LBW™
COMMUNITY COLLEGE

2026
Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report

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Lurleen B. Wallace Community College Campus Locations:

Andalusia Campus
1000 Dannelly Boulevard
Andalusia, Alabama 36420
1-334-222-6591

Greenville Campus
750 Greenville By-Pass
Greenville, Alabama 36037
1-334-382-2133

MacArthur Campus
1708 North Main Street
Opp, AL 36467
1-334-493-3573

Lurleen B. Wallace Community College Campus Police Mission Statement
The LBW Police Department exists to protect life and property, maintain a successful parking and traffic systems, prevent crime and be of general service to the college community. We want to fulfill these responsibilities in a professional and pleasant manner.
Those of us in the LBW Police department strongly feel that public relations are a vital aspect of our role as campus police. We pledge to improve our service by improving the skill of our officers through continuing education, in-service training, and self-improvement programs.

Lurleen B. Wallace Community College Police Department Authority and Arrest Powers
The LBW Police Department provides full police service to the campus community. The police officers are vested with all the powers, authority, and responsibility of any police officer of the state on property owned or operated by the college, or in any circumstance in which an arrest by a police officer without a warrant is authorized by law. (Code of Alabama 16-47-10). Sworn officers wear a dress uniform consisting of a black shirt, khaki pants and are clearly identified as police officers.

Lurleen B. Wallace Community College's Relationship with Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Agencies

LBW Police Department works regularly with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies regarding a variety of criminal investigations. Additionally, our Police Department works with a variety of federal, state and local agencies to provide training to law enforcement officers throughout Alabama.

Reporting Criminal Actions or Other Emergencies

LBWCC encourages all victims to promptly and accurately report all crimes or emergencies to campus authorities.

- Police Dispatch for all locations (334) 504-0648
- Text Messages may be sent to (334) 504-0468
- Anonymous tips can be phoned in to (334) 881-2380

Note: All 911 calls for service will go directly to the local 911 operator for the area and be routed to LBW Campus Police Dispatch

When reporting crimes, please provide the following:

- Location
- Call Back Phone Number
- Type of Incident
- Information Relating to immediate dangers
- Descriptions of offender(s)

Non-Law Enforcement Campus Security Officials

Victims that do not want to report crimes to law enforcement may contact the following Campus Security Officials:

Andalusia Campus	
Jason Jessie, Dean of Student Affairs	(334) 881-2245
Lisa Carnley, Chief Financial Officer	(334) 881-2216
Latrece Hall, Compliance Officer	(334) 881-2271
Brandon Ware, Assistant Athletic Director and Saints Hall Manager	(334) 488-8882
Katie King, Director of Student and Community Engagement	(334) 881-2236
Tori Norris, Director of Student Success	(334) 881-2215
Greenville Campus	
Peige Josey, Dean of the Greenville Campus	(334) 881-2213
Natalie Darden-Ray, Assistant Director of Financial Aid	(334) 881-2341
Kathy Lowery, Admissions and Financial Aid Specialist	(334) 881-2340
MacArthur Campus	
Tammye Merida, Associate Dean of Applied Technologies	(334) 493-5357
Wendy Johnson, Student Services Coordinator/Advisor for the MacArthur Campus	(334) 493-5333
Sonia Kilpatrick, Coordinator of Facilities and Maintenance	(334) 493-5335
Dr. Karen Kelley, Division Chair for Nursing	(334) 493-5386

Please note that a CSA is not responsible for determining authoritatively whether a crime took place—that is the function of LBW Police Department and/or law enforcement personnel. A CSA should not try to apprehend the alleged perpetrator of the crime. This is the responsibility of law enforcement. It is also not the responsibility of a CSA to try to convince a victim to contact law enforcement if the victim chooses not to do so. It is the responsibility to forward the information as soon as possible to LBW Police so that they can provide timely warnings and include the events in the Daily Crime Log.

Reporting Emergencies on Campus

It is the policy of Lurleen B. Wallace Community College that any criminal act or threat of violence, injury, destruction of college or personal property, traffic accident or other situation that occurs on college property and that may constitute an emergency, a danger to the health, safety, or property of any person, or a threat to public order be reported immediately. An emergency is hereby defined as any event that is disruptive to the normal affairs of the college. Members of the campus community should be alert to emergency situations and make immediate reports as outlined below. In reporting an emergency, the caller must: (a) state name; (b) state type of emergency; (c) state location of emergency; and (d) remain in the area until assistance arrives.

1. Reporting of Emergencies - On Campus

A. Medical Emergencies: In the case of major injury or serious illness,
(a) call or text the paramedics at 911;
(b) call the campus police at (334) 504-0648

B. Fire/Explosion/Hazardous Material Spill: In the case of fire, explosion or hazardous material spill,
(a) activate the fire alarm or otherwise notify occupants to vacate the building;
(b) call or text the fire department at 911;
(c) Notify the campus police at (334) 504-0648
(d) call maintenance at (334) 488-3406

C. Criminal Acts: In case of criminal acts including murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary or motor vehicle theft, call or text 911 or call the campus police (334) 504-0648.

D. Maintenance Emergencies: In case of maintenance emergencies, (a) call facilities and maintenance at (334) 488-3406; (b) call the campus police at (334) 504-0648; (c) contact the Campus Director.

- Campus Directors
  - Andalusia – (334) 881-2245
  - Greenville – (334) 881-2213
  - MacArthur – (334) 493-5357

Emergency Procedures

1. Criminal Acts
A. The Campus Police Department has primary jurisdiction for response, and investigation of all criminal actions on campus property.
B. To report a crime, notify Campus Police Dispatch at (334) 504-0648.

2. Medical Emergencies
A. Call 911 to summon emergency medical assistance.

3. Fire
A. Call 911 to report a fire.
B. Fire Extinguishers are located in common areas on all floors of campus buildings.

4. **Emergency Procedures - Building Evacuation**

In the event it becomes necessary to evacuate a building, all occupants are expected to vacate the facility by the nearest marked exit and alert others to do the same. During fire events, do not use elevators. Assist any persons with disabilities in exiting the buildings. Once outside, proceed to a clear or identified area that is at least 500 feet away from the affected building.

5. **Emergency Procedures - Tornado Warning**

A. Campus Directors or other designated personnel will send an AlertAware notification when a tornado warning is issued by the National Weather Service.

B. All members of the campus community should take shelter in the designated disaster plan areas and stay away from windows and doors.

C. Individuals should leave vehicles and seek shelter in a building.

D. Any outdoor activities should be ceased and everyone should be moved to inside hallways.

E. When the tornado threat is over, A Saints Alert notification will notify and advise the campus community.

Reporting Off-Campus Crimes and Other Emergencies

Victims and witnesses to criminal activity occurring off campus should contact the appropriate agency for the jurisdiction:

- Andalusia Police Department at 334-222-1155
- Greenville Police Department at 334-382-7461
- Opp Police Department at 334-493-4511
- Alabama State Troopers at 334-983-4587

Emergency Operation Training and Drills

General Emergency Information

Lurleen B. Wallace Community College has a well-developed process for significant emergencies or dangerous situations involving an immediate threat to the health and safety of students, employees, and visitors. The process is detailed in the LBWCC Emergency Management Plan (EMP), which includes information about the College's operating status parameters; incident priorities; shelter-in-place and evacuation guidelines; and local contingency and continuity planning requirements. The EMP is designed to take an all- hazards approach to both natural and human caused hazards. Divisions, departments, offices and individuals are encouraged regularly to familiarize themselves with information in this plan.

The College conducts emergency response exercises each year, which may include one or more activities, such as tabletop exercises, field exercises, and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution. When a serious incident occurs that causes an immediate threat to the campus, the Campus Police Department will be the first to respond. Additional resources from a variety of local, state and federal agencies will be requested as needed.

