



2022

ILISAĞVIK COLLEGE

CAMPUS

SECURITY

REPORT

2022 Campus Security & Fire Safety Report

At Iḷisaġvik College, the safety and well-being of students, employees, and guests are of paramount importance. A safe and secure environment can only be made possible with the cooperation of all members of our community. This publication is a part of Iḷisaġvik College's efforts to ensure that this collaborative endeavor is effective.

The 2022 Annual Security Report is published in compliance with the Campus Security Act of 1990, and includes important information from the previous three calendar years regarding reported offenses, crimes, arrests, and disciplinary referrals that occurred on Iḷisaġvik College property. This includes off-campus buildings within the jurisdiction of Iḷisaġvik College, public property within, immediately adjacent to, and accessible from the campus. The Annual Security also includes policies regarding crime prevention strategies, drug and alcohol use, campus security, crime prevention strategies, how to report crimes, and other related matters. The full text of this report can be located on our website at www.ilisagvik.edu under the Faculty/Staff tab, under Campus Safety Report.

If you have any questions about this report or other issues related to the College, please feel free to contact us in the Student Services at (907) 852-1823.

This report is published by, and maintained by:

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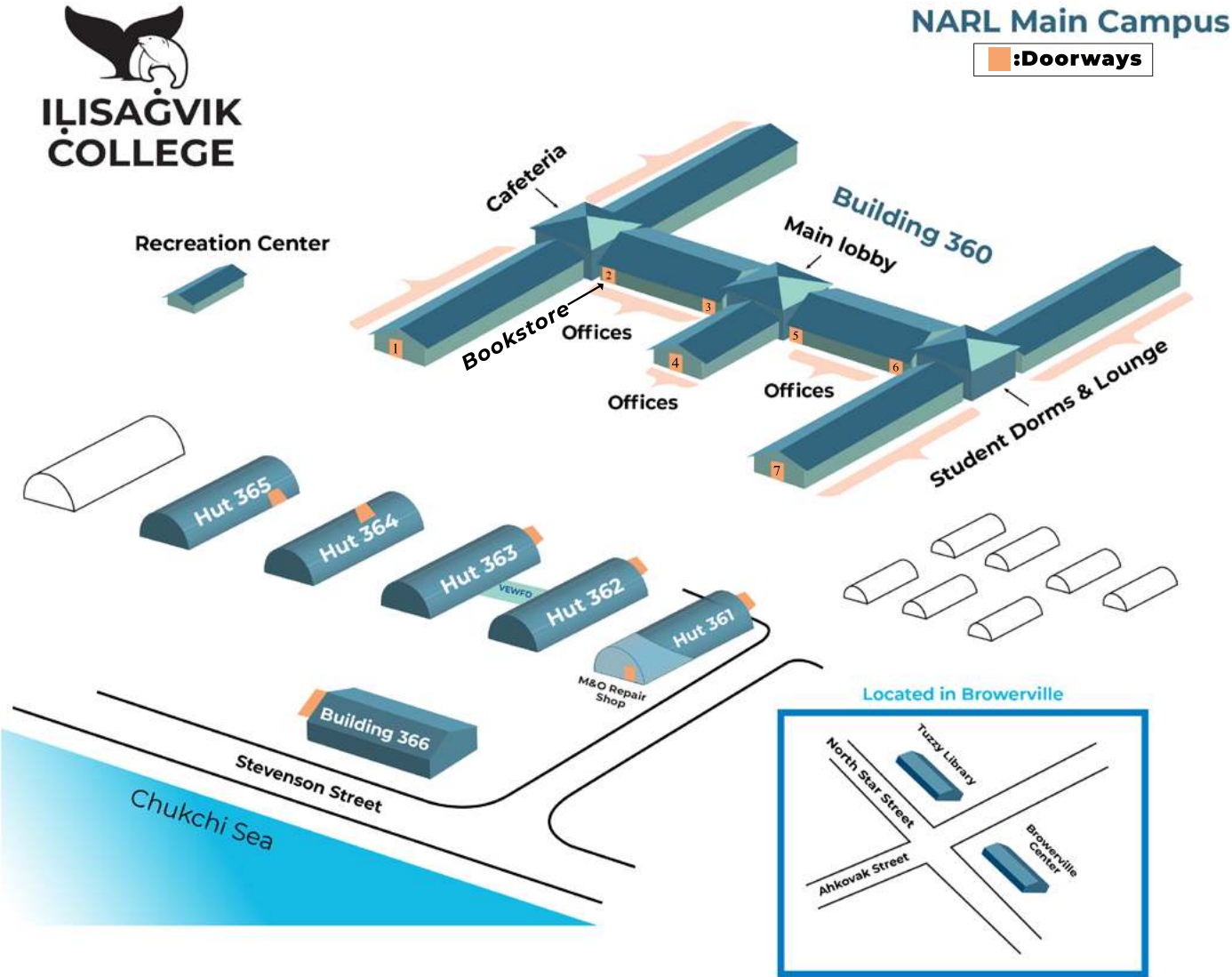
The Clery Act

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, also known as the Clery Act, is a federal mandate that requires higher education institutions receiving federal aid to provide their campus and communities with an annual report about crime statistics and policies. All crime statistics are to be collected, reported, and dispersed throughout the campus community, the Department of Education, and made available to potential students and employees. The Clery Act also requires that the institutions provide timely warnings of crimes that represent a threat to the campus community.

The Clery Act is enforced by the U.S. Department of Education. Failure to comply with the requirements brought forth in this act may result in large fines and suspension of participation from the federal financial aid program.

Iḷisaḡvik Campus Maps

Below is an outlined map of the Clery Act geography for the Iḷisaḡvik College main campus in Barrow.



Anchorage Site



Bethel Site



Campus Safety

The Office of the Dean of Students is located in the Administrative wing at Iḷisaġvik College. This position is responsible to prepare this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crimes Statistics Act of 1998. This report is prepared in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies responsible for our campus locations. Internal departments such as Student Services, Instruction, Human Resources, and others provide information to comply with the Act. Campus crime, arrest and referral statistics include those reported to Iḷisaġvik College’s Dean of Students, designated campus officials, and local law enforcement agencies.

Pursuant to the Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act, Iḷisaġvik College monitors criminal activity, publishes this report, and maintains a three-year statistical history on the main campus and at off-campus property locations or facilities owned or used by Iḷisaġvik College.

The annual report includes reported crimes alleged to have occurred on the campus, at facilities owned or used by Iḷisaġvik College and/or recognized student organizations/clubs and the immediately adjacent surrounding public area. In order to accurately report crimes alleged to have occurred on public areas immediately adjacent to the campus, the Dean of Students annually requests crime statistics from local law enforcement agencies. A record of these inquiries is housed in the Dean of Students Office.

Reporting Criminal Offenses

For emergencies dial 9-1-1 or 9-9-1-1 if calling from a campus phone.

Iḷisaġvik College recognizes the preventive value of the timely publication of reported crimes and encourages students, faculty, and staff to report criminal offenses promptly to the Dean of Students/Title IX Coordinator, Human Resources Director, Student Services staff, and respective deans and directors listed below:

Barrow

Dean of Students Services	(907) 852-1766
Residence Life Manager	(907) 852-1768 (907) 852-1726
Dean of Academic Affairs	(907) 852-1730

Anchorage

ADTEP Office Specialist	(907) 729-5600
ADTEP Program Manager	(907) 729-5643

Bethel

DHAT Practitioner/Instructor (907) 729-5611

YEDTC Front Desk (907) 543-0987

Abbreviations: Alaska Dental Therapy Educational Program (ADTEP), Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC), Dental Health Aide Therapy (DHAT), Yukon Educational Dental Therapy Center (YEDTC), Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC)

All staff and faculty are given on-site training once a year. Training includes Sexual Harassment at the Workplace, Workplace Safety, and Emergency Procedures.

Definitions of Criminal Offenses

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

Arson is 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, etc.

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes; unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; house breaking; safe-cracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Dating violence is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and the existence of such relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

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

Domestic violence is a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by

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

Hate crimes are committed against a person or property, which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.

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

Motor vehicle theft is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent manslaughter is the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Robbery is 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 are defined as any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances when the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Rape is the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

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

Incest is sexual intercourse between persons related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory rape is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Stalking is engaging in the course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

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

Definitions of Geography

As specified in the Clery Act, the following property descriptions are used to identify the location of crimes on and around Iḷisaḡvik College campus.

On-Campus Building or Property

- Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of or in a manner related to the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and
- Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in the above paragraph, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or retail vendor).

