



Campus Security Report 2019

School Locations:

**Piedmont School
Main Campus**
2615 Highway 153
Piedmont, SC 29673
P: 864.236.9995, Option 2
Fax: 864.236.7666

**Columbia School
Branch Campus**
700 Gracern Road
Columbia, SC 29210
P: 803.807.9180
Fax: 803.807.9182

**Charleston School
Branch Campus**
933 Commerce Circle
Hanahan, SC 29410
P: 843.261.0044
F: 843.261.0061

**Houston School
Branch Campus**
4500 South Pinemont Drive
Houston, TX 77041
P: 281.501.8594
F: 713.534.1412

Corporate Office: 877.647.4111 | www.arclabs.edu

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Campus Crime and Safety Information

The goal of Arclabs Welding School ('Arclabs') is to protect the community and reduce campus crime. Help us help you by taking personal safety steps and by reporting emergencies, suspicious activity and criminal behavior. The federal *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act)*, 20 USC § 1092(f), requires colleges and universities, both public and private, participating in federal student aid programs to disclose campus safety information, and imposes certain basic requirements for handling incidents of sexual violence and emergency situations. Disclosures about crime statistics and summaries of security policies are made once a year in an Annual Security Report, and information about specific crimes and emergencies is made publicly available on an ongoing basis throughout the year. The crime statistics report is prepared by Arclabs' Compliance Officer in cooperation with school administrators at each campus and the law enforcement agencies surrounding each campus. The report contains three years of campus crime statistics.

Campus Security

Campus Facilities

The school administration is responsible for the security of students, employees, and the structures on campus. The administrators are responsible for checking all facilities to ensure they are secured. Campus academic buildings are locked outside of normal class hours. Campus academic buildings are opened by an administrator at approximately 6:45 am and are closed at approximately 11:15 pm, Monday through Friday. Students can gain access to study through e-mail requests from their instructors. Visitors must check in at the administrative office.

Arclabs Welding School does not have any on-campus housing or off-campus facilities.

Reporting Crimes and Emergencies

Arclabs Welding School's students, employees, visitors, and community members are encouraged to immediately report all emergencies, suspicious activity, and criminal behavior to the school administration and the local police department. All school administrators who receive a crime report will provide the report to the corporate office for further review. Heidi Bray, Executive Vice President, and Amber Gibson, Compliance Officer, may be contacted for reporting by anyone at any campus; the following employees are designated as on-site contact persons for the purpose of reporting:

Piedmont, SC: Heidi Bray, Exec. Vice President, or Amber Gibson, Compliance Officer

Columbia, SC: Bob Burnfield, Campus Director

Charleston, SC: Katie Barrow, Career and Student Services Coordinator

Houston, TX: Mark Stroeh, Campus Director

Arclabs will take appropriate action based upon the information given and will notify local law enforcement authorities when appropriate; this includes when the victim of a crime elects to, or

is unable to, make such a report. Arclabs does not have any written policies or memoranda of understanding with any local or state enforcement agency for the investigation of alleged criminal offenses. Arclabs also does not have an on-site security division at any campus location.

Arclabs does not accept anonymous reporting of crimes; however, every appropriate effort will be made to maintain confidentiality. Persons wishing to discuss a situation in strict confidentiality may do so by speaking with the corporate directors.

Emergency Procedures

Emergency Threat Assessment

Arclabs Welding School strives to protect the community and provide a safe place of learning for our students. Arclabs is not immune to the possibility that a campus visitor or a member of the campus community poses a threat of harm to him/herself or others. We encourage students, employees, visitors, and the community to take steps to keep themselves and their property safe and to report any observed threatening behavior that may represent a safety concern to the campus community.

Emergency Response and Notification

When a threat is reported, our staff attempts to confirm the validity of the report and collect additional information. We will contact emergency personnel if needed, such as local law enforcement, EMS, and/or the fire department. Arclabs Welding School will attempt to contain the situation until authorities arrive, at which point emergency personnel will assume authority and act as first responders.

Emergency Notification

In the event of an emergency situation that threatens the safety of our students and staff, Arclabs Welding School will make a timely announcement via loud speaker system. However, if it is determined by the campus administrator that a timely warning may compromise efforts to assist a victim or contain or respond to the situation, the notification may be delayed.

