

ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

2018

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**Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), and the Safe and Drug-Free Institutions and Communities Act** **(DFSCA): Policies, Reporting, Warnings, Notifications, and Sanctions**

**What is the Clery Act?**

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, more commonly known as the Clery Act, is contained (along with other security-related disclosure requirements) in section 485 of the Higher Education Act, codified at 20 U.S.C. § 1092. It requires all postsecondary education institutions to keep records and report annually on the nature, date, time, and place of crimes occurring on campus, including hate crimes. It also prescribes a number of security-related protocols for emergency response procedures, timely notifications for on-campus crimes, etc. The Clery Act was championed by Howard & Connie Clery after their daughter Jeanne was murdered at Lehigh University in 1986.

**History of the Clery Act**

In April 1986, Jeanne Clery’s life ended tragically when another student raped and murdered her in her residence hall room. Alarmed at the lack of transparency around crime and violence on college campuses, Jeanne’s parents, Connie and Howard, committed themselves to create enduring change.

For your information, a copy of Barber Tech Academy’s Annual Campus Safety and Security Report (also known as our Annual Security Report, or ASR) is attached. This report is distributed in compliance with the Clery Act.  Also included is a copy of information relating to Barber Tech Academy’s Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Programs.

**Obligations of the Institution**

To ensure compliance with the Clery Act, the institution must meet obligations in the following categories:

* Collect, classify, and count crime statistics
* Issue campus alerts; which includes timely warnings and emergency notifications
* Provide educational programs and campaigns that promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, the institution must:
	+ - Provide primary prevention and awareness programs to all incoming students and new employees
		- Provide ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and employees
* Have procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. Disclose these policy and procedures in the ASR. Also gather accurate data from local police authorities
* Publish the annual security report containing safety and security related policy statements and crime statistics. The institution must distribute it to all current students and employees. Schools also must inform prospective students and employees about the availability of the report.
* Submit crime statistics to the Department by participating in a web-based data collection survey to disclose crime statistics by type, location, and year in the fall.

**Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics**

Barber Tech Academy Campus Safety and Security Report is published by October 1 each year. This is the compliance document to the Federal Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act of 1990 also known as the Clery Act, with Higher Education Amendments. Crime statistics as listed in this document reflect reported crime only and are for calendar months January through December.

‘CSA’ stands for Campus Security Authority

Barber Tech Academy’s commitment to safety and security includes:

* Providing a secure and crime free environment for students, faculty and staff.
* Performing regular evaluation of security programs.
* Monitoring and following up on each crime reported at the institution’s location.

We believe student, faculty, and staff behavior which promotes security awareness is important in all aspects of our lives and we encourage all students, faculty and staff to accept responsibility for their own security as well as the security of other members of the Barber Tech Academy community.

As you read the following report, comments, questions or concerns may be addressed to:

          Barber Tech Academy

 1521 Russell Street

 Orangeburg, SC 29115

**STATEMENT OF CURRENT POLICIES REGARDING PROCEDURES FOR STUDENTS AND OTHERS TO REPORT CRIMINAL ACTIONS AND POLICES CONCERNING THE INSTITUTION’S RESPONSE TO SUCH REPORTS**

Students, faculty or staff who wish to report criminal actions, should immediately contact the academic administrator or other responsible supervisory personnel at their campus. The criminal action should then be immediately reported by students, faculty or staff to the local authorities for assistance and /or investigation. An incident report is completed with the assistance of the person reporting the criminal action. The report should be filed as soon as possible with the President/Vice President who will follow up on the report personally or assign responsibility to another appropriate administrator to follow up and report on the outcome as well as any preventative or other actions taken to ensure the safety and security of all staff, faculty and students.

Additional copies of the Barber Tech Academy Accident / Incident Report Form may be requested from the Administration Office.

**Crime Reporting**

Efforts are made to inform members of the campus community on a timely basis about campus crime and crime-related issues. These efforts include the following:

* Crime Alerts – Crime Alerts are published when a crime occurs on or near campus that potentially threatens the campus community. The crime alerts are distributed in a variety of methods, depending upon the incident. (See Timely Campus Warnings below.)

**Daily Crime Log**

This institution does not have a campus police department or security office, and therefore it is not required to create and maintain a daily crime log. This institution uses the services of the Orangeburg Public Safety and the Orangeburg County Sheriff’s Office to handle any criminal activity that may occur on campus.

**How to Report Crimes on Campus**

Students and employees are cautioned never to attempt to apprehend or pursue a suspected criminal. Crimes or suspected criminals should be reported to the CSA or other designated staff member or, if appropriate, to 911. Immediately report any crimes or suspicious activity by:

* Calling 803-533-6047, Orangeburg Public Safety
* Stopping by the Administrative Offices

If you have any doubts about whether to report something that has occurred, report it. Victims of, or witnesses to, crimes may disclose them on a voluntary, confidential basis to the CSA, which can then determine whether the event constitutes a crime that has to be collected and statistically reported. Your cooperation in timely reporting assists the institution in issuing equally timely warnings to the campus community. All crimes must be reported immediately.

Always use your eyes, ears, and telephone to keep campus officials advised of what you see and hear. Call the Administrative Office when you see:

* Strangers loitering in office areas, hallways, classrooms, or lounge areas, etc.
* Unsecured doors or windows in campus buildings that are supposed to be locked
* Anyone tampering with a motor vehicle or loitering in a parking lot
* Persons publicly displaying a weapon
* Persons loitering in dark or secluded areas
* Suspicious persons carrying articles, equipment, luggage, or other packages out of campus buildings

Crime is a serious problem with no easy solutions. Therefore, all members of the institution campus community are encouraged to assist one another by taking responsibility for personal safety and assisting with the security needs of others. While institution staff and security measures may offer assistance regarding safety and security concerns, ultimately the primary responsibility for your personal safety rests with you.

**CSA for crime reporting: Randy Stoute (803)937-5730**

**STATEMENT OF CURRENT POLICIES CONCERNING SECURITY AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES**

The security of the educational and work environment is a high priority at Barber Tech Academy. As an effort to demonstrate this, the institution utilizes the local law enforcement by having them provide random checks near the building. Access of the building is secure during non-business hours to prevent unauthorized individuals from lawfully entering the building. During normal business hours and hours in which the building is accessible, all entrances are monitored carefully. All students must sign in and all patrons are required to sit in the wait area for clinical services.

**REPORTABLE OFFENSES UNDER THE CLERY ACT**

*The Clery Act requires reporting on the following offenses:*

* murder;
* manslaughter (non-negligent)
* sex offenses, forcible and non-forcible;
* robbery;
* aggravated assault;
* burglary;
* motor vehicle theft;
* arson;
* arrests, or persons referred for campus disciplinary action for liquor law violations;
* arrests, or persons referred for campus disciplinary action for drug-related violations;
* domestic violence\*\*
* dating violence\*\*
* stalking\*\*
* arrests, or persons referred for campus disciplinary action for weapons possession; and
* hate crimes, [which for Clery Act purposes include any crime listed in the preceding points and, as of 2008, larceny-theft; simple assault; intimidation; and destruction, damage, or vandalism of property in which the victim is intentionally selected because of his or her actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or disability.]

\*\*On March 7, 2013, President Obama signed the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA). Among other provisions, this law amended the Clery Act to require postsecondary institutions to include in their Annual Campus Security Report all instances of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking; and instances of gender identity and national origin crimes which fall under the category of Hate Crimes. These new reportable items must be included in the ASR released by October 1, 2014, using a good faith effort to comply with the law until the final regulations are published with an effective date of July 1, 2015 for the October 1, 2015 ASR reporting deadline.

**GEOGRAPHICAL AREA**

The Clery Act requires each institution to disclose crime statistics that occur on three types of property: campus, non-campus buildings or property, and public property areas.

“Campus” is defined as buildings or property owned or controlled by the institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in a manner related to the institution’s educational purpose. It also includes property in that contiguous area owned by the institution but controlled by another person, if that property is used by students and supports institutional purposes (e.g. a food or retail vendor). Branch campuses and geographically disconnected administrative divisions or institutions would be considered separate campuses for the purposes of reporting.

“Public property” is property that is located within the same reasonably contiguous geographic areas of the campus, like a sidewalk, street or public parking lot, that is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the institution for purposes related to the institution’s educational purposes. Crimes occurring on “public property” must also be reported in the crime statistics.

 A “non-campus building or property” is one that is owned or controlled by a institution recognized student organization, or one that is owned or controlled by the institution and used by students or by the institution for education-related purposes and that is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the campus. Crimes occurring on “non-campus property” must be reported. However, incidents occurring on public property adjacent to “non-campus buildings or property” do not have to be included. Our institution does not have such property in this category for which we must report.

