abuse in its community.

Standards of Conduct

A. Employees

Unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance by any employee of the Alabama College of Osteopathic Medicine while he or she is at work for the College or at another site where the employee is carrying out assigned duties, is prohibited. The term "controlled substance" refers to any chemical substance whose distribution and/or use is controlled or prohibited by some law or statute, or whose distribution and/or use is permitted by a prescription issued by a licensed practitioner. In order to ensure that all employees are working in a safe, productive environment, the possession, distribution, or consumption of alcoholic beverages is not permitted on the work site or on other College property, unless such occurs in the course of an authorized business or special College function which includes alcoholic beverages or where consumption was otherwise approved by the College. By extension, no employee may report to work while under the influence of alcohol. Consistent with the Drug-Free Campus and Workplace Policy, and as required by the Drug-Free Work Place Act of 1988, faculty and staff will, as a condition of employment, abide by the Drug-Free Campus and Workplace Policy and notify their supervisor within five days if they are convicted of violating any criminal drug statute as a result of any activity occurring at the Alabama College of Osteopathic Medicine work place or while engaged in work activities of the College. The term conviction means a finding of guilt (including a plea of nolo contendere) or the imposition of a sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of federal or state criminal drug statutes. When the Department of Human Resources receives notice of such a conviction, it will coordinate efforts to comply with the reporting requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988. Violation of the Drug-Free Campus and Workplace Policy shall result in the prompt imposition of sanctions. These sanctions may range from a reprimand, to required satisfactory participation in counseling or rehabilitation programs, to termination of employment. Any necessary sanctions taken against faculty, administrators, or staff will be carried out in accordance with policies and procedures published in appropriate College personnel handbooks.

B. Students

Unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance by any student of the Alabama College of Osteopathic Medicine while he or she is on College property or involved in College activities, is prohibited. The College will take disciplinary action against a student, group of students, or student organization for any violation of this policy. A student or student organization may also be disciplined for, and is deemed in violation of the Code of Ethics and Honor for, the unlawful possession, or consumption on campus of alcoholic beverages, public drunkenness, or violation of state or local laws regarding alcohol use or possession. Any disciplinary actions to be taken and the disciplinary procedures to be applied for the fair adjudication of the alleged violations will be in accordance with policies and procedures published in the Student Handbook.

Applicable Local, State, and Federal Laws Concerning the Unlawful Possession or Distribution of Illicit Drugs and Alcohol

The following is a brief overview of local, state, and federal laws governing the possession, use, and distribution of controlled substances and alcohol. It is not intended to be an exhaustive or definitive statement of various laws, but rather is designed to indicate the types of conduct that are against the law and the range of legal sanctions that can be imposed.

A. Federal Drug Offenses and Penalties Title 21, USC § 841 et. seq.

- § 841(b)(1)(A) Distribution of 1 kilogram or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin; 5 kilograms or more containing coca or cocaine; 100 grams or more of PCP; 10 grams or more of LSD; 1,000 kilograms of marijuana; or 50 grams or more of amphetamine is a federal crime punishable by not less than 10 years in prison nor more than life in prison; and if death or serious bodily injury results, not less than 20 years and not more than a \$4 million fine.
- § 841(b)(1)(B) In the case of distribution of 1,000 kilograms or more of marijuana; or 1,000 or more plants of marijuana; or 10 kilograms or more of hashish; or one kilogram of hashish oil, one is guilty of a felony and if convicted may be sentenced to not less than 5 years in prison and fined not less than \$250,000 and not more than \$4 million.
- § 841(b)(1)(D) If one is found with a quantity of marijuana less than 50 kilograms, one is guilty of a felony and sentenced to not more than 20 years and fined not to exceed \$1 million.
- § 844 It is unlawful for any person to knowingly or intentionally possess a controlled substance unless such substance was obtained directly, or pursuant to a valid prescription. If convicted of possession, one may be sentenced to not more than 1 year and not less than a \$1,000 or more than a \$100,000 fine.
- § 845 Distribution of controlled substances to persons under 21 years of age may be punishable by twice the above sentences, as may distribution within 1,000 feet of a school, college, or university.
- § 848(b) If one is the head of a "drug ring" of 5 or more persons engaged in a

criminal enterprise involving the manufacture, acquisition, transportation, distribution, or sale of illegal substances, one may be sentenced to life in prison.

