

INTRODUCTION:

This document has been designed to inform all students and employees about the school's safety and security procedures and policies. The annual disclosure document is done each year by contacting the local police department and/or the building management to compile the statistics used in the report. All crimes are reported based on the calendar year in which the crime was reported to local police agencies or to the School Director/ Campus Security Coordinator. The safety of our students and employees is an important concern of the school's administration. This document explains this school's policy regarding crime and accident prevention, public safety, criminal and accident reporting procedures, and fire safety. Read this document carefully, and ask questions if you are confused or uncertain.

During the first week of new class, at orientation for new students and employees, as well as in [INSERT MONTH] of each year, each student and employee is informed of the school's campus security report, procedures, and safety practices. We also review with students and employees the need to be responsible for their own security and safety at all times. The orientation includes training on emergency procedures, preventing crime, how to protect oneself and others from sexual assault, the Violence Against Women Act, and Title IX. In [INSERT MONTH] of each year, we bring a local law enforcement official into the school to review how to protect yourself against crime, how to be responsible for your own safety, and how to protect yourself against sexual assault.

PAUL MITCHELL THE SCHOOL MADISON, herein referred to as "school" or "institution," uses the following policy and procedures:

DEFINITION OF CAMPUS

For the purposes of reporting campus crimes, the definition of the school's campus includes:

Note: Please include a specific definition of your campus, including all areas included on the lease and over which you have control. Your control only extends so far as the space specified in your written agreement, along with any area your students and employees must use to access those areas. For example, if your school were located on the fourth floor of a building, the campus definition would include the fourth floor and the elevator used to access the fourth floor. The campus definition of a school in a strip mall would include the building, the sidewalk in front of the school, and the parking lot.

CRIME & ACCIDENT PREVENTION:

The school does not assume liability for stolen property. Therefore, students and employees should always keep their personal belongings locked in the student lockers, which have been provided. The school encourages students and staff not to bring expensive jewelry, money, or other valuables to the school. Such items should be left at home in order to reduce the chance of theft.

The school reserves the right to prosecute any student or employee to the full extent of state and United States federal law for any criminal violation committed on the school premises. The school will take into consideration the specifics of any student who may be accused of a crime on a case-by-case basis, which may include suspension or termination from school. Criminal violations may include, but may not be limited to the following:

- Murder
- Rape
- Forcible sex offenses
- Non-forcible sex offenses

- Robbery/theft
- Simple or aggravated assault
- Unlawful consumption or possession of alcohol or other controlled or illegal substance
- Hate crime including larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, or vandalism
- Burglary — There must be evidence of both trespass and intent to commit a felony or theft.
- Larceny — Larceny is the illegal taking and carrying away of personal property belonging to another with the purpose of depriving the owner of its possession.

Further preventative measures include:

1. Students and/or employees shall **not** be permitted to consume illegal or controlled substances, including alcoholic beverages, during school hours or at school functions. The possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages to an individual under the age of 21 is against state law. It is illegal for anyone to present false evidence of age to purchase any alcoholic beverage. It is illegal to sell or give alcoholic beverages to a person who is, actually or apparently, under 21 or intoxicated. If any such activity is found to occur on school premises, law enforcement will be notified and the individual may be prosecuted.
2. Students and/or employees shall **not** be permitted to have any illegal or otherwise dangerous weapons in their possession or on school property. Such a violation will result in the confiscation of the weapon, possible prosecution, and possible termination from enrollment or employment.
3. Students and/or employees must keep their property securely locked in the designated areas in order to prevent theft.
4. Students and/or employees must park in the designated areas and should always keep their cars securely locked.
5. Students and/or employees must never remain alone within the facility after closing without administrative approval. If approval has been given, the outside door must remain locked at **ALL** times, and the student/employee must not allow any unauthorized individual entrance.
6. All employees should make certain that the offices remain securely locked at **all** times. When leaving the office, employees **must** always check the door to ensure it is secure.
7. Employees should never lock the facility alone. Two people **must** always be present during locking procedures. The individuals should check to ensure that both have entered their vehicles safely upon leaving the school premises.
8. Students and/or employees shall report hazardous conditions (i.e., faulty or broken equipment, water leaks, chemical spills, exposed electrical wires, etc.) to the School Director for immediate attention.
9. The School Director shall handle all such hazards with appropriate caution and expedience. Proper procedures may require the School Director to notify the appropriate agencies (i.e., the poison control center, the fire department, the power company, etc.).
10. Students and/or employees shall not attempt to repair damaged electrical equipment or exposed wires. Instead, such problems should be reported to the administration.
11. Damaged or dangerous structural conditions shall be reported to the School Director immediately.
12. Students and/or employees should handle all equipment within the manufacturer's specifications. The school will not be responsible for accidents caused by the inappropriate or negligent use of any of its equipment.
13. Students and/or employees shall not be permitted to use unauthorized equipment. The school will not accept liability for accidents involving unapproved equipment.

14. Students and/or employees with unusual or serious health conditions are encouraged to report such conditions upon admission or employment. Arrangements must be made with his or her physician for appropriate preventative measures. All such conditions **will** be kept confidential among school management.
15. Employees shall be required to attend a workshop on first-aid care. The workshop will be organized by the administration and will involve accepted professional organizations.

SECURITY AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES:

Only authorized individuals are permitted on the school premises, which includes students, staff, and service guests. Individuals who are not a part of the school or receiving a guest service will be considered trespassing and will be prosecuted. All students and staff have name badges that clearly identify who they are and their role. Service guests are permitted in the building; however, they must at all times be escorted by either a student or staff member and are limited to the clinic classroom and restroom facilities.

Maintenance personnel wear identification badges and have access during normal school hours and in the evening to clean the school or conduct maintenance of the facility. All non-staff service providers must check in at the service desk and have a badge clearly indicating their purpose on school premises.

PAUL MITCHELL THE SCHOOL MADISON maintains its campus facilities in a manner that minimizes hazardous and unsafe conditions. Parking lots and pathways are illuminated. Trees and shrubberies are trimmed away from the walkway and buildings. The school works closely with the facilities management to address burned out lights promptly as well as malfunctioning door locks or other physical conditions that are designed to enhance security.

CRIMINAL & ACCIDENT REPORTING PROCEDURES:

The school does not have individual campus security. All crimes are reported to the local police department for investigation and action. We encourage all students and employees to timely report all crimes to Susan Gouin, the School Director, who will promptly contact the local authorities to address the issue. Victims and witnesses are encouraged to report crimes, but it is solely on a voluntary basis. If you need to seek professional help after having been a victim of a crime, contact the following counseling center:

City of Madison Police Department – West District
1710 McKenna Blvd., Madison, WI 53711
(608) 243-0500

1. In the event of a burglary or robbery:
 - a. Remain calm and agreeable with the culprit(s).
 - b. Do **not** attempt any heroic measures.
 - c. Report all burglaries to the local police.
 - d. When reporting a burglary or robbery:
 1. Indicate the name of the institution.
 2. Indicate your name.
 3. Indicate the date and time of the incident.
 4. Indicate any injuries if known.
 5. Indicate the number of suspects involved.
 6. Indicate any descriptive information.

2. In the event of larceny:
 - a. Remain calm and agreeable with those involved.
 - b. Do not attempt to determine if any person is innocent or guilty.
 - c. Report all larceny to the local police department for investigation.
 1. Indicate the name and address of the school.
 2. Indicate your name.
 3. Indicate the date and time of the incident.
 4. Indicate any injuries if known.
 5. Indicate the name(s) of those involved or any witnesses.
 6. Indicate any descriptive information.

3. In the event of an accident:
 - a. Report the event to the School Director or manager on duty.
 - b. The School Director or manager on duty will do the following:
 1. Determine if emergency help is needed. If so, he or she will call the appropriate agency.
 2. Complete an accident report. Include the cause, the name(s) of those involved, the date, the time, the circumstances, and the explanation of any witnesses.
 3. Report all information to the management.
 4. If necessary, notify parents and family of the victim(s).

