

Denham Spring Beauty College

2021

**Campus Safety &
Security Policy**





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INTRODUCTION

Denham Springs Beauty College, 923 Florida Street SE, Denham Springs, LA 70726, was founded in 1972. The school enrolled its first students in November, 1972, with the first graduate completing the Cosmetology course in September, 1973. Licensure was granted on May 18, 1973, by the Louisiana State Board of Cosmetology, which sets the guidelines for and regulates all cosmetology schools within the state. Denham Springs Beauty College was first accredited in 1989 by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The school has continued to be accredited by the Council on Occupational Occupation since its separation from SACS in 1994.

Denham Springs Beauty College is a career college offering training in the full range of skills needed to equip students to become licensed cosmetologists or manicurists. The goal of the training is to equip students with the knowledge and skills necessary for licensure and for entry level positions in the job market. Currently, our school offers only one program: a postsecondary technical education program in cosmetology. Our cosmetology program is a non-degree program that leads to licensure. We do not offer degreed programs nor non-traditional programs. We use a 12-month calendar system and our cosmetology program is structured to be completed in approximately 15 months.

In accordance with the requirements of the Department of Education, we have prepared this document outlining our campus safety and security policy. Furthermore, the safety of our students and employees is an important concern of the school's administration. The purpose of this document is to inform all students and employees of Denham Springs Beauty College about the school's policy regarding crime and accident prevention, public safety, criminal and accident reporting procedures, and fire safety. A hard copy can be obtained from the Administration.

Students are informed of the school's campus security report, procedures, and safety practices, during orientation when they begin classes. Faculty and all other personnel are informed of the school's campus security report, procedures, and safety practices, during an orientation when they begin employment. In addition to being informed of the campus safety and security policy at orientation, students, faculty, and all other personnel are notified annually prior to October 1. The annual notice is in the form of an email that informs the recipients of the availability of the campus safety and security policy as well as crime statistics in our area.

CLERY GEOGRAPHY DEFINED

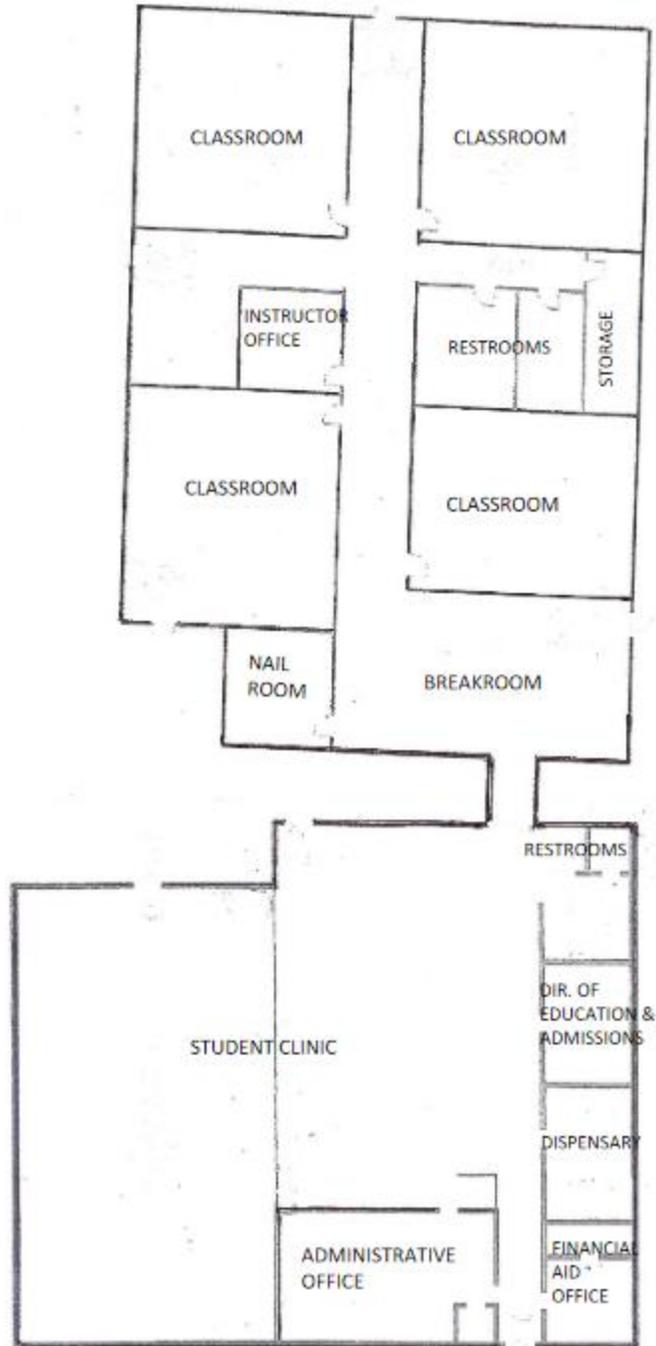
The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime statistics Act is a federal law that requires institutions of higher education to disclose information about crime on and around their campus. Institutions are required to report specific information each year regarding the safety and security of their campus and crime statistics for certain defined areas. These defined areas are referred to as the "Clery Act Geography" of the institution. The Clery Geography includes areas on campus, on public property bordering campus and non-campus areas leased or otherwise controlled by the institution.

The Clery Geography for the Denham Springs Beauty College is located at 923 Florida Blvd. SE in Denham Springs, Louisiana. Denham Springs Beauty College is a one-story building with approximately 8,800 square feet and can accommodate up to 80 students. The front section of the building consists of the student clinic, administrative offices, and restrooms. The rear portion of the building includes 5 classrooms, instructor workroom, utility room, two restrooms, and a break room. The physical campus consists solely of one building and adjoining parking area.