**TIMELY CAMPUS WARNINGS or ALERTS**

A timely warning to the campus community is distributed regarding any of the above listed crimes (see Reportable Offenses under the Clery Act) which are deemed to represent a threat to the students and employees, and which are reported to campus officials or to local police agencies. The campus crime alert is issued in a manner that is timely and will aid in the prevention of similar crimes. The manner of dissemination to alert the campus community may include one or more of the following methods: e-mail, voice mail, and/or text messages. In addition, the CSA or other campus officials will post relevant warnings, updates and advisories on the campus bulletin boards. Campus officials may decide to issue an alert about a crime occurring off-campus but in a location frequented by students, even though such a crime would not be included in the annual report.

**A STATEMENT OF CURRENT POLICIES CONCERNING CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT AND POLICIES THAT ENCOURAGE PROMPT REPORTING OF ALL CAMPUS CRIME TO THE CAMPUS AUTHORITIES AND LOCAL POLICE**

Barber Tech Academy is essentially a non-residential Institution, and does not have a campus police force. Therefore, all crimes are reported to local authorities as described in the first section regarding policies and procedures to report crimes. All crimes should be reported immediately in order to enhance the opportunity for a quick resolution.

The Barber Tech Academy Accident / Incident Report Form (referenced above) may be requested from the Administration Office to assist in the description and recording of an incident of crime or emergency.

Voluntary confidential reporting: As Barber Tech Academy is essentially a non-residential institution, and does not have a campus police department, all crimes must be reported to local authorities. Local law enforcement will allow a victim or witness to report crime on a voluntary and confidential basis. All victims are encouraged to report all crimes to the appropriate campus administrator and local law enforcement. In the event the victim is unable to make such a report, the campus administrator or third-party witness is encouraged to report the crime promptly.

Crime is a serious problem with no easy solutions. Therefore, all members of the institution campus community are encouraged to assist one another by taking responsibility for personal safety and assisting with the security needs of others. While institution staff and security measures may offer assistance regarding safety and security concerns, ultimately the primary responsibility for your personal safety rests with you.

**Safety Tips**

* Stay alert of your surroundings, wherever you are.
* If you feel uncomfortable in a place, leave right away.
* Keep eyes and ears open, hands free.
* Choose busy streets and avoid going through deserted areas.
* At night, walk in well-lit areas whenever possible.
* Try not to walk or jog alone. Take a friend or walk in group.
* Avoid carrying large sums of cash.
* When in public spaces, keep valuable items including jewelry, mobile phones and wallets out of sight.
* Carry a pepper or mace spray as a precautionary measure.
* Avoid returning to campus after dark, or walk in groups to and from buildings.
* Communicate suspicious behavior immediately to a staff or faculty.

**A STATEMENT OF PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES RELATED TO CAMPUS SECURITY,** **PERSONAL SAFETY, AND CRIME PREVENTION**

Barber Tech Academy provides information on personal safety and crime prevention.  The Institution provides this information at new student and new employee orientation.  During the orientation of students, faculty, and staff, procedures are also outlined to cover the reporting of all criminal acts.

Additionally, the Administrative office has a directory of services that are available, within the community, to assist those who have suffered from a criminal act. These services are usually free and are provided by organizations or agencies within the community. The office also has available resource materials that address Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking.

**A STATEMENT ADVISING OF AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION ON REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS**

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act that became effective October 27, 2002 requires eligible institutions participating in the Title IV Federal Student Aid programs to issue a statement advising the campus community where the State law enforcement agency information concerning registered sex offenders/predators may be obtained. Sex offenders are required to be registered according to the State law in the State in which they reside and are also required to notify appropriate State officials of each postsecondary institution at which the offender is employed or is a student. Any such offender is also required to give notice to the appropriate State authorities of any changes in enrollment or employment status at the postsecondary institution.

In the State of South Carolina, information concerning registered sex offenders and predators may be obtained from:

South Carolina Law Enforcement Division

PO Box 21398

Columbia, SC 29221

www.sled.sc.gov

Information is also available in the United States Department of Justice national sex offender registry at [**http://www.nsopw.gov/Core/Portal.aspx**](http://www.nsopw.gov/Core/Portal.aspx)

**TITLE IX POLICY STATEMENT**

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 ("Title IX") protects people from discrimination based on sex in education programs or activities that receive Federal financial assistance. Title IX states:

No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

Barber Tech Academy not only complies with the letter of Title IX's requirements but also endorses the law's intent and spirit. The Institution is committed to compliance in all areas addressed by Title IX, including access to higher education, career education, math and science, standardized testing, athletics, education for pregnant and parenting students, learning environment, and technology, as well as sexual harassment.

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that the Institution's policies are applied and interpreted in ways consistent with Title IX and other applicable law.

It is the policy of the Institution to provide educational, preventative and training programs regarding sexual or gender-based harassment; to encourage reporting of incidents; to prevent incidents of sexual and gender-based harassment from denying or limiting an individual’s ability to participate in or benefit from the Academy’s programs; to make available timely services for those who have been affected by discrimination; and to provide prompt and equitable methods of investigation and resolution to stop discrimination, remedy any harm, and prevent its recurrence. Violations of this policy may result in the imposition of sanctions up to, and including, termination, dismissal, or expulsion, as determined by the appropriate officials at the institution.

**Discrimination**

Barber Tech Academy prohibits discrimination and harassment based on race, color, creed, religion, sex, gender, national origin, citizenship, ethnicity, marital status, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression, genetic information, veteran status, or any other status protected by applicable law to the extent prohibited by law.

**Barber Tech Academy’s TITLE IX Officer**

The institution appoints Title IX Officers. The Institution's Title IX Officer is:

Randy Stoute, Administrator

803-937-5730

barbertechacademy@yahoo.com

**Sexual Harassment**

The institution defines sexual harassment as unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature that relates to the gender or sexual identity of an individual and that has the purpose or effect of creating an intimidating, offensive or hostile environment for study. This policy applies to all interactions between students and Institution’s faculty members and other faculty, staff, and administrative personnel, and other students.

Conduct alleged to be sexual harassment will be evaluated by considering the totality of the particular circumstances, including the nature, frequency, intensity, location, context, and duration of the questioned behavior. Repeated incidents or a pattern of harassing behavior may be cause for serious corrective action. However, a more serious incident, even if isolated, may be sufficient cause for action under this policy including referral to law enforcement when applicable.

Quid pro quo sexual harassment can occur whether a person resists and suffers the threatened harm, or the person submits and avoids the threatened harm. Both situations could constitute discrimination on the basis of sex. A hostile environment can be created by persistent or pervasive conduct or by a single severe episode. The more severe the conduct, the less need there is to show a repetitive series of incidents to prove a hostile environment. Sexual violence, including rape, sexual assault, and domestic and dating violence, is a form of sexual harassment. In addition, the following conduct may violate this policy:

1. Observing, photographing, videotaping, or making other visual or auditory records of sexual activity or nudity, where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy, without the knowledge and consent of all parties.
2. Sharing visual or auditory records of sexual activity or nudity without the knowledge and consent of all recorded parties and recipients.
3. Sexual advances, whether or not they involve physical touching.
4. Commenting about or inappropriately touching an individual’s body.
5. Requests for sexual favors in exchange for actual or promised job benefits, such as favorable reviews, salary increases, promotions, increased benefits, or continued employment.
6. Lewd or sexually suggestive comments, jokes, innuendoes, or gestures.
7. Stalking

Other verbal, nonverbal, graphic, or physical conduct may create a hostile environment if the conduct is sufficiently persistent, pervasive, or severe so as to deny a person equal access to the institution’s programs or activities. Whether the conduct creates a hostile environment may depend on a variety of factors, including: the degree to which the conduct affected one or more person’s education or employment; the type, frequency, and duration of the conduct; the relationship between the parties; the number of people involved; and the context in which the conduct occurred.

**Unwelcome Conduct**

Conduct is unwelcome if a person (1) did not request or invite it and (2) regarded the unrequested or uninvited conduct as undesirable or offensive. That a person welcomes some sexual contact does not necessarily mean that person welcomes other sexual contact. Similarly, that a person willingly participates in conduct on one occasion does not necessarily mean that the same conduct is welcome on a subsequent occasion.

Whether conduct is unwelcome is determined based on the totality of the circumstances, including various objective and subjective factors. The following types of information may be helpful in making that determination: statements by any witnesses to the alleged incident; information about the relative credibility of the parties and witnesses; the detail and consistency of each person’s account; the absence of corroborating information where it should logically exist; information that the Respondent has been found to have harassed others; information that the Complainant has been found to have made false allegations against others; information about the Complainant’s reaction or behavior after the alleged incident; and information about any actions the parties took immediately following the incident, including reporting the matter to others.