Emergency Response Exercises

Announced Fire and Inclement Weather Drill for Saints Hall residents	Andalusia Campus	January 28, 2025
Provided annual safety update at College-wide meeting	All Campuses	August 22, 2025
Announced Fire and Inclement Weather Drill for Saints Hall residents	Andalusia Campus	August 26, 2025
Announced Active Shooter Drill with Greenville PD	Greenville Campus	September 16, 2025
Announced Active Shooter Drill with Opp PD	Opp Campus	October 1, 2025
Announced Active Shooter Drill with Andalusia PD	Andalusia Campus	October 14, 2025

Lurleen B. Wallace Community College Response to Crime

Victims of crime are encouraged to report offenses to the campus police. Our officers will conduct a complete and thorough investigation of the event. If the victim desires to press charges, information will be presented to a magistrate, who determines if there is probable cause to issue a warrant. LBW Police Officers will assist the victim in obtaining the warrant. Additionally, a LBW Police officer is available to assist the victim during all stages of the court process.

Victims also have the option of filling a Code of Conduct violation if the alleged offender is a student. Code of Conduct violations may be filled in place of or in addition to criminal charges. Code of Conduct violations may be submitted to the following:

Jason Jessie, Dean of Student Affairs and Director of the Andalusia Campus	All Campuses	(334) 881-2245
Peige Josey, Dean of the Greenville Campus	Greenville Campus	(334) 881-2213
Wendy Johnson, Student Services Coordinator and Advisor for the MacArthur Campus	MacArthur Campus	(334) 493-5333

Code of Conduct Process for Students

Upon receipt of a code of conduct complaint, the Dean of Student Affairs may assign the case to an employee to gather additional facts. If there is probable cause to believe that a violation of the Lurleen B. Wallace Community College Code of Conduct has occurred, then the case will proceed to an informal adjudication stage. In this stage a resolution can occur when the terms of the agreement are deemed appropriate by the Dean of Student Affairs, is designed to eliminate the conduct at issue, prevent its recurrence and remedy its effects in a manner that meets the expressed preference of the complainant and the safety and welfare of the campus community. If the case cannot be settled with an informal adjudication, the case will move to the hearing stage. After a verdict is rendered from the hearing, the

decision may be appealed to the Dean of Student Affairs for review. The Dean of Student Affairs' decision is final.

For more information concerning Code of Conduct actions, see the College Catalog and Student Handbook.

Complaint Process for Employees

In circumstances in which the offender is a school employee, victims may file a complaint with Human Resources in place of or in addition to criminal charges. These complaints may be submitted to:

Lisa Carnley, Chief Financial Officer and Senior Personnel Officer, (334) 881-2216.

The victim of a crime who does not want to pursue action within the College's judicial system or the criminal justice system may still consider making a report to a Campus Security Authority. A student or employee can notify any Campus Security Authority about a crime and they can file an internal report without revealing their identity.

The College cannot guarantee confidentiality; but does guarantee privacy. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with the reporting individual's wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure their future safety and the safety of others. Further options will be discussed with the reporting party. With such information, the college can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, employees and visitors; determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential dangers. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the College.

Crisis and Other Urgent Communications

Clery Timely Warning Notices are specifically related to compliance with the federal Clery Act, which requires colleges and universities to notify students and employees whenever there is a threat that a serious crime has been reported and/or may be repeated--so that campus community members can protect themselves or their property. The Clery Act identifies specific crimes that require a timely warning notice to be issued. When crimes are reported to a CSA or the police and the reported crime(s) are believed to have occurred on campus, in or on non-campus buildings or property, or on public property immediately contiguous to the campus.

Timing, Content, and Decision Criteria for Issuing a Crime Alert:

• The Clery Act does not define what is *timely*. However, the warning should be issued as soon as pertinent information is available, because the intent of a Clery timely warning is to alert the campus community of a criminal event and any continuing threats that are believed to exist.

• Clery Act regulations do not specify what should be included in a timely warning. However, the warning should include information that would promote actions to encourage security awareness.

• The issuance of a Crime Alert should be decided on a case-by-case basis in light of all of the facts surrounding a crime. These include factors such as the nature of the crime, a continuing danger to the community, and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts to apprehend the suspect(s) if certain information is made public.

• Generally, the Alert should specify the type of reported crime, the time and location where the crime occurred, and specific advice to the community regarding steps to take to avoid becoming a victim of similar crimes.

The decision to issue a Crime Alert is made by the President, at times after consulting with the Dean of the Greenville Campus, the Dean of Student Affairs or the Chief of campus police. The Crime Alert may be issued by the President, Dean of Student Affairs, Dean of the Greenville Campus or the Public Information Officer.

A **CRIME ALERT** may be disseminated campus-wide using a variety of methods that include official LBW e-mail, advisory posters placed at building entrances and inside locations frequented by members of the campus community, and via social media such as Facebook and Twitter. Sometimes an alert may be isolated to certain areas of the campus because the threat to the entire campus is negligible.

Emergency Notifications

If a potentially life-threatening emergency exists that necessitates an urgent notification to the campus community, such as a tornado warning or active shooter, the institution's Emergency Notification System provided by AlertAware will be used. This message will be promulgated through application and computer notification. Students and employees are encouraged to download the AlertAware app during new student and new employee orientation. Emergency notifications can be sent by specified and trained employees when deemed appropriate.

Security of Personal Property

The College cannot be responsible for personal property, nor can the college assume responsibility for the protection of vehicles or their contents. The College recommends that students conceal books, supplies, and other valuables in the trunks of their cars or keep valuables in their possession at all times. Items such as purses, handbags, book bags, and knapsacks should not be unattended.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

Lurleen B. Wallace Community College is committed to providing a healthful, safe and secure environment for all members of the campus community. This commitment is evidenced by the fact the college employs a Police force. Additionally, College facilities are routinely patrolled by members of the City of Andalusia, City of Greenville, City of Luverne and City of Opp Departments of Public Safety who are on standby 24 hours per day in case of emergency. Response time is approximately 5 minutes.

Campus facilities are locked and unlocked by the maintenance personnel according to the normal operational hours of the college and scheduled facilities usage. Normal operational hours are:

Andalusia Campus
7:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. Monday - Thursday
7:30 a.m. – Noon. Friday

Greenville Campus
7:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. Monday - Thursday
7:30 a.m. – Noon. Friday

MacArthur Campus
7:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. Monday - Thursday
7:30 a.m. - Noon. Friday

Luverne Site
7:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. Monday - Thursday
7:30 a.m. – Noon. Friday

(Buildings not scheduled for classes or a special event are closed.)

As a rule, no one should be in college buildings after normal operational hours. Special use of facilities must be approved by the Campus Directors. College personnel have been instructed not to open buildings or allow people to remain in campus buildings after hours. The campus grounds are lighted until midnight and building are lighted from dusk to dawn.

Security considerations used in the maintenance of campus facilities

The Dean of the Greenville Campus coordinates with the maintenance department regarding maintenance issues related to safety and security.

Safety and Security Programs

Safety and Security programs are provided by local law enforcement when requested. To request a class, please contact the Dean of Greenville Campus at (334) 881-2213.

Campus Crime Statistics Disclosure

Lurleen B. Wallace Community College is required under Section 668.46(b) of the Campus Security Act to publish and distribute an annual security report. The Campus Crime and Security Survey as required by the United States Department of Education is available at http://ope.ed.gov/security. The offenses for which the Campus Security Act requires statistical reporting are defined in accordance with the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) System, as modified by the Hate Crimes Statistics Act.
Victims or witnesses of crimes may report crimes confidentially for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Monitoring Campus, Non-Campus and Public Property for Criminal Activity

Between January and July of each calendar year, letters of inquiry, or emails, are sent to local police jurisdictions inquiring about specific Clery crimes associated with each address during those specific dates/times. These letters are sent by certified mail, and their associated certification labels are included in the Campus Safety correspondence file. When these letters are answered, their contents are analyzed, and any crime deemed to be within the exact Clery geography of that location is added to the crime data for that year.