According to the *Clery Act* the institution must report crimes that occur on campus and on public property immediately adjacent to the campus. Any crimes reported are based on the calendar year in which the crime was reported to law enforcement officials or to the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator.

The Clery Geography for the institution includes one building, parking area on the west side of the building and the portion of Florida Boulevard directly in front of the building and parking area. The street does not have sidewalks on either side so any area beyond the street itself is not included. The parking area is accessible only from Florida Boulevard and has a locked gate on the north side that is not opened for access to a bordering street. A parking area for another business borders the east side of the building.

**DENHAM SPRINGS BEAUTY COLLEGE
FLOOR PLAN**



Overhead View of Denham Springs Beauty College campus



CRIME STATISTICS

The *Clery Act* requires institutions to annually report crime statistics that occurred in the institution's Clery Geography in the following categories:

Criminal Offenses: Criminal homicide, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter, and manslaughter by negligence; sexual assault, including rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary; motor vehicle theft; and arson;

Hate crimes: any of the above-mentioned offenses and any incidents of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation or destruction/damage/vandalism of property that were motivated by bias;

VAWA offenses: any incidents of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking; and

Arrest and Referrals for disciplinary action for weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. Law violations, drug abuse violations and liquor law violations.

Institutions must also include the number of crime reports that were "unfounded." According to the Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting, "to count a crime as unfounded for *Clery Act* purposes, the reported crime must have been:

- A *Clery Act* crime;
- Reported to have occurred on *Clery Act* geography;
- Thoroughly investigated by sworn or commissioned laws enforcement personnel; and
- Found through investigation to be false or baseless, meaning that the crime did not occur and was never attempted.

The institution has contacted the Denham Springs Police Department to collect crime statistics for the defined Clery geography and *Clery Act* crimes. The local police department did not respond to the letter requesting information. However, in previous years they have referred the CSA to a website for area crimes. Due to the limited area defined for the institution's Clery geography, we were unable to identify crimes in that area.

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES AND CRIMINAL REPORTING PROCEDURES

The institution does not have any campus police or security personnel. All students and employees are directed to report all crimes in a timely manner to a Campus Security Authority who will then contact the local police department for investigation and further action.

The institution's campus security authorities are Gina Hand, Owner/Administrator; Shanna Forstall, Director of Education and Admissions; and Amy Graham, Financial Aid Director. CSA's are responsible for reporting allegations of *Clery Act* crimes that are reported to them in their capacity as a CSA. CSA's are not responsible for investigating or reporting an incident that they overhear students talking about in a hallway conversation; that a classmate or student mentions during an in-class discussion; that a victim mentions during a speech, workshop or any other form of group presentation; or that the CSA otherwise learns about in an indirect manner.

CSA's are to document each incident of crimes that are reported to them. Information and materials have been provided to each CSA to enable them to properly document reported crimes. Each report should include date and time of the alleged crime, location, action taken by the CSA and any witness statements. The reports are collected and reviewed by the Chief Administrator and maintained in the Financial Aid Office. Any crimes reported will be included in the institution's Campus Crime and Safety statistics reported to the Department of Education annually. The Campus Security Authorities will review the reports and procedures, documenting any necessary changes or recommendations.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

The purpose of our Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures is to provide emergency preparedness and response information/instructions to protect the safety and well-being of students and staff at the time of an emergency. The persons responsible for analyzing whether an emergency situation exists are our campus security authorities:

- Gina Hand, Owner/Chief Administrator
- Shanna Forstall, Director of Education and Admissions
- Amy Graham, Financial Aid Director.

In the event of an emergency situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff occurring on campus, the following procedures are to be utilized in order to initiate the appropriate and timely response.

The nature and specifics of the emergency should be given to an administrator or staff member. The emergency may call for shelter-in-place, lockdown, or evacuation of the facilities. In most severe weather emergencies, **Shelter-In-Place** will be the appropriate response. An immediate announcement will be made via intercom by a member of the Campus Security Authority or by word of mouth if the electricity is off. The announcement will be a notification the students, staff, and clients of the emergency and the steps to follow. Students are asked to follow the directives of the school personnel. Students will be directed to take the closest, safest route to shelter in our Severe Weather Safe Area. Staff members will check classrooms and restrooms for students/clients without jeopardizing their own safety and/or the safety of others.

If a non-weather-related emergency takes place, the proper authorities will be contacted. The first call may be to 911 if warranted. Some emergencies may dictate that we contact police authorities for assistance. The administration will follow the directives of the emergency responders. In some situations, it may be safer for occupants of the building to stay inside the school buildings in a **lockdown** mode. Lockdown involves keeping students and staff members in place, but securing the location for the emergency at hand. In the event of a lockdown, the students and clients will receive instructions over the intercom or through a staff member. Students will be asked to remain inside and not exit the building until the situation is deemed safe.

Some emergency situations require **evacuation** when conditions outside are safer than inside, and involves movement of students and staff members out of the building(s) affected and relocation to another area near the school. In situations where there is a need to evacuate the building, administration and staff members will direct all students/clients to the closest exit. Students are required to stay with their classmates and supervising faculty member while the school is in an evacuated state. Staff will coordinate efforts to account for all students.

Instructors explain these evacuation plans and procedures to students during their orientation, as well as annually with the student body and staff. A member of the Campus Security Authority will deliver the information initially to staff members when they begin employment.