 In addition, when a person is so impaired or incapacitated as to be incapable of requesting or inviting the conduct, conduct of a sexual nature is deemed unwelcome, provided that the Respondent knew or reasonably should have known of the person’s impairment or incapacity. The person may be impaired or incapacitated as a result of drugs or alcohol or for some other reason, such as sleep or unconsciousness. A Respondent’s impairment at the time of the incident as a result of drugs or alcohol does not, however, diminish the Respondent’s responsibility for sexual or gender-based harassment under this policy.

**Gender-Based Harassment**

Gender-based harassment is verbal, nonverbal, graphic, or physical aggression, intimidation, or hostile conduct based on sex, sex-stereotyping, sexual orientation or gender identity, but not involving conduct of a sexual nature, when such conduct is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive that it interferes with or limits a person’s ability to participate in or benefit from the institution’s education or work programs or activities. For example, persistent disparagement of a person based on a perceived lack of stereotypical masculinity or femininity or exclusion from an activity based on sexual orientation or gender identity also may violate this policy.

**Investigations of Complaints**

A complaint that a student, staff or faculty member has committed sexual harassment or engaged in nonconsensual sexual activity may be made to the Title IX Compliance Officer, or a staff or faculty member. The institution will conduct an investigation, as appropriate under the circumstances.

The investigative process involves interviewing the parties involved and any witnesses while gathering documentary or other evidence. In cases involving alleged criminal conduct, the complainant may file a criminal complaint with the local police department. A complainant need not pursue a criminal complaint in order to seek or to hold the accused responsible through the institution Student Code of Conduct. As soon as possible, the complainant and the accused will be offered appropriate assistance, and our Education department will be contacted if course adjustments are required.

Based on the outcome of the investigation, the Title IX Officer or their designee will determine if there is sufficient cause to proceed with the complaint. If so, the Title IX Officer or their designee will arrange for an informal resolution conference with the accused. (Complainants do not attend informal resolution meetings but are apprised of the meeting's outcome.) If the accused does not accept responsibility for the allegations and/or the proposed sanction, the Title IX Officer or their designee will determine if the evidence warrants a formal hearing before the an administrator.

The exact nature of the responsive action depends on the circumstances, but may include discipline up to and including suspension or dismissal from the Institution for a student, staff or faculty who is found to have violated Institutional policies.

**Implementing Provisions/Policies**

The Institution will take appropriate action (i.e., an investigation, adjudication and disciplinary and remedial/corrective steps) in response to a complaint made pursuant to the complaint policies/procedures listed above. The Institution will make every effort to handle complaints and investigations with sensitivity to both the rights of the person who complains and the rights of the accused.

The Institution handles complaints discreetly and attempts to maintain privacy throughout the investigative process, to the extent practicable and appropriate under the circumstances. However, in order to conduct an investigation, it is generally necessary to discuss the allegations with the accused and other potential witnesses. Additionally, the institution may have legal obligations to disclose information to law enforcement or in the context of legal proceedings.

Complaints may be made anonymously. While the Institution endeavors to investigate all complaints, including anonymous complaints, the nature of anonymous complaints makes investigation, determination, and remediation more difficult and, at times, impossible. Further, while the Institution attempts to protect the identity of complainants who do not wish to be identified, this may not always be possible.

In appropriate cases as determined by the institution, conflict resolution may be possible. This is permitted only where both the complainant and accused voluntarily agree to participate, and either party may terminate informal resolution attempts and commence formal Grievance procedures at any time prior to reaching a mutually acceptable resolution. Depending on the circumstances, a mediated resolution may not necessarily involve face-to-face discussions between the complainant and the accused. Certain cases are not appropriate for conflict resolution, such as complaints of particularly egregious sexual harassment or cases involving sexual assault or violence.

Occasionally, an individual makes a complaint and later wishes to revoke or discontinue the investigation or adjudication process. Similarly, it may occur that someone other than the victim reports an incident, and the victim declines to participate in the investigation or adjudication process. In other instances, complaints may be received anonymously and/or the victim may not wish to be personally identified. The Institution endeavors to respect the wishes of a victim to either not be identified and/or not participate in the process. In these situations, the institution attempts to investigate and address complaints in accordance with the victim's wishes.

If a victim wishes to talk about an incident with the assurance that the discussion will be confidential and will not result in an investigation or follow up action, the Institution offers confidential resources through the President. Contact with the President that does not result in a complaint being filed with the institution or result in action being taken by the institution. Anyone wishing to have an incident investigated, mediated or adjudicated must make a complaint either orally or in writing in accordance with the procedures described above.

In determining whether sex discrimination, sexual harassment or sexual misconduct occurred, the institution does not apply the criminal standard of "beyond a reasonable doubt," nor do formal court rules of evidence apply. Instead, the institution uses a "preponderance of the evidence" standard, and the institution may consider any evidence it deems relevant. A "preponderance of the evidence" means the evidence which is of greater weight or is more convincing than opposing evidence such that it is "more likely than not" that an act occurred.

If the applicable investigative or adjudication process allows for parties to offer witnesses and evidence, the complainant and the accused will have an equal opportunity to do so. The complainant and the accused will be informed in writing of the outcome of the complaint, to the extent permitted by law. An accused that is a student may appeal the outcome to an impartial decision maker. An employee who is deemed guilty shall have whatever rights granted under law. The particular method and grounds for appeal are explained in the student policies listed above.

The Institution endeavors to resolve complaints promptly. Ordinarily, the investigative stage will take no longer than 60 calendar days from the time the complaint is received. In exceptional circumstances (including but not limited to especially complex cases or when the Institution is not in session), it may be necessary to extend these timelines. If that occurs, the parties will be informed of the expected timeline for completion.

The Institution prohibits retaliation against any individual who in good faith makes a complaint of sex discrimination, sexual harassment, or sexual misconduct or participates as a witness in a proceeding under this or any other Institution policy. Retaliation is also unlawful pursuant to Title IX and other laws.

**A STATEMENT OF CURRENT POLICIES CONCERNING THE SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION PROGRAM AND THE PROCEDURES THAT ARE FOLLOWED**

# The new Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act of 2013 (SaVE Act) requires institutions to educate students, staff, and faculty on the prevention of rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. As part of Barber Tech Academy’s compliance with the SaVE Act requirements for prevention and awareness programs that address the specified areas above, the institution has several relevant brochures available on display in the administrative office.  These brochures are from nationally recognized organizations and include awareness and preventive information. These brochures also include help hotlines related to these specific topics.

#### Male Victims

While most victims of sexual assault are women, some men are also victims and will be treated the same as a female victim and have the same rights, resources and access to help.

##### **Institutional Notice of Petitioners Rights Under the Violence Against Women Act**

No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

Barber Tech Academy not only complies with the letter of Title IX’s requirements but also endorses the law’s intent and spirit. The Institution is committed to compliance in all areas addressed by Title IX including access to higher education, career education, math and science, standardized testing, education for pregnant and parenting students, learning environment, and technology, as well as sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment and sexual violence are types of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and include dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. As such should you report a form of sex-based discrimination, The Institution wants to inform you of our policy and procedures that address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, whether the incident occurs on or off campus as well as your rights, and the institution’s responsibilities.

As a petitioner of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking, you will receive a full copy of our institution’s Title IX Policy. This policy has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to those who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. These procedures include our right to inform you of your rights to file criminal charges as well as the availability of medical, counseling, and support services. We also offer additional remedies to prevent contact between a complainant and an accused party. The policy also addresses possible sanctions and interim and/or long-term protective measures that the Institution may impose.

**Definitions**

**Consent** is defined in South Carolina as “intelligent, knowing, and voluntary consent and does not include coerced submission. Consent shall not be deemed or construed to mean the failure by the alleged victim to offer physical resistance to the offender.”

* Sexual battery includes vaginal, anal, and oral sexual intercourse, or any intrusion - such as a touch - of any part of a person’s body or of any object into the genital or anal openings of another person’s body.
* The legal age of consent in South Carolina is 16. However, individuals as young as 14 years old are able to consent to have sex with a partner who is 18 years old or younger.
* Submitting to coercion, especially of an aggravated nature, is not consent. If a person threatens to use force or violence to overcome the victim, and the victim has reason to believe that the assailant has the ability to carry out that threat, then he or she may comply with the assailant’s demands out of fear. The assailant, if convicted,  may receive up to 20 years in prison for using aggravated coercion.
* A person can receive up to 30 years in prison for forcing a victim to submit to sexual battery in the context of kidnapping, forcible confinement, robbery, burglary, extortion, or a similar offense.
* Consent cannot legally be given by someone who is intoxicated. A person can also receive up to 30 years in prison for sexually assaulting the victim after giving him or her a controlled or intoxicating substance, such as alcohol or a “date rape” drug.
* A person may receive a sentence of up to 10 years in prison for sexually assaulting a victim despite knowing that the victim is mentally defective or incapacitated or physically helpless, meaning the victim may be intoxicated or have a mental or physical disability.
* Consent should never be assumed, even in the context of a marital relationship. An individual must have consent from his or her spouse in order to engage in sexual activity with him or her. If a person is convicted of spousal sexual battery, he or she may spend up to 10 years in prison.