Definitions of crimes which must be defined by the Clery Act are:

Domestic Violence - Defined under federal law (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)) as any felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by:

1. Current or former spouse, or intimate partner, of the victim
2. Person whom the victim shares a child with
3. A person who has or is cohabitating with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
4. A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime or violence occurred or
5. By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction, in which the crime of violence occurred.

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. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the complainant's statement, length of the relationship, type of relationship, and the frequency of interactions between the person(s) involved in the relationship. For the purpose of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. For the purpose of complying with the requirements of this section, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purpose of Clery Act reporting.

Sexual Assault - Can include any form of actual or attempted sexual activity perpetrated upon a person without that person's consent, including sexual behavior coerced through physical or verbal threats, force or other forms of manipulation and sexual behavior when one person cannot give consent due to incapacitation.

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. This definition includes any gender of victim or perpetrator.

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 temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

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

Consent - Knowing, voluntary and clear permission by word or action, to engage in mutually agreed upon sexual activity. Each party has the responsibility to make certain that the other has consented before engaging in the activity. The request of consent must be specific to each act and should be obtained with each new level of physical and/or sexual contact/conduct in any given interaction, regardless of who initiates it. For consent to be valid, there must be at the time of the act of sexual intercourse or sexual contact actual words or conduct indicating freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact. A person cannot consent if he or she is unable to understand what is happening or is disoriented, helpless, asleep or unconscious for any reason, including due to 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 engaged in nonconsensual conduct. Intoxication is not a defense against allegations that an individual has engaged in nonconsensual sexual conduct. Consent is the act of willingly and verbally agreeing to engage in specific sexual contact or conduct. Obtaining consent is an ongoing process in any sexual interaction.

Stalking - Stalking, defined as intentionally and repeatedly harassing or following a person and intentionally or unintentionally placing the person being followed or harassed in fear of physical harm to one's self or property or physical harm to another person or another's property. A person engages in stalking if, without lawful authority and under circumstances not amounting to a felony attempt of another crime:

1. He or she intentionally and repeatedly harasses or repeatedly follows another person; and

2. The person being harassed or followed is placed in fear that the stalker intends to injure the person, another person, or property of the person or of another person. The feeling of fear must be one that a reasonable person in the same situation would experience under all the circumstances; and
3. The stalker either intends to frighten, intimidate, or harass the person; or knows or reasonably should know that the person is afraid, intimidated, or harassed even if the stalker did not intend to place the person in fear or intimidate or harass the person.

4. If he or she attempts to contact or follow the person after being given actual notice that the person does not want to be contacted or followed. That constitutes prima facie evidence that the stalker intends to intimidate or harass the person. “Contact” includes, in addition to any other form of contact or communication, the sending of an electronic communication to the person.

Hazing - Hazing is defined as any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that—

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

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

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

4. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;

5. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;

6. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;

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

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

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

Confidentiality

Lurleen B. Wallace Community College encourages anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime to promptly report the incident to the police. Because police reports are public records under state law, Lurleen B. Wallace Community College Campus Police cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. Anonymous reports to Campus Safety Authorities may be filed for statistical reporting purposes. A student's privacy concerns are weighed against the needs of the College to respond to certain incidents and crimes. To the greatest extent possible, all reports will remain private. In compelling situations, Lurleen B. Wallace Community College reserves the right to take reasonable action in response to any crime report, and information may be shared with appropriate departments and agencies under a need-to- know basis when it pertains to investigative needs and safety concerns of the campus community. All reports submitted on a confidential or anonymous basis are evaluated for purposes of issuing a campus-wide "timely warning notification" as well as inclusion in the annual crime statistics.

Arrest Statistics Relating to Alcohol, Drugs and Weapons

For compliance with the Campus Security Act, institutions must also report the numbers of arrests for liquor law violations, drug abuse violations, and weapons possession.

Definitions of crimes for which arrests must be reported also as defined by the National Association of College and Universities Attorneys College Law Digest are:

• Liquor law violations: violations of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages (with the exception of "driving under the influence" or "drunkenness").

• Drug abuse violations: violations of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation or use.

• Weapons possessions: violations 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.

Crime Statistics for Reporting Periods

Andalusia Campus	On Campus			Non Campus			Public Property			Student Housing Facility			Unfounded Cases
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	
Type of Clery Crime													
Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	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	0
Rape	0	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	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	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	0
Hazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses													
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest													
Liquor / Alcohol Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons, Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Campus Disciplinary Referrals													
Liquor / Alcohol Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons, Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MacArthur Campus	On Campus			Non Campus			Public Property			Unfounded Cases
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	
Type of Clery Crime										
Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses										
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest										
Liquor / Alcohol Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons, Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Campus Disciplinary Referrals										
Liquor / Alcohol Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons, Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Greenville Campus	On Campus			Non Campus			Public Property			Unfounded Cases
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	
Type of Clery Crime										
Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses										
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest										
Liquor / Alcohol Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons, Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Campus Disciplinary Referrals										
Liquor / Alcohol Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons, Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes

Hate Crimes – Includes all of the crimes listed under reportable crimes that manifest evidence that the victim was chosen based on one of the categories of bias listed below, plus the following crimes:

Larceny/Theft – Includes pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, and all other larceny.

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

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

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

The categories of Bias included in Hate Crime reporting include: **race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnic / national origin, and disability.**

Campus	Year	Offense	Number of Offenses	Bias
All Campuses	2023	None Reported	0	Not Applicable
All Campuses	2024	None Reported	0	Not Applicable
All Campuses	2025	None Reported	0	Not Applicable

Notification to Victims of Crime of Violence

Lurleen B. Wallace Community College will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by such institution against a student who is alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as the result of the crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for the purpose of this paragraph.

According to Section 16 of title 18 of the United States Code, the term “crime of violence” means:

a. an offense that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, or

b. any other offense hat is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.

c. The results of a disciplinary proceeding means – only the institutions final determination with respect to the alleged sex offense and any sanctions that is imposed against the accused.

Sex Offender Registry

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, enacted on October 28, 2000 and the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16921) requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency 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, as required under state law, to each institution of higher education in that state at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student. Information about sex offenders in Alabama can be found at: https://www.alea.gov/node/270

Sexual Offenses

Lurleen B. Wallace Community College is committed to providing a learning and working environment that promotes personal integrity, civility, and mutual respect and is free of discrimination on the basis of sex, which includes all forms of sexual misconduct. Sexual misconduct by any member of the college community including students, faculty, employees, or staff is unacceptable and shall not be tolerated by any of the institutions that comprise the Alabama Community College System.

1. Educational Programs

Sexual misconduct educational programs may consist of seminars, workshops, videos, and/or printed materials. The educational elements seek to achieve the following goals through dissemination of this policy and providing a training program by: 1) ensuring that all administrators, faculty, students and all employees are made aware of their rights concerning sexual misconduct; 2) notifying individuals of conduct that is prohibited; 3) informing administrators and supervisors about the proper procedures in addressing complaints.

