



Annual Security Report | 2021

Campus Address:
3804 W. Douglas
Wichita, KS 67203
316-943-5516
www.cravebeautyacademy.com

Table of Contents

- Introduction 3
- Crave Beauty Academy – Annual Security Report..... 3
- Policies for Reporting Crimes and Emergencies 4
- Scope of the Report 5
- To report a crime:..... 5
- Timely Warning..... 6
- Fire Safety Report: 8
- Access Policy:..... 9
- Drug and Alcohol Policy; Substance Abuse Resources: 10
- DRUG AND ALCOHOL TREATMENT FACILITIES 11
- Sex Offenses 12
- THINGS TO DO IF YOU ARE A VICTIM OF SEXUAL ASSAULT 12
- Disciplinary Action for Sex Offense Convictions 12
- Registered Sex Offenders 13
- www.nsopw.gov 13
- www.wichita.gov/CityOffices/Police/Stats 13
- Security Training 13
- SECURITY TIPS..... 14
- THINGS TO DO TO REDUCE THE RISK..... 14
- AUTO THEFT PREVENTION: SECURING YOUR VEHICLE 14
- Crime Statistics 16
- Hate Offenses 18
- VAWA Information 19
- Drug and Alcohol Information 24
- Incident and Injury Form 35



Crave Beauty Academy is dedicated to building a safe and secure environment for our faculty, students and guests. We have prepared this Annual Security Report to increase awareness of trainings and provide information to protect your safety and well-being.

Crave Beauty Academy (Academy) Security Program is an ongoing process that includes the development and enforcement of regulations, procedures and practices to provide a reasonable level of security for property, information and for the personal safety of faculty, students and guests.

Administration and supervisory personnel are responsible for the incorporation of security practices and procedures in their respective areas of operation. Each employee and student is responsible for carrying out campus regulations, procedures and practices and shall comply with federal, state and local laws related to security matters while on the campus or in the course of representing or conducting institutional business.

The Academy annually publishes this Campus Security report in compliance with the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990. It includes security policies and campus crime statistics. The purpose of this report is to aid future and current students and faculty in making informed decisions regarding our Academy.

Crave Beauty Academy – Annual Security Report

S:\Financial Aid\Financial Aid Administration\Policies and Procedures\CAMPUS SECURITY\Cleary Act.Doc
Updated 10/1/2021

The U.S. Department of Education, under 34 CFR 668.42, requires the disclosure of general information to students with regard to consumer-information regulations.

Campus Security/ Cleary Act:

The "Jeanne Cleary Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act" (originally the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990) is a federal law that requires institutions of higher education in the United States to disclose campus security information including crime statistics for the campus and surrounding areas. It was first enacted by Congress in 1990 and amended in 1992, 1998, 2000 and 2008.

To comply with these regulations, we are providing basic information as follows:

- Collect crime data, classify crimes and report crime statistics to the U.S Dept. Of Education
- Publish and distribute an Annual Security Report to faculty and students
- Disclosure of Institution's Security Policies
- Disclose reporting of Security and Crime Statistics to future students
- Encouragement of prompt reporting of crimes
- Issue timely warnings and emergency notifications to the campus community regarding crimes that threaten safety

For more specific detailed Emergency, Evacuation and Lockdown Procedures see the handout. To locate this information, utilize any of the following resources:

- Campus Director Office
- Business Office Information Resources
- Crave Beauty Academy Web Site

Policies for Reporting Crimes and Emergencies

Crave Beauty Academy (Academy) prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Cleary Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. Students, parents and staff may access this report in full at any time. A complete copy of this report is available in the Academy Campus Director Office and the Business Office. This report is prepared in cooperation with the Wichita Police Department.

Campus crime, arrest and referral statistics include those reported to the Wichita Police Department, and the Academy designated campus officials.

Each year, the administrative representative for Crave Beauty Academy will compile a crime statistics report from the incident and crime reports given to the campus security authorities. Crave will annually submit the security report each year after the letter and certificate requesting is sent to the Crave Beauty Academy President. The crime statistics will be sent to the Department of Education each year upon the receipt of a letter requesting the crime reports. This information will be uploaded to <http://surveys.ope.ed.gov/security>.

Crime statistics from the area surrounding Crave Beauty Academy will also be requested from the Wichita Police Department and will be disclosed in the annual crime report.

Each year, an announcement will be presented to all enrolled students reviewing this report and allowing access to this updated report. A typed notice will also be posted by the student time clock for all enrolled students to view, which will include the URL to

access the Annual Security Report as well as an overview of what is included in the report. Educators, Guest Services and the Administrative Staff will be notified via company wide e-mail. Copies of this report may also be obtained at the Campus Business office or by calling 316-943-5516.

Students, faculty and guests are strongly encouraged to report all crimes accurately and promptly to local law enforcement; dial 9-1-1 (for emergencies). Any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots, loitering around vehicles, or inside the building should be reported to the local law enforcement agency.

Local Law Enforcement Agency – Wichita Police Department
West Wichita Police and Fire sub-station 661 N. Elder St, Wichita KS 67212
#316-350-3460

At Crave Beauty Academy, we strive to work together to provide a safe environment that will prepare our students for an incredible career.

Scope of the Report

This report will represent statistical information on crimes that occurred at or around Crave Beauty Academy during 2018, 2019 and 2020. Crave Beauty Academy does not offer any type of campus housing or recreational facilities.

Building Location: 3804 W. Douglas, Wichita, KS 67203

To report a crime:

Contact the campus security authorities immediately in the event of a crime. The campus security authority for Crave Beauty Academy is Stacey Peters (Campus Director, Crave Beauty Academy) by calling 316-943-5516. If not available by phone, then e-mail speters@cravebeautyacademy.com (only in non-emergent cases). The campus security authorities do not have arresting authority.

Local Law Enforcement Agency – Wichita Police Department
West Wichita Police and Fire sub-station 661 N. Elder St, Wichita KS 67212
#316-350-3460

For emergencies, dial 9-1-1.

Every crime that is reported to the security authorities will be investigated. Please note that due to the public nature of police reports, Crave Beauty Academy cannot ensure the complete confidentiality of any crime report. All incident reports are reviewed by the Academy Campus management.

Crave Beauty Academy does not have a campus police department. Wichita Police Department has sole arresting authority on the Crave campus and surrounding areas.

Students, Educators, Guest Services, Administrative Staff, guests and community members are encouraged to report all crimes accurately and promptly to local law enforcement; dial 9-1-1 for emergencies. And all public safety related incidents should also be reported to the above designated campus security authorities. For matters of emergent nature, dial 9-1-1 immediately.

Any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots, loitering around vehicles, or inside the building should be reported to the local law enforcement agency, and the campus authorities should be notified immediately.