**Sexual Assault** is defined as an offense classified as a forcible or non-forcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

**Sexual violence** includes any one incident of:

1. Sexual battery, as defined in a lewd or lascivious act, as defined in upon in the presence of a person younger than 16 years of age.
2. Luring or enticing a child, as described in SC Constitution, Section 33

**SECTION 16-3-655.** Criminal sexual conduct with minors.

(1) A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the first degree if the actor engages in sexual battery with the victim who is less than eleven years of age.

(2) A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the second degree if the actor engages in sexual battery with a victim who is fourteen years of age or less but who is at least eleven years of age.

(3) A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the second degree if the actor engages in sexual battery with a victim who is at least fourteen years of age but who is less than sixteen years of age and the actor is in a position of familial, custodial, or official authority to coerce the victim to submit **or is older than the victim.** [*Emphasis added*].

**SECTION 16-3-659.**
Criminal sexual conduct: males under fourteen not presumed incapable of committing crime of rape.

The common law rule that a boy under fourteen years is conclusively presumed to be incapable of committing the crime of rape shall not be enforced in this State. Provided, that any person under the age of 14 shall be tried as a juvenile for any violations of Sections 16-3-651 to 16-3-659.1.

1. Sexual performance by a child, as described in SC Constitution, Section 33

**SECTION 16-15-140**. Committing or attempting lewd act upon child under sixteen.

* It is unlawful for a person over the age of fourteen years to wilfully and lewdly commit or attempt a lewd or lascivious act upon or with the body, or its parts, of a child under the age of sixteen years, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust or passions or sexual desires of the person or of the child.
* A person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be fined in the discretion of the court or imprisoned not more than fifteen years, or both.
1. Any other forcible felony wherein a sexual act is committed or attempted regardless of whether criminal charges based on the incident were filed, reduced, or dismissed by the state attorney.

**Domestic Violence** includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Domestic violence means any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member of another family or household member. A family or household member means spouses, former spouses, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together as if a family or who have resided together in the past as if a family, and persons who are parents of a child in common regardless of whether they have been married. With the exception of persons who have a child in common, the family or household members must be currently residing or have in the past resided together in the same single dwelling unit.

**Dating Violence** means violence committed by a person—

1. Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
2. where the existence of such a relationship will be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
3. The length of the relationship
4. The type of relationship
5. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

Dating violence means violence between individuals who have or have had a continuing and significant relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the consideration of the following factors:

1. A dating relationship must have existed with in the past 6 months.
2. The nature of the relationship must have been characterized by the expectation of affection or sexual involvement between the parties.
3. The frequency and type of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship must have included that the persons have been involved over time, and on a continuous basis during the course of the relationship.

The term does not include violence in a casual acquaintanceship or violence between individuals who have engaged in ordinary fraternization in a business or social context.

**Stalking** means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.

“**Credible threat**” means a verbal or nonverbal threat, or a combination of the two, including threats delivered by electronic communication or implied by a pattern of conduct, which places the person who is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her family members or individuals closely associated with the person, and which is made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat to cause such harm. It is not necessary to prove that the person making the threat had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of the person making the threat is not a bar to prosecution under this section.

“**Cyber stalk**” means to engage in a course of conduct to communicate, or to cause to be communicated, words, images, or language by or through the use of electronic mail or electronic communication, directed at a specific person, causing substantial emotional distress to that person and serving no legitimate purpose. A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyber stalks another person commits the offense of stalking, a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in SC State Constitution, [SECTION 16-3-1700](http://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t16c003.php).  A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyber stalks another person and makes a credible threat to that person commits the offense of aggravated stalking, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in SC State Constitution, [SECTION 16-3-1700](http://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t16c003.php).

**Bystander Intervention**: A bystander is someone other than the victim who is present when an act of dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault is occurring or when a situation is occurring in which a reasonable person feels as though some protective action is required to prevent sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. Bystanders, if active, can prevent harm or intervene before a situation gets worse.

**Reporting sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking**

After an incident of sexual assault or domestic violence, the victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible at a local hospital that will supply a physical evidence recovery collection kit. In South Carolina, evidence may be collected even if you chose not to make a report to law enforcement. A victim’s name and identifying information will be withheld from the public and press in accordance with the Public Records Law. It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that evidence as may be necessary to the proof of criminal activity may be preserved. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease.

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to the Institution’s hearing boards/investigators or police. Although the institution strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations to law enforcement, it is the victim’s choice whether or not to make such a report, and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police.

To report an incident involving a sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking or dating violence, contact a Campus Administrator, Barber Tech Academy (803)937-5730. The purpose and authority of the institution staff is limited to the enforcement of campus rules and regulations. Incidents that go beyond this scope are referred and investigated by the City of Orangeburg Police Department.

A victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking has the following rights:

1. A law enforcement officer who investigates an alleged sexual battery shall:

(a) Assist the victim in obtaining medical treatment, if medical treatment is necessary as a result of the alleged incident, a forensic examination, and advocacy and crisis-intervention services from a certified rape crisis center and provide or arrange for transportation to the appropriate facility.

(b) Advise the victim that he or she may contact a certified rape crisis center from which the victim may receive services.

(c) Prior to submitting a final report, permit the victim to review the final report and provide a statement as to the accuracy of the final report.

1. The law enforcement officer shall give the victim immediate notice of the legal rights and remedies available to a victim on a standard form developed and distributed in conjunction with the SLED. The notice will include the resource listing, including telephone number, for the area certified rape crisis center as designated by the State.

A person who is the victim of sexual violence or the parent or legal guardian of a minor child who is living at home who is the victim of sexual violence has standing in the circuit court to file a sworn petition for an injunction for protection against sexual violence on his or her own behalf, or on behalf of the minor child if:

1. The person has reported the sexual violence to a law enforcement agency and is cooperating in any criminal proceeding against the respondent, regardless of whether criminal charges based on the sexual violence have been filed, reduced, or dismissed by the state attorney; or

2. The respondent who committed the sexual violence against the victim or minor child was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in state prison for the sexual violence and the respondent’s term of imprisonment has expired or is due to expire within 90 days following the date the petition is filed.

Further, the Institution complies with State law in recognizing orders of protection for dating violence, domestic violence, repeat violence, and sexual violence. Any person who obtains an order of protection from the State or any reciprocal state should provide a copy to the Administrative Office. A petitioner should then meet with an Administrator to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan to reduce risk of harm while on campus, or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but is not limited to: escorts, special parking arrangements, or other measures to assist the petitioner.

Below are details on how to file a restraining order

There are two types of orders: the emergency temporary order and the final extended order (which lasts for approximately one year).
Within twenty-four hours after you file for the restraining order, the judge can hold an emergency hearing.  If at that hearing, the judge believes your allegations, the judge can issue a temporary restraining order without first informing the defendant (abuser).  Then this temporary restraining order would be served upon the defendant along with what is called a "Rule to Show Cause."   The Rule to Show Cause must provide the date and time of the hearing where the defendant would have to convince the judge that the temporary order should not be extended for the full one-year period.\*

If the judge does not give you the temporary order, the judge can still set a date for a hearing to decide if you will get the final order.  This hearing will generally take place within fifteen days of the date that you file for the order.\*\*

\* S.C. Code § 16-3-1760(A), (B)
\*\* S.C. Code § 16-3-1760(C), (D)

The Hearing is considered a trial and is applicable to South Carolina Rules of Evidence. Non-authenticated statements and hearsay are not allowable at the hearing.

To the extent of the victim’s cooperation and consent, all Institutional offices will work cooperatively to ensure that the petitioner’s health; physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal Institution investigation of the complaint. Additionally, personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant. The Institution does not publish the name of crime victims nor publish any identifiable information regarding victims in the crime logs.

It is strongly recommended for anyone dealing with sexual harassment, assault, or any serious offense to seek professional help. The institution has a designated CSA for any of these matters a student would like to address. Below are some important numbers:

CSA - Randy Stoute 803-937-5730

The Regional Medical Center – 803-533-2200

City of Orangeburg Public Safety – 803-561-4654

CASA Family Systems – 803-534-2448

Department of Social Services – 803-531-3101

SC Department of Mental Health – 803-898-8581

Rape Crisis Hotline – 803-534-2272

Domestic Violence Hotline - 803-531-6211

**Disciplinary Procedures Following a Complaint**

The investigative process involves interviewing the parties involved and any witnesses while gathering documentary or other evidence. In cases involving alleged criminal conduct, the complainant may file a criminal complaint with the local police department. A complainant need not pursue a criminal complaint in order to seek, or to hold the accused responsible through the Barber Tech Academy Student Code of Conduct. As soon as possible, the complainant will be offered appropriate assistance.