The school conducts announced emergency response and evacuation tests annually in order for the staff and students to clearly understand the procedures and evacuation routes. Tests will be documented in the school's records as to the date and time, and whether it was an announced or unannounced test.

Emergency Procedures for Specific Situations

Hurricane/Tornado/Severe Weather

South Louisiana often deals with extreme weather conditions. When severe weather dictates the need to shelter-in-place, an announcement will be made or alarm sounded. When the announcement is made:

- Take the closest, safest route to shelter in our Severe Weather Safe Area. (The designated safe area is the hallway between the classrooms.)
- Assist those needing special assistance.
- Do not stop for personal belongings.
- Close all doors.
- Take attendance.
- Maintain visual and voice contact among staff members at all times.
- Remain in safe area until the “all clear” is given.
- Wait for further instructions.

For instructors:

- Make sure to conduct a head count before moving to a safe place, after arriving at a safe place, and after leaving the designated area.
- After the storm has passed, provide any necessary first aid and call 911 for any necessary response agencies.
- Check the entire building for any damages such as fire, water, or structural.
- Turn on and test utilities.
- Notify the Chief Administrator as soon as possible with an update of conditions.

FIRE

When a fire deemed in any way to be a threat to the safety of the students or the staff calls for evacuation to the outside area, away from the building, we will:

- Evacuate the area of the fire and leave the building as quickly and safely as possible.
- Assist those needing special assistance.
- Do not stop for personal belongings.
- Call 911 and request assistance from the fire department and law enforcement. (This call may need to be made via cellphone if the fire has caused the “landline” telephone system to be inoperable.)
- Evaluate the situation; determine quickly, if possible, the size, nature, and location of the fire within the facility.
- Make certain that all students and staff members are accounted for and safe. Move to another location as required.

The Chief Administrator will establish contact with the fire department official and coordinate activities with them.

*If the fire is small, any of the facility's fire extinguishers may be used to extinguish it if the staff member has received proper training. Although there should be no hesitation regarding the use of fire extinguishers, the fighting of any fire by staff members should be undertaken only if there is no imminent danger.

Illness or Injury

If an illness or an injury requires a doctor's care, but emergency services are not required, a staff member will contact the person designed by the student/staff member as their “Contact Person” to arrange for transportation to the emergency room, clinic, or hospital.

Regarding injuries, if the injury is major, employ first aid techniques and contact 911 if immediate medical attention is required. If the injury is minor, treat with medical supplies on hand and evaluate periodically to see if further medical attention is required.

Bomb Threats

Any bomb threat should be treated as real until proven otherwise. If a bomb threat is made:

- A member of the Campus Security Authority will contact 911.
- Student will be instructed to respond accordingly.
- Report to a staff member any unidentified or suspicious objects.
- Evacuate to an outdoor area as far from the building as safely possible

Reentry into the building will not be permitted until the appropriate authorities give permission.

Utilities Emergencies

Electricity: the practice of cosmetology involves the utilization of tools powered by electricity (e.g. blow dryers, curling irons) and safe use of the tools is paramount. We do our due diligence to mitigate any risk of electrical shock by regularly inspecting electrical outlets.

If a student sees or smells anything unusual when plugging in/using a tool connected to an electrical outlet, immediately stop using it and contact an instructor.

If the electrical current stops because a power strip or breaker is tripped, contact an instructor immediately.

Gas: Denham Springs Beauty College has only one point of contact where natural gas is utilized in its facilities—a tankless hot water heater located by the restroom/vending area in the main building. If any staff member or student smells gas:

Open doors immediately.

- Shut off the gas main. (The shutoff valve is next to the meter.)
- Contact 911 and report the possible gas leak.
- Extinguish any candles or other flames.
- Do not turn any electrical switches on or off.
- If the gas odor remains strong, evacuate the area immediately.
- Do not return to the building until the fire department declares it is safe.

General Emergency Evacuation Guidelines

In the event of a fire, bomb threat, active shooter, electrical, chemical, or other emergency that would require the evacuation of the building, all staff members should adhere to the following:

- Contact 911, indicating the need for assistance from the local fire department and law enforcement.
- Make certain all students and staff members are accounted for and are safe.
- Evacuate all students and staff members to an area as far from the building as safely practical.
- Proceed to predetermined evacuation routes, if possible; however, do not hesitate to adjust these routes to avoid dangerous areas.
- Any students and staff members with special needs are to be assisted as needed.
- Conduct a second head count for students and staff members.
- Notify the Chief Administrator as soon as possible.
- Do not approach or reenter the building until consultation with the proper authorities.

Community Notification

For the safety of our community, the Chief Administrator will disseminate emergency information to the larger community if deemed prudent. Without delay, the Chief Administrator will determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The Chief Administrator of the school has a good relationship with members of the Denham Springs Police Department. They visit with her periodically and patrol outside regularly. She has requested inform the school about any situations reported to them which would necessitate an emergency response by the school.

TIMELY WARNINGS

Good communication is important in any relationship. This is true of the relationship between our school and our community. Therefore, we notify our community of emergency situations at the school that could potentially affect the community. Conversely, we want the school to be notified of events in the community that could impact our students and staff. Our chief administrator has communicated with our local police and requested they inform the school about any situations reported to them which would warrant timely warnings to the students and staff at the school. We will reciprocate by alerting the community regarding any *Clery Act* crime reported to a campus security authority (or police) which represents a serious or continuing threat to students and staff.