Evacuation Information

Evacuation procedures are posted in our classrooms and welding shops. The campus may be subject to evacuation in the event of a severe emergency situation.

Crime Statistics

In compliance with the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act)*, Arclabs Welding School publishes statistics about reported crimes on campus and its adjoining public property (such as public roadways, sidewalks, parking lots). Per

Clery Act regulations, Arclabs uses the crime definitions set forth by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's *Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Handbook* for all crimes except sex crimes, in which definitions are used from the FBI's *National Incident-Based Reporting System Edition* of the *UCR*. No information regarding victims, perpetrators of reported crimes, confirmation of crimes, or findings of the crimes are reflected in the report.

Crime statistics are compiled by Arclabs Welding School's Compliance Officer and contain incidents of alleged crimes, both attempted and completed, as well as unfounded crimes, reported to the school by students, employees, visitor, and community members; also included in the compilation are crime statistics captured by each campus's local law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction over the location. The results of this compilation are reported in the "Summary of Reported Crimes" and to the Department of Education via a website database. It can be accessed by the public at <http://ope.edu.gov/security/>. Paper copies of this report can be downloaded from our website at www.arclabs.edu/campus-security.php or requested from our administrative offices. Arclabs distributes notification of updated statistics to students and employees no later than October 1st of each year; additional notifications regarding an update to the crime statistics may be provided at any time necessary throughout the year in the event that the school receives confirmation of a change to the statistics.

Criminal offenses are compiled for the following categories:

- **Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter** – the willful (non-negligent killing of one human being by another
- **Manslaughter by Negligence** – the killing of another person through gross negligence
- **Rape** – (legacy rape) the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will; rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included; (revised rape) penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim
- **Fondling** – the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity
- **Incest** – sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law
- **Statutory Rape** – sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent
- **Robbery** – 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

- **Aggravated Assault** – an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury; this type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm
- **Burglary** – (breaking or entering) the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft; attempted forcible entry is included
- **Motor Vehicle Theft** – the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle (self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails)
- **Arson** – any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Hate Crimes

A hate crime is a criminal offense against a person or property motivated in whole or in part by an offender's bias against the victim's actual or perceived race, gender, religion, disability, ethnic origin or sexual orientation. The Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 expanded the list of crimes for which bias must be reported to include the criminal offenses listed above as well as the following:

- **Larceny-Theft** – the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another (except motor vehicle theft); attempted larcenies are included
- **Simple Assault** – assaults and attempted assaults (unlawful physical attack) where no weapon was used or no serious or aggravated injury resulted to the victim; stalking, intimidation, coercion, and hazing are included
- **Intimidation** – to unlawfully place another person in a reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack
- **Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property** – to willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law; attempts are also included

VAWA Crimes

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) was initially passed in 1994. VAWA created the first U.S. federal legislation acknowledging domestic violence and sexual assault as crimes, and provided federal resources to encourage community-coordinated responses to combating violence. Its reauthorization in 2000 improved the foundation established by VAWA 1994 by creating a much-needed legal assistance program for victims and by expanding the definition of crime to include dating violence and stalking. Its subsequent reauthorization in 2005 took a

more holistic approach to addressing these crimes and created new programs to meet the emerging needs of communities working to prevent violence. Included in the 2005 reauthorization were new focus areas such as prevention, landmark housing protections for survivors, funding for rape crisis centers, and culturally- and linguistically-specific services.

Not all victims had been protected or reached through earlier iterations of the bill. ***VAWA 2013 closed critical gaps in services and justice.*** VAWA 2013 reauthorized and improved upon lifesaving services for **all** victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking - including Native women, immigrants, LGBT victims, college students and youth, and public housing residents.

VAWA 2013 also authorized appropriate funding to provide for VAWA's vitally important programs and protections, without imposing limitations that undermine effectiveness or victim safety. (<http://nnedv.org/policy/issues/vawa.html>)

Arclabs Welding School prohibits domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and is committed to maintaining an academic environment free from any form of sexual assault, as defined by the VAWA. Arclabs will report crimes determined to be unfounded and removed from crime statistics, per VAWA requirements. Reported statistics will not identify victims of crimes or persons accused of crimes.