This publication contains information about on-campus and off campus resources. Information is made available to provide Crave Beauty Academy students, and staff specific information about local resources available should they become a victim of a crime. The information about local resources should be used as helpful information and does not infer that those resources are “reporting entities” for Crave Beauty Academy.

Confidential Reporting

Victims of crime may not want to pursue action with the Academy or the criminal justice system and may still want to consider making a confidential report. With permission, Administrative/Facilities Services or a designee of the Academy can complete an incident report on the details of the incident without revealing the victim’s identity. The purpose of confidential reporting is to comply with the wish to keep matters confidential while taking measures to keep the campus community safe. With such information, the Academy can keep accurate records and become aware of any patterns of crime that may warrant action. Reports filed in this matter are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the Academy.

The Academy does not employ or contract with any professional or pastoral counselors who provide confidentiality services to students or faculty. However, the Academy will share helpful agency and contact information as needed.

Timely Warning

Crimes should be reported to the Crave Beauty Academy campus security authorities to ensure inclusion in the annual crime statistics and to aid in providing timely warning notices to the community, when appropriate.

The intent of a timely warning is to provide adequate information necessary to enable

the campus community to protect themselves when a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurs. The content of the timely warning will not disclose information that may compromise law enforcement efforts. Anyone with information that warrants a timely warning should report it immediately to the Campus Director or in their absence a member of the management team. The Campus Director is responsible for ensuring timely warnings are issued to the campus community.

If students and staff are still in the Crave Beauty Academy building and the Director determines that there is a significant emergency or threat, the school will, without delay and accounting for the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate continuing alarm.

In the event of an ongoing or continuing threat to the campus community, warnings will be issued through the following means:

- Email message to faculty and staff
- Notices posted in Guest Service entrance area
- Intercom announcement by the Campus Director or another management team
- Verbal notification by the Director or another member of the Academy's management team visiting classrooms to inform all students of the situation.
- Text to all students and post on social media sites

A campus-wide "timely warning" will be made over the intercom system with the following statement: *"Crave is now in a lock down procedure. All staff, students and guests should report to the nearest classroom immediately."*

This announcement will be made by the Crave Beauty Academy security authority (Stacey Peters) via the intercom. In the Director's absence, another management team member would notify the appropriate security authority and determine the content of the notification.

- Time and safety permitting, **Guest Services** will lock the front doors, and the **Esthetics Educator** will lock the back door.
- **Educators** in the classrooms are to lock the classroom doors. Tables in the classrooms should be tipped on their sides to form a barricade on a corner spot of the classroom, far away from windows. **Educators** should then take roll and write down the names of any students not accounted for or extra. The classes should remain quiet and still.
- **Administrative staff** should lock their offices if unable to evacuate, and remain as far back from windows as possible.
- The classrooms and offices will remain locked until emergency personnel arrive and announce that the area is safe to evacuate.
- **Educators** in the salon area will close all blinds. All Educators and guests will report to the nearest classroom or office. **Educators** should then take roll and write down the names of any students not accounted for or extra. The classes

should remain quiet and still.

- After evacuation faculty, students, and guests are to gather in the parking lot across from the building. Staff and students are required to remain on the property until everyone has been accounted for, unless otherwise told by a member of senior management.

After evacuation, a member of management from each department will ensure all staff is present and accounted for. Each **Classroom or Spa Educator** will ensure their students are present and accounted for. Each **Zone Educator** will ensure their students are present and accounted for. We will utilize the attendance binder, guest sign-in sheets, and employee/student lists to account for everyone present in the building before anyone is excused.

Upon notification from the authorities, a “*All Clear*” message will be announced over the intercom system by senior management.

All students and faculty are required to comply with the plan and the directions given to them by the Campus Director and/or management team, public emergency response teams or law enforcement agencies during actual emergencies and drills for their personal safety. All safety procedures will be tested on an annual basis.

Fire Safety Report:

During the last three years, Crave Beauty Academy has had no fire-related incidents causing injury to person or property. The following is a copy of the fire and emergency evacuation action plan:

- In the event of a fire, faculty are alerted by:

The sounding of an alarm: The building alarm system will sound in the event of a fire. Emergency alarm buttons on alarm system may be utilized in the event that police/fire/rescue is needed.

- Public address system announcement: Time permitting; an announcement will be made by management from the intercom, which is transmitted throughout the building and classrooms.
- Verbal announcement: Educators in each classroom and zone Educators will make a verbal announcement, time and situation permitting.

ALL faculty, students, and guests shall calmly evacuate by means of the **nearest** available marked exit. Each office and classroom has clearly posted exit diagrams. A member of **Administration** will bring a clipboard with a current list of faculty and students. A member of **Guest Services** will bring a list of names of guests. **Education Manager** will bring a clipboard with a current list of faculty and students, and **Student Services** will bring the attendance binder.

- Portable fire extinguishers are provided in the workplace in the following locations:
 - Shampoo bowl
 - First Hallway
 - Dispensary
 - Third Hallway
 - Salon Area by Emergency exit door

Faculty or students may use extinguishers in an attempt to extinguish the fire if it is safe to do so.

- Critical operations shutdown procedures are not required, because no faculty are authorized to delay evacuation for this purpose.
- No faculty are assigned to perform medical or rescue duties during emergency evacuation situations.
- After evacuation, faculty, students, and guests are to gather in the following location(s): All staff and students are to meet in across parking lot on the west side. **Staff and students are required to remain on the property until everyone has been accounted for, unless otherwise told by a member of senior management.**

After evacuation, the procedure for accounting for all faculty is: A member of management from each department will **ensure all staff is present** and accounted for. Each **Classroom or Spa Educator** will ensure their students are present and accounted for. Each **Phase Educator** will ensure their students are present and accounted for. We will utilize the attendance binder, guest names sheet, and employee/student lists to account for everyone present in the building before anyone is excused.

For further assistance with emergency evacuation procedures, the following individuals may be contacted:

Campus Director, Stacey Peters (316) 943-5516.

Access Policy:

During normal business hours, Crave Beauty Academy is open to all students, parents, faculty, contractors, guests, guests and invitees. During non-business hours, access to Crave Beauty Academy is by key, if issued. In periods of extended closing, access to Crave Beauty Academy will only be granted to those issued a key, and who have obtained prior approval. Maintenance personnel are also subject to the above restrictions.

The Academy does not have on or off campus residences or official off campus student organizations.

Emergencies may necessitate changes or alterations to any posted schedules. Students, and Staff will be notified via text message, face book and social media sites. If in lock down mode, the Guest Service staff will post notices on the front doors (time allowing).

The plans listed in this report are reviewed with new students and faculty during orientation and staff at a number of faculty meetings during the year. Evacuation routes are identified in each classroom and other areas.