In order to facilitate our desire to communicate timely warnings to students, staff, and if necessary, the larger community, we have created a written timely warning policy. The policy involves... The person responsible for issuing timely warnings is the Chief Administrator. She may utilize various methods of disseminating the warnings. If a warning is directed to students and staff, the primary way it will be communicated is in person. The Chief Administrator will call an assembly of staff and students and verbally communicate the warning. If conveying a warning to law enforcement, the primary way will be via telephone. Any instance when a timely warning is given is documented, and such documentation is maintained in the Financial Aid Office.

ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

Policies

The following information reflects our policies and procedures for addressing numerous issues which could potentially impact the safety and well-being of our staff and students.

Crime Prevention

Addressing the issue of crime begins with prevention. We want to prevent, dissuade, discourage, deter, any illegal activities on our campus. When students and staff receive orientation training, they will be informed about campus security procedures and practices. The students and staff will be informed of safety and security measures undertaken by the school. Also, they will be encouraged to have situational awareness and look out for their own safety and the security of others. The school will provide safety meetings periodically to inform/remind students and staff about the prevention of crimes.

CRIME & REPORTING

Video Surveillance. Our first line of security is the presence of video cameras. There are signs posted outside our buildings which serve notice that all activities on campus are monitored by video cameras. Studies have shown people are less likely to commit illegal activity if they know

their activity will be recorded. One such study measured whether CCTV helped to reduce crime in parking lots, housing developments and on public transportation systems. According to the study, “The researchers found that video surveillance systems were most effective in parking lots. Across the studies included in the analysis, CCTV resulted in a 51 percent decrease in crimes committed in parking lots.”¹

Therefore, we employ the use of security cameras, inside and outside our buildings. Activities happening in and around our facilities are recorded 24/7. The video footage recorded by the security cameras provides a record of events; those records can be reviewed by staff or police. The video footage is monitored in the Chief Administrator’s office and stored on a hard drive in the office.

Having video footage of past activities has proved beneficial in two ways: 1) providing accurate details of activities in the parking lot; and, 2) providing accurate details of activities inside our facilities. Periodically, there are disagreements between students, staff, and/or clientele, and the two parties involved have conflicting perspectives on the details of what happened. If there is a discrepancy as to what has taken place, often replaying video footage with the date/time stamp allows the Chief Administrator to review the footage. In addition, monitoring our facilities allows us to have a record of when students, staff, and clientele enter and exit the building.

Building access. Another line of defense in preventing crime on our campus is limiting access to our facilities. We have 2 main entrances/exits and an additional 4 emergency exits. The emergency exits are located in the back educational building. The exits are secure and cannot be accessed from the outside. The main entrances/exits are located in the front building and are located in such a way as to be monitored visually from numerous locations. Our goal is to know who is in our facilities at all times. Students, staff, and clientele are reminded that the purpose of video surveillance is safety.

Preventive & regular maintenance. An addition aspect of safety and security is preventive and regular maintenance. Having a secure facility involves items which prevent unauthorized entry—secure doors and windows. Doors and windows are maintained to ensure their strength. Locks on doors and windows are inspected regularly to ensure they are in good condition and operate properly. If a student or staff member becomes aware of a door, door lock, window, or window lock that is not functioning correctly, they should report the issue to Gina Hand, Chief Administrator or Shanna Forstall, Director of Education and Admissions. Maintenance issues will be forwarded to the Physical Plant Manager, Kevin Hand.

In addition, students and staff should report any issue within the facility that potential could be unsafe or present a risk.

¹ <https://evidencebasedliving.human.cornell.edu/2014/10/03/does-video-surveillance-deter-crime/>

Reporting a crime

If a criminal action occurs on campus, victims or witnesses to the crime should report the crime as soon as possible. Reporting a crime is voluntary and the personal information of the reporter will be held on a confidential basis. The person to whom students and employees should report criminal offences is Gina Hand, Chief Administrator. If Ms. Hand is unavailable, criminal offences should be reported to Shanna Forstall, Director of Education and Admissions. Any crimes occurring on campus will be included in timely warnings and the annual security report.

The school will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offence the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the school against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime/offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime/offense, the alleged victim's next of kin will be treated as the alleged victim for having access of the disciplinary proceedings report.

Drug policy

It is the policy of Denham Springs Beauty College to provide a program of substance abuse education that will further our efforts regarding the general health and safety of our employees and students. The objective of this program is to promote increased awareness about substance abuse and to maintain a learning institution free of drugs and alcohol.

Each employee and student are prohibited from illegal use, possession, sale, manufacturing or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol while on the institution's property *or while involved in any of the institution's activities*. The school reserves the right to have inspections by law enforcement officials or drug dogs. Any person who is found to have illegal drugs or drug paraphernalia in their possession, whether in their station, locker, vehicle, or other personal belongings that are on the school property, will be turned over to the authorities for possible prosecution and will be terminated from school.

Any individual convicted of the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol runs a risk of various legal sanctions under local, state, and federal law. These sanctions include imprisonment, probationary periods, community service work programs, driver education programs, substance abuse programs, monetary penalties, and/or any combination of the above.

While the effects of illicit drugs and alcohol on the human body remain controversial, it is becoming more evident that many illnesses, health problems, and even fatalities are linked to substance abuse. Studies have indicated that substance abuse can result in various damages to the liver, kidneys, heart, lungs, and brain. The abuse of drugs and alcohol may be linked to motor impairment, loss of memory, and impaired mental judgment. It can also affect the psychological aspect of the human body leading to depression, paranoia, abrupt personality changes and even suicide.

The information below is from the website www.drugabuse.gov listing commonly abused drugs, street names and possible health effects.