2. Sanctions

Upon determination that a student or employee has committed rape, acquaintance rape or another sexual offense, the following sanctions are available:

- Criminal charges
- Probation
- Suspension from college and/or employment
- Expulsion from college
- Termination of employment
- Ban from college property

Sexual Assault Elimination Act

Enacted in March 2013, the Campus Save Act is the most recent, and far reaching, in a long line of laws that protect students from sexual violence and harassment. The act requires students, faculty and staff to be trained in the appropriate response to sexual violence and harassment. These programs will include a discussion of what constitutes sexual harassment and sexual violence, the school's policies and disciplinary procedures, and the consequences of violating these policies.

Policy

It is the policy of Lurleen B. Wallace Community College that no student or employee may threaten the health and safety of a member of the College community, of any person on College property, or at a College sponsored or supervised activity, through gender-based discrimination, sexual misconduct and violence. A nondiscriminatory environment is essential to the mission of the Alabama Community College System. In order to create a safe and healthy environment, it is the responsibility of faculty, staff and students to report any sexual misconduct to College officials. If there is reason to believe the College's policies prohibiting sexual misconduct have been violated, the College may pursue the matter as misconduct warranting disciplinary action by the College, even if law enforcement authorities choose not to prosecute.

Sexual Violence Consideration and Rights

Consideration and rights to be afforded to all campus community members who are victims of sexual assault:

1. The right to have all sexual assaults against them treated with seriousness and the right to be treated with dignity.
2. The right to have sexual assaults committed against them investigated and adjudicated by the duly constituted criminal and civil authorities of the governmental entity in which the crimes occurs and the right to the full and prompt cooperation and assistance of campus personnel notifying the proper authorities.
3. The right to be free from pressure that would suggest that the victim not report crimes committed against them to civil and criminal authorities or to campus law enforcement and disciplinary officials or to report crimes as lesser offenses than the victim perceives them to be.
4. The right to be free from suggestions that sexual assault victims not report or under-report crimes because:
    a. victims are somehow "responsible" for the commission of crimes against them;
    b. victims were contributorily negligent or assumed the risk of being assaulted or
    c. by reporting crimes, they would incur unwanted personal publicity.
5. The right to the full and prompt cooperation from campus personnel in responding to the incident.

Consideration and additional rights will to be afforded to campus community members who are victims of sexual assaults which occur on College property. After campus sexual assaults have been reported, the victims of such crimes shall have:

a. the right to require that campus personnel take the necessary steps or actions reasonably feasible to prevent unwanted contact or proximity with alleged assailants; including changes

to academic and working situations if requested and reasonably available, whether or not a formal report is made.

b. the right to be informed of the disciplinary proceedings as well as the outcome of such proceedings and

c. the same right to assistance or ability to have others present which is afforded to the accused during any campus disciplinary proceedings.

d. the right to the same appeal process which is afforded to the accused.

Instructions for Sexual Assault Victims

Lurleen B. Wallace Community College takes allegations of sexual misconduct very seriously and is committed to taking immediate action. The College encourages students or employees who have experienced any form of gender-based discrimination and/or sexual misconduct to report the incident promptly, to seek all available assistance, to pursue Student Code of Conduct charges, and where appropriate, pursue criminal prosecution of the offender.

In the event that sexual assault or violence occurred, do everything possible to preserve evidence by making certain that the crime scene is not disturbed. (The decision to press charges does not have to be made at this time. However, following these procedures will help preserve this option for the future.) Complaining parties should not bathe, urinate, douche, brush teeth, or drink liquids. Clothes should not be changed; but if they are, bring all the original clothing to the hospital in a paper bag, as plastic bags may damage the evidence.

When necessary, seek immediate medical attention at an area hospital and take a full change of clothing, including shoes, for use after the medical examination.

Resources for Sexual Assault Victims in Covington County

Andalusia Health
Phone number: 334-222-8466
Address: 849 S. Three Notch St.
Andalusia, AL 36420

Mizell Memorial Hospital
Phone number: 334-493-3541
Address: 702 N. Main St.
Opp, AL 36467

Resources for Sexual Assault Victims in Butler County
Family Sunshine Center
Phone number: 334-263-0218
Address: 858 South Court Street
Montgomery, AL 36104

Resources for Sexual Assault Victims in Crenshaw County

Crenshaw Community Hospital
Phone number: 334-335-3374
Address: 101 Hospital Dr.
Luverne, AL 36049

Active Bystander

An active bystander is someone who intervenes to interrupt behaviors in social situations that could lead to sexual violence. Effective intervention is the community responsibility of every person. Individuals are encouraged to speak out against attitudes that promote sexual violence and become more supportive of survivors. There are five stages to effective bystander intervention:

1. Notice the problem,
2. Understand that the problem demands action,
3. Feel responsibility to act,
4. Choose what form of assistance to provide, and
5. Respond.

Tips for safe bystander intervention

1. Remember intervention doesn't have to be confrontational, say something or do something to call attention to the situation.
2. Remain calm, and speak up and challenge inappropriate behavior.
3. Tell someone if you believe he/she is acting inappropriately. Challenge inappropriate jokes or conversations.
4. Attempt to calmly reason with the perpetrator or distract him/her.
5. Ask others in the area for assistance with group intervention.
6. Assist the victim by walking him/her to his/her car or to a safe area until assistance arrives.
7. Call 911.

Risk Reduction

With no intent to victim blame and recognize that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment (taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org.

Protection from Abuse Orders

Lurleen B. Wallace Community College complies with Alabama law in recognizing protection from abuse orders. Any member of the campus community that obtains such order should notify the campus police at (334-504-0648). The campus police will assist the complainant with developing a Safe Action Plan. The purpose of this plan is to reduce the risk of harm to the complaint while on campus or traveling to and from campus.

Should you need assistance in obtaining a protection from abuse order, please see the campus police.

Drug and Alcohol-Free Campus

As required by Section 22 of the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-226) and in recognition of this institution's responsibility to serve as a beneficial influence on its students, its employees, and the community at large, Lurleen B. Wallace Community College is designated as a drug and alcohol-free campus and will comply with all the provisions of Public Law 101-226:

1. Lurleen B. Wallace Community College prohibits the unlawful or unauthorized manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, use or sale of alcoholic beverages, controlled substances, and illegal drugs on campus. The impairment by alcohol or drugs of any student or employee while participating in the academic or workplace setting is also prohibited. Lurleen B. Wallace Community College employees, students and visitors are required to abide by all federal and state laws, local ordinances, and other related state and federal requirements regarding the consumption or possession of alcoholic beverages, controlled substances and illegal drugs.

2. Counselors at the College are available to students and employees of the College concerning information on substance abuse as well as information on, and assistance in obtaining counseling or other treatment.

3. Resources

A. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration provides a free, confidential national helpline that is available twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week, and three hundred sixty-five (365) days a year by calling 1-800-662-HELP (4357). This service provides referrals to local treatment facilities, support groups, and community-based organizations. Information about additional programs and treatment facilities is available in the Human Resource Office.