Drug and Alcohol Policy; Substance Abuse Resources:

At Crave Beauty Academy, the illicit use of drugs and/or alcohol by staff or students is strictly prohibited.

The use of illicit drugs and alcohol can cause numerous health problems and can lead to death. The effects to a person's health include respiratory failure, heart attack, overdose, acute intoxication and transmittable diseases such as Hepatitis C and AIDS. Thousands of deaths are caused each year by drug overdoses, allergic reactions to drugs, toxic combinations of drugs, and alcohol poisoning. For more information about the effect of alcohol and drug abuse, please visit www.drugfree.org.

The manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, sale, purchase, offer to buy or sell, or use of alcohol, illegal drugs or related paraphernalia and the illegal use of any drugs (including the misuse of prescription drugs) at Crave Beauty Academy campus or while engaged in the course curriculum is strictly prohibited. The Academy also prohibits such conduct during non-curriculum time to the extent that, in the judgment of Crave Beauty Academy, it impairs a student's or staff member's ability to progress through the curriculum, threatens the reputation or integrity of the Academy or violates the law. Any student who violates this policy is subject to suspension or expulsion from the program. Any staff member who violates this policy is subject to sanctions up to or including termination.

Any student or staff member who has illegal possession or engages in the illicit use of drugs or alcohol is also subject to criminal prosecution. Crave will refer violators to the appropriate authorities for prosecution. Kansas law states that any person who violates the criminal statutes on controlled substances by possessing, offering for sale, distributing, or manufacturing opiates and narcotics shall be guilty of a drug severity level three (3) felony. If convicted, the court may sentence a person to a term of imprisonment in accordance with the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act and a fine of up to \$300,000. Unlawful possession of a depressant, stimulant or hallucinogenic drug is punishable as a Class A non-person misdemeanor, which carries a penalty of imprisonment and a fine of up to \$2,500.

Kansas statutes also provide for criminal penalties for conviction of certain alcohol-

Page | 10

related offenses, such as underage consumption or providing alcohol to minors. These penalties include imprisonment of up to six months and fines of up to \$1,000. For a first offense minor in possession of alcohol charge, the penalty is:

- Up to 1 month in jail
- \$200 minimum fine (\$500 if under 18)
- 40 hours of community public service
- Required attendance in an alcohol education program
- Suspension of driver's license for 30 days

Any student or staff member who purchases alcohol for a person under the legal drinking age of 21 could be subject to a maximum penalty of 6 months in jail and a \$1,000 fine.

Students or staff members who use prescription drugs should follow the prescribing physician's directions for use and all prescriptions are to be kept in the prescription bottle with the appropriate name of the user. If use of a prescription drug may impair your performance or affect safety while performing course-related services, you should notify the Learning Leader or supervisor (if staff) immediately so the Academy can take whatever action it finds appropriate to protect your safety and that of other students and guests. Any student or staff member who violates this policy is subject to suspension or expulsion from the program.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL TREATMENT FACILITIES

If you or someone you know is struggling with drug or alcohol abuse, please call 1-877-335-HOPE (4673) or one of the treatment centers listed below.

AA Abuse Helpline-24
hours 1-800-299-6310

Addiction Counseling Services
1101 N. West St.
316-263-4822

Christian Counseling Center of
Wichita
333 S. Greenwood
316-264-8800

Women's Recovery
Center 1319 May St.
316-262-0505
Adolescent Adult Family

Recovery 3540 W. Douglas
316-943-2051

Wichita Treatment Center
1044 N. Waco Ave.
316-263-8807

Sex Offenses

Reporting a Sex Offense

It is the policy of Crave Beauty Academy to immediately report any sexual offense to the Wichita Police Department, whether committed on or off campus. It is imperative that victims of any kind of sexual offense report the crime to one of the Crave security authorities and/or to the Wichita Police Department. It is also important to preserve any and all evidence (i.e. clothing, objects and any other biological evidence) for the proof of a criminal offense.

Local Law Enforcement Agency – Wichita Police Department
West Wichita Police and Fire sub-station 661 N. Elder St, Wichita KS 67212
#316-350-3460

When sexual assaults are committed off-campus, persons are encouraged to report to the appropriate law enforcement agency, but a student may elect, instead, to report the sexual assault to one of the campus security authorities. Any assault will be immediately reported to the Wichita Police Department.

THINGS TO DO IF YOU ARE A VICTIM OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

1. Tell the first person you see and point out the attacker.
2. Don't shower or bathe.
3. Report ASSAULT to the Police.
4. Remember all you can about the attacker such as age, height, weight, race, color of eyes-hair-clothes, and type of complexion-pants-shirt-shoes.

Disciplinary Action for Sex Offense Convictions

If a student or a staff member is convicted of a sexual offense, regardless of whether or not the action took place on the Crave campus, that individual is subject to disciplinary actions by the Academy. Any student or staff member may be subject to sanctions leading up to or including termination if convicted of any sex offense, including rape, acquaintance rape or any other forcible or non-forcible sex offenses.

Both the accuser and the accused will be informed of the outcome of any institutional sanctions. Additionally, both the accuser and the accused are entitled to have others present during a disciplinary proceeding.

Rape and Sexual Abuse Support

At this time, Crave Beauty Academy does not have on-campus resources for victims of a sexual assault. The following organizations are available to the community for assistance:

WASAC	(316) 263-0185
STEPSTONE	(316) 684-5120
YWCA Women's Crisis Center	(316) 267-SAFE (7233)

Registered Sex Offenders

In accordance to the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 (CSCPA), which amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, the Jeanne Cleary Act and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA), the state of Kansas is required to provide information as to the location, enrollment and/or employment of a sex offender at a post-secondary institution to local law enforcement authorities. Crave Beauty Academy is required to inform both staff and students of recourses where this information can be found. The law also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice to each higher education institution in that State at which the person is employed, carries a vocation, or is a student. In Kansas, convicted sex offenders must register with their local Sheriff's Office.

A list of all registered sex offenders in Kansas is available from the Kansas Bureau of Investigation at www.accesskansas.org/kbi/ro.shtml. The Crave Beauty Academy campus address is 3804 W Douglas, Wichita, KS 67203. Wichita is located in Sedgwick County.

In order to determine where sex offenders are located, use either of the following links:

www.nsopw.gov

www.wichita.gov/CityOffices/Police/Stats

Hate Crimes

Crave Beauty Academy does not condone violence or hate crimes of any kind. Further, Crave endeavors to safeguard the rights of American citizens that are mandated by the Constitution of the United States, regardless of ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender, sexual identity, disability and political or religious beliefs.

Security Training

Crave Beauty Academy is actively gathering information in order to provide students with safety and security training. Personal safety seminars conducted by the local police department and local agencies, violence against women advocates are scheduled throughout the year to discuss security and safety of students and campus. These classes and/or training workshops are updated in the Crave Beauty Academy Campus Crime binder in the Campus Directors office.