- § 853(a) All of the above include the possibility of forfeiture of property derived from or used in the distribution of illegal drugs, or used in the manufacture of such drugs.

B. State of Alabama Offenses and Penalties- Code of Alabama 1975

- § 13A-12-202(c) Criminal solicitation to commit a controlled substance crime is punishable to the same extent as the controlled substance crime solicited.
- § 13A-12-203(c) Attempt to commit a controlled substance crime is punishable to the same extent as the controlled substance crime itself.
- § 13A-12-204(c) Criminal conspiracy to commit a controlled substance crime is punishable the same as the controlled substance crime itself.
- § 13A-12-211 The unlawful distribution of controlled substances, whether sold, furnished, given away, manufactured, delivered, or distributed, is a Class B felony.
- § 13A-12-212 The unlawful possession or receipt of controlled substances is a Class C felony.
- § 13A-12-213 Unlawful possession of marijuana in the first degree results where one possesses marijuana for other than personal use or has been previously convicted of marijuana possession in the second degree, and is a Class C felony.
- § 13A-12-214 Unlawful possession of marijuana in the second degree results where one possesses marijuana for personal use only, and is punishable as a Class A misdemeanor.
- § 13A-12-215 The sale of controlled substances by one over 18 years of age to one under 18 years of age is a Class A felony with no eligibility of suspended sentence or probation.
- § 13A-12-231 One who knowingly sells, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state cannabis (in any of its forms), cocaine, heroin, morphine, opium, methaqualone, hydromorphone, amphetamine, phencyclidine, lysergic acid diethylamide, methamphetamine, or LSD shall be guilty of a Class A felony, may be fined up to \$500,000, and sentenced for up to life in prison without parole.
- § 13A-12-233 One who engages in a criminal enterprise, in connection with 5 or more persons, to traffic in illegal drugs shall be sentenced to no less than 25 years and no more than life, without eligibility for parole, and fined up to \$500,000. For a second such conviction, a mandatory life imprisonment is required with a fine of not less than \$150,000 or more than \$1 million.
- § 13A-12-250 An additional penalty of 5 years imprisonment is tacked on for the above violation which occurs within a 3 mile radius of a school, college, or university campus (or housing project; see § 13A-12-270).
- § 13A-12-260 Use, possession, delivery, or sale of drug paraphernalia is a crime punishable as a Class C misdemeanor for possession, a Class C felony for sale, and a Class B felony for sale to one under 18 years of age by one over 18 years of age.

C. Sentences of Imprisonment in the State of Alabama

- § 13A-5-6 Sentences for felonies shall be for a definite term of imprisonment, which includes hard labor, within the following limitations:

- For a Class A felony, for life or not more than 99 years or less than 10 years.
- For a Class B felony, not more than 20 years or less than 2 years.
- For a Class C felony, not more than 10 years or less than 1 year and a day.
- § 13A-5-7 Sentences for misdemeanors shall be for a definite term of imprisonment in the county jail or of hard labor for the county, within the following limitations:
 - For a Class A misdemeanor, not more than 1 year.
 - For a Class B misdemeanor, not more than 6 months.
 - For a Class C misdemeanor, not more than 3 months.

D. A Summary of State and Local Alcoholic Beverage Laws

a. Drinking Age

§ 28-1-5 The legal age in Alabama for consumption or purchase of alcoholic beverages is twenty one (21) years.

b. Minors Purchasing

§28-3A-25(19) Minors purchasing or attempting to purchase alcoholic beverages are subject to a fine of not less than \$200 and not more than \$1,000, and, at the discretion of the judge, up to three (3) months at hard labor or imprisonment. A minor's fraudulent misrepresentation of age or use of a fake or false identification in the process of illegally obtaining or purchasing alcoholic beverages will be considered in sentencing.

c. Dram Shop

§ 6-5-71 An individual may be liable for damages under civil law for selling alcohol, giving alcohol, or otherwise causing someone to become intoxicated, who later is injured or causes another to be injured.

d. Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

- § 32-5A-191(a) A person shall not drive or be in actual physical control of any vehicle while: there is 0.08 percent or more by weight of alcohol in his or her blood, or under the influence of alcohol, or under the influence of any controlled substance or any other substance which impairs his ability to drive safely, or under the combined influence of alcohol and a controlled substance to a degree which renders him or her incapable of safely driving, or under the influence of any substance which impairs the mental or physical faculties of such person to a degree which renders him or her incapable of safely driving.
- § 32-5A-191(b) A person under 21 years of age shall not drive or be in actual control of a vehicle if there is 0.02 percentage or more by weight of alcohol in his or her blood. Many are under the impression that a person may be arrested only for having over 0.08 percent blood alcohol content, but the fact is that one may be arrested for substantially less content. Boating while under the influence is also illegal.
- See § 32-5A-191.3 An individual must submit to a blood alcohol test or his license will be suspended.