B. The following is a list of drug, alcohol and mental health resources for students and employees within a one hundred (100) mile radius of LBWCC:

South Central Alabama Mental Health – Butler County
185 Industrial Parkway
Greenville, AL 36037
Phone: (334) 382-2018

South Central Alabama Mental Health – Coffee County
2861 Neal Metcalf Road
Enterprise, AL 36330
Phone: (334) 347-0212

South Central Alabama Mental Health – Covington County
205 Academy Drive
Andalusia, AL 36420
Phone: (334) 428-5050

South Central Alabama Mental Health – Crenshaw County
587 Bentley Avenue
Luverne, AL 36049
Phone: (334) 335-5201

Insight Treatment Program
501 Plaza Drive
Enterprise, AL 36330
Phone: (334) 445-6190

Army Substance Abuse Program
301 Andrews Avenue
Fort Rucker, AL 36362
Phone: (334) 255-7509

Lakeview Center, Inc.
6024 Spikes Way
Milton, FL 32572
Phone: (850) 437-8900

Destin Recovery, L.L.C.
4635 Gulfstarr Drive
Destin, FL 32541
Phone: (855) 638-7258

Bradford Health Services
8333 North Davis Highway
Pensacola, FL 32514
Phone: (850) 308-7720

Bradford Health Services
386 Saint Lukes Drive
Montgomery, AL 36117
Phone: 800-873-2887

East Central Mental Health, Inc.
200 Cherry Street
Troy, AL 36081
Phone: (334) 566-6022

COPE Center
3686 U.S. Highway 331 South
Defuniak Springs, FL 32435
Phone: (850) 892-8045

Cahaba Cares
45 Camden Bypass
Camden, AL 36726
Phone: (334) 682-4499

Lighthouse Counseling Center, Inc.
111 Coliseum Boulevard
Montgomery, AL 36109
Phone: (334) 286-5980

Cahaba Center for Substance Abuse
1017 Medical Center Parkway
Selma, AL 36701
Phone: (334) 874-2600

Students that need more information concerning drug, alcohol or mental health counseling may contact student services at any campus.

Student Possession, Use and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages

Lurleen B. Wallace Community College promotes a drug-free campus. The college has a vital interest in maintaining a safe, healthy, and productive work and academic environment for its employees, students, and the public. As such, Lurleen B. Wallace complies with the federal Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, the Drug Free Schools and Campuses Regulations, the Drug Free Workplace Act, the

Controlled Substances Act, the drug regulations mandated by the federal highway administration of the US Department of Transportation, and other applicable federal state and local laws and regulations. Lurleen B. Wallace prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, use and/or sale of any controlled substance, including illicit drugs, marijuana, of any kind or any amount.

Student's that violate this policy are subject to the following disciplinary action upon completion of due process hearings:

Probation

Suspension from college

Expulsion from college

Criminal Prosecution

Ban from college property

Employee Possession, Use of Alcohol and Drugs at Lurleen B. Wallace Community College

Lurleen B. Wallace Community College promotes a drug-free campus. The college has a vital interest in maintaining a safe, healthy, and productive work and academic environment for its employees, students, and the public. As such, Lurleen B. Wallace complies with the federal Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, the Drug Free Schools and Campuses Regulations, the Drug Free Workplace Act, the Controlled Substances Act, the drug regulations mandated by the federal highway administration of the US Department of Transportation, and other applicable federal state and local laws and regulations. Lurleen B. Wallace prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, use and/or sale of any controlled substance, including illicit drugs, marijuana, of any kind or any amount.

Employee's that violate this policy are subject to the following disciplinary action upon completion of due process hearings:

Probation

Suspension

Termination of employment

Criminal Prosecution

Ban from college property

Federal Drug Offenses and Penalties

Possession of Controlled Substances: Federal drug possession penalties generally consider only the drug violation history of the offender. With one exception (when the possession is for personal use for which a civil penalty up to $10,000 may be imposed if first offense), federal penalties for a person convicted of possession of any type or amount of a controlled substance can be:

- up to one year in prison and a minimum fine of $1,000 for a first offense;

- a minimum of 15 days and a maximum of two years in prison and a minimum fine of $2,500 for a second drug offense; and
- a minimum of three months and a maximum of three years in prison and a minimum fine of $5,000 for a third drug offense.

Persons convicted of possession of certain amounts of a mixture or substance containing cocaine base such as crack cocaine face much stiffer penalties under mandatory minimum sentencing, including at least five years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined a minimum of $1,000 or both, if:

a) first conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds five grams;
b) second crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds three grams; or
c) third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds one gram (21 U.S.C. 844(a)).

***Federal Drug Trafficking*:** Federal drug trafficking penalties consider the type and amount of the drug involved, the offender's drug violation history, and other factors. The US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) maintains a list of penalties for federal trafficking offenses, a copy of which is incorporated below. Generally, for each drug, there is a threshold amount that brings the offender under the mandatory minimum sentencing structure. When death or serious bodily injury results from use of the drugs, first time offenders are subject to a sentence of 20 years to life, and repeat offenders are subject to a mandatory life sentence. A first offense of distributing to persons under age 21 may be punishable by twice the maximum sentence, and three times for second offenses (21 U.S.C. §859). If the trafficking is on premises in which a person under age 18 is present or resides, an additional penalty up to 20 years imprisonment may be imposed (21 U.S.C. § 860a). Persons convicted of trafficking within 1,000 feet of a school or college face penalties twice as high as the maximum penalties, with a mandatory one-year prison sentence for first offenses, and three times as high for second offenses (21 U.S.C. § 860).

***Drug Paraphernalia*:** Any person who sells, offers to sell, transports, exports or imports drug paraphernalia is subject to three years imprisonment (21 U.S.C. § 863).

***Other Penalties*:** A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including school loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses for up to one year for a first offense and up to five years for subsequent offenses (21 U.S.C. § 862). Federal drug *trafficking* convictions may result in denial of federal benefits for up to five years for a first conviction; *possession* convictions may result in denial of federal benefits for up to one year for a first conviction and up to five years for subsequent convictions (21 U.S.C. § 862). In addition, for crimes punishable by more than one year in prison, the person will forfeit personal or real property related to the violation, including houses, cars, and other personal belongings (21 U.S.C. § 853 (a)(2) & 881(a)(7)), or vehicles, boats, or other conveyance used to transport or conceal controlled substances (21 U.S.C. § 881(a)(4)). Finally, persons convicted are ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm (18 U.S.C. 922(g)).

FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES FOR SCHEDULES I, II, III, IV, and V (EXCEPT MARIJUANA)				
Schedule	**Substance/Quantity**	**Penalty**	**Substance/Quantity**	**Penalty**
II	Cocaine 500-4999 grams mixture	**First Offense:** Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than $5 million if an individual, $25 million if not an individual. **Second Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $8 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual.	Cocaine 5 kilograms or more mixture	**First Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than $10 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual. **Second Offense:** Not less than 20 yrs., and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if not an individual. **2 or More Prior Offenses:** Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if not an individual.
II	Cocaine Base 28-279 grams mixture		Cocaine Base 280 grams or more mixture	
IV	Fentanyl 40-399 grams mixture		Fentanyl 400 grams or more mixture	
I	Fentanyl Analogue 10-99 grams mixture		Fentanyl Analogue 100 grams or more mixture	
I	Heroin 100-999 grams mixture		Heroin 1 kilogram or more mixture	
I	LSD 1-9 grams mixture		LSD 10 grams or more mixture	
II	Methamphetamine 5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture		Methamphetamine 50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	
II	PCP 10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture		PCP 100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more mixture	

Substance/Quantity	**Penalty**
Any amount of other Schedule I & II substances	**First Offense**: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than Life. Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if not an individual. **Second Offense:** Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if not an individual.
Any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid	
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram	
Any amount of other Schedule III drugs	**First Offense**: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2.5 million if not an individual. **Second Offense**: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than $1 million if an individual, $5 million if not an individual.
Any amount of all other Schedule IV drugs (other than one gram or more of Flunitrazepam)	**First Offense**: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000 if an individual, $1 million if not an individual. **Second Offense:** Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than an individual.
Any Amount of all Schedule V drugs	**First Offense:** Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than $100,000 if an individual, $250,000 if not an individual. **Second Offense**: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than $200,000 if an individual, $500,000 if not an individual.

FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES FOR MARIJUANA, HASHISH AND HASHISH OIL, SCHEDULE I SUBSTANCES	
Marijuana 1,000 kilograms or more marijuana mixture or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	**First Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than $10 million if an individual, $50 million if other than an individual. **Second Offense:** Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana 100 to 999 kilograms marijuana mixture or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	**First Offense:** Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than $5 million if an individual, $25 million if other than an individual. **Second Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than $8 million if an individual, $50million if other than an individual.
Marijuana 50 to 99 kilograms marijuana mixture, 50 to 99 marijuana plants Hashish More than 10 kilograms Hashish Oil More than 1 kilogram	**First Offense:** Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if other than an individual. **Second Offense:** Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants Hashish 10 kilograms or less Hashish Oil 1 kilogram or less	**First Offense:** Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million if other than an individual. **Second Offense:** Not more than 10 yrs. Fine $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than individual.

STATE OF ALABAMA DRUG OFFENSES AND PENALTIES

A list of Alabama statutes regarding controlled substances, marijuana and drug paraphernalia is incorporated below. Crimes involving controlled substances range from Class A to Class C felonies, punishable by substantial prison terms and/or fines, with enhanced penalties if controlled substances are sold to persons under 18 years of age or within a three-mile radius of campus boundaries of a college or school. Possession of marijuana for personal use is a Class A misdemeanor for the first offense, but elevated to a Class C felony for a second offense. Possessing drug paraphernalia is a Class C misdemeanor, but elevated to a more serious Class B felony if sold to a person under 18 years of age. The Department of Public Safety may suspend a driver's license for six months for persons convicted of a drug offense.

STATE OF ALABAMA CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES/MARIJUANA VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES		
VIOLATION	**PENALTIES***	**AL CODE §**
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES		
Trafficking: Knowingly sells, manufactures, delivers or brings into state cannabis (in any of its forms), cocaine, heroin, morphine, opium, methaqualone, hydro morphine, methylenedioxy amphetamine, phencyclidine, lysergic acid diethylamide, methamphetamine, or LSD	*Class A Felony*. Imprisonment & fines dependent on amounts Prison: Ranges from 3 years to mandatory life in prison without parole. Fine: Ranges from $50,000 - $250,000	13A-12-231
Sale of controlled substance by person over 18 to person under 18	*Class A Felony*. Not eligible for suspended sentence or probation Prison: 10-99 years or life Fine: Not more than $60,000	13A-12-215
Sale of controlled substance that is on the campus or within a 3-mile radius of campus boundaries of any public or private school, college, university or other educational institution or of public housing	*Class A Felony*. Prison: Add five years to penalty	13A-12-250 13A-12-270
Engages in a criminal enterprise, in connection with 5 or more persons, to *traffic* in illegal drugs	*Class A Felony*. Prison: 25 years to life w/o eligibility for parole; Fine: Not more than $500,000; 2nd offense: Prison: mandatory life Fine: $150,000 - $1,000,000	13A-12-233
Manufacturing controlled substance if 2 or more of following conditions are present: possession of firearm, use of booby trip, use of clandestine lab within 500 feet of a residence or school, the presence of someone under 17 years of age during the manufacturing process	*Class A Felony*. Not eligible for suspended sentence or probation Prison: 10-99 years or life Fine: Not more than $60,000	13A-12-218
Manufacture of a controlled substance	*Class B Felony*. Prison: 2-20 years Fine: Not more than $30,000	13A-12-217
Distribution of controlled substances (furnished, sold, given away, manufactured, delivered or distributed)	*Class B Felony*. Prison: 2-20 years Fine: Not more than $30,000	13A-12-211
Possession or receipt of controlled substances	*Class C Felony*. Prison: 1-10 years Fine: Not more than $15,000	13A-12-212
Person convicted of attempt, criminal solicitation & criminal conspiracy to commit controlled substance crime	Punishable the same as the crime itself	13A-12-202 (c); -203(c);-204(c)

MARIJUANA & DRUG PARAPHERNALIA		
Possession of marijuana in first degree (other than personal use or previously convicted of possession in second degree)	*Class C Felony*. Prison: 1-10 years Fine: Not more than $15,000	13A-12-213
Possession of marijuana in second degree (for personal use only)	*Class A Misdemeanor*. Jail: Not more than 1 year; Fine: Not more than $6,000	13A-12-214
Use, possession, delivery, or sale of drug paraphernalia	*Class B Felony* for *sale to one under 18* by one over 18. Prison: 2-20 years; Fine: Not more than $30,000 *Class C Felony* for *sale*. Prison: 1-10 years; Fine: Not more than $15,000 *Class C Misdemeanor* for *possession*. Jail: Not more than 3 months; Fine: Not more than $500	13A-12-260

STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LAWS AND PENALTIES

Various Alabama statutes address alcohol-related laws and penalties. Most offenses expose an individual to 30 days to six months in jail and a fine no greater than $500. Penalties for DUI increase with the number of offenses, with the fourth DUI exposing a person to a felony charge, with imprisonment from 1-10 years and fine from $4,100 to $10,100. Significantly, the fourth DUI results in mandatory revocation of the person's driver's license for five years. Adults who authorize a party at a residence they control and allow the party to continue with persons under age 21 illegally possessing or consuming alcohol without taking reasonable action to prevent it expose themselves to a $3,000 fine and up to six months in jail. Finally, in addition to criminal penalties, civil monetary damages are available through the Alabama Civil Damages Act and/or Alabama Dram Shop Act if injuries are caused by a minor who has consumed alcohol.

HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH USE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND ABUSE OF ALCOHOL

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

ALCOHOL

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

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

Alcoholism is usually progressive, and physical dependence can develop; if this happens, serious, sometimes life-threatening symptoms can develop when alcohol is withdrawn. Short term effects of

alcohol use can include depression, gastritis, liver disease, automobile accidents, and domestic violence. Chronic alcohol abuse can produce irreversible health changes, including dementia, sexual impotence, cirrhosis of the liver, and heart disease. Death can occur either as a complication of one of these chronic problems, or acutely, secondary to alcohol intoxication by poisoning or to aspiration of vomitus, or as the result of any automobile accident while driving intoxicated.

MARIJUANA (CANNABIS)

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

HALLUCINOGENS

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

COCAINE

The use of cocaine, an illegal stimulant drug, has risen dramatically in the United States. Other names for this drug are code, C., lady, and snow. Cocaine is a white powder that is snorted, injected into veins, or smoked freebase or as "crack." Crack is a crystalline form of cocaine that is also known as "rock", from its small, white rock-like appearance. "Speed balls" are cocaine mixed with heroin, which is a particularly dangerous combination. Crack produces the most intense cocaine high; addiction can occur after using it only once or twice. Cocaine highs are characterized by feelings of extreme happiness and a sense of limitless power and energy. However, the physical effects include high blood pressure and heart palpitations. A cocaine "crash" follows the high and includes symptoms of depression, dullness, great irritability, and paranoia. Serious medical complications occur with cocaine use, such as heart attacks (even in young people), seizures, and strokes due to high blood pressure. The psychological effects of cocaine use include violence, paranoia, and personality changes as well as symptoms such as depression, anxiety, and confusion. Pregnant women using cocaine have increased risk of miscarriages and still-births. Newborns addicted to cocaine are irritable, unresponsive, they are prone to have malformed kidneys and

genitals, and to have heart attacks and strokes. Addiction to cocaine controls aspects of the user's life, impinges on the lives of those closest to the user, and occurs in people of all ages, classes, and educational levels.

AMPHETAMINES, METHAMPHETAMINE AND OTHER STIMULANTS

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

NARCOTICS, INCLUDING HEROIN

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

SEDATIVES AND TRANQUILIZERS

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

hours to days of stopping the drug. Once a person is addicted to benzodiazepines, a physician should supervise the plan for gradually stopping them, to minimize serious effects of withdrawal.