SECURITY TIPS

PERSONAL SAFETY: PROTECT YOURSELF

Prevention is the best protection against crime.

- Don't dismiss suspicious people or situations.
- Don't put yourself in harm's way; avoid dangerous situations.
- Lock your car doors.
- Use common sense.
- Don't walk alone at night; stay in lighted areas.
- Park your vehicle in lighted areas; lock the doors.
- Keep valuables out of sight; don't tempt a thief.
- Don't give out your keys; they can be copied.
- Report all crimes and suspicious acts.

THINGS TO DO TO REDUCE THE RISK

- Lock doors.
- Avoid out-of-the-way places.
- Vary your routine.
- Learn about friends' attitudes before becoming friendly.
- Watch alcohol intake.
- Leave lights on in rooms.
- Have transportation or use public transportation.

AUTO THEFT PREVENTION: SECURING YOUR VEHICLE

- Always lock your car, even if you're leaving it for a short time.
- Remove the key, and do not keep a spare key hidden somewhere on the frame or body of the vehicle in a magnetic box.
- All windows should be rolled up completely. One slightly open window can render all other precautions useless.
- Park as close to the building as possible when parking at shopping malls or stores.
- Park in well lit areas. When possible park in an attended parking lot or garage. At home, park your vehicle in the garage.
- When parking in a public lot, never tell anyone how long you'll be (including the

- attendant). If a key must be left with an attendant, leave only the ignition key.
- Don't leave valuables visible in your car. Radios, cameras, packages, etc. attract attention and can tempt thieves to break in. Lock all valuables in the trunk.
 - Never leave credit cards, checkbooks, or papers pertaining to the vehicle in the glove box. It could aid the thief in selling your car.
 - Do not attach a name tag or plate to your key ring. It could lead a thief directly to your house or car if you lose your keys

Crime Statistics

Crime statistics include all reports received by the Wichita Police Department and from The persons designated as *Campus Security Authorities* for Crave Beauty Academy.

Criminal Offenses - On-campus	2020	2019	2018
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses – Rape	0	0	0
d. Sex offenses - Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0
g. Robberies	0	0	0
h. Aggravated Assaults	0	0	0
i. Burglaries	0	0	0
j. Motor Vehicle Thefts	0	0	0
k. Arsons	0	0	0
l. Simple Assault	0	0	0
m. Larceny- Theft	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0
o. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0
p. VAWA Offenses- Domestic Violence	0	0	0
q. Dating Violence	0	0	0
r. Stalking	0	0	0
s. Weapons law violations	0	0	0
t. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
u. Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses - Public Property	2020	2019	2018
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
c. Sex offenses – Rape	0	0	0
d. Sex offenses - Fondling	0	0	0

e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0
g. Robberies	0	0	0
h. Aggravated Assaults	0	0	0
i. Burglaries	0	0	0
j. Motor Vehicle Thefts	0	0	0
k. Arsons	0	0	0
l. Simple Assault	0	0	0
m. Larceny-Theft	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0
o. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	0
p. VAWA Offenses- Domestic Violence	0	0	0
q. Dating Violence	0	0	0
r. Stalking	0	0	0
s. Weapons law violations	0	0	0
t. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
u. Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Hate Offenses

The following criminal offenses that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, disability or ethnicity and can be classified as Hate Crimes as prescribed by the Hate Crimes Statistics Act (28 U.S.C 534) occurred.

Hate Offenses - On-campus	2020	2019	2018
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Negligent manslaughter			
c. Rapes	0	0	0
d. Sex offenses - Fondling	0	0	0
e. Sex offenses - Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory Rapes	0	0	0
g. Robberies	0	0	0
h. Simple Assaults	0	0	0
i. Burglaries	0	0	0
j. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
k. Arsons	0	0	0
l. Simple Assaults	0	0	0
m. Larceny-Theft	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0
o. Destruction / damage / vandalism of property	0	0	0
p. VAWA Offenses- Domestic Violence	0	0	0
q. Dating Violence	0	0	0
r. Stalking	0	0	0
s. Weapons law violations	0	0	0
t. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
u. Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Hate Crimes Reported:

In 2018, 2019 and 2020, zero reports of hate crimes were reported.

Descriptive Unfounded Crime Reporting:

There were zero unfounded crimes reported in 2018, 2019 and 2021.

Violence Against Women Act

Factsheet: The Violence Against Women Act

Under the leadership of then-Senator Joe Biden, Congress recognized the severity of violence against women and our need for a national strategy with the enactment of the Violence Against Women Act in 1994. This landmark federal legislation's comprehensive approach to violence against women combined tough new provisions to hold offenders accountable with programs to provide services for the victims of such violence.

VAWA has improved the criminal justice response to violence against women by:

- holding rapists accountable for their crimes by strengthening federal penalties for repeat sex offenders and creating a federal "rape shield law," which is intended to prevent offenders from using victims' past sexual conduct against them during a rape trial;
- mandating that victims, no matter their income levels, are not forced to bear the expense of their own rape exams or for service of a protection order;
- keeping victims safe by requiring that a victim's protection order will be recognized and enforced in all state, tribal, and territorial jurisdictions within the United States;
- increasing rates of prosecution, conviction, and sentencing of offenders by helping communities develop dedicated law enforcement and prosecution units and domestic violence dockets;
- ensuring that police respond to crisis calls and judges understand the realities of domestic and sexual violence by training law enforcement officers, prosecutors, victim advocates and judges; VAWA funds train over 500,000 law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, and other personnel every year;
- providing additional tools for protecting women in Indian country by creating a new federal habitual offender crime and authorizing warrantless arrest authority for federal law enforcement officers who determine there is probable cause when responding to domestic violence cases.

VAWA has ensured that victims and their families have access to the services they need to achieve safety and rebuild their lives by:

- responding to urgent calls for help by establishing the National Domestic Violence Hotline, which has answered over 3 million calls and receives over 22,000 calls every month; 92% of callers report that it's their first call for help;
- improving safety and reducing recidivism by developing coordinated community responses that bring together diverse stakeholders to work together to prevent and respond to violence against women,
- focusing attention on the needs of underserved communities, including creating legal relief for battered immigrants so that abusers cannot use the victim's immigration status to prevent victims from calling the police or seeking safety, and supporting tribal governments in building their capacity to protect American Indian and Alaska Native women.