• See § 32-5-192 When convicted of DUI, a person may be jailed for not more than 1 year and fined not less than \$250 or more than \$1,000 for a first conviction. On a second conviction for DUI within a 5 year period, a person may be fined up to \$5,100 and jailed for up to 1 year with a mandatory 48 hour sentence. On a third conviction within a 5 year period, a person will serve at least a mandatory 60 day sentence or up to a year, and will be fined at least \$2,000 with a \$10,000 maximum fine.

e. Public Intoxication

§ 13A-11-10 A person commits the crime of public intoxication if he appears in a public place under the influence of alcohol, narcotics or other drug to the degree that he endangers himself or another person or property, or by boisterous and offensive conduct annoys another person in his vicinity.

Health Risks Associated with Use of Controlled Substances and Abuse of Alcohol

Substance abuse and drug dependency are problems of staggering proportions in our society today. They are the leading causes of preventable illness, disability, and death in the U.S. and are estimated to afflict 25.5 million Americans. This number increases dramatically when one considers the harm done to the families of substance abusers as well as to those injured or killed by intoxicated drivers or in drug related work accidents. Alcoholism may develop in anyone. It tends to appear first between the ages of 20 and 40 and also to be more prevalent in persons with a family history of alcoholism.

A. Alcohol

Alcoholism is a disorder that has profound psychological, biological, and societal effects. Directly, it affects over 18 million people; indirectly, it affects another 56 million. It is usually characterized by one of three different patterns:

1. Regular daily intoxication
2. Drinking large amounts of alcohol at specific times
3. Periods of sobriety interspersed with periods of heavy daily drinking.

The disorder is usually progressive, and physical dependence can develop; if this happens, serious, sometimes life threatening symptoms can develop when alcohol is withdrawn. Short term effects of alcohol use can include depression, gastritis, liver disease, automobile accidents, and domestic violence. Chronic alcohol abuse can produce irreversible health changes, including dementia, sexual impotence, cirrhosis of the liver, and heart disease. Death can occur either as a complication of one of these chronic problems, or acutely, secondary to alcohol intoxication by poisoning or to aspiration of vomitus, or as the result of any automobile accident while driving

intoxicated.

B. Marijuana (Cannabis)

Marijuana is the most commonly used illegal drug in the United States. Though physiological consequences do depend on frequency, duration, and quantity of use, marijuana use has been linked to impairment of short term memory, concentration, judgment, perception, and fine motor skills. Thus the use of this drug increases the risk of machinery or motor vehicle accident and injury, for four to six hours after ingestion. Impairment of memory may last for three to six months, even if use of the drug is discontinued completely. The active chemical in marijuana (THC) remains stored in body fat cells long after ingestion. Marijuana use is associated with chronic anxiety, depression, and paranoid feelings. It can exacerbate or increase significantly underlying emotional problems. Frequent and/or ongoing use by children and adolescents may have long term developmental consequences resulting in lack of motivation, apathy, and difficulty managing current stresses and responsibilities, as well as making appropriate plans for the future. Pregnant women who use marijuana may be at a higher risk for giving birth to children with developmental or birth defects.

C. Hallucinogens

This category includes drugs such as lysergic acid diethylamine (LSD, also known as "acid"), mescaline, and peyote. These drugs cause delusions, hallucinations, and impaired perception of time and space. Phencyclidine (PCP or "angel dust") and amphetamine variants known as "ecstasy" are included in this category, though they rarely cause hallucinations in the true sense. They are, however, potent drugs that have mind-altering effects and impair perception and cognition. Hallucinogens can produce a "bad trip" with anxiety, agitation, hallucinations, and paranoia leading to impulsive behavior. After a "bad trip" the person can be subject to "flashbacks," which are recurrences of the experiences of the "bad trip" without taking any more of the drug. Psychosis and impaired thinking may result after long-term use.