IMPACT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE ON FAMILIES

Families are often gravely affected by a substance-abusing member. This can occur on many levels. As a very direct, physiological consequence, the infants of alcohol and cocaine-abusing mothers often have low birth weight and may suffer from malformations and a variety of developmental problems. In addition, abusers often affect the economic well-being of their families as their inability to hold down a job or, in some instances, their stealing from relatives, reduces the family's financial means and stability. In many cases substance abuse leads to violence at home. Substance abuse takes an emotional toll on the functioning of individual members and the family. Family members may actively deny the problem, may become symptomatic in an effort to deflect attention from the substance-abusing member, or may assume the abuser's responsibilities at home and even at work. On the other hand, very often the family's intervention with the user is an essential step in getting the abusing member to seek treatment. Support groups or family members, such as Al-Anon, Nar-Anon or COC-Anon, as well as family therapy can provide needed assistance to families as they confront the destructive effects of the user's addiction.

RECOGNIZING SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Everyone occasionally has days when they exhibit behavior not normally associated with an educational or work environment nor characteristic of himself or herself. Unusual behavior during times of stress can be understood and accepted. However, when unusual behavior is displayed on a gradually increasing scale accompanied by general decline in work habits over a period of time, it indicates that an individual needs professional help. Below are some of the more common signs or symptoms of unusual behavior.

ABSENTEEISM AND TARDINESS

- Arriving late and leaving early
- Absences before and after payday or holidays
- Sporadic but significant use of sick time
- Taking frequent breaks
- Unexplained absences
- Friday and Monday absences
- Absences due to accidents both on and off the work site

IMPAIRED JOB PERFORMANCE

- Increasing operating errors
- Lost time on the job
- "Putting things off"
- Irresponsibility in completing tasks
- Faulty decision making
- Increased accident rates
- Wasted materials or damaged equipment
- High performance that slowly declines over time
- Job performance that becomes focused on a specialized, repetitious activity

(rather than the entire array of job duties)
- Irregular or non-existent office hours
- Sudden, extreme gaps in performance (missing a grant deadline, unexpected missing of final exams)

UNUSUAL INTERPERSONAL INTERACTIONS
- Sudden emotional outburst including anger, tears, laughter
- Mood swings, especially early or late in the work day
- Overreactions to criticism
- Blaming others for poor performance
- Making inappropriate statements
- Rambling or incoherent speech
- Isolation from co-workers or increasing social withdrawal

DECLINING PHYSICAL APPEARANCE (SUDDEN OR GRADUAL)
- Poor personal hygiene (e.g. body odor or dirty hair, nails, and skin)
- Less interest in dress and appearance (or a noticeable decline from previous meticulousness)
- Glazed or red eyes
- Slurred speech
- Poor coordination, staggering
- Tremors, poor eye-hand coordination
- Frequent gastrointestinal distress
- Deterioration of oral hygiene
- Legal problems, such as arrest for driving under the influence (DUI)
- Domestic situation, including children's drug use (children of alcoholics sometimes have drug abuse problems)
- Financial concerns, such as high debt load, bad loans, wages garnished, unusual spending patterns

Communication

To ensure all employees are aware of their critical roles in this, they receive a summary of the Alcohol- and Drug-Free Workplace policy, along with a link to the complete document, health risks, and legal implications during the annual notification of policies. Lurleen B. Wallace Community College will make good faith efforts to have and maintain an alcohol and drug-free workplace.

Hazing Policy

Lurleen B. Wallace Community College is committed to providing an environment for students, employees, and campus visitors that is free from all forms of hazing. Hazing violates both LBW Community College policy, federal and state law, and may lead to removal from school or termination of employment as well as personal liability—civil and criminal.

Definition

Hazing is defined as any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that—

10. is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
11. causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including—
12. whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
13. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
14. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
15. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
16. any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
17. any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal or Federal law; and
18. any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

The term 'student organization' for the purposes of Student Conduct Code violations and The Stop Hazing Act (SCHA) is defined as "an organization at an institution of higher education [such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government] in which two or more of the
members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution."

Reporting

All members of the campus community have a duty to promptly report good faith concerns about potential hazing impacting another member of the campus community. Specifically, if any such individual holds firsthand knowledge about hazing, whether that hazing has already occurred or is set to occur in the future, they have a duty to make a reasonable effort to immediately report the hazing-related information as noted herein.

If the situation is an emergency and you or someone else require immediate assistance, dial 911 or LBW Police Department at 334-504-0648.

To report hazing that does not involve an emergency situation, please provide specific information about the hazing incident to either of the following:

- LBW Police: 334-504-0648
- Dean of Student Affairs: 334-881-2245

Investigation Procedures

All reports of hazing incidents will be investigated and adjudicated in accordance with the College's policies and procedures outlined in the Student Code of Conduct and/or Employee Handbook.

Disciplinary Action/Sanctions

If any person or persons is found to be responsible for hazing, disciplinary action shall be imposed. A list of possible disciplinary actions can be found in the College's Student Code of Conduct and/or Employee Handbook.

Prohibition on Retaliation

It is a violation of College policies for a member of the campus community to retaliate against another individual who has made a good faith report of hazing, has been accused --of a hazing incident, and/or participates in a hazing investigation.

Additional Information

All hazing incidents will be reported in accordance with the Stop Campus Hazing Act amendment to the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act.

Prevention and Awareness Program:

Lurleen B. Wallace Community College's Hazing Prevention and Education Program will include:

Educational Workshops and Training for incoming freshmen, student leaders, athletes, and members of student organizations. Additionally, LBW will promote Hazing awareness by participating in National Hazing Prevention Week.

Research-Informed Curriculum based on research provided by organizations with initiatives geared toward hazing prevention and education, i.e., STOPhazing.org and the Clery Center.

Assessment and Evaluation. Annually evaluate program effectiveness by reviewing surveys, feedback, and incidental reports.

Annual Fire Safety Report

Fire Safety Education

A critical portion of any Fire Safety Plan is one that includes of education, training and prevention to due to safe practices. These procedures are outlined the Saints Hall Handbook. The Saints Hall Handbook contains specific information for Saints Hall and contains written policies on fire prevention and immediate actions upon discovery of a fire. The information below is excerpted from the Saints Hall Handbook.

GENERAL AND FIRE SAFETY: Fire warning devices and safety equipment are to be used only in case of emergency. The sounding of a fire alarm should be taken seriously. In the event of an alarm, residents are to vacate the premises immediately. Residents who do not vacate their apartments during a fire alarm are subject to disciplinary action including suspension or dismissal from Saints Hall and the College.
Tampering with any fire alarm pull boxes, smoke alarms, sprinkler heads, or fire extinguishers is strictly prohibited, and is subject to disciplinary action including suspension or dismissal from Saints Hall and the College. Use of these devices shall be limited to the event of an actual fire within the building. Residents shall be responsible for any damages or costs incurred due to accidental or intentional discharge of sprinklers or extinguishers caused by the resident or their guests or invitees.

A. Emergency Lights and Exit Signs are not to be touched or tampered with. Violation of this policy is subject disciplinary action that may include a fine, in addition to damage and replacement cost.

B. Breezeway and patio lights are to remain operational at all times. Because removal or disabling of outside lights poses a serious safety concern for all residents, residents may not unscrew or remove any breezeway light, stairwell light, patio light, balcony light or globe. Violation of this policy is subject disciplinary action that may include a fine, in addition to damage and replacement cost.

C. Removal of smoke alarms or their batteries is prohibited. This is a serious safety violation as it endangers the well-being of other residents and is therefore subject to a fine. Residents must check the smoke alarms upon occupancy and once a month during the Term of their contract and immediately notify Saints Hall Management of any malfunctions. Upon notification by resident, management will replace batteries.

D. Fire Code prohibits storage or use of barbecue grills in any building, stairwell, breezeway, hallway, and/or balcony. No grill of any kind is allowed in or outside of the Apartment Unit. Grills may be used in the open common area and a grill is provided for residents by Saints Hall Management in the designated area.

E. The use and/or possession of candles, whether new or used, inside apartments or on the premises are not permitted. All outlet-based scented wax air-fresheners, candles, and flammables will be removed from the premises immediately. Residents in violation are subject

to disciplinary action. Monetary damages to carpets, walls, baseboards, furniture, as a result of candle-wax will be assessed to the resident.

F. It is strictly prohibited to use incense, halogen lamps, kerosene lamps, kerosene heaters and electric heaters.

G. Dangerous substances and chemicals are prohibited and will be removed from the premises and discarded immediately. Items include, but are not limited to fireworks, bleach, gasoline, automobile batteries, acids and all other dangerous materials, solid, liquid, or gas, having the potential as to be injurious to others and/or property. Residents who are found in violation of this policy will be subject to disciplinary action including a fine per offense, damages cost, and/or dismissal.

H. Extension cords and multi-outlet plugs present a fire hazard and are therefore prohibited. Surge protectors and power cords are recommended for all electronics.

I. Seasonal decorations must be of a fire-retardant material. Live-cut Christmas trees are prohibited.

Emergency Procedures

FIRE

IN ALL CASES OF FIRE - NOTIFY THE LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT IMMEDIATELY BY DIALING 911

1. Know the location of fire extinguishers, fire exits, and alarm systems in your area and know how to use them.
2. In an emergency, activate the building alarm, dial 911, and notify the Saints Hall Manager. The Saints Hall Manager will notify other College administrators as appropriate.
3. If a minor fire appears controllable, IMMEDIATELY notify the fire department and promptly direct the charge of the fire extinguisher toward the base of the flame. Notify the Saints Hall Manager.
4. On large fires that do not appear controllable, IMMEDIATELY notify 911. Then evacuate all rooms, closing all doors to confine the fire and reduce oxygen -- DO NOT LOCK DOORS! Notify the Saints Hall Manager.
5. When alarm is activated or sounded to evacuate the building, move quickly to the nearest marked exit and alert others to do the same. ASSIST PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN EXITING THE BUILDING! Smoke is the greatest danger in a fire. Stay near the floor where the air will be less toxic.
6. Once you have evacuated the building, move quickly to the staging area for Saints Hall residents, which is behind the adjacent Shadow Wood apartment complex. Do not leave this area until you are released by police officers. DO NOT STAND IN THE PARKING LOT OR IN OPEN SPACES ON CAMPUS.
7. Keep streets, fire lanes, hydrants, and walkways clear for emergency vehicles and crews. Emergency responders will be using the entrance / exit drive so use caution when moving to the staging area. If you choose to leave the area, allow emergency response vehicles to enter the scene before you leave. DO NOT RUN OVER A FIRE HOSE IN YOUR ATTEMPT TO EXIT.
8. If requested, assist emergency crews as necessary.

9. A campus emergency command post may be set up near the emergency site. Keep clear of the command post unless you have official business.
10. DO NOT RETURN TO AN EVACUATED BUILDING unless told to do so by a College official or emergency personnel.

NOTE: If you become trapped in a building during a fire and a window is available, place an article of clothing (shirt, coat, etc.) outside the window as a marker for rescue crews. If there is not a window, stay near the floor where the air will be less toxic. Shout at regular intervals to alert emergency crews of your location.

Fire Safety Systems

Each of the campus managed student housing facilities has fire safety systems in place and are tested, inspected and maintained annually. There are two complexes which house students at Lurleen B. Wallace Community College, Saints Hall and Saints Village. Saints Hall (North and South) has a fire alarm system that is monitored by SentryNet which automatically alerts the local fire department upon activation. The systems in each building include audible alarms, which are easily heard within the building and in surrounding areas outside each building. The following is a list of the building and the fire safety systems in place within each building:

- Saints Hall North (23110 Saints Hall Drive, Andalusia, AL 36421)
    - Fire Alarm System throughout the building
    - Evacuation Procedures posted by each exit.
    - Sprinkler system
    - Smoke detectors in living area and each bedroom of each apartment.
    - Fire extinguishers in each apartment.
    - Fire alarm pulls in each stairwell.

- Saints Hall South (23146 Saints Hall Drive, Andalusia, AL 36421)
    - Fire Alarm System throughout the building
    - Evacuation Procedures posted by each exit.
    - Sprinkler system
    - Smoke detectors in living area and each bedroom of each apartment.
    - Fire extinguishers in each apartment.
    - Fire alarm pulls in each stairwell.
- Saints Village (Building 5, Shadowood Dr., Andalusia, AL 36421)
    - Eacuation Procedures posted by each exit.
    - Smoke detectors in living area and each bedroom of each apartment.
    - Fire extinguishers in each apartment.

Fire Safety Systems in Residential Facilities							
Facility	**Fire Alarm Monitoring Done On-Site**	**Partial *1 Sprinkler System**	**Full *2 Sprinkler System**	**Smoke Detection**	**Fire Extinguisher Devices**	**Evacuation Plans & Placards**	**Number of Evacuation (Fire) Drills Each Calendar Year**
Saints Hall North			X	X	X	X	2
Saints Hall South			X	X	X	X	2
Saints Village Building 5				X	X	X	1

Fire Statistics

According to Cleary Act Reporting Guidelines, a fire is defined as "*Any instance of open flame or burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner."* Statistics are collected and included in this report and the Department of Education's web-based data collection system, for each campus housing facility concerning the following:

1. The number of fires and the cause of each fire. The cause categories to be used are:
    a. Unintentional Fire (A fire that does not involve an intentional human act to ignite or spread fire into an area where the fire should not be.

Cause	**Example**
Cooking	Grease fire on stove top or in oven or microwave
Smoking Materials	Discarded lit cigarette butt
Open Flames	Candles
Electrical	Electrical arcing, overhead electrical motor
Heating Equipment	Heating stoves, space heaters, fireplaces, furnaces, water heaters
Hazardous Products	Spontaneous combustion; chemical reaction
Machinery/Industrial	Heat from friction, (e.g. fan belts); cutting and welding
Natural	Fires that result from a natural phenomenon such as lightening, tornadoes and earthquakes
Other	Fireworks (including sparklers, paper caps, party poppers, and firecrackers); sunlight (usually magnified through a glass or a bottle); fires that start in building that is not an on-campus student housing facility and spread to an on-campus student housing facility.

    b. Intentional Fire (A fire that is ignited, or that results from a deliberate action, in circumstances where the person knows there should not be a fire.)

    c. Undetermined Fire (A fire in which the cause cannot be determined.)

2. The number of persons who received fire-related injuries that resulted in treatment at a medical facility, including at an on-campus health center A "fire-related injury" is defined as *any instance in which a person is injured as a result of a fire, including an injury sustained from a natural or accidental cause, while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of the fire. The term "person" may include students, employees, visitors, firefighters or any other individuals.*

3. The number of deaths related to a fire.
    a. A "fire-related death" is defined as *any instance in which a person*
        i. *is killed as a result of a fire, including death resulting from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of a fire; or*
        ii. *dies within one year of injuries sustained as a result of the fire.*
4. The value of the property damage related to the fire.
    a. "Value of property damage" is defined as *the estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity. This estimate should include contents damaged by fire, and related damages caused by smoke, water and overhaul; however, it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.*

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Residential Facilities for 2025						
Facility	**Total Fires in Each Building**	**Fire Number**	**Cause of Fire**	**Number of Injuries That Required Treatment At A Medical Facility**	**Number of Deaths Related to Fire**	**Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire[1]**
Saints Hall North	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saints Hall South	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saints Village Building 5	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
[1]Values are in dollars						