Non-Campus Buildings or Property

- Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or
- Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of or in relation to the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Public Building or Property

All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Preparation and Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The 2021 Annual Security Report is published in compliance with the Campus Security Act of 1990, and includes important information from the previous three calendar years regarding reported offenses, crimes, arrests, and disciplinary referrals that occurred on Ilisagvik College property. This includes off-campus buildings within the jurisdiction of Ilisagvik College, public property within, immediately adjacent to, and accessible from the campus. The Annual Security also includes policies regarding crime prevention strategies, drug and alcohol use, campus security, crime prevention strategies, how to report crimes, and other related matters. The full text of this report can be located on our website at www.ilisagvik.edu under the “Faculty/Staff” tab and the “Campus Safety Report” tab.

Crime Prevention Programming

Crime prevention is everyone’s responsibility. Facilitation of campus security policies and procedures are presented in both student and new employee orientations. The Residential Advisor facilitates training for dorm students during dorm orientation.

How to be an Active Bystander

Bystanders are individuals who observe or witness an incident but are not directly involved in it. We want to promote a campus community where bystanders are actively engaged in prevention of crimes without causing further harm

Below is a list of ways to be an active bystander:

Confront people who seclude, hit on, try to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.

Speak up when someone discusses plans to take advantage of another person.

Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.

Refer people to on or off campus resources for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance

Accurate and Timely Reporting of All Crimes

Prompt and accurate reporting of all crimes is imperative in providing a timely response and timely warning to community members, students, faculty, staff, and guests. Ilisagvik College encourages everyone on campus to immediately report all crimes and safety related incidents in an accurate and timely manner to the Student Success Center, any of the respective staff indicated above, and/or the North Slope Police Department. Please notify the Dean of Students anytime 911 services are requested on campus.

Campus Security

Academic and Administrative Buildings

In lieu of a Security Department, Iḷisaġvik College works closely with the North Slope Borough Police Department to ensure campus safety and security. The North Slope Borough Police Department conducts routine patrols on campus owned facilities and facilities adjacent to Iḷisaġvik College. Patrols by the North Slope Borough Police Department are conducted 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Iḷisaġvik College does not currently have a memorandum of understanding with the North Slope Borough Police Department in order to formalize the working relationship ensuring campus security.

Residential Center

The Iḷisaġvik College Residential Center is staffed with an Overnight Monitor from 11pm to 7am, seven days a week, when students are in residence. Overnight Monitors are trained to adhere to strict visitation policies regarding entrance into the Residential Center. The Athletics & Residential Manager oversees the Overnight Monitors and monitors periodically to ensure compliance with policies and procedures. Overnight Monitors work closely with the Residential Advisor, who is also on duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The Student Services Center also provides On-Call support 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In the event of an emergency, Overnight Monitors and the Residential Advisor will notify the On-Call Student Services Center phone and the Athletics & Residential Manager. Students may bring visitors to the Residential Center but they must comply with Iḷisaġvik College visitation policies. The visitor must be properly signed in and must sign out upon departure.

Daily Crime Log

The Iḷisaġvik College residential center keeps and maintains an easily understood crime log, recording of all crimes are reported to the Dean of Students (907-852-1766; Hal.Haynes@ilisagvik.edu). This crime log includes information such as the nature, date, time and general location of each crime in the residential center, and the disposition of the complaint if known. The crime report log will include reported crimes that occurred in the residential center and all Clery geography. All entries shall, except where disclosure of such information is prohibited by law or such disclosure would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim, be open to public inspection during normal business hours 9:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. Monday through Friday. Any portion of the on campus housing crime report log older than sixty (60) days must be available within two (2) business days of the initial report being made to the Dean of Students. If new information regarding a log entry becomes available, the log entry will be updated accordingly to reflect the most current information available.

Disclosure to Victims of Alleged Crimes

Iḷisaġvik College adheres to disciplinary procedures when students are involved

in any violent crime or sex offense. Pursuant to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), a school is permitted to disclose to the harassed student information about the sanction imposed upon a student who was found to have engaged in harassment when the sanction directly relates to the harassed student.

Iñisaġvik College will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the Institute against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, Iñisaġvik College will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

Timely Warnings and Emergency Response

The Iñisaġvik College Emergency Planning Committee, headed by the Dean of Administration, has established a communications protocol for timely notification to the college community of a serious incident when warranted. The emergency response protocols and procedures are listed by event in the Iñisaġvik College Emergency Plan. Depending on the situation, the college will communicate with the Iñisaġvik College community through Iñisaġvik College email address, text messaging, LiveSafe, postings on the college's website, and posting on social media sites.

- LiveSafe is a digital messaging system that delivers alarms, maps, and other critical information instantly to all students, staff, faculty, and first responders.
- LiveSafe is an opt-in system and students must download the free application on their electronic devices in order to receive alerts. All students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to download the LiveSafe application, from the App Store of their phone carrier, to receive alerts of campus-wide emergencies and school closings. Residential students are mandated to download the Active911 application because they live on campus. The emergency alert system will be used only when necessary in emergency situations affecting the campus, including: - campus closure due to weather - campus closure due to building infrastructure issue (no water, no electricity, etc.) - crisis situations on campus (person with weapon, violence/riot, chemical hazard, etc.) - other emergency situations deemed appropriate by the college president and designees.
- LiveSafe Alert Designees – The following employees are designated administrators of Active911 and have access to send emergency alerts.
 - President
 - Dean of Administration
 - Dean of Students

- IT Manager
- System Support Analyst
- Director of Maintenance & Operations
- Maintenance Specialist III

Emergency Response and Evacuation

Iḷisaġvik College’s Emergency Action Plan (EAP) describes the responsibilities and duties of staff, faculty, and other personnel in an event of an emergency. The EAP allows for immediate response procedures thereby minimizing danger to the campus, students, campus personnel, and visitors. In the event of an emergency, the campus community is encouraged to dial 9-9-1-1 (if calling from a desk phone), dialing 9 is not needed if calling from a cellular phone. For Fire, Police, and Ambulance services the responding agencies will be the North Slope Borough Fire Department (NSBFD) and the North Slope Borough Police Department (NSBPD).

Emergency Phone Numbers

Life Threatening Emergency Numbers

Fire, Paramedics, Ambulance, Police 911

Emergency Contacts - Barrow

Recorded Hotline	(907) 852-3333
Online Alerts	www.ilisagvik.edu
Cellular Phone Alert System	LiveSafe
President’s Office	(907) 852-1772

Non-Life-Threatening Emergency Numbers

Fire Department	(907) 852-0307
Police Station	(907) 852-0311 or (907) 852-6111
Safety and Risk Management	(907) 852-0248
Public Workshop I	(907) 852-0489
Samuel Simmonds Memorial Hospital	(907) 852-4611
North Slope Borough Health Department	(907) 852-0344

Emergency Contacts – Anchorage

ADTEP Program Manager	(907) 729-5643
ADTEP Interim Director	(907) 729-5607

Chain of Command in an Emergency

During the time leading up to an emergency, the following individuals are the authorized officials at Iḷisaġvik College. Such authority is delegated to the highest ranked official on the list with whom to contact in a timely manner:

BARROW

President Justina Wilhelm
(907) 852-1820 | (907) 301-1316

Dean of Administration Nicole Evans
(907) 852-1768 | (907) 319-8756

Dean of Students | Title IX Coordinator Dr. Hal Haynes Jr.
(907) 852-1766 | (262)-994-8850

Dean of Academic Affairs Dr. Steven Zani
(907) 852-1730 |

Chief Financial Officer Ann Marie Clark
(907) 852-1872 |

Director of Maintenance & Operations Tom Caraway
(907) 852-1852 | (907) 319-8769

ANCHORAGE/ BETHEL

ADTEP Director Dr. Sarah Shoffstall-Cone
(907) 729-5607 | (907) 444-8299

ADTEP Program Manager Rachel Schierholt, CM
(907) 729-5643 | (907) 707-8747

Emergency Responsibilities

To insure emergency evacuation procedure works when needed, the following responsibilities to this plan are identified:

Ilisagvik College

- A. Provide adequate signaling devices (fire alarm and strobe lights to code).
- B. Provide adequate exit signage and lighting.
- C. Designate areas of safe refuge for those who may have difficulty evacuating immediately.
- D. Make available printed procedures of this plan and required actions immediately.
- E. Make available printed procedures of this plan and required actions. I

Individual Staff and Students

- A. Be familiar with this Emergency Response Plan.
- B. Know your building layout.