Based on the outcome of the investigation, the assigned Title IX Officer or their designee will determine if there is sufficient cause to proceed with the complaint. If so, the Title IX Officer or the designee will arrange for an informal resolution conference with the accused. Complainants do not attend informal resolution meetings but are apprised of the meeting's outcome. If the accused does not accept responsibility for the allegations and/or the proposed sanction, the Title IX Officer or their designee will determine if the evidence warrants a formal hearing before the Administrative Office/Grievance Committee. The exact nature of the responsive action depends on the circumstances, but may include discipline up to and including suspension or dismissal from the Institution for a student, staff or faculty who is found to have violated Institutional policies.

The Institution will take appropriate action i.e., an investigation, adjudication and disciplinary and remedial/corrective steps in response to a complaint made pursuant to the complaint policies/procedures listed above. The Institution will make every effort to handle complaints and investigations with sensitivity to both the rights of the person who complains, and the rights of the accused.

The Institution handles complaints discreetly and attempts to maintain privacy throughout the investigative process, to the extent practicable and appropriate under the circumstances. However, in order to conduct an investigation, it is generally necessary to discuss the allegations with the accused and other potential witnesses. Additionally, the Institution may have legal obligations to disclose information to law enforcement or in the context of legal proceedings.

Complaints may be made anonymously. While the Institution endeavors to investigate all complaints, including anonymous complaints, the nature of anonymous complaints makes investigation, determination, and remediation more difficult and, at times, impossible. Further, while the Institution attempts to protect the identity of complainants who do not wish to be identified, this may not always be possible.

In appropriate cases as determined by the Institution, conflict resolution may be possible. This is permitted only where both the complainant and accused voluntarily agree to participate, and either party may terminate informal resolution attempts and commence formal Grievance procedures at any time prior to reaching a mutually acceptable resolution. Depending on the circumstances, a mediated resolution may not necessarily involve face-to-face discussions between the complainant and the accused. Certain cases are not appropriate for conflict resolution, such as complaints of particularly egregious sexual harassment or cases involving sexual assault or violence.

Occasionally, an individual makes a complaint and later wishes to revoke or discontinue the investigation or adjudication process. Similarly, it may occur that someone other than the victim reports an incident, and the victim declines to participate in the investigation or adjudication process. In other instances, complaints may be received anonymously and/or the victim may not wish to be personally identified. The Institution endeavors to respect the wishes of a victim to either not be identified and/or not participate in the process. In these situations, the Institution attempts to investigate and address complaints in accordance with the victim's wishes.

If a victim wishes to talk about an incident with the assurance that the discussion will be confidential and will not result in an investigation or follow up action, the Institution will also proceed in this regard.

In determining whether sex discrimination, sexual harassment or sexual misconduct occurred, the Institution does not apply the criminal standard of "beyond a reasonable doubt," nor do formal court rules of evidence apply. Instead, the Institution uses a "preponderance of the evidence" standard, and the Institution may consider any evidence it deems relevant. A "preponderance of the evidence" means the evidence which is of greater weight, or is more convincing than opposing evidence such that it is "more likely than not" that an act occurred.

If the applicable investigative or adjudication process allows for parties to offer witnesses and evidence, the complainant and the accused will have an equal opportunity to do so. The complainant and the accused will be informed in writing of the outcome of the complaint, to the extent permitted by law. An accused that is a student may appeal the outcome to an impartial decision maker. An employee who is deemed guilty shall have whatever rights the law grants. The particular method and grounds for appeal are explained in the student policies listed above.

The Institution endeavors to resolve complaints promptly. Ordinarily, the investigative stage will take no longer than 60 calendar days from the time the complaint is received. In exceptional circumstances (including but not limited to especially complex cases, or when the Institution is not in session), it may be necessary to extend these timelines. If that occurs, the parties will be informed of the expected timeline for completion.

The Institution prohibits retaliation against any individual who in good faith makes a complaint of sex discrimination, sexual harassment, or sexual misconduct or participates as a witness in a proceeding under this or any other Institution policy. Retaliation is also unlawful pursuant to Title IX and other laws.

The Institution engages in educational programming to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students and faculty that:

1. Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
2. Defines what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
3. Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of South Carolina.
4. Provides safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than the bystander;
5. Provides information on risk reduction so that students and employees may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks.
6. Provides an overview of information contained in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act.

This educational campaign will consist of but not be limited to the distribution of educational materials to new students, participating in and presenting information and materials during student/employee orientation and through newsletters among other means of distribution through the year. The President also has a directory of services that are available to victims within the community to assist those who have suffered from a criminal act.

**Risk Reduction/Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior**

No victim is ever to blame for being assaulted or abused. Unfortunately, a person who is the victim of sexual or dating violence is more likely to be re-victimized. Below are some tips to help reduce your risk, to recognize warnings signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks.

**Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior**

Domestic and dating abuse often escalates from threats and verbal abuse to violence. And, while physical injury may be the most obvious danger, the emotional and psychological consequences of domestic and dating violence are also severe. Warning signs of dating and domestic violence include:

1. Being afraid of your partner.
2. Constantly watching what you say to avoid a “blow up.”
3. Feelings of low self-worth and helplessness about your relationship.
4. Feeling isolated from family or friends because of your relationship.
5. Hiding bruises or other injuries from family or friends.
6. Being prevented from working, studying, going home, and/or using technology (including your cell phone.)
7. Being monitored by your partner at home, work, or institution.
8. Being forced to do things you don’t want to do.

**Help Reduce Your Risk and Avoid Potential Attacks**

If you are being abused or suspect that someone you know is being abused, speak up or intervene.

1. Learn how to look for “red flags” in relationships so you can learn to avoid some of those characteristics in future partners.
2. Consider making a report with the Campus President and ask for a “no contact” directive from the Institution to prevent future contact.
3. Consider getting a protective order or stay away order.
4. Learn more about what behaviors constitute dating and domestic violence, understand it is not your fault, and talk with friends and family members about ways you can be supported.
5. Trust your instincts—if something doesn’t feel right in a relationship, speak up or end it.

**Sexual Assault Prevention (From Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network - RAINN)**

* Try not to leave your drink unattended.
* Only drink from un-opened containers, or from drinks you have watched being made and poured.
* Cover your drink. It is easy to slip in a small pill even while you are holding your drink. Hold a cup with your hand over the top, or choose drinks that are contained in a bottle and keep your thumb over the nozzle.
* If you feel extremely tired or drunk for no apparent reason, you may have been drugged. Find your friends and ask them to leave with you as soon as possible.
* If you suspect you have been drugged, go to a hospital and ask to be tested.
* Keep track of how many drinks you have had.
* Try to come and leave with a group of people you trust.
* Avoid giving out your personal information (phone number, where you live, etc.). If someone asks for your number, take his/her number instead of giving out yours.

**Traveling around campus**

* Make sure your cell phone is easily accessible and fully charged.
* Take major, public paths rather than less populated shortcuts.
* Avoid dimly lit places and talk to campus services if lights need to be installed in an area.
* Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
* Carry a noisemaker on your keychain.
* Carry a small flashlight on your keychain.
* \*\*\*Barber Tech Academy currently does not include multiple buildings.

Barber Tech Academy has a sexual assault prevention program that includes, but is not limited to the following:

* If an assault occurs, notify the Campus President immediately
* Do not disturb the crime scene
* Notify local law enforcement officials
* Secure counseling for the victim
* Change the academic schedule if victim requests
* Disciplinary actions include dismissal from the Institution

The nature of sexual assault, particularly when perpetrated by an acquaintance, makes it difficult for many survivors to report their experience. For this reason, there are local and state resources that victims are encouraged to take advantage or; they are primary places where individuals may seek assistance in complete confidentiality.

**Important Phone Numbers**

Barber Tech Academy strongly recommends that any student or employee who has a drug or alcohol addiction or problem, seek counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation. Also if any was a victim of sexual assault, counseling, treatment is encouraged. Here are some resources for treatment.

**State-Wide**

South Carolina Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

2414 Bull Street

Columbia, SC 29201

(803)896-5555

[www.daodas.state.sc.us](http://www.daodas.state.sc.us)

SCCADVASA – South Carolina Coalition against domestic violence and Sexual Assault

PO Box 7776

Columbia, SC 29202

803-256-2900

[www.sccadvasa.org](http://www.sccadvasa.org)

**Local**

Tri-County Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

910 Cook Road

PO Box 1166

Orangeburg, SC 29118

(803)536-4900

Alcoholics Anonymous

590 Louis St.

Orangeburg, SC 29115

(803)534-4682

aa.org

Alcohol and Drug Abuse

3190 Cook Road

Orangeburg, SC 29118

(803) 536-4900

William J McCord Adolescent Treatment Facility

910 Cook Road

Orangeburg, SC 29118

(803) 536-4900

Orangeburg Coalition against Sexual Assault

803-531-6211

As the institution learns of new resources, the list will be updated.