Arclabs Welding School will take disciplinary action against students engaged in any sexual offense, regardless of whether it takes place on or off campus, and notwithstanding any action taken or not taken by the police department. Victims and the accused both will be provided the opportunity to present testimony and witnesses to argue his or her case, and representation is permitted. Both parties shall be informed of the outcome of the disciplinary proceedings. Sanctions may include disciplinary measures up to and including suspension or dismissal from school.

VAWA Crime Definitions

The following are crimes as defined under the Violence Against Women Act:

- **Dating Violence** – the performance or threat of an act of violence by at least one member of an unmarried couple on the other member within the context of dating. This may include any form of sexual assault, physical violence, and verbal or emotional abuse.
- **Domestic Violence** – is a pattern of behavior used to establish power and control over another person in an intimate relationship, through fear and intimidation, often including the threat or use of violence. It may include relationship abuse, child abuse, or elder abuse and be carried out as physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, economic abuse, and/or psychological abuse.

- Those covered under domestic violence are: (1) A spouse of the alleged abuser; (2) A former spouse of the alleged abuser; (3) A person who has a child in common with the alleged abuser; (4) A male and female who are living together or have formerly lived together.
- **Stalking** - a pattern of words, whether verbal, written, or electronic, or a pattern of conduct that serves no legitimate purpose and is intended to cause and does cause a targeted person and would cause a reasonable person in the targeted person's position to fear: (1) death of the person or a member of his family; (2) assault upon the person or a member of his family; (3) bodily injury to the person or a member of his family; (4) criminal sexual contact on the person or a member of his family; (5) kidnapping of the person or a member of his family; or (6) damage to the property of the person or a member of his family.

Procedures for Victims of VAWA Crimes

If you or someone you know is a survivor of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, the following procedures are recommended:

1. **Get to a safe place and/or create a safety plan**
 - a. Immediately remove yourself from the situation when possible.
 - b. In cases of dating or domestic violence, create a plan to avoid being alone with your partner when aggressive behavior occurs, such as when under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Your plan may include having a bag of essentials ready to go, having code words or certain phrases that you use with friends to indicate you need help without making your partner aware, and having a designated place to go where your partner won't find you.
 - c. In cases of stalking, vary your habits, such as taking different roads or walkways to your destination and/or leave at different times. Tell someone you trust about this for help if needed. Have a plan if your stalker shows up at your class, meeting, etc. Always carry your cell phone and have someone you can call for help.
 - d. Loveisrespect.org provides an interactive safety planning tool that will walk you step by step through questions to develop your own plan.
2. **Seek support, including medical attention**
 - a. Contact someone you can trust, such as a friend, family member, or school faculty/staff member
 - b. Reach out to a counselor or victims advocate for assistance. You may call the following to get support and get connected with a local rape or domestic abuse crisis center:
 - RAINN (Rape Abuse Incest National Network) Hotline: 800.656.HOPE

○ National Domestic Violence Hotline: 800.799.SAFE

- c. Regardless of when your assault happened, it is important to seek medical attention for information on STIs, pregnancy, injuries, mental health options, and for preservation of evidence.

3. Preserve evidence

- a. Do not shower, douche, or change clothes or bedding before seeking medical attention if you were the victim of sexual assault. Do not brush your teeth, smoke, eat, or drink if oral contact was made.
 - Place clothing in a paper bag and take to the hospital.
 - Take photographs of injuries.
- b. Go to the hospital if you are hurt. Even if you do not wish to report at this time, a doctor can record your injuries from dating violence, sexual assault, or domestic violence so you have documentation in case you choose to go to your school or the police in the future.
 - Some states mandate reporting laws for healthcare workers, such as reporting certain kinds of injuries to the police.
 - Rape kits (forensic exams) are done for any kind of sexual assault and sometimes may be conducted up to a week after sexual assault, though some hospitals will only conduct a rape kit 72 hours (3 days) post-assault.
- c. Save and document as much evidence as you can in the event you decide to talk to your campus or the police.
 - Keep a journal to track abuse or harassment.
 - Save texts, emails, voicemails, Facebook messages, etc.
 - Keep your records in a safe place and make copies that you keep in another location.