- C. Be familiar with at least two exit pathways.
- D. Request assistance when necessary.
- E. If located in a safe refuge area contact 9-911 to let them know your location.

Severe Weather and Natural Disaster

Assessing weather conditions can be subjective. Many aspects are taken into consideration. Visibility might be acceptable in some parts of town and unacceptable in others. The College has to take into consideration the conditions throughout Barrow, not just NARL.

The College has implemented the use of phased conditions that are similar to the North Slope oil fields to determine campus closures.) Both visibility and road conditions are taken into consideration.

Here is a quick breakdown:

If visibility is less than 500 feet, use extreme caution when traveling.

If visibility is less than 250 feet, convoy travel is recommended (This is why it is so important to leave as soon as we announce a campus closure. Many people are on the road at the same time and we can assure no one is stranded.)

If visibility is less than 100 feet, only critical travel is allowed. (If visibility on campus goes from 500' to 100', the campus will not be closed. Students, faculty and staff will remain on campus until the weather clears.)

In order to judge conditions better, the college might implement a late-start. Late-start notifications will be determined and sent by 7:30 AM on work days (Monday-Friday, except holidays). The roads will be reevaluated later in the morning. If conditions remain the same, the campus will be closed for the entire day.

If the NARL campus is closed, Browerville Center will be closed as well.

Tuzzy Library will announce its own closures.

Anchorage and Bethel sites will announce their own closures.

Late-starts and closures will be announced on KBRW, posted on the Iḷisaġvik website, sent via Iḷisaġvik email, and sent through LiveSafe app.

Your personal safety is paramount. The College has a generous leave policy and as a part of that we encourage employees to use leave if they do not feel safe about traveling.

EARTHQUAKE:

If indoors:

- DO NOT rush out of the building while it is shaking.
 - Get under a desk or table or move to an inside hallway or against an inside concrete wall.
 - Keep away from exterior walls, overhead fixtures, windows, filing cabinets, bookcases, equipment and electrical power.
 - Do not be surprised if the fire alarm or sprinkler systems come on. □ Do not use your telephone or cell phone, EXCEPT for a medical or fire emergency.
- If outdoors:
- Get into the open, away from buildings, light poles, and power lines.

FLOOD:

If indoors:

- Be ready to evacuate as directed by the supervisor on duty.
- Follow the recommended primary and secondary evacuation routes – know two ways out of the building.

If outdoors:

- Avoid walking or driving through floodwater.

BLIZZARD:

If indoors:

- Stay calm and await instructions from the supervisor on duty.
- Stay indoors.

If there is no heat:

- Close off unneeded rooms or areas.
- Stuff towels or rags in cracks under doors.
- Cover windows at night.
- Eat and drink. Food provides the body with energy and heat. Fluids prevent dehydration.
- Wear layers of loose-fitting, lightweight, warm clothing, if available.

Fire Safety and Evacuation Procedures

Working closely with the Student Success Center, the Director of Maintenance and Operations, Human Resources, and the North Slope Borough Fire Department hold fire drills that are conducted periodically. In the event

of a fire or fire alarm activation, the Student Success Center, Director of Maintenance and Operations, and Emergency personnel will respond to the scene. Iñisaġvik College has a fire evacuation plan for all its administrative and academic buildings as well as evacuation plans for other emergencies. It is the responsibility of all Iñisaġvik College personnel, working together, to quickly and safely evacuate students from any area where the threat of fire or smoke may exist. The actual fighting of any fire on campus is left to the North Slope Borough Fire Department. If you hear the fire alarm sounding, you must leave the building.

The Residential Center is protected by fire detection systems, including sprinkler systems in every room. The Residential Center is inspected to ensure that the fire extinguishers are in their appropriate locations. Residents are instructed regarding the fire safety procedures and specific items that are prohibited in the Residential Center. Evacuation drills are conducted periodically. The college imposes disciplinary action and can evict students from the Residential Center for serious or multiple violations of fire safety policies.

Annual Fire Safety Report the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA, July 2010) specifies new campus safety requirements regarding fire safety issues. The statistics are collected via the Department of Education’s web-based Campus Safety and Security Survey. Any institution that maintains an on-campus student housing facility must collect fire statistics, keep a “fire log” and publish an annual Fire Safety Report. These requirements are new and separate from the Clery Act requirements. Iñisaġvik College keeps a hard copy of its Fire Log. The copy is available from the Dean of Students. The fire log for the recent 60-day period is open to public inspection, upon request, during normal business hours. The portion of the log that is older than 60 days will be made available within two business days of a request for public inspection. Information in the fire log is used to gather the statistics that are required for the Annual Fire Safety Report discussed above.

Definition of a Fire: For the purposes of fire safety reporting, a fire is, “Any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.”

Fire Drill Report

Date	Type of Drill	Time	Bldg	Evac Time	# Persons	All Evacuees	Method of Acct.
9/30/21	Fire	10:00 pm	NARL 360, 364, 365	Yes	51	Yes	Head-count

*Due to COVID 19 and the shut down of the Institution we were not able to do a second fire drill.

Description of Fire Safety System for Housing Facility

Iñisaġvik College's fire safety system for our residential facility is maintained by Iñisaġvik's Maintenance and Operations Department. The building has a full sprinkler system, room smoke detectors are hard wired, fire extinguisher devices are provided, evacuation plans/ placards are posted and fire drills are conducted every school year.

Faculty, staff, and students in the residential center are not allowed to have any cooking appliances (i.e. candles, coffee pots, toasters, toaster oven, electric skillets, and or hot plates) in their rooms.

Fire Emergencies

If there is a fire in your work area:

First, pull the alarm—if it is SAFE. Then call 911 to provide details of the situation. Stay calm.

Be prepared to answer the following questions:

- Where is the emergency located?
- What is the emergency? (Fire, medical, hazardous materials, etc.)
- How did it happen?
- When did it happen/time and day?
- Who are you? (Your name)

Gather any information that may be useful for the emergency responders

Do not hang up until instructed to do so by the dispatcher.

DO NOT FIGHT THE FIRE. Evacuate the building as soon as the alarm sounds and proceed to the designated Emergency Assembly Area (Muster).

On your way out, warn others to **GET OUT.**

Take prescription medications and winter gear with you if at all possible; it may be hours before you are allowed back in the building. Do not return to your office to get these items. Evacuate.

Move away from fire and smoke. Close doors and windows if time permits. Touch closed doors. Do not open them if they are hot.

Move well away from the building and go to your designated assembly point/ muster station.

Do not leave the area until your status is reported to your supervisor or instructor. Do not re-enter the building or work area until you have been instructed to do so by the emergency responders.

Fire Responsibilities

Employee is responsible for:

- Locating building exit points
- Encourage occupants to evacuate
- Prevent occupants from re-entering building until all clear is given
- Communicate status of emergency to Incident Commander and building occupants

Supervisors/Administration is responsible for:

- Implementing the Emergency Action Plan
 - Familiarize yourself often, know and understand your building's EAP
 - Meet and be familiar with the occupants of your building.
 - Understand all evacuation routes AND EXIT POINTS. Be familiar with at least two exit pathways.
 - Understand your building's emergency assembly point/muster station.
- Evacuation Process
 - A full complete evacuation is required per Iḷisaḡvik College Policy.
 - It is Iḷisaḡvik College's policy to have all building occupants evacuate any campus building upon activation of the building's fire alarm system.
 - Encourage occupants to evacuate.
 - During winter months, be prepared; keep your coat/jacket close at hand. Don't attend meetings out of your area without taking your coat/jacket.
 - Assemble your occupants at the whalebones or Building 365.
 - Take attendance of your building occupants. Report attendance to Site Supervisor or designee
 - Report possible missing occupants in the building to the responding emergency personnel.
 - Building occupants shall not enter/return to the building until an "all clear" signal is given from Fire Department personnel, other official Emergency responder or the Site Supervisor.
 - Disabled Occupants
 - Keep apprised of any disabled occupants in your building.

Employee Accountability Procedures After Evacuation

In the event of an evacuation signaled by the building alarm system, all occupants will promptly exit the building by the nearest exit. Once clear of the building, go to the designated assembly point/muster station. Check in with your site supervisor for attendance. After evacuation, do not re-enter the building until told it is safe to do so by an official emergency responder.

There are not critical operations at the Iļisagvik College building site for which an employee is required to remain in the building during an emergency. When the alarm sounds, take personal responsibility and GET OUT.