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES – STATEMENT OF POLICY**

Barber Tech Academy has in place at each campus facility a campus response protocol.  In an emergency or a dangerous situation, upon confirmation with the Campus President, or designee, of the need for mass notification, the Campus President, or designee, will without delay, taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Emergency or dangerous situations may include, but are not limited to, gas leaks, tornadoes, contagious viruses, etc.

**EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS**

In the event of an emergency or a dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the campus community, the institution may utilize some or all of its mass notification capabilities to notify its campus community. These capabilities may include e-mail, voice mail and text messages to alert the campus community. In addition, members of the administration will post relevant updates and advisories on bulletin boards. The Campus President, or designee, will simultaneously use the local means at her disposal to notify the campus students, staff and faculty of the situation, as well as disseminate pertinent information to relevant public entities.

This emergency notification requirement does not replace the timely warning requirement described earlier. They differ in that the timely warning applies only to Clery reportable crimes while the emergency notification requirement addresses a much wider range of threats (i.e., gas leaks, tornadoes, contagious viruses, etc.). However, an institution that follows its emergency notification procedures is not required to issue a timely warning based on the same circumstances but must provide adequate follow-up information to the community as needed.

Training, exercises and tests will be conducted annually by management on the campus level and by the individuals relevant to mass notification. Management will document each test conducted by all relevant entities.

**Student Must Know – Emergency Information**

The campus takes various precautionary measures to protect the students, staff, faculty, and campus visitors. Nevertheless, unavoidable emergencies may occur in extreme situations. The Campus Director implements and oversees the campus response to a crisis situation.

In order to make this program effective, students are to familiarize themselves with the following emergency procedures.

Nothing herein precludes any student, staff or faculty from contacting the appropriate authorities directly in the event they feel in threat of physical harm or imminent danger.

\*\*\* In case of emergency - dial 911\*\*\*

Department of Homeland Security:

**“Active shooter awareness- options for consideration”**

[**http://www.dhs.gov/video/options-consideration-active-shooter-training-video**](http://www.dhs.gov/video/options-consideration-active-shooter-training-video)

**Student Emergency Responses**

There is potential for students to be involved in a variety of emergency situations for which appropriate actions must be taken. These possible situations include incidences that may require emergency evacuation, emergency lockdown, external lockdown, or to shelter in place.

Emergency Evacuation

Evacuation is the movement of campus occupants from a dangerous or potentially dangerous location to a safe location. There are two types of evacuation: fire evacuation and non-fire evacuation.

Fire evacuation:

* Evacuation is mandatory when a fire alarm is activated.
* Follow authorized personnel’s (e.g., faculty, staff, or fire department personnel, etc.) instructions if given.
* Do not use the elevators.
* Assist people with disabilities, if possible.
* Ensure all doors and windows are closed as a room and building are evacuated. (Do not lock doors.)
* Do not attempt to reenter the facility unless and until directed to do so by authorized personnel.
* Evacuate to a safe distance and location from the building affected, away from fire hydrants, fire lanes, and not under power lines.

Non-fire evacuation

* A non-fire evacuation will be initiated by campus director, or designee.
* Follow instructions if given.
* Do not use the elevators.
* Assist people with disabilities if possible.
* Do not attempt to reenter the facility unless directed to do so

Emergency Lockdown

Emergency Lockdown is used to dramatically and rapidly enhance the level of security of the campus. By locking all exterior, interior and classroom doors, staff can make it more difficult for dangerous person(s) in the vicinity of the campus and in the campus to gain access to staff and students;

* Lock or barricade doors of classroom and internal student areas of congregation.
* Close blinds, turn off lights.
* Remain quiet and out of sight.
* If gunshots are heard, lie on the floor and try to use available resources for additional cover and concealment.
* If you are outside when a lockdown is declared, seek shelter away from danger.
* If a fire alarm is activated during a lockdown, proceed with extreme caution.
* Do not open the door for people claiming to be public safety personnel unless you have an opportunity to view photo identification or are instructed to do so by a staff member whom you recognize.

External Lockdown

External lockdown creates a physical layer of security between the internal and external dimensions of the campus. In addition to locked entrances, this may also include a supervised entry and exit to campus facilities, and/or barricade to campus property (e.g., barricades or chains restricting access to campus parking and grounds). This lockdown allows staff and students to continue activities while maintaining access control to the campus and remain in an elevated state of security.

* Remain in classroom.
* Follow faculty and staff instructions
* Remain attentive to any change in status.

Shelter in place

Sheltering in place procedures are traditionally utilized when:
1. A tornado has been spotted.
2. There has been a chemical or biological incident outside of, but in proximity to a campus and available information indicates that there is no adequate time to evacuate building occupants to another safe location before the dangerous contaminants reach the facility.

* Follow staff and faculty instructions.
* Assist people with disabilities if possible
* If you are outside when a shelter in place is declared, immediately seek an interior room or hallway with no windows.
* Close windows and doors – do not lock doors.
* Remain in shelter until an all clear is given.

**Staff and Faculty Must Know – Emergency Information**

The campus takes various precautionary measures to protect the students, staff, faculty, and campus visitors. Nevertheless, unavoidable emergencies may occur in extreme situations. The campus director implements and oversees the campus response to a crisis situation.

In order to make this program effective, all staff and faculty are expected to familiarize themselves with the following emergency procedures.

Nothing herein precludes any student, staff or faculty from contacting the appropriate authorities directly in the event they feel in threat of physical harm or imminent danger.

**Staff and Faculty Emergency Responses**

**\*\*\* In case of emergency: dial 911 \*\*\***

There are a number of different potential situations that may occur that have capability to impact students or staff and faculty. The following possible scenarios are described below with steps to be taken.

* Emergency evacuation for a fire incident
* Emergency evacuation for bomb threat or other non-fire situation
* Emergency lockdown
* External lockdown
* Shelter in place

**Emergency Evacuation for a Fire Incident**

Definition

A fire emergency evacuation is initiated when a fire incident occurs. Depending upon the campus size, it may require an evacuation of a single particular building affected by the fire incident, rather than the entire campus.

The objective: all building occupants are safely evacuated to a safe distance and location from the building affected, away from fire hydrants, fire lanes, and not under power lines.

Staff Response

Staff/faculty responsible for the affected areas should conduct a sweep of the building(s) to ensure all students are aware of and appropriately responding to the fire alarm and safely evacuated.

Fire evacuation procedures:

* Evacuation is mandatory when a fire alarm is activated.
* Designated staff or faculty check the affected building(s) to ensure all personnel are appropriately evacuating.
* Do not use the elevators.
* Assist people with disabilities if possible.
* Ensure all doors and windows are closed as a room and building are evacuated.
* Do not attempt to reenter the facility unless and until directed to do so by authorized personnel.
* Evacuated persons are directed to a safe distance and location from the building affected, away from fire hydrants, fire lanes, and not under power lines.

**Emergency Evacuation for Bomb Threat or Other Non-Fire Situation**

Definition
Non-fire emergency evacuation is used for any emergency evacuation not related to a fire incident. It is important to remember that evacuation distances significantly expand, up to hundreds of yards, for suspicious object evacuations.  Nevertheless, not all bomb threats will necessarily result in evacuation, depending upon the individual event circumstances.

The objective: move all campus occupants to a remote, predefined and controlled location.

Staff Response
Team members who are designated to sweep evacuation routes and sites should locate a staff member to take responsibility for students under their supervision, and should then sweep the evacuation route and evacuation site for secondary hazards. They should immediately report their findings to the lead administrator.

**Note:** The lead administrator will typically direct that this step be completed before making the general announcement for evacuation of the building.

Other staff:

1. Gather all students and visitors in your area of responsibility and evacuate using the route and site designated by the lead administrator or designee.
2. Ensure that all special needs persons are provided assistance by their designees as per the site evacuation plan.
3. Remain alert to your surroundings. Be particularly alert to any people or conditions that might pose a danger to evacuees. If you encounter a significant hazard, quickly evaluate the situation; adjust your evacuation route and attempt to notify the lead administrator or the appropriate public safety officials.
4. Once you reach the designated evacuation site, search the site for suspicious objects and adjust accordingly.
5. On evacuation site - develop a written list of all evacuees and provide the list to the lead administrator or his/her designee. Also indicate the presence or lack of any suspicious objects in your room/work area.
6. Supervise students under your care.
7. Do not attempt to reenter the facility unless the lead administrator or his/her designee directs you to do so.