4. Reporting crimes

- a. You have the opportunity to press charges and/or pursue action through the school; you have the right to decline to contact local law enforcement authorities.
 - There are disciplinary and non-disciplinary options available at Arclabs.
 - If you wish to report to law enforcement, a school representative can assist you in doing so.
- b. Once reported, the school representative will collect the details of the crime
 - The victim has the right to only provide details in which he/she is comfortable sharing
 - He/she is not obligated to provide the perpetrator's name if he/she does not want to.
 - Arclabs does not offer anonymous reporting; however, every appropriate effort will be made to maintain confidentiality. Persons wishing to discuss

a situation in strict confidentiality may do so by speaking with the corporate directors. Crime reporting will not disclose your name.

- c. The school will investigate the allegations upon receiving the reporting of a crime, regardless of whether law enforcement has been notified or not. Arclabs may consider your request to not investigate further or to maintain confidentiality, but other obligations may override such concerns.
- d. Crimes can be reported to local law enforcement authorities, and Arclabs can assist you in doing so.

5. Reporting at Arclabs

- a. Any person, at any campus location, may report crimes to Heidi Bray, Executive Vice President, or Amber Gibson, Compliance Officer.
- b. On-site contacts for reporting are as follows:
 - Piedmont – Heidi Bray, Exec. VP, or Amber Gibson, Compliance Officer
 - Columbia – Bob Burnfield, Campus Director
 - Charleston – Katie Barrow, Career and Student Services Coordinator
 - Houston – Mark Stroeh, Campus Director

6. Grievances

- a. A grievance board will have a formal hearing to hear both the victim and alleged perpetrator's sides. Both parties to the hearing are awarded the same opportunities to have others present during a campus disciplinary hearing.
- b. The judiciary hearing uses a "preponderance of the evidence" standard to determine a case rather than evaluating evidence "beyond a reasonable doubt." This means the board determines whether it is more likely than not that the accused is guilty as charged.
 - The grievance board may consist of a mix of students and faculty/staff.
- c. The victim is not obligated to go through a formal hearing; however, a hearing may be required to invoke disciplinary sanctions. Sanctions may include disciplinary measures up to and including suspension or dismissal from school.
- d. The outcome of the disciplinary proceedings will be provided to both parties.
- e. Regardless of whether a formal hearing is held or not, Arclabs can and will consider measures to help you feel safe on campus, such as changing class schedules so parties are not in class together, when a request is made and is reasonably available.

7. School Retaliation

- a. Retaliation occurs when a school intimidates, threatens, coerces, or in any way discriminates against an individual who has brought a concern or reported a possible violation of a federal civil right. This includes formal or informal reports of a violation and reports regarding a violation of your own rights or the rights of others.

- There are many different types of school conduct that could be considered retaliatory if they occur in response to your complaint or other activism. Some examples may include failing to accommodate your academic needs or forcing or pressuring you to take time away from school.
- For conduct to qualify as retaliation it must be related to your civil rights concern or complaint being brought to the school's attention.
- b. Arclabs will not retaliate against any student who reports a crime. If you feel the school is retaliating against you, please first contact Heidi Bray, Executive Vice President, or Amber Gibson, Compliance Officer, at 864.236.9995 for assistance in trying to remedy the situation. If the retaliation continues, you may contact The Office for Civil Rights (OCR) in the US Department of Education at ocr@ed.gov for assistance.
- c. In general, to show that you have been retaliated against, you must demonstrate that:
 - You engaged in activities or asserted rights protected under Title IX;
 - Your school knew of those activities or asserted rights;
 - Your school then subjected you to adverse action, treatment or conditions; and
 - There is a causal connection between the protected activity and the retaliation.

8. Sexual Assault Victim's Bill of Rights

- a. A written explanation of rights and options will be provided to the victim.
- b. The following are the Bill of Rights:
 - Accuser and accused must have the same opportunity to have others present.
 - Both parties shall be informed of the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding.
 - Survivors shall be informed of their options to notify law enforcement.
 - Survivors shall be notified of counseling services.
 - Survivors shall be notified of options for changing academic situations.