D. Cocaine

The use of cocaine, an illegal stimulant drug, has risen dramatically in the United States. Other names for this drug are code, C., lady, and snow. Cocaine is a white powder that is snorted, injected into veins, or smoked freebase or as "crack." Crack is a crystalline form of cocaine that is also known as "rock," from its small, white rock-like appearance. ("Speed balls" are cocaine mixed with heroin, which is a particularly dangerous combination.) Crack produces the most intense cocaine high; addiction can occur after using it only once or twice. Cocaine highs are characterized by feelings of extreme happiness and a sense of limitless power and energy. However, the physical

effects include high blood pressure and heart palpitations. A cocaine "crash" follows the high and includes symptoms of depression, dullness, great irritability, and paranoia. Serious medical complications occur with cocaine use, such as heart attacks (even in young people), seizures, and strokes due to high blood pressure. The psychological effects of cocaine use include violence, paranoia, and personality changes as well as symptoms such as depression, anxiety, and confusion. Pregnant women using cocaine have increased risk of miscarriages and still-births. Newborns addicted to cocaine are irritable, unresponsive, prone to have malformed kidneys and genitals, and to have heart attacks and strokes. Addiction to cocaine controls aspects of the user's life, impinges on the lives of those closest to the user, and occurs in people of all ages, classes, and educational levels.

E. Amphetamines and Other Stimulants

In addition to cocaine, a number of other drugs stimulate the nervous system and are very addictive. Most of them belong to the amphetamine family of drugs. Dexedrine (present in "diet" pills) may at times be prescribed by a physician, but its use as a legitimate medication is now infrequent. Street drugs of the amphetamine group include "ecstasy" and "ice." Ice is a smokable amphetamine compound that is very potent, and the effects are long-lasting and devastating. The health risks of these and other stimulants are similar to those of cocaine use.

F. Narcotics, Including Heroin

Various medications are taken to relieve pain. Most non-prescription pain relievers, (such as aspirin, Tylenol, Motrin, and Nuprin) are not considered addictive. However, there is a class of stronger pain relievers, available by prescription only, which are referred to as narcotics and most of which are opiates. Examples of these drugs include morphine, codeine, Tylenol No.3, Darvon, Darvocet, Percocet, Percodan, Demerol, and certain prescription cough medicines. These drugs differ from non-prescription pain relievers in their potential for abuse and dependence. With close medical supervision, these drugs may be safely used in specific medical circumstances for a limited time. However, addiction may occur and the person may not want to stop the drug even when the pain has stopped. Tolerance to the drug is shown by an increase in the amount of drug necessary to relieve pain. This becomes progressive and leads to the craving or need for larger and larger doses, without which the person becomes extremely uncomfortable and physically ill. The time may come when the person "needs" such a large dose of the drug that is poisonous or lethal. Under these circumstances, coma, suffocation, and death may ensure. The malignant course of this problem is similar to that of addiction to heroin. Although heroin is not available by prescription, it is a narcotic which belongs to the same chemical family as the above drugs. The use of heroin is mainly by injection into a vein, which carries the

additional medical dangers of contracting AIDS and hepatitis from unclean needles and syringes.

G. Sedatives and Tranquilizers

The barbiturates and the benzodiazepines are two of the most commonly used classes of sedatives. The barbiturates (such Phenobarbital, Seconal, and Amytal) are highly addictive and can be fatal if taken in excess. Although they still have medical uses, they have largely been replaced by the benzodiazepines, used for relief of anxiety and to promote sleep. The benzodiazepines include such drugs as Valium, Librium, Ativan, Xanax, Dalmane, Halcion, and Restoril. While safe and effective at moderate doses for short periods of time (weeks), all the benzodiazepines have a potential for physical and psychological dependence if used at higher doses for longer periods of time. Frequently the benzodiazepines are abused by adults who become dependent on them because of their anti-anxiety effects. Other tranquilizers which may be abused include methaqualone (Quaaludes), Doriden, and Equanil. Intoxication may result from benzodiazepine use and resembles alcoholic drunkenness. Drowsiness, slurred speech, unsteady gait, and lack of coordination are common signs. The effects of the benzodiazepines (and the barbiturates and other sedatives) add to those of alcohol; taken together, they can lead to coma and even death. Withdrawal from benzodiazepines resembles alcohol withdrawal and is most apparent if the drugs are stopped abruptly. Withdrawal takes place within hours to days of stopping the drug. Once a person is addicted to benzodiazepines, a physician should supervise the plan for gradually stopping them, to minimize the serious effects of withdrawal.