Medical Emergencies

Call the medical emergency phone number (9-911) or 911 from your cellular phone. Provide the following information:

- Nature of the medical emergency.
- Location of the emergency (address, building, room number).
- Your name and phone number from which you are calling.

DO NOT move a victim unless absolutely necessary (only if imminent danger to life exists).

Alcohol and Drugs

Iḷisaḡvik College prohibits the unlawful possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of marijuana and illegal drugs in the workplace, on the campus, or at any College activities. Penalties for violation of this policy are indicated below.

Student Code of Social Conduct

The Iḷisaḡvik Student Code of Social Conduct is found in the Student Handbook.

Applicable sections include:

- The possession, manufacturing, transportation, use, sale, distribution or being under the influence of any alcoholic beverage, marijuana or illegal drug, including unauthorized prescription drugs.
- Use or possession of Marijuana and other illegal substances.

The Code of Social Conduct applies whenever a student is on College grounds, in College facilities or is participating in a College-related or sponsored activity or function, whether occurring on or off campus. In addition to this Code of Social Conduct, all students are expected to obey all local, state and federal laws. Violations of the Code of Social Conduct carry serious consequences.

Iḷisaḡvik College reserves the right to notify the emergency contact of the student regarding any health or safety risk, change in student status or conduct situation, particularly alcohol and other drug violations. Iḷisaḡvik College also reserves the right to designate which staff and faculty have a need to know about individual conduct reports.

Policy

In accordance with state and federal guidelines, Iḷisaḡvik College supports and maintains a drug-free living and learning environment and workplace for its students, faculty and staff. In addition, the College recognizes and supports the need to continue to take a firm stand on the issue of drug and alcohol abuse prevention and education. The following behaviors will not be tolerated on College property or at any college-sponsored event on or off campus:

- Possession of alcohol, marijuana, or illegal drugs.
- Manufacturing of alcohol, marijuana, or illegal drugs.
- Consumption or use of alcohol, marijuana, or illegal drugs.
- Furnishing, selling or purchasing alcohol, marijuana, or illegal drugs.
- Being under the influence of alcoholic beverages, marijuana or illegal drugs on campus property or at College sponsored activities and functions.

In addition, students are expected to comply with all local, state and federal laws. Although possession and use of marijuana by adults is no longer a crime in the State of Alaska, the possession and use of marijuana remains illegal under federal law. Consistent with federal law, including the Controlled Substance Act and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, the use and/or possession of marijuana is prohibited on Iḷisaġvik College property, or at any activity or function by or under the supervision of Iḷisaġvik College.

Violations of this policy may result in disciplinary action, up to and including immediate expulsion. Students receiving Title IV funds who are convicted of a criminal drug offense during the period of enrollment for which the funds were awarded will lose eligibility for all Title IV funds.

Drug Schedule

Schedules A.S. Title 11	Substances
IA	Opium, Codeine, Heroin, Methadone, Morphine, Dilaudid, Percodan, Demerol
IIA	Cocaine, Amphetamines, LSD, Mescaline, Peyote, PCP, Methaqualone, Phenobarbital, Psilocybin
IIIA	Hashish, Barbiturates
IVA	Valium, Librium, Darvon
VA	Small amounts of Codeine or Opium in non-narcotic mixtures
VIA	Marijuana

Definitions

Illegal Drugs: the non-medical use and/or possession of a variety of drugs that are prohibited by state or federal law.

Drug Abuse: the misuse of prescription and/or illegal drugs with negative consequences.

Alcohol Abuse: excessive drinking that can turn into alcohol dependence.

Under the Influence: state of intoxication and or under the effect of drugs.

Disciplinary Procedures and Sanctions

As an academic community, Iḷisaġvik College is committed to providing an environment in which learning and scholarship can flourish. The possession or use of illegal drugs, or the abuse of those which may otherwise be legally possessed, seriously affects the College environment, as well as the individual potential of our students and staff. The abuse of alcohol and other drugs by students, regardless of age and of location (on-campus or off campus), is prohibited by the Student Code of Social Conduct. The College can, and will,

impose disciplinary sanctions for violations. Students are also subject to city ordinances and state and federal laws. A separate policy addresses violations by college staff and faculty.

The College strongly encourages students and staff members to voluntarily obtain assistance for dependency or abuse problems before such behavior results in an arrest and/or disciplinary referral which might result in their separation from the institution. Help is available within the community for students, faculty, and staff members who are dependent on, or who abuse the use of alcohol or other drugs.

Student Sanctions

Violations of the Code of Social Conduct carry serious consequences. Students who violate the College's policy or federal, state and local laws regarding alcohol, marijuana and illegal drugs are subject to disciplinary action, up to and including expulsion from Iḷisaḡvik College and Iḷisaḡvik College housing, and may be subject to arrest and criminal prosecution. Students receiving Title IV funds who are convicted of a criminal drug offense during the period of enrollment for which the funds were awarded will lose eligibility for all Title IV funds.

The following procedures for violation of this policy are in place for the protection of all students and members of the Iḷisaḡvik College community. The College reserves the right to take a more serious level of action depending on the nature and severity of the offense.

- Students who are found to be in violation of this policy will meet with the dean or his/her designee within 72 hours of the reported violation.
- The first violation of this policy will result in a letter of warning from the Dean of Students and the student will be placed on behavioral contract.
- A second violation of this policy will result in the expulsion of the student from Iḷisaḡvik College housing.
- Documentation of Removal from Residential Center will be placed in permanent student files in the Student Success Center.
- A third violation of this policy will result in suspension from the student's academic program for a specified length of time. The student will not be eligible for student housing the following semester. The student may re-apply for residential housing for subsequent semesters.
- The North Slope Borough Police will be called in the event it is determined an intoxicated student is under the legal drinking age of 21.
- The North Slope Borough Police will be called in the event it is determined or suspected that a student is selling, buying or in possession of alcohol, marijuana or illegal drugs on campus.

- Students enrolled in certain vocational programs, especially those involving the operation of equipment, may be subject to alcohol and drug testing.
- The student is subject to immediate expulsion from Iḷisaḡvik College housing and/or separation from the College if it is determined the student in fact bought, sold or possessed alcohol, marijuana or illegal drugs.

Parent | Legal Guardian Notification

In accordance with FERPA (Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act), Iḷisaḡvik College reserves the right to contact the parent(s) or guardian(s) of students involved in violations of College “controlled substances policies” or in the event of a life threatening situation.

Employee Sanctions

Drug Testing | Iḷisaḡvik College conducts drug testing of employees and prospective employees, at the College’s expense, and consistent with the College’s business purpose and the terms of this policy. Employees whose job descriptions require a Commercial Driver License or who operate heavy equipment in the course of employment are also subject to the terms of state and federal Department of Transportation (DOT) drug testing regulations. Iḷisaḡvik College may test employees and prospective employees for the presence of the following drugs or their metabolites: amphetamines, cocaine, marijuana, opiates, and methamphetamine. An employee’s consent to submit to testing is required as a condition of employment. Employees and prospective employees may be tested in the following circumstances:

- After an offer of employment has been made, but before a new employee actually starts working (pre-employment testing) for safety-sensitive and other designated positions.
- After an accident or serious injury at work.
- With reasonable suspicion that the employee has violated this policy.
- Random testing for safety-sensitive positions or other designated positions.

Release from Duty or Testing on Reasonable Suspicion of Impairment | Employees may be released from duty and sent home, or tested for drugs upon reasonable suspicion that the employee may be impaired by the use of drugs or alcohol and that the use may adversely affect the employee’s job performance or the work environment. A determination that reasonable suspicion exists is based on a reasonable belief that the individual is under the influence of drugs or alcohol based on direct observation of specific, contemporaneous, physical, behavioral or performance indicators of probable use. Third party observation and reports do not constitute reasonable cause and are thus not the sole basis for testing.

Consequences of Refusal to Participate in Testing | Refusal to comply with the

testing requirements of this policy is considered as a positive test result, as well as insubordination. An employee who refuses to submit to testing according to this policy shall be removed from duty immediately, pending further disciplinary action. A prospective employee who refuses to comply with the testing requirements of this policy shall not be hired for the position for which that person applied. A single instance of failing to provide an adequate sample for pre-employment testing will typically not be considered "refusal." Refusal to comply with this testing policy includes: failure to participate in testing; failure to sign a consent to testing form; failure to remain available for post-accident testing; submitting fake or altered samples, and engaging in conduct that obstructs the testing process, including refusal to comply with testing directions and/or procedures.