Law Violations

Campus Disciplinary Action for Law Violations

On campus violations of Arclabs Welding School's policies will result in disciplinary action taken by the school in accordance with the procedures outlined within the Student Handbook or Employee Handbook. Violations of law committed on campus may be addressed by local, state, and/or federal law enforcement agencies. The following violations are reported in the crime statistics:

- **Weapons Law Violations** – the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons
- **Drug Law Violations** – the violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use; the unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance; arrests for violations of state and local laws, especially those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs
- **Liquor Law Violations** – the violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness

Summary of Reported Crimes

The Summary of Reported Crimes, which captures the compilation of crime statistics from all campuses and their local law enforcement agencies for the past three (3) years is found at the end of this annual Campus Security Report.

Sexual Harassment

Arclabs Welding School is committed to providing an environment free from sexual harassment. Sexual harassment by any member of the school community is a violation of law and school policy and will not be tolerated. Both males and females can be victims of sexual harassment, and both males and females can be perpetrators of sexual harassment; the victim and the harasser can also be the same sex. Examples of sexual harassment include, but are not limited to, unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, physical harassment of a sexual nature, and offensive remarks about a person's sex.

Sexual harassment is an issue that may affect any member of the school community and will be dealt with promptly by the administration. If the alleged perpetrator of sexual harassment is a member of the Arclabs' staff, a formal complaint should be made to the Executive Vice President.

Crime Prevention Policy

Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000, which amends *The Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act*, the *Jeanne Clery Act* and the *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974*, institutes of higher learning are required to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement information provided by a state concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. 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. Registry information provided shall be used for the purposes of the administration of criminal justice, screening of current or prospective employees, volunteers, or otherwise for the protection of the public in general and children in particular. The following links can be used to search for registered sex offenders in the states of South Carolina and Texas:

<http://scor.sled.sc.gov/> (South Carolina) | <https://records.txdps.state.tx.us/sexoffender/> (Texas).

Unlawful use of the information for purposes of intimidating or harassing another is prohibited and willful violation shall be punishable as a Class 1 misdemeanor.

VAWA Awareness Programs

Each year Arclabs Welding School provides VAWA training to all students and staff, which may include Power Point presentations, educational videos, and/or guest speakers who are experts in the field, such as domestic violence counselors and educators from local community shelters.

Additional information can be found in the VAWA Training Guide available by request in the administrative office of each campus. Other topics covered include:

- Consent
- Bystander Intervention
- Identifying Warning Signs
- Avoiding Potential Harm
- Reporting an Offense
- Investigation & Disciplinary Proceedings
- Disciplinary Actions & Sanctions
- Campus Resources

Drug and Alcohol Policy and Prevention

Drugs and Alcohol Policy

Arclabs Welding School maintains a drug and alcohol-free policy requiring all students to report to training in a substance-free condition. Whether on or off campus, students may not be under the influence, possess or use (without valid medical or dental prescription), manufacture, furnish, or sell narcotic, mood altering, or dangerous drugs controlled by federal, state, or local law. The possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages at Arclabs is prohibited. Students are also prohibited to be under the influence of alcoholic beverages at any time while at the school.

Violations of the Arclabs' drug and alcohol policy will result in disciplinary action, up to and including, termination from Arclabs Welding School. Violators of local, state, and federal drug and alcohol laws are subject to arrest by local law enforcement and may face criminal prosecution, fines, imprisonment, and/or other penalties.

Substance abuse is a widespread problem that not only seriously affects an individual's work performance, but may also pose potential health, safety, and security risks. Most companies strictly enforce drug-free policies, and in to obtain a welding position with these companies, employees must adhere to their policies. Our policy is designed to provide a drug and alcohol-

free, healthy, safe, and secure learning environment that prepares students to go to work once they graduate.

State and Federal Laws

The states of South Carolina and Texas provide online publications of their Code of Laws, and laws pertaining to the possession, sale, manufacture, et al of narcotics and controlled substances and the penalties for violations of these laws are included within the Codes. Violators of the law may face penalties, including misdemeanor or felony charges, fines, and/or imprisonment.