Drug or Alcohol Counseling, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Programs Available to Students and Employees

Employee and Student Assistance Programs

The Southeast Alabama Medical Center offers its employees an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) through Bradford Health Services. These confidential services will be provided to ACOM students through the ACOM Student Assistance Program (ASAP) and include services for drug and alcohol abuse, emotional, family, marriage, financial and legal issues. This is a strictly confidential service, providing the same level of benefits to help assist in daily problems that might impair a student's personal or professional life.

Helplines and Other Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Resources

Free information and confidential support is available from many organizations. Some

BRADFORD HEALTH SERVICES
114 Adris Place
Dothan, AL 36303
(334) 671-1677
24-Hour Access: 1-888-577-0012

LOCAL TREATMENT CENTERS

BRADFORD HEALTH SERVICES

114 Adris Place
Dothan, AL 36303
(334) 671-1677
24-Hour Access: 1-888-577-0012

SPECTRACARE

Wiregrass Mental Health System
(334) 794-0731
104 Prevatt Road
Dothan, Alabama 36302

THE HAVEN

(334) 702-1814
905 John D. Odom Road
Dothan, Alabama 36303

provide counseling, referrals to local treatment facilities, support groups, and community-based organizations, and free publications and other information in print on substance abuse and mental health issues.

SAMHSA National Helpline (800)-662-HELP

Suicide Prevention Lifeline (800) 273-TALK

Alabama Dept. of Mental Health

http://www.mh.alabama.gov/Downloads/COPI/Find_Mental_Health_Servces_By_County.pdf

Alcoholics Anonymous <http://aa.org/?Media=PlayFlash>

American Council for Drug Education (ACDE) <http://www.acde.org/>

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) <http://csat.samhsa.gov/>

Narcotics Anonymous <http://www.na.org/>

College Drinking: Changing the Culture

<http://www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov/>

Partnership for a Drug-Free Community

<http://www.partnershipforadrug-freecommunity.org/>

College Disciplinary Sanctions for Controlled Substance Users and Alcohol Abusers

Various disciplinary procedures are applicable to faculty, staff, and students.

Violations of the standard of conduct will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis, with the imposition of discipline appropriate to the severity of the violation. For each group in the College community, there are certain common sanctions that can be applied in an appropriate case. These common sanctions include letters of reprimand, probation, and severance of ties with the College through expulsion or termination. Normally, opportunity for referral to an appropriate rehabilitation program occurs, if the violation is a first offense. Referral for prosecution undoubtedly will occur only for the most serious violations. Students who violate any provision of the College's Drug-Free Campus and Workplace Policy will be held accountable for their behavior and will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action, consistent with local, state, and federal law, and the provisions of the Code of Ethics and Honor found in the Student Handbook. Such action may include mandatory counseling, a reprimand and warning, loss of privileges, disciplinary probation, community service, restitution, attendance at alcohol and substance abuse classes, suspension, expulsion, and/or referral to the proper law enforcement authorities for prosecution. Employees who violate this policy will be held accountable for their behavior and will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action, consistent with policies and procedures published in appropriate College personnel handbooks and with local, state and federal law. Such action may include mandatory counseling, mandatory participation in an appropriate rehabilitation program, a warning, a reprimand, strict probation, unpaid suspension from employment, termination of employment, and/or referral to the proper law

enforcement authorities for prosecution. All disciplinary procedures and appeals currently applicable to students and all categories of employees will continue to be available for violations of this policy.

Evaluation

The College must conduct a biennial review of the Drug-Free Campus and Work Place Policy to determine its effectiveness, identify and implement necessary changes, and ensure that sanctions developed are enforced consistently. During each review, the following factors, at a minimum, must be examined:

- a. the number of drug and alcohol-related violations
- b. the number of drug and alcohol-related fatalities
- c. the number of incidents of violence
- d. the number and type of sanctions imposed by the College
- e. the number of students involved in classes and counseling sessions
- f. the outcomes of treatment, assessed at pre-scribed follow-up intervals

Distribution

Annually, the Department of Human Resources will distribute the Drug Free Campus and Workplace policy and other drug and alcohol abuse prevention materials to all students and employees of the Alabama College of Osteopathic Medicine.

Fire Safety Report

The Higher Education Opportunity Act enacted on August 14, 2008 requires institutions that maintain on-campus student housing facilities to publish an annual fire safety report that contains information about campus fire safety practices and standards of the institution. The following report details all the information required by this act for the Summerfield Square Apartments. The complete fire report can be found in **Appendix B.** (Page 38)

Daily Fire Log

The Security Services Department maintains a daily fire log at their office located within the ACOM Building. For each reported fire, the log includes the date the fire was reported as well as the nature, date and time, and general location of the fire. A new entry or addition to an existing entry will be entered into the fire log within two business days from the date that the report is received. The log is available for public inspection during business hours.

Description of Student Housing Fire Systems

Summerfield Square consists of 185 units, broken down into 71 studio, 69 one-bedrooms, and 45 two-bedrooms. Each studio apartment is equipped with one smoke detector located in the living room. Each one bedroom unit is equipped with two smoke detectors. One located in the hallway, outside the bathroom. The other is located inside the bedroom. Summerfield Square offers two different floor plans for the 2-bedroom unit type, Sanders and Ellis. The Sanders unit is equipped with 3 smoke detectors, one in the hallway and one in each bedroom. The Ellis unit is equipped with 4 smoke detectors: in the hallway, in the common area, and one in each bedroom. All smoke detectors are wired together, so if one detector is activated they will all go into alarm mode. The detector that was initially triggered will have a blinking red light.

Each unit is equipped with a heat sensitive sprinkler system. Should the sprinklers become activated, the fire control panel for that respective building would be alerted. The fire panel automatically alerts the local Fire Department and our security monitoring service.

Every floor of each building has a fire pull station and a fire extinguisher. The pulls are located at every stairwell. If a fire pull is activated, the fire control panel for that respective building would be alerted. The fire panel automatically alerts the local Fire Department and our security monitoring service. The extinguishers are located in a glass box in the center of each breezeway.

DAILY FIRE LOG

If you would like to request a printed copy of the Daily Fire Log, please contact the Office of Security Services at (334) 944-4044. Requests may be made Monday – Friday, from 8:30 AM until 4:30 PM.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Facts

In many cases where fire fatalities occurred on college campuses, alcohol was a factor. There is a strong link between alcohol and fire deaths. In more than 50 percent of adult fire fatalities, victims were under the influence at the time of the fire. Alcohol abuse often impairs judgment and hampers evacuation efforts. Cooking is the leading cause of fire injuries on college campuses, closely followed by careless smoking and arson. In recent years, cooking equipment was a factor involved in more than 70 percent of reported dormitory fires; this includes confined or contained fires. Structure fires in dormitories, fraternities, sororities, and barracks are more common during the evening hours between 5 and 11 p.m., as well as on weekends.

The Causes

Many factors contribute to the problem of dormitory fires.

- Improper use of 911 notification systems delays emergency response.
- Student apathy is prevalent. Many are unaware that fire is a risk or threat in the environment.
- Evacuation efforts are hindered since fire alarms are often ignored.
- Building evacuations are delayed due to lack of preparation and preplanning.
- Vandalized and improperly maintained smoke alarms and fire alarm systems inhibit early detection of fires.
- Misuse of cooking appliances, as well as overloaded electrical circuits and the use of extension cords, increases the risk of fires.

Each unit has its own HVAC system. All HVAC systems have fire dampening systems. In the event of a fire, the fire dampening system is activated and it locks off each vent individually. Thus stopping the fire from spreading through duct work and attic.

Fire Safety Education

Fire safety training is held for all Summerfield Square residents at the beginning of each school year. This training is designed to familiarize each student and/or resident with the fire safety system in each individual unit, as well as each building. Everyone is given individual one-on-one training with the Community Manager or staff member on move-in day. All staff members have received training and are knowledgeable in fire safety matters. Each student also receives a safety brochure that gives specific instructions for an emergency procedure should a fire break out. A list of Fire Safety Definitions can be found in **Appendix A**.

An Emergency Instructions & Safety Tips handout is available at any time in the Community Manager's office, or via email request to SummerfieldSquare@corvias.com.

Policies on Portable Electronic Appliances, Smoking, and Open Flames in Student Housing Facilities

Electronic Appliances

Due to the hazards associated with their use, the following appliances may never be stored or used inside a student housing facility:

- Grills (excluding George Foreman grills)
- Halogen lamps
- Immersion coils
- Oil, kerosene, and gas lamps
- Open-coiled appliances
- Steam vaporizers
- Any appliance attached to multiple extension cords

Smoking Policy

Smoking is not permitted anywhere on the ACOM campus.

Open Flames

The storage or use of items that operate with an open flame such as grills, lanterns, candles, or incense and flammable materials such as gasoline, kerosene, or propane is strictly prohibited.

Fire Safety Precautions

- Keep doorways, corridors, and stairwells clear and unobstructed. Keep fire doors closed.
- Make sure that all electrical appliances and cords are in good condition and UL approved.
- Do not overload electrical outlets. Use fuse-protected multi-outlet power strips.
- Never store flammable substances in your room or apartment.
- Be aware that transmitting a false alarm is a criminal offense that endangers the lives of both building occupants and emergency personnel. It is also an offense to prop open fire doors or to tamper in any way with alarm equipment, electromagnetic locks, or other life safety devices or to block or obstruct paths of egress.

Student Housing Evacuation Procedures

If you discover a fire in an apartment building:

- Close the door to the area of the fire.
- Activate the nearest fire alarm as you exit the building.
- When evacuating the building, keep calm and remember to feel doors before opening them to be sure that there is no fire danger on the other side. If you must enter a smoke-filled room or hallway, stay low, keeping one hand on the wall to avoid disorientation and crawl to the nearest exit, keeping your head near the floor.
- Move to an area that is at least 100 feet and upwind from the building.
- Once you are safely away from danger, dial 911.
- Stand by to direct emergency teams to the location of the fire.

Fire Response Do's and Don'ts

- DO treat every alarm as an emergency. If an alarm sounds, exit the building immediately.
- DON'T assume that a fire alarm is a drill or test.
- DO remain in your room if you cannot get out of the building because of heat

or smoke. Call 911 right away. Keep the door closed and await assistance from the Fire Department. If smoke is entering around the door, stuff the crack under the door with sheets, clothes, or blankets. If possible, open the window and wave a brightly colored garment or towel from your window—the Fire Department will be looking for this sign.

- DO close the door behind you if it is safe to leave your room.
- DON'T waste time collecting valuables. Take your keys and identification so that you can reenter your room if exit from the building is not possible.
- DON'T use an elevator during a fire emergency: always use the stairs.

Fire Incident Reporting

Students, employees, and guests should report fire-related emergencies by dialing 911. In addition, all on-campus fires, including those occurring in or around student housing areas, should be reported to the Security Services Department at (334) 944-4044.

Note: If a member of the campus community finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished and the person is not sure whether ACOM officials have already been notified, that person should contact a Security Services representative who will investigate and document the incident.

Fire Drills Held During the Previous Calendar Year

The fire drill at Summerfield Square apartments was held on 12/16/2015, it was supervised by the Dothan Fire Department.

Plans for Future Improvements

All on-campus student housing facilities meet or exceed applicable fire safety requirements. In addition, as buildings are added or renovated, newly issued fire safety requirements will be reviewed to ensure that additional fire suppression and detection devices are added if needed.

Campus Crime Statistics

Locations Covered by the Clery Act

The Clery Act requires U.S. colleges and universities receiving federal student financial aid to disclose timely and annual information about crime on and around their campuses. These are crimes committed on campus, in public areas such as sidewalks and streets immediately surrounding the campus, non-campus buildings, and other off-campus property used by the College in direct support of its educational mission. Information about the specific location of public property included in these statistics can be obtained from the Security Services Department.

Explanation of How Statistics Are Compiled

The Security Services Department coordinates the collection and reporting of crime statistics as specified by federal law. Agencies involved in the collection of data include the Security Services Department, the Office of the Dean of Student Services, the Dothan Police Department, and the Houston County Sheriff's Department.

The Security Services Department, through a cooperative arrangement with the Dothan Police and Houston County Sheriff's Departments, obtains relevant crime statistics from the DPD and HCSD databases, which provides appropriate crime codes, and the nature, dates, times, and the locations of crimes committed. Security Services requests data from the agencies involved in collecting criminal statistics so that the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report may be updated and disseminated to the campus community, the general public, and the U.S. Secretary of Education.

The definition of each type of reportable crime can be found in **Appendix C** and may differ from the definition of comparable crimes under the Alabama Penal Code or ACOM discipline policies. The Clery Act also requires the reporting of hate crimes in the defined categories where the evidence suggests the victims were intentionally selected because of their actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender identity, national origin, or disability.

Under very limited circumstances ACOM may remove reports of crimes that have been "unfounded" by law enforcement officials. ACOM will include the number of "unfounded" crimes in the Annual Survey Report.

Approval of Annual Report

Once assembled, the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is submitted to the Associate Dean of Student Services for approval, publication, and distribution.



Appendix A: Fire Safety Definitions

Cause of fire: The factor or factors that give rise to a fire. The causal factor may be, but is not limited to, the result of an intentional or unintentional action, mechanical failure, or act of nature.

Fire: Any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

Fire Drill: A supervised practice of a mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire.

Fire-related Injury: Any instance in which a person is injured as a result of a fire, including an injury sustained from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of the fire. The term person may include students, faculty, staff, visitors, firefighters, or any other individuals.

Fire-related Death: Any instance in which a person is killed as a result of a fire, including death resulting from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of a fire, or who dies within one year of injuries sustained as a result of the fire.

Fire Safety System: Any mechanism or system related to the detection of a fire, the warning resulting from a fire, or the control of a fire, including:

- sprinkler or other fire extinguishing systems
- fire detection devices
- stand-alone smoke alarms
- devices that alert one to the presence of a fire, such as horns, bells, or strobe lights
- smoke-control and reduction mechanisms
- fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire

On-Campus Student Housing Facility: For purposes of the Clery Act regulations, “any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility”. (On-campus student housing facility definition citation 34 CFR 668.41(a))

Value of Property Damage: The estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity, including:

- contents damaged by fire
- related damages caused by smoke, water, and overhaul
- but *not* including indirect loss, such as business interruption

Appendix B: ACOM Fire Statistics

Summerfield Square Apartments
 120 Andrew Still Blvd.,
 Dothan AL 36303

Description of On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems – Summerfield Square								
Building	2013	2014	2015	Sprinkler Protection Full Coverage = All private and public spaces	Fire Alarm Systems SD (Smoke Detector) MP (Manual pull station)	Monitored Fire Alarm System	Fire Rated Corridors	# of Fire Drills
108	0**	0	0	Full Coverage	SD/MP	Yes	Yes	1
114	0**	0	0	Full Coverage	SD/MP	Yes	Yes	1
120	0**	0	0	Full Coverage	SD/MP	Yes	Yes	1
121	NA*	NA*	0	Full Coverage	SD/MP	Yes	Yes	1
128	NA*	NA*	0	Full Coverage	SD/MP	Yes	Yes	1
* Building was not open for occupancy.								
** Building was only occupied from July 20 – December 31, 2013 for the reporting year.								

2013/2014/2015 Fire Statistics for On-Campus Student Housing						
DATE	LOCATION	ADDRESS	CAUSE	DAMAGE AMOUNT	INJURIES	DEATHS
No Fires to Report 2013/2014/2015					0	0

Appendix C: Definitions of Reportable Crimes

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

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.

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

Dating violence is defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (1) the length of the relationship; (2) the type of relationship; and (3) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic violence is defined as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by (1) a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, (2) a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, (3) a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, (4) a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies [under VAWA], or (5) 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.

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

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

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned, including joyriding.)

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Robbery: 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.

Sex Offenses—Forcible: 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.

Sex Offenses—Non-forcible: Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

Sexual Assault with an Object: The use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of 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 because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Stalking is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or (2) suffer substantial emotional distress.

Statutory Rape: Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

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

ADDITIONAL CLERY ACT HATE CRIME DEFINITIONS

In addition to any of the crimes above, the following acts are now reportable as Hate Crimes under the Clery Act, when the evidence suggests the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim’s actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, gender identity, or disability.

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

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

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

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (Except “Arson”): To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Appendix D: ACOM Crime Statistics

OFFENSES	2013*			2014			2015		
	On-Campus	On-Campus Housing	Public Property	On-Campus	On-Campus Housing	Public Property	On-Campus	On-Campus Housing	Public Property
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offences - Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses - Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARREST	2013*			2014			2015		
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFERRALS	2013*			2014			2015		
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES**	2013*			2014			2015		
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offences-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses - Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (E, NO, RA)	1 (E, NO, RA)	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* ACOM began enrolling students in July, 2013.

** Hate Crime Key: (D) Disability (E) Ethnicity (G) Gender (GI) Gender Identity (NO) National Origin (RA) Race (RE) Religion (S) Sexual Orientation

Department of Security Services

445 Health Sciences Blvd., Dothan, AL 36303

334-699-2266 ext.4140 • 334-944-4044

www.acomedu.edu

The Alabama College of Osteopathic Medicine is a tobacco free campus.