Violation of Policy | A prospective employee who renders a positive drug test result will not be employed in the position for which the individual applied and received an offer. A positive drug test result does not bar a prospective employee from submitting an application for future vacancies. A violation of this policy by a current employee is grounds for immediate disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment. At the College's discretion, other appropriate action may be taken or offered to the employee. Where the employee has been terminated under this policy, rehire may be conditioned upon the employee providing evidence that the employee has completed drug or alcohol treatment, and is continuing with appropriate aftercare.

Treatment in Lieu of Disciplinary Action | As an alternative to disciplinary action for a violation of this policy, with the written authorization of the President, the employee may be placed on unpaid leave for a specific period, in order to complete a substance abuse/alcohol treatment program, at the employee's expense. Prior to returning to work, the employee must submit a certificate of successful completion of the program to the Human Resources Executive Director. The employee's return to work will be conditioned upon not violating this policy in the future. The employee may be required to participate in continuing treatment or a testing program as a condition of return. The costs of participating in the program may or may not be covered by the College's health plan or policies.

State and Federal Legal Sanctions

In addition to disciplinary sanctions imposed by the College, all students, faculty, and staff should be aware that federal and state laws consider illegal use, possession, sale, distribution, or manufacture of drugs or alcohol as serious crimes that can lead to imprisonment and fines.

STATE:

Controlled Substances AS 11.71	Offense	Penalty
First-degree Misconduct Involving a Controlled Substance	Delivering any amount of a schedule IA, IIA, or IIIA drug to someone who is under 19 and at least three years younger, or engaging in an organized drug enterprise	Unclassified felony \$0-\$500,000 0-99 years
Second-degree Misconduct Involving a Controlled Substance	Manufacturing, delivering, or possessing with intent to manufacture or deliver: ≥ 1 g or ≥ 25 tablets of schedule IA drug, or ≥ 2.5 g or ≥ 50 tablets of a schedule IIA or IIIA drug; or Possessing any amount of a schedule IA or IIA drug near a school; or Manufacturing or possessing methamphetamine- related materials	Class B felony \$0-\$100,000 0-10 years
Third-degree Misconduct Involving a Controlled Substance	Manufacturing, delivering, or possessing with intent to manufacture or deliver any amount of a schedule IVA or VA drug; or Possessing any amount of a schedule IIA, IVA, VA, or VIA drug near a school; or obtaining a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge; or manufacturing, delivering, or possessing with the intent to manufacture or deliver any amount of a schedule IA, IIA or IIIA drug	Class C felony \$0-\$50,000 0-5 years
Fourth-degree Misconduct Involving a Controlled Substance	Under circumstances not otherwise prescribed, possessing any amount of a schedule IA, IIA, IIIA, IVA, VA, or VIA drug.	Class A Misdemeanor \$25,000 + 0-1 year

Marijuana (A.S. 17.38) - Offense	Penalty
A person under 21 years old possessing, using, displaying, purchasing, or transporting marijuana.	Class B Misdemeanor \$1,000 (max)
A person 21 or over possessing, growing, processing more than 6 plants, or a household of individuals 21 or over possessing, processing more than 12 plants	\$750
It is unlawful for any person to publicly consume marijuana	\$100
A person under 21 presenting or offering to a marijuana establishment a false age for the purpose of purchasing or procuring marijuana products	\$400
When legally cultivated, marijuana plants shall be cultivated in an area where they are not subject to public view; and A person who cultivates marijuana must take reasonable precautions to secure the plants from unauthorized access	\$750
It is unlawful for persons under 21 to manufacture, possess, purchase or distribute marijuana accessories	Violation

Alcoholic Beverages (A.S. 4.16) - Offense	Penalty
Manufacture, sell, barter, or offer or possess for sale without license or permit	\$10,000 + 0-1 years
Knowingly enter or remain on licensed premises without appropriate companion or consent if under 21	Violation + \$500
Knowingly consume or possess if under 21 (First Offense)	Violation + \$500
Purchase or solicit another to purchase or induce another to provide if under 21 (First Offense)	\$25,000 + 30 days
Purchase or solicit another to purchase or induce another to provide if under 21 (Repeat Offense)	\$50,000 + 0-5 years
Purchase or solicit another to purchase or induce another to provide if under 21 and minor causes injury or death to another.	Class C Felony \$50,000 + 0-5 years

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

source: www.dea.gov/druginfo

FEDERAL

Drug	Quantity	1st Offense	2nd Offense
Marijuana (Schedule 1)	1,000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 10 years, not more than life • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life • Fine not more than \$4 mil if an individual, \$10 mil if other than an individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 20 years, not more than life • If death or serious injury, mandatory life • Fine not more than \$8 mil if an individual, \$20 mil if other than an individual
Marijuana (Schedule 1)	100 kg to 999 kg mixture or 100-999 plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 years • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life • Fine not more than \$2 mil/individual, \$5 mil/non-individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 10 years, not more than life • If death or serious injury, mandatory life • Fine not more than \$4 mil/individual, \$20 mil/non-individual
Marijuana (Schedule 1)	<p>More than 10 kg hashish; 50 to 99kg mixture</p> <p>More than 1 kg hashish oil; 50 to 99 plants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 20 years • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life • Fine not more than \$1 mil/individual, \$5 mil/non-individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 30 years • If death or serious injury, mandatory life • Fine not more than \$2 mil/individual, \$10 mil/non-individual
Marijuana (Schedule 1)	1-49 plants; less than 50 kg mixture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 5 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 10 years

Health Risk

ALCOHOL

Alcohol use has immediate effects that increase the risk of many harmful health conditions. These are most often the result of binge drinking and include the following:

- Injuries, such as motor vehicle crashes, falls, drownings, and burns.
- Violence, including homicide, suicide, sexual assault, and intimate partner violence.
- Alcohol poisoning, a medical emergency that results from high blood alcohol levels.
- Risky sexual behaviors, including unprotected sex or sex with multiple partners. These behaviors can result in unintended pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV.
- Miscarriage and stillbirth or fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs) among pregnant women.

Long-Term Health Risks

Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic diseases and other serious problems including:

- High blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, and digestive problems.
- Cancer of the breast, mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, and colon.
- Learning and memory problems, including dementia and poor school performance.
- Mental health problems, including depression and anxiety.
- Social problems, including lost productivity, family problems, and unemployment.
- Alcohol dependence, or alcoholism.

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/alcohol-use.htm>

DRUGS

Drug use can have a wide range of short- and long-term, direct and indirect effects. These effects often depend on the specific drug or drugs used, how they are taken, how much is taken, the person's health, and other factors.

Short-term health risks can range from changes in appetite, wakefulness, heart rate, blood pressure, and/or mood to heart attack, stroke, psychosis, overdose, and even death. These health effects may occur after just one use.

Longer-term health risks can include heart or lung disease, cancer, mental illness, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, and others. Long-term drug use can also lead to addiction. Drug addiction is a brain disorder. Not everyone who uses drugs will become addicted, but for some, drug use can change how certain brain circuits work. These brain changes interfere with how people experience normal pleasures in life such as food and sex, their ability to control their stress level, their decision-making, their ability to learn and remember, etc. These changes make it much more difficult for someone to stop taking the drug even when it is having negative effects on their life and they want to quit.

Source: <https://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/health-consequences-drug-misuse>

Education Program

- The Student Services Center shall provide training and education (once each semester) about the dangers and risks of illegal drugs and alcohol abuse.
- The Student Services Center will post Iḷisaḡvik's drug and alcohol policy and programs in prominent public areas around campus.
- This policy is also included in the Iḷisaḡvik College Student Handbook.

Resources | Information

Iḷisaḡvik College maintains a drug-free awareness program to inform employees about the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse in the workplace, the College's Drug-Free Workplace policy, and the availability of substance abuse counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs. Students experiencing substance abuse-related issues are strongly encouraged to seek counseling and treatment services. Anyone seeking additional information about treatment related to alcohol and drug problems can contact the Dean of Students office. Requests for assistance will be kept in confidentiality and will be provided on a need to know basis only.