VAWA has created positive change. Since VAWA was passed:

- Fewer people are experiencing domestic violence. Between 1993 to 2010, the rate of intimate partner violence declined 67%; Between 1993 to 2007, the rate of intimate partner homicides of females decreased 35% and the rate of intimate partner homicides of males decreased 46%.
- More victims are reporting domestic and sexual violence to police, and reports to police are resulting in more arrests.
- States have reformed their laws to take violence against women more seriously:

All states have reformed laws that previously treated date or spousal rape as a lesser crime than stranger rape;

All states have passed laws making stalking a crime;

All states have authorized warrantless arrests in misdemeanor domestic violence cases where the responding officer determines that probable cause exists;

All states provide for criminal sanctions for the violation of a civil protection order;

Many states have passed laws prohibiting polygraphing of rape victims;

Over 35 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have adopted laws addressing domestic and sexual violence, and stalking in the workplace. These laws vary widely and may offer a victim time off from work to address the violence in their lives, protect victims from employment discrimination related to the violence, and/or provide unemployment insurance to survivors who must leave their jobs because of the abuse.

(Resource: www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/vawa_factsheet.pdf)

WHAT IS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?

We define domestic violence as a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone.

Physical Abuse: Hitting, slapping, shoving, grabbing, pinching, biting, hair pulling, etc. are types of physical abuse. This type of abuse also includes denying a partner medical care or forcing alcohol and/or drug use upon him or her.

Sexual Abuse: Coercing or attempting to coerce any sexual contact or behavior without consent. Sexual abuse includes, but is certainly not limited to, marital rape, attacks on sexual parts of the body, forcing sex after physical violence has occurred, or treating one in a sexually demeaning manner.

Emotional Abuse: Undermining an individual's sense of self-worth and/or self-esteem is abusive. This may include, but is not limited to constant criticism, diminishing one's abilities, name-calling, or damaging one's relationship with his or her children.

Economic Abuse: Is defined as making or attempting to make an individual financially dependent by maintaining total control over financial resources, withholding one's access to money, or forbidding one's attendance at school or employment.

Psychological Abuse: Elements of psychological abuse include - but are not limited to - causing fear by intimidation; threatening physical harm to self, partner, children, or partner's family or friends; destruction of pets and property; and forcing isolation from family, friends, or school and/or work.

Domestic violence can happen to anyone regardless of race, age, sexual orientation, religion, or gender. Domestic violence affects people of all socioeconomic backgrounds and education levels. Domestic violence occurs in both opposite-sex and same-sex relationships and can happen to intimate partners who are married, living together, or dating.

Domestic violence not only affects those who are abused, but also has a substantial effect on family members, friends, co-workers, other witnesses, and the community at large. Children, who grow up witnessing domestic violence, are among those seriously affected by this crime. Frequent exposure to violence in the home not only predisposes children to numerous social and physical problems, but also teaches them that violence is a normal way of life - therefore, increasing their risk of becoming society's next generation of victims and abusers.

Sources: National Domestic Violence Hotline, National Center for Victims of Crime, and WomensLaw.org.

WHAT IS SEXUAL ASSAULT?

Sexual assault is any type of sexual contact or behavior that occurs without the explicit consent of the recipient. Falling under the definition of sexual assault are sexual activities as forced sexual intercourse, forcible sodomy, child molestation, incest, fondling, and attempted rape.

WHAT IS DATING VIOLENCE?

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim is dating violence. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- the length of the relationship
- the type of relationship
- the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

WHAT IS STALKING?

Stalking is a pattern of repeated and unwanted attention, harassment, contact, or any other course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear. Stalking can include:

Repeated, unwanted, intrusive, and frightening communications from the perpetrator by phone, mail, and/or email.

Repeatedly leaving or sending victim unwanted items, presents, or flowers.

Following or laying in wait for the victim at places such as home, school, work, or recreation place.

Making direct or indirect threats to harm the victim, the victim's children, relatives, friends, or pets.

Damaging or threatening to damage the victim's property.

Harassing victim through the internet.

Posting information or spreading rumors about the victim on the internet, in a public place, or by word of mouth.

Obtaining personal information about the victim by accessing public records, using internet search services, hiring private investigators, going through the victim's garbage, following the victim, contacting victim's friends, family work, or neighbors, etc.

Source: Stalking Resource Center, National Center for Victims of Crime

WHAT IS DATING VIOLENCE?

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim is dating violence. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- the length of the relationship
- the type of relationship
- the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

HOTLINES

National Domestic Violence Hotline [external link]

1-800-799-SAFE (7233)

1-800-787-3224 (TTY)

<http://www.thehotline.org/>

National Sexual Assault Hotline[external link]

1-800-656-HOPE (4673)

<http://www.rainn.org/>

National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline[external link]

1-866-331-9474

1-866-331-8453 (TTY)

<http://www.loveisrespect.org/>

End the Violence

Violence does not hurt only the person who has experienced it. It hurts the whole community.

Learn ways you can work to help end violence against women. Here are some suggestions:

- Call the police if you see or hear evidence of domestic violence.
- Support a friend or family member who may be in an abusive relationship. Learn more about
- Volunteer at a local domestic violence shelter or other organization that helps survivors or works to prevent violence.
- Raise children to respect others. Teach children to treat others as they would like to be treated.
- Lead by example. Work to create a culture that rejects violence as a way to deal with problems. Speak up against messages that say violence or mistreating women is okay.
- Become an activist. Participate in an anti-violence event like a local Take Back the Night march. Tell your congressional representatives that you want them to support domestic violence services and violence prevention programs.
- Volunteer in youth programs. Become a mentor. Get involved in programs that teach young people to solve problems without violence. Get involved with programs that teach teens about healthy relationships.
- Ask about anti-violence policies and programs at work and school. At work, ask about policies that deal with sexual harassment, for example. On campus, ask about services to escort students to dorms safely at night and other safety measures.
Explore other publications and websites
- Controlling Anger Before It Controls You (Copyright © American Psychological Association) - This publication provides information on the nature of anger, how to manage the expression of anger, and useful strategies for problem-solving.
- State Sexual Assault Coalitions - This publication offers a list of addresses, phone numbers, and fax numbers of coalitions across the country that help with sexual assault.
- Violence Prevention - This website provides information on the impact of violence, risk factors for violence, and effective prevention tips. It also addresses intimate partner, sexual, and youth violence.

Connect with other organizations

- Adults and Children Together Against Violence - ACT
- Enditnow.org
- Futures Without Violence
- Men Can Stop Rape
- National Domestic Violence Hotline
- Start Strong

(resource: <http://www.womenshealth.gov/violence-against-women/help-end-violence-against-women/>)

Please Seek Help...

If you have had a VAWA at the Academy or on the Property, please contact the Campus Title IX Coordinator:

Stacey Peters, Director
Crave Beauty Academy
Wichita, KS. * 316-943-5516
speters@cravebeautyacademy.com

Haley Townshend, Administrative Assistant
Crave Beauty Academy
Ballwin, MO. * 636-394-7335
htownshend@cravebeautyacademy.com

If you are in danger or someone you know please contact one of the help numbers or hotlines we've listed.