Cocaine

Cocaine is a powerfully addictive drug made from the leaves of coca plant native to South America. Street names include blow, bump, C, candy, Charlie, coke, crack, flake, rick, snow, and toot. The common forms are white powder and whitish rock crystal and is snorted, smoked or injected.

Short-term health consequences include narrowed blood vessels, enlarged pupils; increased body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure; abdominal pain and nausea; euphoria; insomnia, restlessness; anxiety; erratic and violent behavior; panic attacks, paranoia, psychosis; heart attack; stroke; seizure; coma. Long-term health consequences include loss of sense of smell, nosebleeds, nasal damage and trouble swallowing from snorting; infection and death of bowel tissue from decreased blood flow; poor nutrition and weight loss; lung damage from smoking. There is a risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles. Pregnancy-related issues include premature delivery, low birth weight, deficits in self-regulation and attention in school-aged children prenatally exposed.

Heroin

Heroin is an opioid drug made from morphine, a natural substance extracted from the seed pod of the various opium poppy plant. Street names include brown sugar, china white, dope, H, horse, junk, skag, skunk, smack, and white horse. The common forms are white or brownish powder or black sticky substance known as “black tar heroin.” Heroin is injected, smoked, or snorted.

Short-term health consequences include euphoria; dry mouth; itching; nausea; vomiting; analgesia; slowed breathing and heart rate. Long-term health consequences include collapsed veins; abscesses; infection of the lining and valves in the heart; constipation and stomach cramps; liver or kidney disease. There is a risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles. Pregnancy-related issues include miscarriage, low birth weight, neonatal abstinence syndrome.

Inhalants

Inhalants are solvents, aerosols and gases found in household products such as spray paints, markers glues, and cleaning fluids; also nitrites, which are prescription medications for chest pain. Street names include poppers, snappers, whippets, and laughing gas. The common forms are paint thinners or removers, degreasers, dry-cleaning fluids, gasoline, lighter fluids, correction fluids, permanent markers, electronic cleaners and freeze sprays, glue, spray paint, hair or deodorant sprays, fabric protector sprays, aerosol computer cleaning products, vegetable oil sprays, butane lighters, propane tanks, whipped cream aerosol containers, refrigerant gasses, ether, chloroform halothane, and nitrous oxide. The substances are inhaled through the nose or mouth.

Short-term health consequences include confusion, nausea; slurred speech; lack of coordination; euphoria, dizziness; drowsiness; disinhibition; lightheadedness; hallucinations/delusions;

headaches; sudden sniffing death due to heart failure; death from asphyxiation, suffocation, convulsions or seizures; coma; or choking. Long-term health consequences include liver and kidney damage; bone marrow damage; limb spasms due to nerve damage; brine damage from lack of oxygen that can cause problems with thinking, movement, vision and hearing. Pregnancy-related issues include low birth weight, bone problems, delayed behavioral development due to brain problems, altered metabolism and body composition.

LSD

LSD is a hallucinogen manufactured from lysergic acid, which is found in ergot, a fungus that grows on rye and other grains. LSD is an abbreviation of the scientific name lysergic acid diethylamide. Street names include acid, blotter, blue heaven, cubes, microdot, and yellow sunshine. Common forms are tablet; capsule; clear liquid; small, decorated squares of absorbent paper to which liquid has been added. LSD is swallowed or absorbed through mouth tissues from paper squares.

Short-term health consequences include rapid emotional swings; distortion of a person's ability to recognize reality, think rationally, or communicate with other; raised blood pressure, heart rate, body temperature; dizziness; loss of appetite; tremors; and enlarged pupils. Long-term health consequences include frightening flashbacks; ongoing visual disturbances, disorganized thinking, paranoia, and mood swings.

Marijuana (Cannabis)

Marijuana is made from the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*. The main psychoactive chemical in marijuana is delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol, or THC. Street names include blunt, bud, dope, ganja, grass, green, herb, joint, Mary Jane, pot, reefer, sinsemilla, skunk, smoke, trees, and weed. The common forms of marijuana are greenish-gray mixture of dried, shredded leaves, stems, seeds, and/or flowers; resin or sticky, black liquid.

Short-term health consequences include enhanced sensory perception and euphoria followed by drowsiness/relaxation; slowed reaction time; problems with balance and coordination; increased heart rate and appetite; problems with learning and memory; and anxiety. Long-term health consequences include mental health problems, chronic cough, frequent respiratory infections. In rare cases risk of recurrent episodes of severe nausea and vomiting. Pregnancy-related issues include babies born with problems with attention, memory and problem-solving.

MDMA (Ecstasy/Molly)

MDMA is a synthetic, psychoactive drug that has similarities to both the stimulant amphetamine and the hallucinogen mescaline. MDMA is an abbreviation of the scientific name 3,4-methylenedioxy-methamphetamine. Street names include Adam, clarity, Eve, lover's speed, peace, and uppers. Common forms are colorful tablets with imprinted logos, capsules, powder, and liquid.

Short-term health consequences include lowered inhibition; enhanced sensory perception; increased heart rate and blood pressure; muscle tension; nausea; faintness; chills or sweating; sharp rise in body temperature leading to kidney failure or death. Long-term health consequences

include long-lasting confusion, depression, problems with attention, memory and sleep; increased anxiety, impulsiveness, and less interest in sex.

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine is an extremely addictive stimulant amphetamine drug. The street names include crank, chalk, crystal, fire, glass, go fat, ice, meth and speed. Common forms are white powder or pill; crystal meth looks like pieces of glass or shiny blue-white “rocks” of different sizes. Methamphetamine is swallowed, snorted, smoked or injected.