LOCAL RESOURCES

North Slope Borough Behavioral Health Services

<https://www.north-slope.org/departments/health-social-services/behavioral-health-services/>

5200 Karluk St. Barrow, AK 99723

(907) 852-0260

Arctic Slope Native Association
1295 Agvik St. Barrow, AK 99723
(907) 852-2762

STATE

Alcoholics Anonymous Alaska
<https://area02alaska.org/>
(907) 272-2312

Narcotic Anonymous Alaska
<https://www.akna.org/>
(866) 258-6329

Intervention Helpline
www.interventionhelpline.org
(877) 266-43-57

NATIONAL

The National Institute on Drug Abuse Hotline
<https://nida.nih.gov/about-nida/contact-us>
(800) 662-HELP

Related College Policies and Procedures

Residential Center Policies and Procedures

When students sign the Residential Center housing contract and move into the Residential Center, they agree to the terms and conditions of this contract. Residents are responsible and will be held accountable for their actions. Please review all rules and regulations carefully.

The Residential Center has personnel working 24 hours a day, with an Overnight Monitor posted in the Student Lounge. Overnight Monitors are responsible for ensuring that all guests sign in and out. Residents are responsible for signing their guests in and out.

Iḷisaġvik College expects students to act independently and maturely while

in the Residential Center. Policies and procedures are established to outline standards by which all members of the community can live together, and to ensure that residents' rights are not violated. Iḷisaḡvik College is committed to protecting individual rights as well as the rights of all members of the community.

When policy violations occur, an incident report will be completed to document the situation. Penalties will be automatically imposed for infractions that are clearly noted in the Residential Center Occupant Agreement Form and the Student Handbook.

Sex Offender Registration

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires all colleges to issue a statement advising the campus community where information on registered sex offenders can be obtained. The Act amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act and the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a state to provide notice of each institution of higher education in that state at which the person is employed, carries a vocation or is a student. The Sex Offender Registration Program is available via the Internet at www.dps.state.ak.us/Sorweb/sorweb.

Violence Against Women Act

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) is a landmark piece of legislation that sought to improve criminal justice and community-based responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking in the United States. The passage of VAWA in 1994 and its reauthorization in 2000, 2005 and 2013, has changed the landscape for victims who once suffered in silence. Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking have been able to access services, and a new generation of families and justice system professionals has come to understand that domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking are crimes that our society will not tolerate.

On March 7, 2013, President Obama signed into law the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, or "VAWA 2013." VAWA 2013 recognizes tribes' inherent power to exercise "special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction" (SDVCJ) over certain defendants, regardless of their Indian or non-Indian status, who commit acts of domestic violence or dating violence or violate certain protection orders in Indian country. The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) (Pub. L. 113-4), which, among other provisions, amended section 485(f) of the 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 their participation in the title IV, HEA programs. Notably, VAWA amended the Clery Act to require institutions to compile statistics for incidents of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and to include certain policies, procedures, and programs pertaining to these incidents in their annual security reports.

VAWA Crime Definitions

State of Alaska Family Law Glossary

Bystander Intervention - involves engaging in a negative situation to help stop it. Such situations may include sexual violence, potential sexual violence, or speaking out against statements, attitudes or behaviors that may perpetuate a culture endorsing violence.

- Be Aware. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 911.
- Assume Personal Responsibility. Step in and take action.
- Know How to Help. Speak up and or refer people to local resource

Consent - is the voluntary, informed, un-coerced agreement through words or actions freely given, that a reasonable person would interpret as a willingness to participate in mutually agreed-upon sexual acts. Consensual sexual activity happens when each partner willingly and affirmatively chooses to participate.

- Both individuals are physically free and capable to act
- Both individuals are willing and clear about their intent to engage in sexual activities
- Silence may not in and of itself constitute consent
- Past consent of sexual activities doesn't imply ongoing future consent.

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

Domestic Violence – Violence or abuse is a pattern of behavior used to establish power and control over another person through fear and intimidation, often including the threat or actual use of violence. Abuse of family members can take many forms, including emotional abuse, economic abuse, sexual abuse, using children, threats, intimidation, isolation, and a variety of other behaviors used to maintain fear, intimidation and power.

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

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

Prevention Programs - are defined as programs that new students, staff and

faculty must be offered that promote awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, 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.

Sexual Assault – A crime involving a sexual act against you without your consent, or sexual act with a minor.

Stalking – A crime in which a person knowingly and repeatedly contacts you or a family member without your consent, and that places you in fear of your own death or physical injury or the death or physical injury of a family member.

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

Victims' Rights

A victim in a VAWA case shall have the right to speak to the Judge at a bail hearing to inform the Judge of any danger posed by the release of the defendant. Any victim of a crime of violence shall also have the right to address the Court in person at the time of sentencing.

A federal domestic violence victim has the following rights under 42 U.S.C. Section 10606(b):

1. The right to be treated with fairness and with respect for the victim's dignity and privacy;
2. The right to be reasonably protected from the accused offender;
3. The right to be notified of court proceedings;
4. The right to be present at all public court proceedings related to the offense, unless the court determines that testimony by the victim would be materially affected if the victim heard other testimony at the trial;
5. The right to confer with the attorney for the Government in the case;
6. The right to restitution;
7. The right to information about the conviction, sentencing, imprisonment, and release of the offender.

VAWA Reauthorization 2020 Update

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), expired in February 2019 when key provisions brought reauthorization efforts to a standstill. In the current VAWA reauthorization process, the U.S. House of Representatives passed H.R. 1585 bipartisan support. The

The Senate introduced S. 2843 as a companion to H.R. 1585. Both reflect provisions that safeguard current protections to ensure all survivors have access to safety and justice. The Senate also introduced S. 2920, an alternative VAWA reauthorization bill that includes rollbacks to the existing law. Both Senate bills remain pending. However, federal funding will still be available for domestic violence programs.

Gender-Based and Sexual Misconduct Policy

Members of the College community and visitors have the right to be free from all forms of gender and sex-based discrimination, including sexual violence, sexual harassment, stalking, domestic violence, and dating violence.

Iḷisaḡvik College prohibits rape, acquaintance rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, domestic violence and all other forms of gender-based misconduct. Iḷisaḡvik College takes the occurrence of these events very seriously. Iḷisaḡvik will take steps to stop the behavior, prevent its recurrence, and provide remedies to the victims.

Sexual harassment is a form of misconduct that undermines the integrity of the academic environment. Iḷisaḡvik College prohibits sexual harassment. All members of the College community, especially officers, faculty, and other individuals who exercise supervisory authority, have an obligation to promote an environment that is free of sexual harassment. Acts of sexual harassment may be committed by any person upon any other person, regardless of the sex, sexual orientation and/or gender identity of those involved.

Sexual harassment committed on campus or at a College-sponsored program or activity may constitute a violation of Title IX of the Educational Act Amendment of 1972. Under Title IX, Sexual harassment is defined as any of the following types of conduct:

- Any instance of quid pro quo harassment by an employee of the College;
- Any instance of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking as defined below; and
- Any unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would find so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it denies a person equal educational access.

Procedures for Responding to Reports of Gender-Based and Sexual Misconduct

When the College receives a report of gender-based or sexual misconduct, the Title IX Coordinator is notified. When the complainant (the person making the allegations of misconduct) chooses, or the College believes it is necessary, the Title IX Coordinator will initiate a prompt, fair and impartial investigation, which may lead to the imposition of sanctions upon the respondent (the person alleged to have committed the misconduct). Staff and faculty are required to complete Title IX training annually with the Title IX Coordinator and or Title

IX Investigator. The Vector program is also utilized to provide training to staff and faculty. The Title IX investigator will complete an official investigation and the College will hold a hearing. The College will reveal information about its investigation, hearing, and disciplinary proceedings only to those who need to know in order to carry out their duties and responsibilities. During the investigation and hearing, the complainant and respondent will have an opportunity to make statements and provide other evidence. Because every case is different, each investigation and hearing will be tailored to the specific facts of the case while maintaining a meaningful opportunity for the complainant and respondent to be heard. Although the College will encourage the complainant and respondent to participate in the process, they may decline to participate and the College may continue the process without their participation.

Through the process the complainant and respondent are entitled to the same opportunities for a support person or advisor of their choice, including any meeting, conference, review or other procedural action. They will also be provided with written notice of any meetings in which they may participate. Once complete, the complainant and respondent will be informed, promptly and in writing, of the outcome, including the findings, conclusions, sanctions (if any) and the rationale for these decisions. If gender-based or sexual misconduct is found, the College will discipline the offender. Sanctions range from warnings up to expulsion or termination of employment.

All parties will be informed of the College appeal processes, and their rights to exercise a request for appeal.

Sexual Exploitation

Sexual misconduct includes sexual exploitation. Sexual exploitation occurs when a person takes nonconsensual or abusive sexual advantage of another and the conduct does not otherwise constitute sexual harassment as defined by Title IX or sexual misconduct as described above.

Examples of Sexual Exploitation include, but are not limited to:

- Sexual voyeurism (such as watching a person undressing, using the bathroom or engaged in sexual acts without the consent of the person observed)
- Invasion of sexual privacy
- Taking pictures or video or audio recording another in a sexual act, or in any other private activity without the consent of all involved in the activity, or exceeding the boundaries of consent (such as allowing another person to hide in a closet and observe sexual activity, or disseminating sexual pictures without the photographed person's consent)
- Prostitution
- Engaging in sexual activity with another person while knowingly infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), a sexually transmitted disease

- (STD) or infection (STI) without informing the other person of the infection
- Administering alcohol or drugs (such as “date rape” drugs) to another person without his or her knowledge or consent (assuming the act is not completed)
 - Exposing one’s genitals in non-consensual circumstances: and
 - Sexually-based stalking and/or bullying may also be forms of sexual exploitation.

Force and Consent

Force is the use of physical violence and/or imposing on someone physically to gain sexual access. Force also includes threats, intimidation (implied threats) and coercion that overcome resistance or produce consent, (“Have sex with me or I’ll hit you.” “Okay, don’t hit me, I’ll do what you want.”)

Coercion is unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. Coercive behavior differs from seductive behavior based on the type of pressure someone uses to get consent from another. When someone makes clear to you that they do not want sex, that they want to stop, or that they do not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point can be coercive.

NOTE: Silence or the absence of resistance alone is not consent. There is no requirement on a party to resist the sexual advance or request, but resistance is a clear demonstration of non-consent. The presence of consent is not demonstrated by the absence of resistance. Forced sexual activity is always non-consensual, but not all non-consensual sexual activity involves force.

Consent is knowing, voluntary, and clear permission by word or action to engage in mutually agreed upon sexual activity. Since individuals may experience the same interaction in different ways, it is the responsibility of each party to make certain that the other has consented before engaging in the activity. For consent to be valid, there must be a clear expression in words or actions that the other individual consented to that specific sexual conduct. Consent can be withdrawn at any time, as long as the withdrawal is expressed by word or an outward demonstration. Consent to some sexual contact (such as kissing or fondling) cannot be presumed to be consent for other sexual activity (such as intercourse). A current or previous dating relationship is not sufficient to constitute consent. The existence of consent is based on the totality of the circumstances, including the context in which the alleged incident occurred and any similar previous patterns that may be evidenced.

Incapacitation- a person cannot consent if they are unable to understand what is happening or are disoriented, helpless, asleep or unconscious for any reason, including conditions caused by alcohol or other drugs. An individual who engages in sexual activity when the individual knows, or should know, that the other person is physically or mentally incapacitated has violated this policy. It is not an excuse that the responding party was intoxicated and, therefore, did not realize the incapacity of the reporting party.

Medical Amnesty

A Medical Amnesty Policy benefits our campus by encouraging students to make responsible decisions in seeking medical attention in serious or life-threatening situations that result from alcohol and/or other drug use or abuse and in any situation where medical treatment is reasonably believed to be appropriate. This policy seeks to diminish fear of disciplinary and conduct sanctions in such situations and to encourage individuals and organizations to seek needed medical attention for students in distress from alcohol and drug use.

This policy does not grant “full immunity” to a student who acts under this policy (i.e., seeks emergency assistance on their own behalf, another student, or a friend experiencing an alcohol and/or drug related emergency) if a determination is made, independent of any information gained as a result of the call for medical attention, that Student Conduct Code charges are appropriate.

Alcohol or other drug consumption (including but not limited to: excessive consumption; consumption of a dangerous or illegal substance; or consumption by someone with sensitivity) can cause serious harm or pose a threat to life. Given these risks, students are encouraged to make responsible decisions and to seek medical attention in serious or life-threatening situations that result from alcohol and/or other drug consumption and to call 911 for medical attention.

Students are also encouraged to seek help for any situation where medical treatment is reasonably believed to be appropriate or when problematic use and/or abuse is an issue. If a student is incapacitated, letting that person “sleep it off” or having a friend “look after” that person are not reasonable alternatives to getting necessary medical help.

Employee-Student Relationships

There are inherent risks in any romantic or sexual relationship between individuals in unequal positions (such as faculty and student, supervisor and employee). These relationships may be less consensual than perceived by the individual whose position confers power. The relationship also may be viewed in different ways by each of the parties, particularly in retrospect.

Furthermore, circumstances may change, and conduct that was previously welcome may become unwelcome. Even when both parties have consented at the outset to a romantic or sexual involvement, this past consent may not remove grounds for a later charge of a violation of applicable sections of this policy. The University/College does not wish to interfere with private choices regarding personal relationships when these relationships do not interfere with the goals and policies of the University/College. For the personal protection of members of this community, relationships in which power differentials are inherent (faculty-student, staff-student, administrator-student) are generally discouraged.

Consensual romantic or sexual relationships in which one party maintains a direct supervisory or evaluative role over the other party are unethical. Therefore, persons with direct supervisory or evaluative responsibilities who are involved in such relationships must bring those relationships to the timely attention of their supervisor, and will likely result in the necessity to remove the employee from the supervisory or evaluative responsibilities, or shift a party out of being supervised or evaluated by someone with whom they have established a consensual relationship. This includes RAs and students over whom they have direct responsibility. While no relationships are prohibited by this policy, failure to timely self-report such relationships to a supervisor as required can result in disciplinary action for an employee.

Disciplinary Action

Where there is probable cause to believe the college's regulations prohibiting sexual misconduct have been violated, the college will pursue disciplinary action through its own channels. This discipline includes the possibility of suspension or expulsion from the college.

An individual charged with sexual misconduct will be subject to college disciplinary procedures, whether or not prosecution under the Alaska State Criminal Statutes is pending.

Iliamna College will make every effort to be responsive and sensitive to the victims of these serious crimes. Protection of the victim and prevention of continued trauma is the college's priority. When the victim and the accused live in the same residence hall, an immediate hearing with the Title IX Coordinator will be held to determine the need for modifying living arrangements.

Assistance for any other personal or academic concerns will be reviewed and options provided. During the disciplinary process, the victim's rights are:

- to have a person or persons of the victim's choice accompany the victim throughout the disciplinary hearing;
- to be present during the entire proceeding;
- as established in the state criminal codes, to be assured that the victim's irrelevant past sexual history will not be discussed during the hearing;
- to make a "victim impact statement" and to suggest an appropriate penalty if the accused is found in violation of the code; and
- to be informed immediately of the outcome of the hearing.

In the event interim measures are needed, the Title IX Investigator and Coordinator will ensure that the complainant is aware that interim accommodations are available to support the student to continue attending classes and overall school support. During the disciplinary process, the rights of the accused are as described under Policy Violation Procedures, which is available in the Student Handbook.

Personnel Actions

Employees who violate policies, procedures, or standards of performance or conduct will be subject to disciplinary action. Iñsaġvik College does not require any particular type of disciplinary action be taken in response to specific types of conduct or non-performance, or any requirement that any particular or lesser form of discipline be imposed before a more serious form of discipline is used. Employees having relatively greater responsibilities or managerial authority may be disciplined more severely than other employees committing similar acts. Discipline, up to and including termination from employment, also may be imposed where the conduct cannot be remedied or where the violation is of a particularly serious nature.

In taking personnel action, management will consider such factors as: the College's business needs, employee performance history, the nature of the violation or matter, current productivity and effectiveness, the employee's overall capacity and willingness to improve, the likelihood of recurrence of a problem or issue, and the risks to the College, including impacts on the College's relationships.

The College reserves the right to document any personnel or disciplinary actions, and to place such documentation in the employee's personnel file. However, discipline (including counseling or warnings) is still effective and valid, whether or not it is documented in the personnel file. The following general list of possible disciplinary actions is for information only and does not limit the College's discretion in imposing discipline, or in any way restrict other remedies, through:

- informal corrective counseling;
- transfer;
- oral or written warning;
- demotion;
- oral or written reprimand;
- dismissal (involuntary termination of employment);
- suspension with pay;
- or suspension without pay.

Non-exempt employees may be suspended without pay in increments of one hour or more, at the supervisor's discretion. Depending on the severity of the violation, exempt employees may be suspended without pay for a full workday, workweek, or longer, in which the employee is completely released from performing any work. A decision to involuntarily terminate employment shall be made on the recommendation of the employee's supervisor, with the approval of the appropriate executive-level supervisor and the Senior Human Resources official.

Awareness Programs

Educational programs are offered annually during orientation to promote awareness of rape and sex offenses are presented regularly to the Iḷisaḡvik College community by the Human Resources Department, the Student Success Center, and the North Slope Borough Health Department.

Ongoing Prevention

- Let others know where you are going and when you expect to return.
- Walk with confidence and alertness. Assailants are less likely to target a person who appears assertive and difficult to intimidate.
- Report suspicious persons immediately to Security.

Acquaintance Rape

- Most acquaintance rapes involve alcohol and/or drugs. Both men and women should avoid drugs and excessive alcohol in a dating situation.
- Don't allow your judgment to become impaired.

Alternatives to Vulnerability

- Be aware that more than 60 percent of all reported rapes occur between acquaintances and four out of every ten rapes occur at home.
- Conduct first dates in public places and in groups.
- Communicate your sexual limits clearly.
- Don't send mixed messages.
- Remember that leaving a party or other social event with someone you have just met can be dangerous.

Appropriate Behavior

- Never force, pressure, or coerce anyone to have sex.
- Don't take silence as consent.
- Respect the word "no."
- Don't have sex with anyone who is intoxicated.
- Be aware that having intercourse with someone who is unable to give consent or is physically helpless is rape.

Bias Crime Prevention Policy

It is Iḷisaḡvik College's mandate to protect all members of the Iḷisaḡvik College community by preventing and prosecuting bias or hate crimes that occur with the campus' jurisdiction.

Hate crimes, also called bias-related crimes, are criminal activities motivated by bias or attitude against an individual or group based on perceived or actual personal characteristics, such as race, religion, ethnicity, disability, gender, or sexual orientation. The Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990 was enacted to collect data based on hate crimes. In 2008, the Clery Act was amended to include

larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism or property (except arson) as reportable categories of hate crimes.

Penalties for bias-related crimes are very serious and may lead up to imprisonment depending on the nature of the underlying offense, use of violence, or previous convictions of the offender. Perpetrators who are students will also be subject to campus disciplinary procedures, which may result in disciplinary actions leading up to expulsion. In addition to preventing and prosecuting hate crimes, the Student Services Center assists in addressing bias-related activities that have not reached criminal levels. These activities, referred to as bias incidents and defined as acts of bigotry, harassment, or intimidation directed at a member of the college community based on national origin, ethnicity, race, age, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability, color, creed, veteran status, or marital status, may be addressed through the Iḷisaġvik College Campus Code of Conduct. Bias incidents can be reported to the Student Services Center as well as to Human Resources, located in the campus main building.

Missing Student Policy

Residents of the Residential Center fill out a Student Profile sheet that includes emergency contact information. This information is part of the housing application that students fill out when they apply for on campus housing. The person(s) listed will be notified in the event that a student is determined to be missing. Access to this information will only be granted to authorized campus officials and law enforcement officers in development of an investigation. Parents will be notified in the event that an un-emancipated student under the age of 18 is determined to be missing for 24 hours. The protocol and procedures to be followed when a student is determined to be missing are listed in the college's Emergency Plan. The Student Success Center is responsible for implementing the Missing Student Protocol.

Confidentiality and Mandatory Reporting

The College values the privacy of its students and other community members. Federal and state laws, however, impose reporting obligations on College employees that may require them to share information from a report of gender-based or sexual misconduct. When College employees have an obligation to report to others, they will protect students' privacy to the greatest extent possible. If you have questions about a College employee's reporting requirements, information and resources are available with the Assistant Dean of Students in the Student Success Center.

Confidential Resources

The following are confidential resources for students to learn about options for obtaining additional support from the College and others. These confidential resources will not report the incident without the student's permission.

North Slope Borough Arctic Women in Crisis
5125 Herman Street
Barrow, AK 99723
24-hour Crisis Number: 1-(800) 478-0267 or (907) 852-0261

Iḷisaġvik College
Student Services Center Staff Advocates:
Assistant to the Dean of Students / Advocate (907)-852-1758
Student Life Manager / Advocate: (907) 852-1726

Additional Resources (Non-Confidential)

The College encourages students to report incidents of gender-based or sexual misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator so that the College can investigate and respond effectively. Any College employee (other than the confidential resources listed above) who receives a report is required to inform the Title IX Coordinator about the incident.

Title IX Coordinator:

Dean of Students || Dr. Hal Haynes
(907) 852-1823

Title IX Investigator:

HR Specialist II || Andrea Morgana
(907) 852-1811

Adjudicator:

Advancement Officer || Serena Nesteby
(907) 319-8761

Students may also report incidents of gender-based or sexual misconduct to the North Slope Borough Police Department. The College can assist in making these reports. The Title IX Coordinator or his/her designee can help arrange a meeting with law enforcement authorities as well as accompany students during the meeting.

North Slope Borough Police Department
1068 Kiogak St. Barrow, AK 99723 (907) 852-6111

If you are in immediate danger or need medical attention **CALL 9-1-1.**

Voluntary Confidential Reporting

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the Iḷisaġvik College campus or via law enforcement, you may still want to consider making a confidential report.

With your permission, the above listed employees or local law enforcement can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity.

The purpose of this report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, Ilisagvik College can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crimes statistics for the institution. To confidentially report a crime report immediately to:

- Dean of Students | Title IX Coordinator, in person in the Student Services Center, by telephone at (907) 852-1766, via email Hal.Haynes@ilisagvik.edu and/or to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

The Dean of Students can assist the complainant in completing reports. These reports may be forwarded to the appropriate police department. Reports will also be shared with other departments on campus as appropriate. Dean of Students/Title IX Coordinator will assist police department(s) with investigations as required. Depending on many factors of crime reporting the College may be required by law to release information based on the events or nature of the crime.

Crime and Fire Statistics

At Iḷisaġvik College, the safety and well-being of all students, staff, faculty, and visitors are of utmost importance. A safe and secure environment can only be achieved through the cooperation of all members of the college community. Iḷisaġvik College accepts the responsibility of providing a campus environment free from threats to personal safety and enhances the educational process. Students and their parents expect the college campus and the measures taken to promote precautions and swift responses to crises.

The Campus Security Act of 1990 requires all post-secondary institutions receiving federal aid to provide an annual report regarding crime statistics and policies. These statistics disclose incidents that were reported, whether or not those reports were ever confirmed; the fact that the incident actually occurred, or that, if it occurred, or if it was a criminal offense.

The categories for which we report these statistics are also required by law. For the purpose of these statistics, “on campus” means Iḷisaġvik College buildings, which are located on Iḷisaġvik College’s main campus. “Non-campus” refers to Tuzzy Consortium Library located at 5241 North Star Street, and Browerville Center, located at 4493 North Star Street. “Public property” means the public property that is immediately adjacent to and accessible from Iḷisaġvik College; this includes sidewalks and public roads, Umiaq and Ukpeagvik Iḷḷupiat Corporation building properties adjacent to Iḷisaġvik College. Incidents reported as having occurred in or on one of those public properties are not included in the statistics for incidents reported to have occurred “on campus.” Incidents occurring on contiguous streets surrounding Iḷisaġvik College facilities are included to the extent that statistics are available from the North Slope Borough Police Department.

Please direct all inquiries to the Student Services Center at (907) 852-1766.

Iļisagvik College Crime Statistics 2019-2021

OFFENSE	On Campus, Including Residential Centers								
	Barrow			Anchorage			Bethel		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	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
Arrests	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals for Campus	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Disiplinary Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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
Hate Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reported Fires	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Iļisagvik College Crime Statistics 2019-2021

Offense	Non-Campus: Tuzzy Consortium Library, Browerville Center, Clinics								
	Barrow			Anchorage			Bethel		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	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
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals for Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disiplinary Action	14	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
Hate Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reported Fires	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Iļisagvik College Crime Statistics 2019-2021

Offense	Public Property								
	Barrow			Anchorage			Bethel		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	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
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals for Campus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Disiplinary Action	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
Hate Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reported Fires	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Iļisaġvik College Crime Report from August 2019-2021

Location	Involving Alcohol	Involving Drugs	Domestic Violence	Traffic Stops	DUI	MISC	Patrol Check
College Campus	0	0	0	0	0	1	80
Tuzzy Library	0	0	0	0	0	1	160

Our local North Slope Borough Police Department (NSBPD) sent the above data but they do not distinguish between Clery geography and non-Clery geography. There are private housing units and other buildings/facilities that are not owned or operated by Iļisaġvik College in the same NSBPD patrol sector as Iļisaġvik College Clery geography.



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