Help Numbers and Hotlines –

A.A.R.D.V.A.R.C. An Abuse, Rape, and Domestic Violence Aid and Resource Collection
<http://www.aardvarc.org/>

Catholic Charities – Harbor House 866-899-5522 or 316-263-6000
Web: <http://catholicdioceseofwichita.org/family-stabilization/harbor-house>

StepStone 316-265-1611 or Email: info@stepstoneks.org
Web: <http://dearneighbor.org/stepstone/mission-statement>

Wichita Area Sexual Assault Center 877-927-2248 or 316- 263-3002
Web: <http://www.wichitasac.com>

Wichita Women's Initiative Network (WIN) 316-262-3960 or Email: win@wichitawin.org
Web: <http://www.wichitawin.org>

YWCA Women's Crisis Center 316-267-7233 or 316-263-2313
Web: <http://www.ywcaofwichita.org>

Straight Facts About Drugs and Alcohol

How Can I Tell If a Friend or a Loved One Has a Problem With Alcohol, Marijuana, or Other Illicit Drugs?

Sometimes it is tough to tell. Most people won't walk up to someone they're close to and ask for help. In fact, they will probably do everything possible to deny or hide the problem. But, there are certain warning signs that may indicate that a family member or friend is using drugs and drinking too much alcohol.

If your friend or loved one has one or more of the following signs, he or she may have a problem with drugs or alcohol:

- getting high on drugs or getting drunk on a regular basis
- lying about things, or the amount of drugs or alcohol they are using
- avoiding you and others in order to get high or drunk
- giving up activities they used to do such as sports, homework, or hanging out with friends who don't use drugs or drink
- having to use more marijuana or other illicit drugs to get the same effects
- constantly talking about using drugs or drinking
- believing that in order to have fun they need to drink or use marijuana or other drugs
- pressuring others to use drugs or drink
- getting into trouble with the law
- taking risks, including sexual risks and driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs
- feeling run-down, hopeless, depressed, or even suicidal
- suspension from school for an alcohol- or drug-related incident
- missing work or poor work performance because of drinking or drug use

Many of the signs, such as sudden changes in mood, difficulty in getting along with others, poor job or school performance, irritability, and depression, might be explained by other causes. Unless you observe drug use or excessive drinking, it can be hard to determine the cause of these problems. Your first step is to contact a qualified alcohol and drug professional in your area who can give you further advice.

How Can I Tell if I Have a Problem with Drugs or Alcohol?

Drug and alcohol problems can affect every one of us regardless of age, sex, race, marital status, place of residence, income level, or lifestyle.

You may have a problem with drugs or alcohol, if:

- You can't predict whether or not you will use drugs or get drunk.
- You believe that in order to have fun you need to drink and/or use drugs.
- You turn to alcohol and/or drugs after a confrontation or argument, or to relieve uncomfortable feelings.
- You drink more or use more drugs to get the same effect that you got with smaller amounts.
- You drink and/or use drugs alone.
- You remember how last night began, but not how it ended, so you're worried you may have a

problem.

- You have trouble at work or in school because of your drinking or drug use.
- You make promises to yourself or others that you'll stop getting drunk or using drugs.
- You feel alone, scared, miserable, and depressed.

If you have experienced any of the above problems, take heart, help is available. More than a million Americans like you have taken charge of their lives and are living healthy and drug-free.

How Can I Get Help?

You can get help for yourself or for a friend or loved one from numerous national, State, and local organizations, treatment centers, referral centers, and hotlines throughout the country. There are various kinds of treatment services and centers. For example, some may involve outpatient counseling, while others may be 3- to 5-week-long inpatient programs.

While you or your friend or loved one may be hesitant to seek help, know that treatment programs offer organized and structured services with individual, group, and family therapy for people with alcohol and drug abuse problems. Research shows that when appropriate treatment is given, and when clients follow their prescribed program, treatment can work. By reducing alcohol and/or drug abuse, treatment reduces costs to society in terms of medical care, law enforcement, and crime. More importantly, treatment can help keep you and your loved ones together. Remember, some people may go through treatment a number of times before they are in full recovery. Do not give up hope.

Each community has its own resources. Some common referral sources that are often listed in the phone book are:

- Community Drug Hotlines
- Local Emergency Health Clinics, or Community Treatment Services
- City/Local Health Departments
- Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, or Al-Anon/Ala-teen
- Hospitals

For a list of additional resources and organizations, check out the referral list at the end of this document.

HERE ARE THE STRAIGHT FACTS...

About Marijuana

Marijuana is the most widely used illicit drug in the United States and tends to be the first illegal drug teens use.

The physical effects of marijuana use, particularly on developing adolescents, can be acute.

Short-term effects of using marijuana:

- sleepiness
- difficulty keeping track of time, impaired or reduced short-term memory
- reduced ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as driving a car
- increased heart rate

- potential cardiac dangers for those with preexisting heart disease
- bloodshot eyes
- dry mouth and throat
- decreased social inhibitions
- paranoia, hallucinations
- Long-term effects of using marijuana:
- enhanced cancer risk decrease in
- testosterone levels for men; also lower sperm counts and difficulty having children
- increase in testosterone levels for women; also increased risk of infertility
- diminished or extinguished sexual pleasure
- psychological dependence requiring more of the drug to get the same effect

Marijuana blocks the messages going to your brain and alters your perceptions and emotions, vision, hearing, and coordination.

A recent study of 1,023 trauma patients admitted to a shock trauma unit found that one-third had marijuana in their blood.

HERE ARE THE STRAIGHT FACTS...

About Cigarette Smoking

Although many people smoke because they believe cigarettes calm their nerves, smoking releases epinephrine, a hormone which creates physiological stress in the smoker, rather than relaxation. The use of tobacco is addictive. Most users develop tolerance for nicotine and need greater amounts to produce a desired effect. Smokers become physically and psychologically dependent and will suffer withdrawal symptoms including: changes in body temperature, heart rate, digestion, muscle tone, and appetite. Psychological symptoms include: irritability, anxiety, sleep disturbances, nervousness, headaches, fatigue, nausea, and cravings for tobacco that can last days, weeks, months, years, or an entire lifetime.

Risks associated with smoking cigarettes:

- diminished or extinguished sense of smell and taste
- smoker's cough
- gastric ulcers
- chronic bronchitis
- increase in heart
- rate and blood pressure
- premature and more
- abundant face wrinkles
- emphysema
- heart disease
- stroke
- cancer of the mouth, larynx, pharynx, esophagus, lungs, pancreas, cervix, uterus, and bladder

Cigarette smoking is perhaps the most devastating preventable cause of disease and premature death. Smoking is particularly dangerous for teens because their bodies are still developing and changing and the 4,000 chemicals (including 200 known poisons) in cigarette smoke can adversely affect this process.