The short-term health consequences include increased wakefulness and physical activity; decreased appetite; increased breathing, heart rate, blood pressure, or temperature; and irregular heartbeat. Long-term health consequences include anxiety, confusion, insomnia, mood problems, violent behavior, paranoia, hallucinations, delusions, weight loss, severe dental problem (meth mouth), and intense itching leading to skin sores from scratching. There is a risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles. Pregnancy-related consequences include premature delivery; separation of the placenta from the uterus; low birth weight; lethargy; and heart and brain problems.

PCP

PCP is a dissociative drug developed as an intravenous anesthetic that has been discontinued due to serious adverse effects. Dissociative drugs are hallucinogens that cause the user to feel detached from -reality. PCP is an abbreviation of the scientific name phencyclidine. Common street names include angel dust, boat, hog, love boat, and peace pill. The common forms are white or colored powder, tablet or capsule, and clear liquid. PCP is injected, snorted, swallowed or smoked (powder added to mint, parsley, oregano or marijuana).

Short-term health consequences include delusions, hallucinations, paranoia, problems thinking, a sense of distance from one’s environment, and anxiety. Low doses can cause slight increase in breathing rate, increased blood pressure and heart rate; shallow breathing; face redness and sweating; numbness of the hand or feet; and problems with movement. High doses can cause nausea; vomiting; flicking up and down of the eyes; drooling; loss of balance; dizziness; violence; seizures, coma and death.

Long-term health consequences include memory loss, problems with speech and thinking; loss of appetite; and anxiety. PCP has been linked to self-injury. There is a risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.

Synthetic Cannabinoids

Synthetic Cannabinoids are a wide variety of herbal mixtures containing man-made cannabinoid chemicals related to THC in marijuana but often much stronger and more dangerous. Sometimes misleadingly called “synthetic marijuana” and marketed as a “natural,” “safe,” legal alternative to marijuana. The street names include K2, spice, black mamba, bliss, Bombay blue, fake weed, fire, genie, moon rocks, skunk, smacked, Yucatan, and zohai. The common forms are dried, shredded plant material that looks like potpourri and is sometimes sold as incense. It is smoked or swallowed when brewed as a tea.

Short-term health consequences include increased heart rate; vomiting; agitation; confusion; hallucinations; anxiety; paranoia; and increased blood pressure. The use of synthetic cannabinoids has led to an increase in emergency room visits in some areas. The long-term health consequences are not known.

Synthetic Cathinones (Bath Salts)

Synthetic cathinones are an emerging family of drugs containing one or more synthetic chemicals related to cathinone, a stimulant found naturally in the khat plant. Examples of such chemicals include mephedrone, methylone and 3,4-methylenedioxypryovalerone (MDPV). Street names include bloom, cloud nine, cosmic blast, flakka, ivory wave, lunar wave, scarface, vanilla sky, and white lightning. The common forms of synthetic cathinones are white or brown crystalline powder sold in small plastic or foil packages labeled “not for human consummation” and sometimes sold as jewelry cleaner; tablet, capsule or liquid. It is swallowed, snorted or injected.

The short-term health consequences include increased heart rate and blood pressure; euphoria; increased sociability and sex drive; paranoia, agitation, and hallucinations; violent behavior; seating; nausea, vomiting; insomnia; irritability; dizziness; depression; panic attacks; reduced motor control; and cloudy thinking. The use of synthetic cathinones can result in death. There is a risk of HIV, hepatitis and other infectious diseases from shared needles.

Tobacco

Tobacco is a plant grown for its leaves, which are dried and fermented before use. The common forms are cigarettes, cigars, bidis, hookahs, and smokeless tobacco such as snuff, spit tobacco and chew.

The short-term health consequences include increased blood pressure, breathing and heart rate. The long-term health consequences include greatly increased risk of cancer, especially lung cancer when smoked and oral cancer when chewed; chronic bronchitis; emphysema; heart disease; leukemia; cataracts; and pneumonia.

Alcohol

Ethyl alcohol, or ethanol is an intoxicating ingredient found in beer, wine and liquor. It is produced by the fermentation of yeast, sugars, and starches. Street names include booze, juice, sauce, and brew. The common forms are beer, wine, liquor, spirits, or malt beverages. It is ingested by drinking.

The short-term health consequences include injuries and risky behavior; including drunk driving and inappropriate sexual behavior; impaired judgement, coordination and reflexes; slurred speech, and memory problems. Long-term health consequences include irregular heartbeat, stroke, high blood pressure; cirrhosis and fibrosis of the liver; mouth, throat, liver and breast cancer. Pregnancy-related consequences include fetal alcohol spectrum disorders.

Resources

There are numerous community resources available for the counseling, treatment, and rehabilitation for any student or employee that may need those services. Below is a brief list of available programs:

1. Alcoholics Anonymous, 3955 Government Street, Baton Rouge, LA
2. TAU Program for Chemical Dependency, 8080 Margaret Ann Drive, Baton Rouge, LA
3. Denham Springs Addictive Disorders, 1318 Florida Blvd. SW, Denham Springs, LA

Violation of the above stated policy of the Denham Springs Beauty College on illicit drugs and alcohol will result in expulsion or termination of the student or employee. In addition, those in violation of this policy will be referred to the appropriate authorities for further prosecution.

Sexual violence and non-forcible sex offense

The safety and security of staff and students is paramount at Denham Springs Beauty College. Toward this end, we provide students and staff with knowledge, information, and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce risk. The primary prevention and awareness program for incoming students and new employees takes place at orientation. In addition, periodically the school invites law enforcement specialists to lecture on protecting oneself against crime, being responsible for one's own safety, and protecting oneself against sexual assault.

The school strictly prohibits any student or staff member from engaging in crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking (as those terms are defined for the purposes of the *Clery Act*) and is committed to taking the necessary steps to investigate any allegations of wrongdoing. This policy prohibits all form of sexual misconduct.

Definition of terms:

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

Domestic violence: violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner.

Sexual assault: when a physical sexual activity is engaged in without the consent of the other person or when the other person is unable to consent to the activity.

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

Consent: both people in a sexual encounter must agree to it, and either person may decide at any time that he or she no longer consents and wants to stop the activity.

Safe and positive options for bystander intervention.

Bystander intervention involves a person who notices a problematic situation, takes on personal responsibility and takes action to intervene, with the goal of preventing the situation from escalating.

- Make your presence as a witness known.
- Move near the person being harassed.
- Ask the person being harassed if they want support.
- Pull in others to assist you.
- If possible, create distance or a barrier between the person being harassed and the harasser.
- Guide the person being harassed to a safer space/place.
- Follow up with the individual being harassed after the incident is over, see if they need anything else.

Risk reductions

Risk reduction refers to options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

Know your sexual intentions and limits. You have the right to say “NO” to any unwanted sexual contact. If you are uncertain of what you want, ask your partner to respect your feelings.

Communicate with your partner. Do not assume that someone will “get the message” without you having to say anything. It’s okay to say “NO” to unwanted activities and important to give clear consent to activities in which you would like to engage. Avoid giving “mixed messages”.

Be clear up front about your limits in such situations.

Listen to your gut feelings.

- If you feel uncomfortable or think you might be at risk, leave the situation immediately and go to a safe place.
- If you feel you are being pressured or coerced into sexual activity, you have a right to state your feelings and leave the situation.
- If you are concerned about the other person becoming angry, it is okay to make up an excuse to leave or create time to get help.
- Attend large parties with friends you trust. Agree to “look out” for one another.
- Leave with the group, not alone.
- Avoid leaving with people that you don’t know very well.
- Attend a workshop on sexual assault risk reduction or take a self-defense course.

Reporting Incidents of Sexual Misconduct

The alleged victim should alert one of the school's campus security authorities: Gina Hand, Owner/Administrator, Shanna Forstall, Director of Education and Admissions, or Amy Graham, Financial Aid Director. A campus security authority will inform the alleged victim that he or she has the option to notify the appropriate law enforcement authorities, including the local police and for medical assistance. The Denham Springs Police Department can be reached at (225) 665-5106; Livingston Parish Sheriff's Office at (225) 686-2241; and, Louisiana State Police at (225) 925-6006. If the victim wants a campus security authority to notify the authorities, they will call (911) for medical assistance and to alert the police. A campus security authority and a representative from the police department will guide the victim through the available options and support the victim in his or her decision. The school upholds the rights of victims, including where applicable, orders for protection, "no contact" orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil or tribunal court. Filing a report with the school will not obligate the victim to prosecute, nor will it subject the victim to scrutiny or judgmental opinions from staff.

The school strongly urges any victim of dating violence, domestic violence, or sexual assault to report the incident as soon as possible to ensure the victim's safety. Also, time is a critical factor for the collection and preservation of evidence. Filing a police report help victims receive necessary medical treatment and tests. In addition, a police report provides the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution. It is important to preserve evidence for the proof of a criminal offense, so do not disturb the area surrounding the incident.

The school will provide written notification to students and staff about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other services available for victims, both within the school and in the community.

The school will provide written notification to victims about options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation and working situations or protective measures. The school will make such accommodations or provide such protective measures if the victim requests them and if they are reasonable available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to school authorities or local law enforcement.

Hearing Procedures

If a student is alleged to having committed sexual assault, that student will have the right to a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and hearing before a panel consisting of the Chief Administrator and two additional employees of the school's administration. The purpose of a hearing proceeding is to reach a non-criminal resolution of an institutional disciplinary complaint, including, but not limited to, fact-finding investigations, formal or informal meetings, and hearings. The accused and the victim will each be allowed to have others present, including an advisor of their choice to accompany them throughout the hearing. The panel will use "preponderance of evidence" as the standard of proof to determine whether a violation of school

policy occurred. The school's policy is to investigate the allegations and conduct a hearing within thirty days of receiving the complaint.

The hearing will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the school's policies and is transparent to the accuser and accused, which includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; provides timely and equal access to the accuser, the accused, and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings; and that will be conducted by school officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.

The claimant and respondent will have the opportunity to present witnesses and other relevant information. The panel may ask questions of the claimant and respondent. Any other pertinent evidence will be considered. Information regarding romantic or sexual history of either the claimant or respondent will not be considered. In addition, any prior conduct violations of respondent will not be considered unless the prior violation(s) were substantially similar to the present violation. An audio recording of the hearing will be made for use by the panel to review testimony or in case of appeal. Cell phones or other recording devices will be prohibited.

The panel will meet upon the conclusion of the hearing to discuss the facts of the complaint and to render a decision. Both the accuser and the accused will be informed in writing of the results and any disciplinary proceeding. The results include any initial, interim, or final decision by the school regarding any sanctions imposed, as well as the rationale for the results and any sanctions. The school is required to publish the results of the hearing(s); however, the names of the individuals involved will be withheld. The reporting will be in accordance with the Violence Against Women Act.

Disciplinary Sanctions

If the preponderance of evidence reveals that a student or has violated a school policy regarding dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking, the panel will recommend any one or more of the following sanctions:

- Reprimand/warning
- Disciplinary probation
- Mandatory counseling
- Restricting access to the school's facilities
- Suspension
- Expulsion

The panel will recommend sanctions upon appropriate factors such as the severity of the violation, the circumstances accompanying lack of consent, the respondent's state of mind, the impact of the offense on the victim, and the safety of the school's staff and students.

Appeals

If the accused and/or the victim want to appeal the results of the school hearing/disciplinary proceeding, the appealing student must submit the appeal in writing to the Chief Administrator. Appeals made be made on the basis of a procedural error which affected the outcome, new information becomes available that would have affected the outcome, or either excessive or insufficient sanctions. Disagreement with the finding or sanctions is not considered grounds for an appeal. If the Chief Administrator reviews the appeal and finds the appeal is justified, she may render a judgment or reconvene the panel and have the panel issue a judgment. The results of the appeal will be rendered within thirty days and the claimant and respondent will be notified in writing of the results. All appeal decisions are final. If there is a change to the result after an appeal is made, then the appropriate action will be taken by the school and any appropriate remedial remedies will enacted.

Sexual harassment, abuse, and assault can have short- and long-term physical, emotional, and psychological effects on a person's well-being. The school will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties. When completing publicly available recordkeeping, including *Clery Act* reporting and disclosures, the school will not include any personally identifying information about the victim. Furthermore, the school will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the school to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

Support Services

Counseling, advocacy and support services are available for victims of sexual misconduct. While the school does not provide counseling or health services, the school encourages victims of sex offenses to seek professional and/or pastoral counseling. The school will help the victim gain access to confidential counseling from counselors specifically trained in the area of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and crisis intervention, as well as health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims both in the school and the community.

Other resources

- [National Sexual Assault Hotline](#): National hotline, operated by [RAINN](#), that serves people affected by sexual violence. It automatically routes the caller to their nearest sexual assault service provider. Hotline: 800.656.HOPE
- [National Sexual Violence Resource Center](#): This site offers a wide variety of information relating to sexual violence including a large legal resource library.
- [National Organization for Victim Assistance](#): Founded in 1975, NOVA is the oldest national victim assistance organization of its type in the United States as the recognized leader in this noble cause.

- [National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women](#): VAWnet, a project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence hosts a resource library home of thousands of materials on violence against women and related issues, with particular attention to its intersections with various forms of oppression.
- [U.S. Department of Justice: National Sex Offender Public Website](#): NSOPW is the only U.S. government Website that links public state, territorial, and tribal sex offender registries from [one national search site](#).
- [The National Center for Victims of Crime](#): The mission of the National Center for Victims of Crime is to forge a national commitment to help victims of crime rebuild their lives. They are dedicated to serving individuals, families, and communities harmed by crime.
- [National Street Harassment Hotline](#): Created by Stop Street Harassment, Defend Yourself, and operated by RAINN, the National Street Harassment Hotline is a resource for those affected by gender-based street harassment. Support is available in English and Spanish: call 855.897.5910 or [chat online](#).

REPORT TO THE DEPARTMENT VIA THE WEB-BASED DATA COLLECTION

20201 Campus Safety and Security Survey
 Institution: Main Campus (158787001)

Criminal Offenses – Public Property

Criminal Offense	Total occurrences on Public Property		
	2018	2019	2020
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory Rape	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0
h. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0
j. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses – On campus

Criminal Offense	Total occurrences on Campus		
	2018	2019	2020
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory Rape	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0
h. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0
j. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0



Hate crimes on campus

Hate Crimes: Total occurrences on campus									
Criminal Offense	2020 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National Origin
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. Destruction/damage Vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Hate crimes on campus

Hate Crimes: Total occurrences on campus									
Criminal Offense	2019 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National Origin
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. Destruction/damage Vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Hate crimes on campus

Hate Crimes: Total occurrences on campus									
Criminal Offense	2018 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National Origin
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. Destruction/damage Vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Hate Crimes on public property

Hate Crimes: Total occurrences on public property									
Criminal Offense	2020 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National Origin
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. Destruction/damage Vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Hate crimes on public property

Hate Crimes: Total occurrences on public property									
Criminal Offense	2019 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National Origin
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. Destruction/damage Vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Hate crimes on public property

Hate Crimes: Total occurrences on public property									
Criminal Offense	2018 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National Origin
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. Destruction/damage Vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses – on Campus

Total occurrences on Campus			
Criminal Offense	2018	2019	2020
a. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
b. Dating violence	0	0	0
c. Stalking	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses – Public Property

Total occurrences on Public Property			
Criminal Offense	2018	2019	2020
a. Domestic Violence	0	0	0
b. Dating violence	0	0	0
c. Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests – on campus

Total occurrences on campus			
Criminal Offense	2018	2019	2020
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Arrests – Public Property

Total occurrences on public property			
Criminal Offense	2018	2019	2020
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions – on campus

Total occurrences on campus			
Criminal Offense	2018	2019	2020
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions – Public Property

Total occurrences on public property			
Criminal Offense	2018	2019	2020
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes

Total occurrences			
Criminal Offense	2018	2019	2020
Total unfounded crimes	0	0	0

ANNUAL REPORTING

A printed copy of The Campus Safety and Security Policy is available and maintained in the Financial Aid Office. Students and staff are notified by October 1 of each year of the latest crime statistics reported to the Department of Education as well as the availability of the Campus Safety and Security Policy. Student and staff may request a copy of the report at any time. The policy is reviewed and updated as needed annually.