4. In the event of a general emergency within the school's premises, please notify the school's administration immediately and remain calm. The school personnel are trained in emergency response and evacuation procedures. The School Director will determine whether a significant emergency exists by evaluating the situation and consulting with local police authorities. **If the School Director is not available, contact the Education Leader. If the Education Leader is not available, contact the Future Professional Advisor. If the Future Professional Advisor is not available, contact the Financial Aid Leader, Admissions Leader, or Operations Leader. If any of those individuals are not available, please contact a Learning Leader.**

If a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff occurring on campus exists in which students and staff are in danger, an immediate announcement will be made over the school's intercom system by the School Director who will notify the student body and staff of the emergency and the steps to follow. The safety of our students and staff is of the utmost importance to us; if in the judgment of the police, it is better to postpone making the announcement in order to assist a victim, or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency, we will do so until it is determined to be safe. Police authorities will be contacted for assistance. Do not exit the building unless you have been directly instructed to do so. It may be safer to stay in the school premises in a lockdown mode. Please listen to all announcements from the School Director and follow the directions given over the intercom; remain calm. The staff will direct you where to go in the event of an emergency in order to ensure your safety.

The school will review its evacuation plans and procedures during the orientation on the first day of class or hire, as well as yearly with the student body and staff. The school will also conduct announced emergency response and evacuation tests annually in order for the staff and students to clearly understand the procedures.

Students and staff are expected to be present on those days. Each test will be documented in the school's records as to the date, time, and whether it was an announced or unannounced test.

In the last reporting period the school conducted 1 announced and 0 unannounced emergency response and evacuation tests in order to ensure that students and staff are aware of the procedures to be used in case of a real emergency.

The test will be conducted by the School Director with the assistance of the school's staff in a minimum of once per calendar year. The tests will be documented in the school's permanent record and will include an indication of whether the test was announced or unannounced, the date, the time, and the duration of the test.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

In an emergency, evacuation of the school should proceed as rapidly and safely as possible. The plan accounts for two scenarios of evacuation, which are:

1. In-place evacuation: keeping students and staff members in place, but securing the location for the emergency at hand.
2. On-site evacuation: movement of students and staff members out of the building affected and relocation to another area near the school.

FIRE

1. Evacuate the area of the fire. (Always stay low as smoke and heated gasses collect near the ceiling first.)
2. Activate the fire alarm (if so equipped).
3. Call 911, indicating the need for assistance from the fire department and law enforcement. Other communication networks should be identified and utilized in the event that the fire has caused the telephone system to become out of order.
4. Evaluate the situation; determine quickly, if possible, the size, nature, and location of the fire within the facility.
5. Upon the arrival of the fire department, the School Director shall establish contact with the senior fire department official and coordinate subsequent activities with him or her.
6. Make certain that all students and staff members are accounted for and safe. Move to another location as required. A fire deemed in any way to be a threat to the safety of the students or the staff calls for evacuation to the outside area, away from the building.
7. Any of the steps above may be done simultaneously as the number of staff members on duty permits. The decision not to follow any of these steps is justifiable only when there is certainty that there is no imminent danger.
8. If the fire is small, any of the facility's fire extinguishers may be used to extinguish it, if the staff member has received proper training. Although there should be no hesitation regarding the use of fire extinguishers, the fighting of any fire by staff members should be undertaken only if there is no imminent danger.

ILLNESS OR INJURY

A. MINOR

1. Treat with medical supplies on hand.
2. Evaluate periodically to see if further medical attention is required.

B. MAJOR

1. Employ first aid techniques as trained, if needed.

2. Contact 911 if immediate medical attention is required.
3. If an illness or an injury requires a doctor's care, but emergency services are not required, the staff members should then arrange for transportation to the emergency room, clinic, or hospital.

BOMB THREATS

1. Any bomb threat should be treated as real until proven otherwise.
2. Unidentified or suspicious objects should be reported to the authorities.
3. Evacuation should be to an outdoor area as far from the building as safely possible. The area to be evacuated should be searched quickly before evacuation.
4. Upon arrival of law enforcement authorities, the facility director, or designee, will assist with the search (i.e., unlocking doors, identifying strange or suspicious objects, etc.)
5. The appropriate authorities should be consulted prior to reentry into the building.

UTILITIES AND MAINTENANCE EMERGENCIES

A. GAS LEAK

1. If any staff member or student smells gas, act quickly.
2. Open windows immediately.
3. Call 911 and report the possible gas leak.
4. Do not turn any electrical switches on **OR** off. Eliminate all flames.
5. Check all gas taps and turn them off.
6. If necessary, turn off the gas main. The shutoff valve is next to the meter.
7. If the gas odor remains strong, evacuate the area immediately.
8. Do not return to the building until the fire department announces it is safe.

EMERGENCY EVACUATION

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

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

TORNADO/SEVERE WEATHER WATCHES AND WARNING PROCEDURES

1. The safe place designated by the School Director is the [INSERT LOCATION HERE].
 - a. All students and staff will be moved to the designated location.
 - b. Maintain flashlight and voice contact among staff members at all times.

Make sure to conduct a head count before moving to a safe place, after arriving at a safe place, and after leaving the designated area.

2. After there is absolute certainty that the storm has passed:
 - a. The staff members should conduct a head count.
 - b. Provide any necessary first aid and call 911 for any necessary response agencies.
 - c. Check the entire building for any damages such as fire, water, or structural.
 - d. Turn on and test utilities.
3. Notify the School Director as soon as possible with an update of conditions.
4. Notify any agents that services are needed.

The school encourages pastoral counselors and professional counselors, in instances where the student may need assistance in dealing with a particular situation, when appropriate. To avail yourself of this service, please contact Susan Gouin, the School Director, for assistance in obtaining help. We encourage students who may have been the victim of a crime to seek help. The counseling sessions are voluntary and confidential for the basis of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

STUDENT RIGHT TO KNOW POLICY:

All criminal activity and accidents that occur on the school premises must be reported to the School Director who must keep a confidential file on the circumstances surrounding each incident. The School Director must make the information available to the employees and students, although he or she will keep personal information, such as names, confidential. The school may withhold information if there is clear and convincing evidence that the release of the information would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual; cause a suspect to flee or evade detection; or result in the destruction of evidence. The school will only withhold that information that would cause the adverse effect described. The school will disclose any information withheld once the adverse effect described is no longer likely to occur. The School Director shall use the following procedures for informing students and employees of criminal activity and accidents:

1. Each week during weekly announcements, a general account of any criminal activity that may have occurred will be given.
2. Each week, a general account of any criminal incident and/or accident will be posted in the lounge for student access. Confidential information will **not** be available.
3. A confidential file will be kept that describes each accident and criminal incident in detail. The file must include dates, times, names, extenuating circumstances, agencies notified, etc.
4. During the announcements, emphasis **will** be placed on accident and crime prevention.
5. Statistics regarding the incidence of rape, burglary, drug violations, motor vehicle theft, murder, and simple or aggravated assaults that occurred within the institution will be available to any and all students and/or employees upon request.
6. Statistics concerning the number of arrests for on-campus crimes of murder, forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, liquor law violations, drug law violations, illegal weapon possessions, arson, negligent manslaughter, and non-negligent manslaughter during the calendar years of 2015, 2016 and 2017 are listed.
7. The school will identify where on campus the crime occurred, such as in the school building, in front of the school, or in the parking lot.

Type of Crime on Campus	Number of Occurrences			Number of Arrests		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (forcible)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (non-forcible)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possessions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes based on Race*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes based on Gender*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes based on Religion*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes based on National Origin*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes based on Gender Identity*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes based on Sexual Orientation*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes based on Ethnicity*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes based on Disability*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes based on Larceny**	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes based on Theft (except motor vehicle)**	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes based on Simple Assault***	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes based on Intimidation***	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes based on Destruction to Property****	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes based on Damage to Property****	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes based on Vandalism****	0	0	0	0	+	+

The crimes listed above occurred on the following areas of campus:

Types of Crimes on <i>Public Property</i>	Number of Occurrences			Number of Arrests			
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Criminal Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sex Offenses (forcible)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sex Offenses (non-forcible)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Illegal Weapons Possessions	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hate Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hate Crimes based on Race*	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hate Crimes based on Gender*	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hate Crimes based on Religion*	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hate Crimes based on National Origin*	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hate Crimes based on Gender Identity*	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hate Crimes based on Sexual Orientation*	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hate Crimes based on Ethnicity*	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hate Crimes based on Disability*	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hate Crimes based on Larceny**	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hate Crimes based on Theft (except motor vehicle)**	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hate Crimes based on Simple Assault***	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hate Crimes based on Intimidation***	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hate Crimes based on Destruction to Property****	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hate Crimes based on Damage to Property****	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hate Crimes based on Vandalism****	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

The crimes listed above occurred on the following areas of public property:

When listing crimes committed on the school campus, we will use the FBI’s UCR program and the Hierarchy Rule when more than one offense was committed during a single incident. If arson is committed, the school will always record the arson in its statistics, regardless of whether or not it occurs in the same incident as another crime. If rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape occurs in the same incident as murder, the school will record both the sex offense and the murder in its statistics. The school will also compile the crime statistics for murder, and non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, liquor law violations, drug law violations, and Illegal weapons possession using the definitions of those crimes from the Summary Reporting System User Manual from the FBI’s UCR Program.

*The school will separately report any hate crimes by category of prejudice and by type of crime, if any are reported during the reporting period.

**The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included.

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

****To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

An incident must meet three conditions to be classified as a burglary. First, there must be evidence of unlawful entry (trespass). Both forcible entry and unlawful entry — no force are counted. Second, the unlawful entry must occur within a structure, which is defined as having four walls, a roof, and a door. Finally, the unlawful entry into a structure must show evidence that the entry was made in order to commit a felony or theft. If the intent was not to commit a felony or theft, or if the intent cannot be determined, the proper classification is larceny.

The following number of students was referred to campus disciplinary action for the following violations:

Violation	Number of Incidents		
	2015	2016	2017
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0

For information regarding drug or alcohol-abuse education programs, as required under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, please refer to our Drug-Free Workplace Policy that may be obtained from our Admissions Leader.

There were 0 crimes of murder, forcible rape, non-forcible rape, or aggravated assault that show evidence of prejudice based on race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, disability, or ethnicity as prescribed by the Hate Crime Statistics Act (28 U.S.C. 534) on the school’s campus or on public property immediately surrounding the school’s campus.

The school monitors and records any criminal activity that takes place at a school event off campus by contacting local policy agencies to ensure that all off-campus activities are conducted in safe and secure facilities. Each of these events is supervised by teachers and staff of the school.

Sex Offenders Registry

In accordance with the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. § 14071(j)), and the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, we are notifying you that you can obtain information concerning registered sex offenders by visiting www.familywatchdog.us for a list of registered offenders near the school premises.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

This document has been designed to inform all students and employees of the Violence Against Women Act and outlines PAUL MITCHELL THE SCHOOL MADISON's commitment to the health and safety of its students and employees. The school strictly prohibits any student or staff member from engaging in any crime outlined under the Violence Against Women Act, and is committed to taking the necessary steps to investigate any allegations of wrongdoing. This annual disclosure document is done each year by contacting the local police department and/or the building management to compile the statistics used in the report. Victims or witnesses to a crime on the school premises may report the crime to the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator on a confidential basis for inclusion into the in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. This document explains the institution's policy regarding crime prevention, public safety, and criminal reporting procedures. This document will be provided to all prospective students and staff, as well as be reviewed with all students during orientation and with staff at the time of hire.

The school will provide training in October of each year when the new statistics are available. The training promotes awareness and prevention of rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and the prevention of crime, as well as gives options for reducing the risk of such offenses occurring, the warning signs of abusive behavior, and how to avoid potential attacks. Please read this document carefully, and ask questions if you are confused or uncertain. The school's Campus Security Coordinator is Susan Gouin , the School Director.

To conduct the awareness program, we bring in a local law enforcement official and a representative from City of Madison Police Department , the local crisis center, into the school to provide our students and staff with knowledge, information, and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce risk by showing how to protect yourself against crime, how to be responsible for your own safety, and how to protect yourself against sexual assault. PAUL MITCHELL THE SCHOOL MADISON is committed to making your school a safe place.

Some examples of safe and positive options for bystander intervention include:

- Checking in with a friend who looks very intoxicated when leaving a party or event, either alone or with someone else.
- Talking with friends, classmates, teammates, and peers about intimate violence as a serious issue in the community.
- Speaking up to a friend or someone else who says they had sex with someone who was very intoxicated or couldn't consent.
- Expressing discomfort when someone makes a joke about or minimizes sexual or domestic violence or stalking.
- Helping a friend get home safely if they seem very intoxicated.
- Interrupting a conversation when it looks like one person might be making another person feel uncomfortable or unsafe.
- Talking to a friend suspected of being in a relationship that is abusive or harmful to connect them to supportive resources.
- Calling for campus safety and security personnel or law enforcement to intervene in a situation that might be dangerous or unsafe.

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

What is consent?

Federal Definition:

The term *consent* means a freely given agreement to the conduct at issue by a competent person. An expression of lack of consent through words or conduct means there is no consent. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the use of force, threat of force, or placing another person in fear does not constitute consent. A current or previous dating or social or sexual relationship by itself or the manner of dress of the person involved with the accused in the conduct at issue shall not constitute consent. A sleeping, unconscious, or incompetent person cannot consent. A person cannot consent to force causing or likely to cause death or grievous bodily harm or to being rendered unconscious.

Local Jurisdiction Definition:

The Wisconsin Age of Consent is 18 years old. In the United States, the age of consent is the minimum age at which an individual is considered legally old enough to consent to participation in sexual activity. Individuals aged 17 or younger in Wisconsin are not legally able to consent to sexual activity, and such activity may result in prosecution for statutory rape.

Wisconsin statutory rape law is violated when a person has consensual sexual intercourse with an individual under age 18. There is no close in age exemption, but a marital exemption exists, although it only extends to 16 and 17 years old.

What is domestic violence?

Federal Definition:

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; 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 in which the crime of violence occurred. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this regulation, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Local Jurisdiction Definition:

Wisconsin doesn't have a specific law prohibiting domestic violence. Instead, the state uses the same statutes, such as battery, sexual assault, kidnapping, and homicide, to prosecute domestic violence situations. The difference here is that the abuser and victim have or had a family or intimate relationship and because of this an arrest and custody may be warranted as well as an extra domestic abuse fee upon conviction.

Domestic Violence Criminal Laws

Wisconsin law defines domestic abuse as an adult engaging in intentional infliction of physical pain, injury, or illness; sexual assault; or physical acts threatening either of those against his or her current or former spouse, current or former co-habitant, or co-parent. A police officer is required to arrest and take into custody a person the officer believes has committed domestic abuse and a crime, when he or she reasonably believes the abuse will likely continue, there's evidence of physical injury to the victim, and the person being arrested is the primary aggressor.

For 72 hours after the arrest for a domestic abuse incident, the arrested person must avoid the alleged victim's home or other places he or she may be, and avoid contacting the person. That is, assuming the arrested person has been released from jail. Intentionally violating the 72-hour no-contact rule can be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or not more than 9 months imprisonment, or both. The alleged victim can sign a waiver with the police department to waive this 72-hour no-contact prohibition.

Under Wisconsin Statute Section 973.055, the court assesses a mandatory \$100 fee for convictions of various crimes, if the violation was against a current or former spouse, current or former co-habitant, or co-parent. This money is used to provide grants to domestic abuse service organizations. Two of the most common charges in domestic abuse situations are battery and disorderly conduct.

National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233

Procedures for Victims of Domestic Violence

If a student or staff member is a victim of domestic violence, inform the victim that he or she has the option to notify the appropriate law enforcement authorities, including the local police and for medical assistance. If the victim wants the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator to notify the authorities, he or she will call (911) for medical assistance and to alert the police. The School Director/Campus Security Coordinator and a representative from the police department will guide the victim through the available options and support the victim in his or her decision, including where applicable, restraining orders, orders for protection, no-contact orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal or civil court.

The school and police strongly advocate that a victim of domestic violence report the incident in a timely manner. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. Filing a police report will ensure that a victim receives the necessary medical treatment and tests, at no expense to the victim; and it provides the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later. It is important to preserve evidence for the proof of a criminal offense, so do not disturb the area surrounding the incident.

The student or staff member can file a complaint with the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator. The complaint should outline all details of the event and include a list of any witnesses or documentation to help support the allegations of domestic violence. The complaint should be filed as soon as possible after the occurrence of domestic violence has taken place.

If a student or employee is a victim of domestic violence, he or she may request a change in his or her academic or work schedule, such as moving from night to day classes, or from a full-time to a part-time schedule; the school may also change the alleged perpetrator's schedule to prevent interaction with the victim until the complaint has been investigated thoroughly. The school will also help with transportation or housing issues to accommodate the alleged victim, or any other protective measures that may be deemed necessary. The school will make available to the student a leave of absence or opportunity to drop and reenroll at a later date without incurring any additional charges or penalties. The school's Financial Aid Leader will meet with the victim to discuss his or her options regarding loan repayment or financial aid options. These, as well as other options will be provided to the alleged victim in writing, regardless of whether or not the victim chooses to report the crime to the police or file a complaint with the school; please notify the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator in person at Susan Gouin, School Director, Paul Mitchell The School Madison or by e-mail at susang@madison.paulmitchell.edu of such a request for accommodation.

Hearing Process

If a student is alleged to having committed domestic violence, that student will have the right to a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and hearing before the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator and two additional employees of the school's administration, who have received annual training on issues related to domestic violence and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects both the safety of the victim and promotes accountability. The accused and the victim will each be allowed to have others present, including an advisor of their choice to accompany them throughout the hearing. The term "advisor" means any individual who provides the accuser or accused with support, guidance, or advice. The standard of evidence in this case requires clear and convincing evidence that the incident more than likely occurred.

The school's policy is to investigate the allegations and conduct a hearing within thirty days of receiving the complaint. If necessary, the school's investigative team may need additional time in order to properly conduct a review of the alleged incident and to come to a fair conclusion; however, the school will make every effort to expedite the review process. If an extension of time is needed to conduct the investigation and hearing for good cause, the school will send a written notification to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.

The proceedings will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the school's policies and transparent to the accuser and accused, which includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; provides timely and equal access to the accuser, the accused, and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings; and that will be conducted by school officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused. The accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have an advisor of their choice present during the disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding. The school may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties. The appropriate school officials will meet upon the conclusion of the hearing to discuss the facts of the complaint and to render a decision. Both the accuser and the accused will simultaneously be informed in writing of the outcome and any institutional disciplinary proceeding, the opportunity for appeal and the notification of the outcome of any appeal before the results become final, and when the results of the proceedings become final. The results include any initial, interim, or final decision by the school regarding any sanctions imposed, as well as the rationale for the results and any sanctions. In accordance with the Violence Against Women Act, the school is required to publish the results of the hearing(s); however, the names of the individuals involved will be withheld.

A student found guilty of violating the school's domestic violence policy could be criminally prosecuted in the state courts and may be reprimanded, sent to counseling, placed on probation, suspended, or expelled from the school for the first offense. Any information obtained during the school's investigation process will be shared with any parallel law enforcement investigation upon receipt of a court subpoena of the school's records. The standard of evidence used in adjudication of cases of sexual misconduct, including dating violence, sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking, will be based on the preponderance of evidence.

The school will protect the confidentiality of the victim(s) in accordance with the law. In some cases, the school may need to disclose some information about a victim to a third party to provide necessary accommodations or protective measures. The school will only disclose information that is necessary to provide the accommodations or protective measures and will carefully consider who may have access to this information to minimize the risk to a victim's confidentiality. The school will inform the victim before sharing personally identifiable information about him or her and only if it is necessary to provide an accommodation or protective measure. Compliance with these provisions of the Violence Against Women Act does not constitute a violation of Section 444 of the General Education Provision Act (20U.S.C. 1232g), commonly referred to as the Family Education Rights to Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA).

Any student or employee who reports to the school that he or she has been a victim of domestic violence, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, shall be provided with a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options. No officer, employee, or agent of the school shall retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising his or her rights or responsibilities under any provision of the Violence Against Women Act.

What is sexual assault?

Federal Definition:

Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Sexual assault is an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape. Rape is the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. Fondling is the touching of the private parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because

of his or her age or because of his or her temporary or permanent mental incapacity. Incest is the sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law. Statutory rape is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Local Jurisdiction Definition:

Wisconsin Statutes Sections 940.225 - Sexual Assault and 948.02 - Sexual Assault of a Child

Sexual assault in Wisconsin is divided into four levels with the first being the most serious:

First-Degree Sexual Assault - Sexual contact or intercourse (vaginal, oral, or anal sex and the intrusion of any part of a person's body into the genital or anal openings) with a person without his or her consent (words or actions by a competent person indicating freely agreeing to sexual activity) that causes pregnancy or serious physical injury, by use of a dangerous weapon (gun, knife, dog), or is helped by another person and the sexual activity was accomplished by use or threat of violence

Second-Degree Sexual Assault - Sexual contact or sex under any of the following circumstances:

Use or threat of force or violence

Causing injury, disease, reproductive impairment, or mental anguish

Sexual contact or sex with a mentally-ill, intoxicated, or unconscious person (to point can't consent)

Being aided by one or more person(s)

An employee of an adult family home, community-based residential facility, an in-patient health care facility, or a state treatment facility who has sexual conduct with a patient or resident of the facility

An employee of a child welfare agency, foster home, or shelter or a direct care or treatment services hospital or home health agency who has sexual conduct with a client at the facility

A correctional officer; or prison volunteer who has sexual contact or sex with an inmate (unless the person was sexually assaulted by the inmate)

A probation or parole officer who has intercourse or sexual contact with the individual on parole or probation who's supervised by him or her or a subordinate

Third-Degree Sexual Assault - Sexual intercourse or contact involving intentional ejaculation, urine, or feces of either the defendant or victim on any part of either's body (with or without clothes) for purposes of sexual humiliation or gratification

Fourth-Degree Sexual Assault - Non-consensual sexual contact with a person involving intentional touching directly or through clothing if for sexual humiliation of the victim or sexual gratification of the defendant, includes touching of the victim's, defendant's, or another's intimate parts

Note: This law applies whether the victim is alive or dead when the assault occurs. Also, if separate sexual assaults occur, even on the same day in the same location, they're considered separate offenses and a person can be charged with both.

If the victim is a child, the Sexual Assault of a Child statute applies. This law is also divided into degrees, but only two.

First-Degree Sexual Assault - Different felonies apply depending on the age of the victim and any bodily harm sustained by the victim:

Sexual contact or intercourse with a child under 13, if the incident causes physical injury to the child it's increased to a Class A felony

Sexual intercourse with a child under 12 or 12-16 by use or threat of force or violence

Sexual contact with a person under 16 by use or threat of force or violence if the defendant is at least 18 when the contact occurs

Second-Degree Sexual Assault - sexual contact or intercourse with a person under 16 years old

Failure to Act - Knowing that another person intends, is having, or has had sexual intercourse or contact with a child, is physically and emotionally able to prevent it, but fails to act and that failure exposes the child to the risk of sexual activity with the person OR facilitating intercourse or contact between the child and another person

Note: If the defendant believes an adult is a child, for example in a police sting operation, the state can still prosecute him or her for attempted child sexual assault.

National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673

Procedures for Victims of Sexual Assault

If a student or staff member is a victim of sexual assault, inform the victim that he or she has the option to notify the appropriate law enforcement authorities, including the local police and for medical assistance. If the victim wants the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator to notify the authorities, he or she will call (911) for medical assistance and to alert the police. The School Director/Campus Security Coordinator and a representative from the police department will guide the victim through the available options and support the victim in his or her decision, including where applicable, restraining orders, orders for protection, no-contact orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal or civil court.

The school and police strongly advocate that a victim of sexual assault report the incident in a timely manner. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. Filing a police report will ensure that a victim receives the necessary medical treatment and tests, at no expense to the victim; and it provides the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later. It is important to preserve evidence for the proof of a criminal offense, so do not disturb the area surrounding the incident.

A student or staff member can file a complaint with the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator. The complaint should outline all details of the event and include a list of any witnesses or documentation to help support the allegations of sexual assault. The complaint should be filed as soon as possible after the occurrence of sexual assault has taken place.

If a student or employee is a victim of sexual assault, he or she may request a change in his or her academic or work schedule, such as moving from night to day classes, or from a full-time to a part-time schedule; the

school may also change the alleged perpetrator's schedule to prevent interaction with the victim until the complaint has been investigated thoroughly. The school will also help with transportation or housing issues to accommodate the alleged victim, or any other protective measures that may be deemed necessary. The school will make available to the student a leave of absence or opportunity to drop and reenroll at a later date without incurring any additional charges or penalties. The school's Financial Aid Leader will meet with the victim to discuss his or her options regarding loan repayment or financial aid options. These, as well as other options will be provided to the alleged victim in writing, regardless of whether or not the victim chooses to report the crime to the police or file a complaint with the school; please notify the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator in person at Susan Gouin, School Director, Paul Mitchell The School Madison or by e-mail at susang@madison.paulmitchell.edu of such a request for accommodation.

Hearing Process

If a student is alleged to having committed sexual assault, that student will have the right to a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and hearing before the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator and two additional employees of the school's administration, who have received annual training on issues related to sexual assault and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects both the safety of the victim and promotes accountability. The accused and the victim will each be allowed to have others present, including an advisor of their choice to accompany them throughout the hearing. The term "advisor" means any individual who provides the accuser or accused with support, guidance, or advice. The standard of evidence in this case requires clear and convincing evidence that the incident more than likely occurred.

The school's policy is to investigate the allegations and conduct a hearing within thirty days of receiving the complaint. If necessary, the school's investigative team may need additional time in order to properly conduct a review of the alleged incident and to come to a fair conclusion; however, the school will make every effort to expedite the review process. If an extension of time is needed to conduct the investigation and hearing for good cause, the school will send a written notification to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.

The proceedings will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the school's policies and is transparent to the accuser and accused, which includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; provides timely and equal access to the accuser, the accused, and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings; and that will be conducted by school officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused. The accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have an advisor of their choice present during the disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding. The school may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties. The appropriate school officials will meet upon the conclusion of the hearing to discuss the facts of the complaint and to render a decision. Both the accuser and the accused will simultaneously be informed in writing of the outcome and any institutional disciplinary proceeding, the opportunity for appeal and the notification of the outcome of any appeal before the results become final, and when the results of the proceedings become final. The results include any initial, interim, or final decision by the school regarding any sanctions imposed, as well as the rationale for the results and any sanctions. In accordance with the Violence Against Women Act, the school is required to publish the results of the hearing(s); however, the names of the individuals involved will be withheld.

A student found guilty of violating the school's sexual assault policy could be criminally prosecuted in the state courts and may be reprimanded, sent to counseling, placed on probation, suspended, or expelled from the school for the first offense. Any information obtained during the school's investigation process will be

shared with any parallel law enforcement investigation upon receipt of a court subpoena of the school's records. The standard of evidence used in adjudication of cases of sexual misconduct, including dating violence, sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking, will be based on the preponderance of evidence.

The school will protect the confidentiality of the victim(s) in accordance with the law. In some cases, the school may need to disclose some information about a victim to a third party to provide necessary accommodations or protective measures. The school will only disclose information that is necessary to provide the accommodations or protective measures requested and will carefully consider who may have access to this information to minimize the risk to a victim's confidentiality. The school will inform the victim before sharing personally identifiable information about him or her and only if it is necessary to provide an accommodation or protective measure. Compliance with these provisions of the Violence Against Women Act does not constitute a violation of Section 444 of the General Education Provision Act (20U.S.C. 1232g), commonly referred to as the Family Education Rights to Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA).

Any student or employee who reports to the school that he or she has been a victim of sexual assault, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, shall be provided with a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options. No officer, employee, or agent of the school shall retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising his or her rights or responsibilities under any provision of the Violence Against Women Act.

What is dating violence?

Federal Definition:

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of section § 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Local Jurisdiction Definition:

Assault and Domestic and Dating Violence

Sexual Assault and Domestic and Dating Violence

Break the Cycle is a national nonprofit organization addressing teen dating violence with a mission to engage, educate, and empower youth to build lives and communities free from domestic violence. A project of Break the Cycle, loveisrespect.org, is a comprehensive web resource about dating violence.

Reporting Requirements for Sexually Active Adolescents outlines the ages and circumstances under which Wisconsin minors that are sexually active must be reported under Chapter 48 of the Wisconsin statutes. Wisconsin Attorney General opinions and statutory references are included.

End Domestic Abuse Wisconsin is a statewide membership organization of battered women, formerly battered women, domestic abuse programs, and individuals committed to ending domestic violence. WCADV strives to eliminate domestic violence by changing societal attitudes, practices, and policies about women from diverse groups, their children, and violence through education, advocacy, and social action. WCADV offers publications, technical assistance, policy development, training, and networking and support.

The Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault promotes the social change necessary to end sexual violence in Wisconsin and to support a statewide network of concerned individuals and organizations as they work toward this goal. Resources include training and publications, including information sheets, brochures, booklets, curricula and manuals, and posters.

Start Strong focuses on preventing teen dating violence and abuse by teaching middle school-age youth about healthy relationships.

National Teen Dating Abuse Hotline: 1-866-331-9474

Procedures for Victims of Dating Violence

If a student or staff member is a victim of dating violence, inform the victim that he or she has the option to notify the appropriate law enforcement authorities, including the local police and for medical assistance. If the victim wants the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator to notify the authorities, he or she will call (911) for medical assistance and to alert the police. The School Director/Campus Security Coordinator and a representative from the police department will guide the victim through the available options and support the victim in his or her decision, including where applicable, restraining orders, orders for protection, no-contact orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal or civil court.

The school and police strongly advocate that a victim of dating violence report the incident in a timely manner. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. Filing a police report will ensure that a victim receives the necessary medical treatment and tests, at no expense to the victim; and it provides the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later. It is important to preserve evidence for the proof of a criminal offense, so do not disturb the area surrounding the incident.

A student or staff member can file a complaint with the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator. The complaint should outline all details of the event and include a list of any witnesses or documentation to help support the allegations of dating violence. The complaint should be filed as soon as possible after the occurrence of dating violence has taken place.

If a student or employee is a victim of dating violence, he or she may request a change in his or her academic or work schedule, such as moving from night to day classes, or from a full-time to a part-time schedule; the school may also change the alleged perpetrator's schedule to prevent interaction with the victim until the complaint has been investigated thoroughly. The school will also help with transportation or housing issues to accommodate the alleged victim, or any other protective measures that may be deemed necessary. The school will make available to the student a leave of absence or opportunity to drop and reenroll at a later date without incurring any additional charges or penalties. The school's Financial Aid Leader will meet with the victim to discuss his or her options regarding loan repayment or financial aid options. These, as well as other options will be provided to the alleged victim in writing, regardless of whether or not the victim chooses to report the crime to the police or file a complaint with the school; please notify the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator in person at Susan Gouin, School Director, Paul Mitchell The School Madison or by e-mail at susang@madison.paulmitchell.edu of such a request for accommodation.

Hearing Process

If a student is alleged to having committed dating violence, that student will have the right to a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and hearing before the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator and two additional employees of the school's administration, who have received annual training on issues related to dating violence and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects both the safety of the victim and promotes accountability. The accused and the victim will each be allowed to have others present, including an advisor of their choice to accompany them throughout the hearing. The term "advisor" means any individual who provides the accuser or accused with support, guidance, or advice. The standard of evidence in this case requires clear and convincing evidence that the incident more than likely occurred.

The school's policy is to investigate the allegations and conduct a hearing within thirty days of receiving the complaint. If necessary, the school's investigative team may need additional time in order to properly conduct a review of the alleged incident and to come to a fair conclusion; however, the school will make every effort

to expedite the review process. If an extension of time is needed to conduct the investigation and hearing for good cause, the school will send a written notification to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.

The proceedings will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the school's policies and is transparent to the accuser and accused, which includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; provides timely and equal access to the accuser, the accused, and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings; and that will be conducted by school officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused. The accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have an advisor of their choice present during the disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding. The school may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties. The appropriate school officials will meet upon the conclusion of the hearing to discuss the facts of the complaint and to render a decision. Both the accuser and the accused will simultaneously be informed in writing of the outcome and any institutional disciplinary proceeding, the opportunity for appeal and the notification of the outcome of any appeal before the results become final, and when the results of the proceedings become final. The results include any initial, interim, or final decision by the school regarding any sanctions imposed, as well as the rationale for the results and any sanctions. In accordance with the Violence Against Women Act, the school is required to publish the results of the hearing(s); however, the names of the individuals involved will be withheld.

A student found guilty of violating the school's dating violence policy could be criminally prosecuted in the state courts and may be reprimanded, sent to counseling, placed on probation, suspended, or expelled from the school for the first offense. Any information obtained during the school's investigation process will be shared with any parallel law enforcement investigation upon receipt of a court subpoena of the school's records. The standard of evidence used in adjudication of cases of sexual misconduct, including dating violence, sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking, will be based on the preponderance of evidence.

The school will protect the confidentiality of the victim(s) in accordance with the law. In some cases, the school may need to disclose some information about a victim to a third party to provide necessary accommodations or protective measures. The school will only disclose information that is necessary to provide the accommodations or protective measures requested and will carefully consider who may have access to this information to minimize the risk to a victim's confidentiality. The school will inform the victim before sharing personally identifiable information about him or her and only if it is necessary to provide an accommodation or protective measure. Compliance with these provisions of the Violence Against Women Act does not constitute a violation of Section 444 of the General Education Provision Act (20U.S.C. 1232g), commonly referred to as the Family Education Rights to Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA).

Any student or employee who reports to the school that he or she has been a victim of dating violence, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, shall be provided with a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options. No officer, employee, or agent of the school shall retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising his or her rights or responsibilities under any provision of the Violence Against Women Act.

What is stalking?

Federal Definition:

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of this definition, *course of conduct* means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveys, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property. *Reasonable person* means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. *Substantial emotional distress* means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily lead to professional treatment or counseling. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this regulation, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Local Jurisdiction Definition:

Stalking Statutes in Wisconsin

Most states have enacted laws regarding stalking, and they could differ depending on where you live. Some of Wisconsin's anti-stalking statutes are highlighted in the chart below.

Code Section: 940.32

Stalking Defined as: Actor knows or should know that his intentional conduct causes reasonable person to fear bodily injury to or death of himself or of his immediate family. Acts actually induce such fear

Punishment/Classification: Class I felony: Class H felony: if victim is under 18 or stalker gathered information electronically about victim. Class F felony if stalker used a weapon.

Penalty for Repeat Offense: If within 7 years and against same victim: Class H felony.

Constitutionally Protected Activities Exempted?
Yes, freedom of speech and peaceable assembly

Stalking, generally speaking, is understood as the unwanted pursuit of another person. This can include anything from following a person or showing up at a person's home or workplace to making harassing phone calls, leaving written messages or other objects. Even vandalizing a person's property could fall under Wisconsin's stalking statute, which defines the crime specifically as intentional conduct a person knows will cause a reasonable person to fear for herself or her family, and creates this fear in the person's target. Wisconsin also allows for increased punishment if the stalker targets a minor, gathers information about his or her victim online, or uses a weapon.

A large number of stalking victims were once in romantic relationships with the people who are stalking them and many stalking victims are, or may be, victims of domestic violence as well. Therefore, Wisconsin offers multiple kinds of protective orders to protect victims from both stalkers and domestic abusers.

If you feel you are being stalked and in immediate danger, call 911 for assistance.

Procedures for Victims of Stalking

If a student or staff member is a victim of stalking, inform the victim that he or she has the option to notify the appropriate law enforcement authorities, including the local police and for medical assistance. If the victim wants the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator to notify the authorities, he or she will call (911) for medical assistance if needed and/or to alert the police. The School Director/Campus Security Coordinator and a representative from the police department will guide the victim through the available options and support the victim in his or her decision, including where applicable, restraining orders, orders for protection, no-contact orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal or civil court.

The school and police strongly advocate that a victim of stalking report the incident in a timely manner. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. Filing a police report will ensure that a victim receives the necessary medical treatment and tests, if needed, at no expense to the victim; and it provides the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later. It is important to preserve evidence for the proof of a criminal offense.

A student or staff member can file a complaint with the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator. The complaint should outline all details of the event and include a list of any witnesses or documentation to help support the allegations of stalking. The complaint should be filed as soon as possible after the occurrence of stalking has taken place.

If a student or employee is a victim of stalking, he or she may request a change in his or her academic or work schedule, such as moving from night to day classes, or from a full-time to a part-time schedule; the school may also change the alleged perpetrator's schedule to prevent interaction with the victim until the complaint has been investigated thoroughly. The school will also help with transportation or housing issues to accommodate the alleged victim, or any other protective measures that may be deemed necessary. The school will make available to the student a leave of absence or opportunity to drop and reenroll at a later date without incurring any additional charges or penalties. The school's Financial Aid Leader will meet with the victim to discuss his or her options regarding loan repayment or financial aid options. These, as well as other options will be provided to the alleged victim in writing, regardless of whether or not the victim chooses to report the crime to the police or file a complaint with the school; please notify the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator in person at Susan Gouin, School Director, Paul Mitchell The School Madison or by e-mail at susang@madison.paulmitchell.edu of such a request for accommodation.

Hearing Process

If a student is alleged to having committed stalking, that student will have the right to a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and hearing before the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator and two additional employees of the school's administration, who have received annual training on issues related to stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects both the safety of the victim and promotes accountability. The accused and the victim will each be allowed to have others present, including an advisor of their choice to accompany them throughout the hearing. The term "advisor" means any individual who provides the accuser or accused with support, guidance, or advice. The standard of evidence in this case requires clear and convincing evidence that the incident more than likely occurred.

The school's policy is to investigate the allegations and conduct a hearing within thirty days of receiving the complaint. If necessary, the school's investigative team may need additional time in order to properly conduct a review of the alleged incident and to come to a fair conclusion; however, the school will make every effort to expedite the review process. If an extension of time is needed to conduct the investigation and hearing for good cause, the school will send a written notification to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.

The proceedings will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the school's policies and is transparent to the accuser and accused, which includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; provides timely and equal access to the accuser, the accused, and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings; and that will be conducted by school officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused. The accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have an advisor of their choice present during the disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding. The school may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties. The appropriate school officials will meet upon the conclusion of the hearing to discuss the facts of the complaint and to render a decision. Both the accuser and the accused will simultaneously be informed in writing of the outcome and any institutional disciplinary proceeding, the opportunity for appeal and the notification of the outcome of any appeal before the results become final, and when the results of the proceedings become final. The results include any initial, interim, or final decision by the school regarding any sanctions imposed, as well as the

rationale for the results and any sanctions. In accordance with the Violence Against Women Act, the school is required to publish the results of the hearing(s); however, the names of the individuals involved will be withheld.

A student found guilty of violating the school's stalking policy could be criminally prosecuted in the state courts and may be reprimanded, sent to counseling, placed on probation, suspended, or expelled from the school for the first offense. Any information obtained during the school's investigation process will be shared with any parallel law enforcement investigation upon receipt of a court subpoena of the school's records. The standard of evidence used in adjudication of cases of sexual misconduct, including dating violence, sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking, will be based on the preponderance of evidence.

The school will protect the confidentiality of the victim(s) in accordance with the law. In some cases, the school may need to disclose some information about a victim to a third party to provide necessary accommodations or protective measures. The school will only disclose information that is necessary to provide the accommodations or protective measures requested and will carefully consider who may have access to this information to minimize the risk to a victim's confidentiality. The school will inform the victim before sharing personally identifiable information about him or her and only if it is necessary to provide an accommodation or protective measure. Compliance with these provisions of the Violence Against Women Act does not constitute a violation of Section 444 of the General Education Provision Act (20U.S.C. 1232g), commonly referred to as the Family Education Rights to Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA).

Any student or employee who reports to the school that he or she has been a victim of stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, shall be provided with a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options. No officer, employee, or agent of the school shall retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising his or her rights or responsibilities under any provision of the Violence Against Women Act.

What is rape?

Federal Definition:

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

Local Jurisdiction Definition:

It's a crime in Wisconsin to rape or sexually assault anyone -- man, woman, child, spouse, or significant other. Generally, the criminal penalties vary based on how much force or violence is used, whether weapons are displayed, and other aggravating factors, including the age of the victim. Wisconsin doesn't use the term rape. Instead, this crime is called sexual assault and is divided into four degrees covering different types of offensive sexual actions.

Code Sections: Wisconsin Statutes Sections 940.225 - Sexual Assault and 948.02 - Sexual Assault of a Child

What is Prohibited? Sexual assault in Wisconsin is divided into four levels with the first being the most serious:

First-Degree Sexual Assault - Sexual contact or intercourse (vaginal, oral, or anal sex and the intrusion of any part of a person's body into the genital or anal openings) with a person without his or her consent (words or actions by a competent person indicating freely agreeing to sexual activity) that causes pregnancy or serious physical injury, by use of a dangerous weapon (gun, knife, dog), or is helped by another person and the sexual activity was accomplished by use or threat of violence

Second-Degree Sexual Assault - Sexual contact or sex under any of the following circumstances:

Use or threat of force or violence

Causing injury, disease, reproductive impairment, or mental anguish

Sexual contact or sex with a mentally-ill, intoxicated, or unconscious person (to point can't consent)

Being aided by one or more person(s)

An employee of an adult family home, community-based residential facility, an in-patient health care facility, or a state treatment facility who has sexual conduct with a patient or resident of the facility

An employee of a child welfare agency, foster home, or shelter or a direct care or treatment services hospital or home health agency who has sexual conduct with a client at the facility

A correctional officer or prison volunteer who has sexual contact or sex with an inmate (unless the person was sexually assaulted by the inmate)

A probation or parole officer who has intercourse or sexual contact with the individual on parole or probation who's supervised by him or her or a subordinate

Third-Degree Sexual Assault - Sexual intercourse or contact involving intentional ejaculation, urine, or feces of either the defendant or victim on any part of either's body (with or without clothes) for purposes of sexual humiliation or gratification

Fourth-Degree Sexual Assault - Non-consensual sexual contact with a person involving intentional touching directly or through clothing if for sexual humiliation of the victim or sexual gratification of the defendant, includes touching of the victim's, defendant's, or another's intimate parts

Note: This law applies whether the victim is alive or dead when the assault occurs. Also, if separate sexual assaults occur, even on the same day in the same location, they're considered separate offenses and a person can be charged with both.

If the victim is a child, the Sexual Assault of a Child statute applies. This law is also divided into degrees, but only two.

First-Degree Sexual Assault - Different felonies apply depending on the age of the victim and any bodily harm sustained by the victim:

Sexual contact or intercourse with a child under 13, if the incident causes physical injury to the child it's increased to a Class A felony

Sexual intercourse with a child under 12 or 12-16 by use or threat of force or violence

Sexual contact with a person under 16 by use or threat of force or violence if the defendant is at least 18 when the contact occurs

Second-Degree Sexual Assault - Sexual contact or intercourse with a person under 16 years old

Failure to Act - Knowing that another person intends, is having, or has had sexual intercourse or contact with a child, is physically and emotionally able to prevent it, but fails to act and that failure exposes the child to the risk of sexual activity with the person OR facilitating intercourse or contact between the child and another person

Note: If the defendant believes an adult is a child, for example in a police sting operation, the state can still prosecute him or her for attempted child sexual assault.

Procedures for Victims of Rape

If a student or staff member is a victim of rape, inform the victim that he or she has the option to notify the appropriate law enforcement authorities, including the local police and for medical assistance. If the victim wants the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator to notify the authorities, he or she will call (911) for medical assistance and to alert the police. The School Director/Campus Security Coordinator and a representative from the police department will guide the victim through the available options and support the victim in his or her decision, including where applicable, restraining orders, orders for protection, no-contact orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal or civil court.

The school and police strongly advocate that a victim of rape report the incident in a timely manner. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. Filing a police report will ensure that a victim receives the necessary medical treatment and tests, at no expense to the victim; and it provides the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later. It is important to preserve evidence for the proof of a criminal offense, so do not disturb the area surrounding the incident.

A student or staff member can file a complaint with the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator. The complaint should outline all details of the event and include a list of any witnesses or documentation to help support the allegations of rape. The complaint should be filed as soon as possible after the occurrence of rape has taken place.

If a student or employee is a victim of rape, he or she may request a change in his or her academic or work schedule, such as moving from night to day classes, or from a full-time to a part-time schedule; the school may also change the alleged perpetrator's schedule to prevent interaction with the victim until the complaint has been investigated thoroughly. The school will also help with transportation or housing issues to accommodate the alleged victim, or any other protective measures that may be deemed necessary. The school will make available to the student a leave of absence or opportunity to drop and reenroll at a later date without incurring any additional charges or penalties. The school's Financial Aid Leader will meet with the victim to discuss his or her options regarding loan repayment or financial aid options. These, as well as other options will be provided to the alleged victim in writing, regardless of whether or not the victim chooses to report the crime to the police or file a complaint with the school; please notify the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator in person at Susan Gouin, School Director, Paul Mitchell The School Madison or by e-mail at susang@madison.paulmitchell.edu of such a request for accommodation.

Hearing Process

If a student is alleged to having committed rape, that student will have the right to a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and hearing before the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator and two additional employees of the school's administration, who have received annual training on issues related to rape and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects both the safety of the victim and promotes accountability. The accused and the victim will each be allowed to have others present, including an advisor of their choice to accompany them throughout the hearing. The term "advisor" means any individual who provides the accuser or accused with support, guidance, or advice. The standard of evidence in this case requires clear and convincing evidence that the incident more than likely occurred.

The school's policy is to investigate the allegations and conduct a hearing within thirty days of receiving the complaint. If necessary, the school's investigative team may need additional time in order to properly conduct a review of the alleged incident and to come to a fair conclusion; however, the school will make every effort to expedite the review process. If an extension of time is needed to conduct the investigation and hearing for good cause, the school will send a written notification to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.

The proceedings will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the school's policies and is transparent to the accuser and accused, which includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; provides timely and equal access to the accuser, the accused, and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings; and that will be conducted by school officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused. The accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have an advisor of their choice present during the disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding. The school may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties. The appropriate school officials will meet upon the conclusion of the hearing to discuss the facts of the complaint and to render a decision. Both the accuser and the accused will simultaneously be informed in writing of the outcome and any institutional disciplinary proceeding, the opportunity for appeal and the notification of the outcome of any appeal before the results become final, and when the results of the proceedings become final. The results include any initial, interim, or final decision by the school regarding any sanctions imposed, as well as the rationale for the results and any sanctions. In accordance with the Violence Against Women Act, the school is required to publish the results of the hearing(s); however, the names of the individuals involved will be withheld.

A student found guilty of violating the school's rape policy could be criminally prosecuted in the state courts and may be placed on probation, suspended, or expelled from the school for the first offense. Any information obtained during the school's investigation process will be shared with any parallel law enforcement investigation upon receipt of a court subpoena of the school's records. The standard of evidence used in adjudication of cases of sexual misconduct, including dating violence, sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking, will be based on the preponderance of evidence.

The school will protect the confidentiality of the victim(s) in accordance with the law. In some cases, the school may need to disclose some information about a victim to a third party to provide necessary accommodations or protective measures. The school will only disclose information that is necessary to provide the accommodations or protective measures requested and will carefully consider who may have access to this information to minimize the risk to a victim's confidentiality. The school will inform the victim before sharing personally identifiable information about him or her and only if it is necessary to provide an accommodation or protective measure. Compliance with these provisions of the Violence Against Women Act does not constitute a violation of Section 444 of the General Education Provision Act (20U.S.C. 1232g), commonly referred to as the Family Education Rights to Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA).

Any student or employee who reports to the school that he or she has been a victim of rape, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, shall be provided with a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options. No officer, employee, or agent of the school shall retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising his or her rights or responsibilities under any provision of the Violence Against Women Act.

Campus Security

The school does not have individual campus security. All crimes are reported to the local police department for investigation and action on school premises or vicinity. We encourage all students and employees to timely report all crimes to the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator, who will promptly contact the local authorities to address the issue. Victims and witnesses are encouraged to report crimes, but it is solely on a voluntary basis. If you are a witness to the crime, contact 911 for immediate assistance, and, if you feel it is safe to intervene on behalf of the victim, do so in the presence of others, if possible, or call out to the perpetrator that you have contacted the police and indicate that they are on their way; do not put yourself in danger as well.

If you are a victim of a sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking at this institution or off the school premises, your first priority should be to get to a place of safety. You should then obtain necessary medical treatment. In the event of a rape or sexual violence on campus:

- a. Remain calm.
- b. Calm the victim; notify the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator.
- c. Inform the victim that he or she has the option to notify the appropriate law enforcement authorities, including the local police and for medical assistance. If the victim wants the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator to notify the authorities, he or she will call (911) for medical assistance and to alert the police. The School Director/Campus Security Coordinator and a representative from the police department will guide the victim through the available options and support the victim in his or her decision, including where applicable, restraining orders, orders for protection, no-contact orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal or civil court.

If a victim chooses not to file a policy report at the time of the incident, we recommend that the victim use a forensic nurse, who would conduct a forensic examination to preserve evidence in case the victim seeks to file criminal charges or obtain a restraining order at a later date. If the victim chooses to use a forensic examination, it does not require him or her to subsequently file a police report. Please contact the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator for information on where to obtain the services of a forensic nurse.

- d. The school encourages victims of sex offenses to seek professional counseling. The school will ensure that the victim has access to free confidential counseling from counselors specifically trained in the area of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and crisis intervention, as well as health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims both in the school and the community. If you need to seek professional help or pastoral counselors after having been a victim of a rape, sexual assault, domestic violence, or dating violence, you can contact the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator or contact one of the following counseling centers:

Madison Counseling Services - (608) 257-0800; Connections Counseling - (608) 233-2100; Northstar Counseling Center Mental Health Services - (608) 270-1960

<http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/statedomestic.htm>

Rape Crisis Center

2801 Coho St., #301, Madison, WI 53713

(608) 251-7273

The school educates the student community about sexual assaults and date rape through mandatory orientation. The police department offers sexual assault education and informational programs to students and employees. Literature on date rape education, risk reduction, and the school's response are available through the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator.

Reporting Crime to the School Community

In accordance with the Clery Act, schools must provide timely warnings in response to crimes that pose a continuing threat to the school campus. These warnings must be provided in a manner that is timely and that will aid in the prevention of similar crimes. Under the regulations, schools must not disclose the names and personally identifying information of victims when issuing a timely warning. However, in some cases to provide an effective timely warning, a school may need to provide information from which an individual might deduce the identity of the victim. The school will take each incident on a case-by-case basis, and will take all necessary steps to protect the identity of the victim whenever possible.

Any records of the incident will be maintained by the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator. Only staff members who need to know will be apprised of the name(s) of the victim(s). The school is required to publish each year statistics for certain crimes that are reported to the school authorities or local police agencies, including incidents of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking; however, the report only includes incidents and not the names or identifiable information about the victim(s).

Type of Crime	Number of Occurrences			Number of Arrests		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Sex offences (forcible)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offences (non-forcible)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes based on Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes based on Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes based on Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0

The crimes listed above occurred in the following areas of campus:

*All reported crimes must be reported. If the school has any crimes that were determined to be unfounded, the school must disclose that information. A school may not withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics based on a decision by a court, coroner, jury, prosecutor, or other similar non-campus official. Only a sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime report for purposes of reporting under this section. The recovery of stolen property, the low value of stolen property, the refusal of the victim to cooperate with the prosecution, and the failure to make an arrest do not “unfound” a crime report. The school will retain any documentation that would support the “unfound” report of a crime to review by the U.S. Department of Education. Crimes reported must indicate whether the crime was on campus, in a non-campus building or property, or on a public property. When recording reports of stalking that include activities in more than one calendar year, the school will record a crime statistic for each year in which the course of conduct is reported to the local police or to the School Director/Campus Security Coordinator. The school will record each report of stalking as occurring at only the first location within the institution’s Clery geography in which a perpetrator engaged in the stalking course of conduct or when the victim first became aware of the stalking. The statistics do not require the identification of the victim or the person accused of committing the crime.

All designated Campus Security Coordinators will go through the Campus Safety and Security Reporting Training Module in January each year to stay abreast of changes to the regulations. Other interested individuals can access information about the crime report at:

http://www2.ed.gov/campus-crime/HTML/cc_off/Contents.html

FIRE SAFETY REPORT

As a part of the U.S. Department of Education’s reporting requirements, we are required to notify our student body of any fires that have occurred on our campus. Should you have any questions regarding our statistics or policies, please see Susan Gouin, the School Director, for assistance.

<u>Type of Incident</u>	<u>Number of Occurrences</u>	<u>Cause of Fire</u>
Unintentional fire	0	N/A
Intentional fire	0	
Undetermined fire	0	
Number of injuries/ resulting in treatment at a medical facility	0	
Deaths related to fire	0	
Value of property damage caused by fire	0	

A copy of our fire safety report is provided to the U.S. Department of Education yearly and to our students at the time of enrollment and by October 1 of each year.

The school does not have on-campus housing, so we do not have any fire statistics to report for student housing.

In event of a fire:

- a. All occupants should proceed to the nearest available exit in an orderly, calm manner.
- b. Leave all personal belongings behind.
- c. Assist the elderly, handicapped, and children to the nearest exit.
- d. Do not attempt to contain the fire. Evacuate immediately and leave containment to trained professionals.
- e. Once safely outside, stand in a group at a safe distance from the building. Instructors will take a count to ensure no one is still inside.
- f. The School Director should call fire officials or delegate it to (one) person. Also he or she should notify the other building occupants, if applicable.
- g. When reporting the fire to the officials:
 - Indicate the name of the institution.
 - Indicate the location of the institution.
 - Indicate your name.
 - Indicate possible injuries (need for paramedics/ambulance).
 - Indicate the suspected cause (i.e., electrical, chemical, gas, etc.)
- h. Remain calm and help calm others.

Campus Safety and Security Policy and Fire Safety Report

The school held 0 announced and 0 unannounced fire drills during the last calendar year. The school during student orientation reviews the school's fire safety procedures and exit plans. Emergency evacuation plans are posted throughout the school and are reviewed with students and staff.

The school is a non-smoking facility. Students at no time should have an open flame within the school premises. The use of portable electrical appliances are limited to appliances used in the practice of cosmetology and cosmetology-related services and are to be used only after training has been provided by the instructional staff and under instructional supervision.

If a fire should occur, please pull the fire alarm and inform the nearest staff member who in turn will notify Susan Gouin, the School Director. The School Director will call 911 to alert the local fire department. The school has an effective plan for the implementation of fire safety and evaluates it yearly. At this time, the school has no plans to make any changes to its policy or procedure.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF STUDENTS/STAFF:

I acknowledge that I have read and understand the policies and procedures explicated in this document titled: "Campus Safety and Security Policy and Fire Safety Report." I also acknowledge that I accept the conditions and responsibilities outlined within this document.

Signature of Student/Employee: _____ Date: _____

Signature of Administration: _____ Date: _____

Campus Safety and Security Policy and Fire Safety Report Daily Log

Nature of the Crime	
Date	Time
General Location	
Disposition of the Complainant	

Nature of the Crime	
Date	Time
General Location	
Disposition of the Complainant	