Cigarettes are highly addictive. One-third of young people who are just "experimenting" end up being addicted by the time they are 20.

HERE ARE THE STRAIGHT FACTS...

About Alcohol

Alcohol abuse is a pattern of problem drinking that results in health consequences, social, problems, or both. However, alcohol dependence, or alcoholism, refers to a disease that is characterized by abnormal alcohol-seeking behavior that leads to impaired control over drinking.

Short-term effects of alcohol use include:

- distorted vision, hearing, and coordination
- altered perceptions and emotions
- impaired judgment
- bad breath; hangovers

Long-term effects of heavy alcohol use include:

- loss of appetite
- vitamin deficiencies
- stomach ailments
- skin problems
- sexual impotence
- liver damage
- heart and central
- nervous system damage memory loss

How Do I Know If I, or Someone Close, Has a Drinking Problem?

Here are some quick clues:

- Inability to control drinking--it seems that regardless of what you decide beforehand, you frequently wind up drunk
- Using alcohol to escape problems
- A change in personality--turning from Dr. Jekyll to Mr. Hyde
- A high tolerance level--drinking just about everybody under the table
- Blackouts--sometimes not remembering what happened while drinking
- Problems at work or in school as a result of drinking
- Concern shown by family and friends about drinking
-

If you have a drinking problem, or if you suspect you have a drinking problem, there are many others out there like you, and there is help available. Talk to school counselor, a friend, or a parent.

HERE ARE THE STRAIGHT FACTS...

About Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine is a stimulant drug chemically related to amphetamine but with stronger effects on the central nervous system. Street names for the drug include "speed," "meth," and "crank." "Methamphetamine is used in pill form, or in powdered form by snorting or injecting. Crystallized methamphetamine known as "ice," "crystal," or "glass," is a smokable and more powerful form of the drug.

The effects of methamphetamine use include:

- increased heart rate and blood pressure
- increased wakefulness; insomnia
- increased physical activity
- decreased appetite
- respiratory problems
- extreme anorexia
- hypothermia, convulsions, and cardiovascular problems, which can lead to death
- euphoria
- irritability, confusion, tremors
- anxiety, paranoia, or violent behavior
- can cause irreversible damage to blood vessels in the brain, producing strokes

Methamphetamine users who inject the drug and share needles are at risk for acquiring HIV/AIDS. Methamphetamine is an increasingly popular drug at raves (all night dancing parties), and as part of a number of drugs used by college-aged students. Marijuana and alcohol are commonly listed as additional drugs of abuse among methamphetamine treatment admissions. Most of the methamphetamine-related deaths (92%) reported in 1994 involved methamphetamine in combination with at least one other drug, most often alcohol (30%), heroin (23%), or cocaine (21%). Researchers continue to study the long-term effects of methamphetamine use.

HERE ARE THE STRAIGHT FACTS...

About Cocaine and Crack Cocaine

Cocaine is a white powder that comes from the leaves of the South American coca plant. Cocaine is either "snorted" through the nasal passages or injected intravenously. Cocaine belongs to a class of drugs known as stimulants, which tend to give a temporary illusion of limitless power and energy that leave the user feeling depressed, edgy, and craving more. Crack is a smokable form of cocaine that has been chemically altered. Cocaine and crack are highly addictive. This addiction can erode physical and mental health and can become so strong that these drugs dominate all aspects of an addict's life.

Physical risks associated with using any amount of cocaine and crack:

- increases in blood
- pressure, heart rate, breathing rate, and body temperature
- heart attacks, strokes, and respiratory failure

- hepatitis or AIDS through shared needles
- brain seizures
- reduction of the body's ability to resist and combat infection

Psychological risks:

- violent, erratic, or paranoid behavior
- hallucinations and "coke bugs"--a sensation of imaginary insects crawling over the skin
- confusion, anxiety and depression, loss of interest in food or sex
- "cocaine psychosis"--losing touch with reality, loss of interest in friends, family, sports, hobbies, and other activities

Some users spend hundred or thousands of dollars on cocaine and crack each week and will do anything to support their habit. Many turn to drug selling, prostitution, or other crimes.

Cocaine and crack use has been a contributing factor in a number of drownings, car crashes, falls, burns, and suicides.

Cocaine and crack addicts often become unable to function sexually.

Even first time users may experience seizures or heart attacks, which can be fatal.

HERE ARE THE STRAIGHT FACTS...

About Hallucinogens

Hallucinogenic drugs are substances that distort the perception of objective reality. The most well-known hallucinogens include phencyclidine, otherwise known as PCP, angel dust, or loveboat; lysergic acid diethylamide, commonly known as LSD or acid; mescaline and peyote; and psilocybin, or "magic" mushrooms. Under the influence of hallucinogens, the senses of direction, distance, and time become disoriented. These drugs can produce unpredictable, erratic, and violent behavior in users that sometimes leads to serious injuries and death. The effect of hallucinogens can last for 12 hours. LSD produces tolerance, so that users who take the drug repeatedly must take higher and higher doses in order to achieve the same state of intoxication. This is extremely dangerous, given the unpredictability of the drug, and can result in increased risk of convulsions, coma, heart and lung failure, and even death.

Physical risks associated with using hallucinogens:

- increased heart rate and blood pressure
- sleeplessness and tremors
- lack of muscular coordination
- sparse, mangled, and incoherent speech
- decreased awareness of touch and pain that can result in self-inflicted injuries
- convulsions
- coma; heart and lung failure

Psychological risks associated with using hallucinogens:

- a sense of distance and estrangement
- depression, anxiety, and paranoia

- violent behavior
- confusion, suspicion, and loss of control
- flashbacks
- behavior similar to schizophrenic psychosis
- catatonic syndrome whereby the user becomes mute, lethargic, disoriented, and makes meaningless repetitive movements

Everyone reacts differently to hallucinogens--there's no way to predict if you can avoid a "bad trip."

HERE ARE THE STRAIGHT FACTS...

About Inhalants

Inhalants refer to substances that are sniffed or huffed to give the user an immediate head rush or high. They include a diverse group of chemicals that are found in consumer products such as aerosols and cleaning solvents. Inhalant use can cause a number of physical and emotional problems, and even one-time use can result in death.