**Emergency Lockdown**

Definition
Emergency Lockdown is used to dramatically and rapidly enhance the level of security in the facility. By locking all exterior, interior and class doors, staff can make it more difficult for dangerous person(s) in the vicinity or in the facility to gain access to staff and students.
**Note – locking doors should not eliminate immediate egress possibilities from the facility**.

The objective: create as many physical layers of separation between you and the potential aggression.

Staff Response:

1. Make sure entrance points to the building near your location are locked immediately.
2. If you are located in an area with a door that can be locked, gather all students in the vicinity into the room and lock the door.
3. Improvise additional door blocking if possible.
4. Close blinds and cover additional windows, e.g., with a shirt, up-turned table, paper, etc.
5. Turn off lights in the room.
6. If possible, report your status to the lead administrator or designee by telephone or intercom.
7. Do not open the door for people claiming to be public safety personnel unless you have an opportunity to view photo identification or are instructed to do so by a staff member whom you recognize.

Department of Homeland Security:

* **“Active shooter awareness - options for consideration”**<http://www.dhs.gov/video/options-consideration-active-shooter-training-video>

**External Lockdown**

DefinitionExternal lockdown creates a physical layer of security between the internal and external dimensions of the campus. By locking all exterior doors and supervising these doors, staff can make it more difficult for a possible external intruder or a potentially dangerous person in the vicinity of the facility to gain access to staff and students. In addition to locked entrances and supervised entry and exit to campus facilities, this step may include barricades to campus property (e.g., barricades or chains restricting access to campus parking lots and grounds). This lockdown allows staff and students to continue with productive activities while maintaining access control to the facility.

Objective: create a physical layer of security between the external environment and internal campus operation while elevating the overall level of security.

Staff Response:

1. Make sure the designated entrance points to the building near your location are locked immediately.
2. If you are in an external classroom to the main building move students to alternative internal classrooms.
3. If possible, report your status to the lead administrator or designee by telephone or intercom.
4. Continue with normal activities as much as the situation allows.
5. If students or staff have a need to move about in the building, obtain permission first from the lead administrator or designee.
6. Be prepared to rapidly implement an emergency evacuation or emergency lockdown – if directed to do so or if circumstances indicate you should do so.

**Shelter in Place**

Definition
Sheltering in place procedures are traditionally utilized when:
1. A tornado has been spotted.
2. There has been a chemical or biological incident outside of, but in proximity to, a facility and available information indicates that there is no adequate time to evacuate building occupants to another safe location before the dangerous contaminants reach the facility.

Objective: seek immediate shelter away from doors and windows and remain there during an emergency

Staff Response:

1. All staff that is outdoors should quickly gather all students and adults in the area and instruct them to go inside the facility immediately. Once inside, if possible instruct everyone to move to an interior area without windows and doors.
2. Close all windows and doors.
3. In chemical spills / biological incident - if available, use tape to cover all windows and doors with sheets of plastic to help reduce airflow into the area. Wet towels can be used to reduce airflow under doors. Close all outside air vents. Turn off all heating or ventilation systems. Use damp towels or cloths to cover any openings in walls or doors. Tape can also be used to cover any cracks, crevices, electrical outlets, cable television connections or other openings that might allow air to flow into the shelter area.
4. Listen to local radio or television news for instructions from emergency management and public safety officials.
5. Review emergency evacuation protocols

\*\*\*Barber Tech Academy does not allow concealed weapons on campus.

**Missing Student Notification Procedures**

In the case of a missing student, once the institution is made aware it will notify the authorities. Also the institution will notify the student’s emergency contact person(s) if they are not made aware. In addition it will post a missing person’s notification on its bulletin board.

\*This institution currently does not provide any on-campus housing.

**Sharing Emergency information to the larger community**

The institution disseminates emergency information to individuals and/or organizations outside of the campus community in the following ways:

* Cell phone alerts to students’ parents and guardians
* Use of radio and/or TV alerts for the neighboring community
* Email notification

The Compliance office is responsible for developing the information to be disclosed and for overseeing the dissemination of pertinent information to the larger community.

**Dashaun West** (803)937-5730 barbertechacademy@yahoo.com – responsible for sharing emergency notifications to larger community

**Randy Stoute** (803)937-5730 – responsible for sharing emergency information, ex. Threats to campus, etc

**City of Orangeburg Public Safety**: 803-531-4654

**Orangeburg County Sheriff’s Department:** 803-531-4647

**Call 911 for Emergency**

**Alcohol and Drug Prevention Program**

Federal and State drug laws as well as Institution policy prohibit the sale, unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance, or of illicit drugs, on Institution property or as part of any Institution activity, in compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act and the Drug-Free Workplace Act. The Institution enforces all federal, state, and local drug laws. This prohibition applies to all students and to all employees.

**Drug Prevention Program**

The Institution has adopted and implemented a drug prevention program for its students and employees.  This program includes annual distribution in writing to each student, regardless of the length of the student’s program of study, and to all employees the following information:

(1) The standard of conduct expected of students and employees in relation to the possession, use, or distribution of drugs and alcohol

(2) The standard of conduct related to the misuse of prescription drugs, alcohol, and tobacco

(3) A description of the applicable legal sanctions under state and Federal law that may arise from the unlawful possession or distribution of drugs

(4) A description of the health risks associated with the use of illegal drugs

(5) A description of Institution and local substance abuse counseling and treatment resources available to students and employees.

(6) A clear statement of the disciplinary sanctions that may be imposed upon students and employees for violations of the Institution’s Drug-Free School Policy.

**Standards of Conduct**

**Alcohol Policies and Guidelines**

Alcohol policies apply to the campus. Administrators, alumni, faculty, guests, staff, and students must adhere to all applicable state and local laws and Institution regulations related to the sale, possession, and use of alcoholic beverages. The most common laws related to alcohol use and sales are as follows:

1.  The sale of alcoholic beverages is prohibited except in designated areas at times and dates licensed by the South Carolina Department of Revenue.
2.  In the State of South Carolina, it is against the law for persons under 21 years of age to possess or consume malt beverages, fermented malt liquor or vinous or spirituous liquor. The Institution enforces all federal, state, and local laws concerning possession and/or consumption of ethyl alcohol. However, enforcement options may include criminal charges as well as a referral The Institution Administration team for possible disciplinary sanctions.
3.  The furnishing of alcoholic beverages to underage persons is also against the state law.
4.  Alcohol cannot be consumed or carried in open containers on any street, sidewalk, alley, automobile, or public area.
5.  Alcohol is not permitted on campus.

6.  No person under legal drinking age or any obviously intoxicated person shall be furnished, served, or given an alcohol beverage.

Any employee who acts in violation with the above policy, which also results in a criminal conviction, must report the conviction in writing to the employee's supervisor within five days. The Institution, in turn, is obliged by law to report certain convictions to the federal government.  Institution sanctions for violation of this policy may include, but are not limited to, mandatory participation in a rehabilitation program, or disciplinary action such as reprimand, suspension, salary reduction, demotion, or termination of employment for employees, and for students a warning, probation, suspension, ineligibility for financial assistance, or dismissal or expulsion from The Institution..

Many of the acts which violate this policy also violate criminal law and must be referred for prosecution. In such cases, law enforcement authorities may administer a separate penalty such as a fine or imprisonment. In addition to the legal and financial consequences associated with the abuse of drugs and alcohol, the physical and psychological effects of such abuse can have a devastating effect upon the ability to perform physical and intellectual skills required of a student or employee. It can also impair the ability to develop and maintain the interpersonal skills and the working relationships essential to an effective working and learning environment.

**DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS**

The Institution will impose penalties and sanctions against individuals who violate this policy, consistent with local, state and federal law.  Consequences are severe and include disciplinary action, up to and including termination from employment, referral for prosecution, academic sanctions, referral to voluntary/mandatory treatment, and removal/expulsion from campus.

Employees: It is a violation of this policy for any employee to jeopardize the operation or interests of The Institution through the unlawful manufacture, dispensation, possession, use, or distribution of any controlled substance, including illicit drugs, marijuana or alcohol. Sanctions for employees who are found to be in violation of this policy may include discipline up to and including termination of employment. Compliance with this policy is a condition of employment for all employees.

Students: Students found in violation of this policy shall be subject to sanctions or consequences as follows:   The student may be required to perform a specific number of hours of community service, complete a reflection or research paper, attend a class, workshop, program, or lecture, or be involved with the community in a way that brings about a new understanding of the community and how his/her behavior may have impacted others. This is not an exhaustive list but should serve as a reference for the types of educational sanctions that may be levied. Students are also subject to termination.

The Institution may adjudicate violations of standards occurring both on and off-campus that are determined to have caused, or may have threatened to cause, an impact on The Institution’s activities, or on the health, safety and/or security of The Institution, its members, or the community. This decision is made at the discretion of The Institution’s Administration team.

Criminal Sanctions: Violations of this policy may also violate local, state and federal criminal law and will be referred to the local police department for investigation which may result in separate penalties such as monetary fines or imprisonment. Individuals concerned about specific circumstances should seek the advice of their personal attorney.

**SANCTIONS:  Federal, State, Local Law**

The use of illicit drugs by any person is illegal under both the state and federal statutes. The use of alcohol by persons under 21 years of age is illegal under state law. Penalties and sanctions for conviction under state and federal law include incarceration and fines. Federal student loans and grants may be denied to those convicted for a violation of a criminal drug statute. State legal sanctions for violations of drug and alcohol laws can be found at [www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t44c053.php](file:///G%3A%5Cwww.scstatehouse.gov%5Ccode%5Ct44c053.php).
**Health Risks**

Specific serious health risks are associated with the use of illicit drugs, tobacco and alcohol. Some of the major risks include:

* Alcohol and other depressants (barbiturates, sedatives, and tranquilizers): Addiction, accidents as a result of impaired ability and judgment, overdose when used with other depressants, damage to a developing fetus, heart and liver damage
* Marijuana: Addiction, panic reaction, impaired short-term memory, increased risk of lung cancer and emphysema (particularly in cigarette smokers), impairment of driving ability.
* Stimulants: (Cocaine, Methamphetamines) Addiction, heart attack, seizures, lung damage, severe depression, paranoia, psychosis. Similar risks are associated with other stimulants such as speed and uppers. Amphetamines increase the heart and respiration rates, increase blood pressure, dilate the pupils of the eyes, and decrease appetite. Other side effects include anxiety, blurred vision, sleeplessness, and dizziness. Abuse of amphetamines can cause irregular heartbeat and even physical collapse.
* Hallucinogens (acid, LSD, PCP, MDMA, etc.): Unpredictable behavior, emotional instability, violent behavior, organic brain damage in heavy users, convulsions, coma.
* Narcotics (Heroin, Demerol, Morphine, Codeine, etc.): Addiction, accidental overdose, risk of hepatitis and AIDS from contaminated needles. Inhalants (harmful gases and aerosols, glue, nitrous oxide, etc.): Loss of consciousness, suffocation, damage to the brain and central nervous system, sudden death, nausea and vomiting, nosebleeds, impaired judgment.
* Tobacco: Tobacco use remains the leading preventable cause of death in the United States, causing more than 440,000 deaths each year and resulting in an annual cost of more than $75 billion in direct medical costs.

**Alcohol and Drug Treatment Programs**

Numerous options exist for alcohol and drug abuse treatment, and individuals are encouraged to voluntarily seek help. The Operations office provides literature and information for programs about prevention and the harmful effects of alcohol and other drugs. It also offers local resources offering education programs on topics such as alcohol and other drugs, sexually transmitted diseases, date rape and smoking cessation

Students may meet with the CSA for assistance in a referral to off campus resources.

**Community Resources**

**City of Orangeburg Public Safety: 803-531-4654**

**Orangeburg County Sheriff’s Department: 803-531-4647**

**Call 911 for Emergency**

**South Carolina Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services- (803)896-5555**

**SCCADVASA – South Carolina Coalition against domestic violence and Sexual Assault-803-256-2900**

**Tri-County Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse- (803)536-4900**

**Alcoholics Anonymous - (803)534-4682**

**Alcohol and Drug Abuse- (803) 536-4900**

**William J McCord Adolescent Treatment Facility- (803) 536-4900**

**The Regional Medical Center – 803-533-2200**

**City of Orangeburg Public Safety – 803-561-4654**

**Department of Social Services – 803-531-3101**

**SC Department of Mental Health – 803-898-8581**

**Re-Entry**

If a student or staff is not terminated according to The Institution’s disciplinary policy, the staff/student who successfully completes a rehabilitation program, prescribed by the substance abuse professional, shall be approved to return after completing required elements associated with discipline policy and submitting the appropriate documentation.  The staff/student may be subject to random follow-up testing in the first 12 months following return.  The substance abuse professional may terminate the requirement for follow-up testing at any time, if the substance abuse professional determines that such testing is no longer necessary.  Refusal to take a follow-up test is cause for termination. The recurrence of misuse of prohibited items will result in termination.

**DISTRIBUTION PROCEDURES**

Annual Notifications

In order to comply with the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations, Part 86, procedures for distributing annual Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) notifications to all enrolled students and all employees The Institution performs the following:

* Safe Colleges:  The Institution give to *all* employees and students acknowledgment of receipt of AOD notifications through the annual security report crime statistics.

If requested, The Institution will make available, to the Secretary and the public, a copy of each requested item in the drug prevention program and the results of the biennial review.

**ORIENTATION**

New students and employees are provided with access to the institution’s Annual Security Report which includes the Drug and Alcohol prevention program, which includes information addressing campus safety, drug and alcohol awareness, sexual harassment, assault prevention and emergency procedures.

The Institution’s goal is that all new students and employees are informed of local laws, Institution policies and general campus conduct information.

**Distribution of the Annual Security Report**

The annual security report (ASR) is distributed to all currently enrolled students and all employees by October 1 each year. Distribution is done via email. The institution notifies all students of the updated ASR and an updated one is kept on the school’s website. The institution also provides a hard copy of the ASR which is kept on file.

The emails are sent on or before October 1 each year. Each student and prospective employee receives the notice which contains the report’s availability, and a link to the URL where the report is posted. The ASR is provided free of charge to the campus community.

The institution provides prospective students and prospective employees with a notice of the ASR containing:

* A statement of the report’s availability
* Where the report is available

Please note that the ASR will include the most recent crime statistics. When revised, all applicable parties will be notified via email of the updated ASR.

**Retaining Records**

The institution retains the ASR and information used to compile the statistics from the local police department for three years from the latest publication of the report to which they apply – in effect, seven years.

Records to be kept include, but are not limited to, the following:

* Copies of crime reports
* Records for arrests and referrals for disciplinary action
* Timely warning and emergency notification reports
* Documentation, such as letters to and from local police for crime statistics
* Copies of notices to students and employees about the availability of the ASR

Documents should be dated; the institution would ensure they are easily retrievable. The institution would use its internal record keeping scanning system to maintain copies, along with any backup retrieval methods.

**Contact Numbers**

**Dashaun West, President(803)937-5730**

**Randy Stoute, CSA (803)937-5730**

**City of Orangeburg Public Safety: 803-531-4654**

**Orangeburg County Sheriff’s Department: 803-531-4647**

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**William J McCord Adolescent Treatment Facility- (803) 536-4900**

**The Regional Medical Center – 803-533-2200**

**City of Orangeburg Public Safety – 803-561-4654**

**CASA Family Systems – 803-534-2448**

**Department of Social Services – 803-531-3101**

**SC Department of Mental Health – 803-898-8581**

**Rape Crisis Hotline – 803-534-2272**

**Domestic Violence Hotline - 803-531-6211**

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Crime Statistics

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| OFFENSE | YEAR | GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION |  |
|  |
| ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING | NONCAMPUS PROPERTY | PUBLIC PROPERTY | HATE CRIMES |
|
| MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER | **2015** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2016** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2017** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE | **2015** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2016** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2017** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RAPE | **2015** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2016** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2017** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FONDLING | **2015** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2016** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2017** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| INCEST | **2015** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2016** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2017** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| STATUTORY RAPE | **2015** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2016** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2017** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ROBBERY | **2015** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2016** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2017** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AGGRAVATED ASSAULT | **2015** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2016** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2017** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BURGLARY | **2015** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2016** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2017** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MOTOR THEFT | **2015** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2016** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2017** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ARSON | **2015** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2016** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2017** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNFOUNDED CRIMES | **2015** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2016** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2017** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| OFFENSE | YEAR | GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION |  |
|  |
| ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING | NONCAMPUS PROPERTY | PUBLIC PROPERTY | HATE CRIMES |
|
| ARRESTS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC | **2015** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2016** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2017** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC | **2015** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2016** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2017** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ARRESTS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS | **2015** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2016** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2017** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS | **2015** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2016** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2017** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ARRESTS:LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS | **2015** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2016** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2017** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS | **2015** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2016** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2017** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| OFFENSE | YEAR | GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION |  |
|  |
| ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY | ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING | NONCAMPUS PROPERTY | PUBLIC PROPERTY | HATE CRIMES |
|
| DOMESTIC VIOLENCE | **2015** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2016** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2017** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DATING VIOLENCE | **2015** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2016** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2017** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| STALKING | **2015** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2016** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2017** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
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