The South Carolina Code of Laws pertaining to Poisons, Drugs, and Other Controlled Substances can be found in Title 44, Chapter 53; prohibited acts and penalties can be found specifically in Section 44-53-370 (<http://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t44c053.php>). The Texas Constitution and Statutes, Health & Safety Code, can be found in Ch. 481 (<http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/HS/htm/HS.481.htm#481.101>).

Federal laws can be found in the United States Code, Title 21, Chapter 13 (<http://uscode.house.gov/>) or the United States Code (USC) Controlled Substances Act (<http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/21cfr/21usc/index.html>) with penalties found in Part D.

Loss of Financial Aid

A conviction for any offense involving the possession or sale of illegal drugs, during a period of enrollment for which a student receives Title IV federal student aid, may result in the loss of future financial aid eligibility. If convicted of possessing or selling drugs after a student submits his/her Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), the student must notify their financial aid analyst immediately. If a student successfully completes a drug rehabilitation program, the student may regain federal student aid eligibility on the date the program is successfully completed. See <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/ondcp/recovery/fafsa.pdf> for more information pertaining to FAFSA and drug-related convictions.

Health Risks

Health risks associated with student use of narcotics and controlled substances (as defined by law) include, but are not limited to, adverse modification of one or more body systems, such as the nervous, cardiovascular, respiratory, muscular, endocrine, and central nervous systems; toxic, allergic, or other serious reaction; unfavorable mood alteration and addiction; severe emotional and/or physical injury when physiological and psychological dependency is present.

Health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol include, but are not limited to, marked changes in behavior; impaired judgment; impaired coordination, such as the coordination required to safely operate a vehicle; increased chance of aggressive behaviors, such as assault; impaired higher mental functions, such as learning or remembering information; health issues, such as respiratory depression or vital organ damage (brain, liver) when long-term and/or heavy consumption of alcohol has occurred; fetal alcohol syndrome in infants whose mothers consumed alcohol while pregnant. Repeated alcohol use may lead to dependence. Withdrawal syndrome may present if sudden cessation of alcohol intake occurs and may include severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions; alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening.

Resources

Students affected by drug and/or alcohol abuse are encouraged to seek assistance. The Phoenix

Center and the South Carolina Department of Vocational Rehabilitation are two resources for help in South Carolina; the Houston Substance Abuse Clinic and the Set Free D.A.T. (Drug Abuse Treatment) Center, Inc., are two resources for help in the Houston, TX, area. Students can also call the following national helplines for assistance:

- SAMHSA – Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration – Call 1.800.662.HELP or visit <https://findtreatment.samhsa.gov/>
- National Alcohol Helpline – Call 1.800.ALCOHOL
- Alcohol and Drug Helpline – Call 1.800.821.4357
- National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence Hope Line – Call 1.800.622.2255
- National Helpline for Substance Abuse – Call 1.800.262.2463

A copy of the Drug and Alcohol Prevention Plan is available to students in the administrative office at each school location. Students will receive notification of an updated copy of the Drug and Alcohol Prevention Plan when changes have been made to the current policy.

Fire Prevention

Fire prevention is a vital objective. To this end, there are a number of restricted objects and activities within campus buildings. These include: no smoking at any time; no candles, incense or other incendiaries; no halogen lamps; no hot plates or other cooking hardware; no unapproved electrical cords; no propane or other fuels; and no covering, tampering or disabling a smoke detector.

Campus Crime Statistics for 2016 – 2018 start on the next page.

Summary of Reported Crimes – Reporting Years 2016, 2017, and 2018 (All Campuses)

	Piedmont			Columbia			Charleston			Houston		
Criminal Offenses - On Campus	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes - On Campus	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Piedmont			Columbia			Charleston			Houston		
Criminal Offenses - Public Property	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes - Public Property	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Piedmont			Columbia			Charleston			Houston		
Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses - On Campus	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests - On Campus	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions - On Campus	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfounded Crimes	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Piedmont			Columbia			Charleston			Houston		
Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses - Public Property	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests - Public Property	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions - Public Property	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
**Note: Houston crime statistics do not include local HPD statistics, as the statistics are unavailable to our campus at this time. Crime statistics reported only include crimes reported or known to the campus itself.												