Using inhalants even one time can put you at risk for:

- sudden death
- suffocation
- visual hallucinations and severe mood swings
- numbness and tingling of the hands and feet

Prolonged use can result in:

- headache, muscle weakness, abdominal pain
- decrease or loss of sense of smell
- nausea and nosebleeds
- hepatitis
- violent behaviors
- irregular heartbeat
- liver, lung, and kidney impairment
- irreversible brain damage
- nervous system damage
- dangerous chemical imbalances in the body
- involuntary passing of urine and feces

Short-term effects of inhalants include:

- heart palpitations
- breathing difficulty
- dizziness
- headaches

Remember, using inhalants, even one time, can kill you. According to medical experts, death can occur in at least five ways:

asphyxia--solvent gases can significantly limit available oxygen in the air, causing breathing to stop;
suffocation--typically seen with inhalant users who use bags;
choking on vomit;
careless behaviors in potentially dangerous settings; and
sudden sniffing death syndrome, presumably from cardiac arrest.

Messages for Teenagers

- Know the law. Methamphetamines, marijuana, hallucinogens, crack, cocaine, and many other substances are illegal. Depending on where you are caught, you could face high fines and jail time. Alcohol is illegal to buy or possess if you are under 21.
- Be aware of the risks. Drinking or using drugs increases the risk of injury. Car crashes, falls, burns, drowning, and suicide are all linked to drug use.
- Keep your edge. Drug use can ruin your looks, make you depressed, and contribute to slipping grades.
- Play it safe. One incident of drug use could make you do something that you will regret for a lifetime.
- Do the smart thing. Using drugs puts your health, education, family ties, and social life at risk.
- Get with the program. Doing drugs isn't "in" anymore.
- Think twice about what you're advertising when you buy and wear T-shirts, hats, pins, or jewelry with a pot leaf, joint, blunt, beer can, or other drug paraphernalia on them. Do you want to promote something that can cause cancer? make you forget things? or make it difficult to drive a car?
- Face your problems. Using drugs won't help you escape your problems, it will only create more.
- Be a real friend. If you know someone with a drug problem, be part of the solution. Urge your friend to get help.
- Remember, you DON'T NEED drugs or alcohol. If you think "everybody's doing it," you're wrong!
- Over 86% of 12-17 year-olds have never tried marijuana; over 98% have never used cocaine; only about half a percent of them have ever used crack. Doing drugs won't make you happy or popular or help you to learn the skills you need as you grow up. In fact, doing drugs can cause you to fail at all of these things.

REFERRALS

Adult Children of Alcoholics
(ACA/ACoA)
P.O. Box 3216
Torrance, CA 90510
310-534-1815

Alcoholics Anonymous
World Services, Inc.
475 Riverside Drive
New York, NY 10115

212-870-3400 (Literature)
212-647-1680 (Meeting Referral)

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment
National Drug and Alcohol Treatment Referral Service
1-800-662-HELP

Referrals To:

- 1-800-ALCOHOL
- 1-800-COCAINE
- 1-800-448-3000 BOYSTOWN

Children of Alcoholics Foundation, Inc.
555 Madison Avenue, 20th Floor
New York, NY 10022
212-754-0656 or 800-359-COAF

Cocaine Anonymous
World Service Office
3740 Overland Avenue, Ste. C
Los Angeles, CA 90034
1-800-347-8998

Families Anonymous
P.O. Box 35475
Culver City, CA 90231
1-800-736-9805

Marijuana Anonymous
World Services
P.O. Box 2912
Van Nuys, CA 91404
1-800-766-6779

Victim Hotline: 800-438-6233 (GET MADD) NAFARE Alcohol, Drug, and Pregnancy Hotline
200 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, IL 60601
1-800-638-BABY

Narcotics Anonymous (NA)
World Service Office
P.O. Box 9999
Van Nuys, CA 91409
818-773-9999

National Association for Children of Alcoholics
11426 Rockville Pike, Suite 301
Rockville, MD 20852
301-468-0985

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information
P.O. Box 2345
Rockville, MD 20847-2345
301-468-2600
1-800-729-6686

National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence
12 West 21st Street, 7th Floor
New York, NY 10010
1-800-NCA-CALL (will refer you to your local treatment information center)

National Families in Action
2296 Henderson Mill Road
Suite 204
Atlanta, GA 30345
770-934-6364

National Women's Health Network
514 10th Street, NW, Ste. 400
Washington, DC 20004
202-682-7814

Rational Recovery Systems
P. O. Box 800
Lotus, CA 95651
1-800-303-CURE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
CENTER FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES
CENTER FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION
CENTER FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT
(800) 729-6686 TDD: (800) 487-4889
ESPAÑOL: (877) 767-8432

THE WHITE HOUSE | USA.Gov

CRAVE ACCIDENT & INJURY FORM

At Crave Beauty Academy, we strive to keep a safe and fun learning environment. However, accidents are inevitable. Accident and injury forms are available for students, staff and guests should any situation arise. We encourage the prompt use of these forms. Ask any Educator, Guest Services or Administrative Staff member for a form should the need arise.

The form is located on the next page, page 36.

Crave Beauty Academy

Accident, Injury, Hazard and Incident Report Form

SECTION A – DETAILS OF PERSON INVOLVED IN INCIDENT OR REPORTING

HAZARD

Name: _____ Phone: _____/_____

Address: _____ City _____ State: _____

Zip: _____

Staff Student Guest

SECTION B – INCIDENT DETAILS OR NATURE OF HAZARD OR DAMAGE (Use

Separate sheet if necessary)

Date of Incident: ____/____/____ Time: _____am/pm

Location of Incident, Hazard, or Damage: _____

_____.

Brief Description of Incident, Hazard, Fire, Damage, etc. (what happened?): _____

_____.

If injury occurred and injured person is under the age of 18 or otherwise dependent, please complete the following:

Name of Father/Male Guardian: _____ Phone: _____

Name of Mother/Female Guardian: _____ Phone: _____

Email _____ Alternate Phone _____

Address of parents/guardians: _____.

Signature of injured person: _____ Date: ____/____/____

Signature of parent/guardian if under 18: _____ Date: ____/____/____

Describe injuries/illness including part(s) and side(s) of body affected:

_____.

SECTION C – WITNESSES TO INCIDENT, HAZARD, OR DAMAGE

List of witnesses or first person on scene:

Name: _____ Address: _____

Phone: _____ Comments: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

Phone: _____ Comments: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

Phone: _____ Comments: _____

SECTION D – SUPERVISOR/MANAGEMENT NOTIFICATION

Name of Supervisor/Member of Management Incident, Hazard, or Damage reported to: _____

Date/Time of notification: __ __/__/__, ____am/pm

Supervisor's Notes: _____

Signature of Supervisor/Member of Management: _____

Title: _____ Phone: _____ Date: ____/____/____

Additional Notes/Comments re: Investigation, Preventative Action,
Recommendations, Maintenance, Repairs, etc. (attach any necessary documents):

Police or Emergency Personnel (if called)

Name: _____ Title/Department: _____

Signature Staff Member reporting incident: _____

Additional Notes: