

Debutantes School of Beauty

145 N. Third Street

Dekalb, IL

Campus Security Disclosure and Security Report 9.30.2025

**Debutantes School of Beauty
Disclosure of Crime Statistics**

Each year Debutantes School of Beauty prepares a security report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act or Clery Act, signed in 1990, is a federal statute codified at 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f), with implementing regulations in the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations at 34 C.F.R. 668.46. The full text of this report is located on Debutantes School's website at www.debschool.com. This report is prepared by Debutantes School Personnel, specifically, Ana Camaro, Office Manager, in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies in those areas where its campuses are located. Campus crime, arrest and referral statistics include those reported to Debutantes School administration, campus managers and local law enforcement agencies and are included on the last page of this report.

Any questions about this report should be directed to Tom Rogers, Managing Director/Title IX Coordinator of Debutantes School of Beauty. (815)758-4045 or trogers@debschool.edu. This report was last updated on 9.30.2024.

Campus Information

Debutantes School of Beauty is located at 145 N. Third Street in Dekalb, IL. Our campus consists of only the free-standing building itself. All sidewalks, streets, and parking areas surrounding our building are property of the City of Dekalb. The owners of the school are Thomas J Rogers, Jaime C Rogers, and Rebecca L Rogers. They can be contacted at 815-758-4045.

Reporting Crimes

Debutantes School encourages its students, employees, guests, and other community members to report crimes or potential crimes which occur on or near Debutantes campus.

In case of Emergency, you should dial 9-1-1 immediately.

In the case of non-emergency, students should notify their Campus Managing Director, Tom Rogers, of the crime at (815)758-4045 or trogers@debschool.edu

You should notify the Campus Security Authority in charge immediately (the front desk personnel will immediately direct you to the correct person for the time/day) and contact the local police authorities if you witness a crime in process or are a victim of crime. If the crime occurs and no-one can be found, notify the police immediately and report the situation to a Debutantes School employee as soon as possible.

Campus Security Authorities:

Thomas J Rogers- Owner

Rebecca L Rogers- Owner

Stephenie Wotruba- Front Desk Coordinator

Be aware of your surroundings when walking to and from Debutantes School.

Always lock your car. Do not leave valuables, packages or cash visible in your car.

Do not leave books or personal property unattended in the classroom, clinic or student break room. Debutantes School of Beauty is not responsible for lost or stolen property. Students are advised to mark their supplies.

Timely Warning

In addition to the required annual campus security report, Debutantes School, will provide a timely warning to students of any occurrences of the following crimes that are reported to local police agencies and are considered to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. As soon as the school becomes aware of the crimes, students and employees will be notified via text message notification through our student information system. These crimes include: Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape, robbery, burglary, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, vandalism, motor vehicle theft, larceny-theft, arson, hate crimes including crimes involving bodily injury reported to local police agencies that show evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin or disability, arrests for violations of liquor and drug abuse violations, and illegal weapons possession, and persons not arrested but referred for disciplinary action for liquor, drug, and weapons law violations. Other reported statistics include Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking.

Access to Campus Facilities

Debutantes School is accessible to students and the general public during the hours of approximately 8:45AM to 7:30PM Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 8:45AM to 2:30PM Friday, and 8AM to 4PM every other Saturday. Outside of these hours, Debutantes School is secured by an alarm system and is accessible only to those with security permissions.

Debutantes School does not have campus living facilities.

Debutantes School does not have campus security personnel or employ a campus police force.

Criminal Activity Related to Off-Campus Functions

Debutantes School does not offer off-campus functions or sponsor any off-campus organizations.

Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act

Sex Crimes should be report to Debutantes School's Title IX Coordinator, Tom Rogers.

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires institutions of higher learning to issue a statement in their annual security report detailing where members of their campus community can obtain information concerning registered sex offenders. Students at Debutantes School may obtain such information through the National Sex Offender Public Website at <http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cid/cac/registry.htm>

Drug and Alcohol Free School Policy

Debutantes School embraces the spirit of the public law that requires schools to provide a drug free campus and workplace. As part of our philosophy, we are dedicated to the advancement and well-being of the population we serve. The use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs can lead to physical and psychological health risks. These risks depend on the type of drug used and the intensity of the use. Long-term use of drugs can lead to organic damage to the body and psychological problems. Even short-term use carries a risk of an overdose that can result in effects as serious as death. Drug and alcohol use also carried other direct and indirect health risks, including heightened risk of blood transmitted disease for users of intravenous drugs, the risk of pregnancy complications and birth defects in women who use drugs or alcohol while pregnant, and the impairment of the ability to operate motor vehicles. As such, all students and employees are encouraged to abstain from the use of illegal drugs and irresponsible use of alcohol.

Students are prohibited from the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of a controlled substance or alcohol anywhere on Debutantes property including grounds, parking areas, anywhere within the buildings or while participating in school-related activities. Students are also prohibited from being present on campus under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances. Students who violate this policy will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination of enrollment. If there is a reasonable suspicion that a student of Debutantes is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance while on Debutantes premises, the student will be required to clock out for the days and asked to leave. In all cases, Debutantes will abide by local, state, and federal sanctions regarding unlawful possession of drugs and the consumption of alcohol, including the full enforcement of applicable underage drinking laws.

Any student who suspects they or someone else may be at risk is invited to seek services that can be of help. Debutantes maintain drug and alcohol education information and a list of counseling and support services, including local services, which can be obtained from the campus manager.

Any students convicted of possessing or selling illegal drugs while receiving Title IV assistance will be ineligible for FSA funds based on the following chart.

Possession of illegal drugs	Sale of Illegal drugs
	(Includes Convictions for conspiring to sell illegal drugs)
1st offense: 1year from date of conviction	2 years from date of conviction
2nd offense: 2 years from date of conviction	Indefinite Period
3rd offense: Indefinite period	Indefinite Period

***Note: If convicted of both possessing and selling illegal drugs and the periods of ineligibility are different, the longer the penalty will apply. In addition, violations of federal, state, or local laws and ordinances concerning drugs and alcohol can lead to felony or misdemeanor convictions and legal sanctions, which include but are not limited to: fines, imprisonment, forfeiture of property, and loss of driving privileges. A description of federal penalties for drug violations can be found at <http://www.justice.gov/dea/agency.htm>**

Drug Free School/Drug Free Workplace Annual Disclosure

Debutantes School of Beauty is a drug-free environment and it is our policy to comply with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 as amended. The use of, discussion of, manufacturing of and/or distribution of controlled substances, including illegal drugs or alcohol on campus property has potential adverse impact on the school, its students and employees, clients, quality of education and the community and will not be tolerated. Any unlawful use, possession, discussion of or distribution of a controlled substance or alcohol on the school

premises or reporting for class under the influence of drugs or alcoholic beverages is prohibited and may result in disciplinary action up to and including immediate termination from the school.

Drug and Alcohol Programs:

Ben Gordon Center
12 Health Services Drive
DeKalb, IL 60115
(815) 756-4875
<https://secure.bengordoncenter.org/>

Discovery House
220 College Avenue
DeKalb, IL 60115
(815) 756-5277
<http://www.discoveryhouse.com/>

Additional helpful information and resources may be found by contacting the following organizations:

National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence
1-800-NCA-CALL (1-800-622-2255)
<http://www.ncadd.org>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
1-800-662-HELP (1-800-662-4357)
<http://dasis3.samhsa.gov/>

Crime Prevention Programs

Debutantes School is engaged in the Cut It Out program, a program of the Salons Against Domestic Abuse Fund dedicated to mobilizing salon professionals and others to fight domestic abuse across the United States. The program builds awareness to domestic abuse and trains salon professionals to recognize warning signs and safely refer clients to local resources. Debutantes School has joined forces with Cut It Out and the National cosmetology Association to educate communities about domestic abuse.

Debutantes School campuses provide clients with information on preventing domestic violence. Campus staff explain the Cut It Out informational materials to students and discuss the program's focus on awareness and information sharing- not intervention or interrogation. Furthermore, individual campuses work with local and domestic violence prevention organizations to gain additional understanding of the issue.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Should a significant emergency or dangerous situation arise that may impact the health of safety of students and/or employee located on the campuses, students, and staff are advised to do the following:

- Exit the building in the case of a fire; follow campus signage for exit locations
- Seek shelter in the event of a tornado; follow campus signage for shelter locations
- Follow Directive of campus staff for all other situations

In the event of an emergency, (fire, bomb threat, tornado, etc.) the school will immediately call for assistance from the local police/fire. If an emergency situation should occur, students, staff and clients must:

In a Fire:

1. Evacuate the building immediately in an orderly fashion.
2. Assist the clients who may need help
3. Walk to the far ends of the parking lot
4. DO NOT try to grab personal belongings. Get Out.
5. Do Not try to re-enter the building until staff member or fire/police officials have given clearance.

In a Tornado:

1. Move immediately to the nearest room with no windows (Esthetics Room).
2. Assist the clients who may need help
3. Do Not try to grab personal belongings.
4. Under NO circumstances may a student leave during an actual tornado and/or tornado warning.

From time to time, the school may conduct fire/tornado drills. Everyone must follow normal procedures in evacuating the building during a fire drill. Remember: in an emergency situation be CALM, COURTEOUS AND LISTEN TO INSTRUCTORS.

If a situation arises before students arrive to campus, campus staff (Campus Managers and/or Educators) will attempt to notify students by telephone and social media to advise accordingly. Signs will be placed at the front entrance of the campus building if classes are cancelled. Debutantes School has a process where, should an emergency or dangerous situation arise, campus staff (Campus Managers and/or Educators) contacts an Area Manager to develop and implement a response plan in the impacted campus. Debutantes Staff will take into account the safety of the student community determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency situation.

Tests of the emergency response and evaluation procedures will be conducted annually; such tests may be announced **or** unannounced.

Harassment- We want our employees to work in and students to attend classes in an environment that is free from intimidation or harassment. Harassment of employees and/or students by any employee, manager, student, and client or outside vendor is prohibited and may result in disciplinary action up to and including termination from the school. Harassment is defined as behavior, which is offensive to an individual or group, including unwelcome sexual advances, uninvited suggestive remarks, verbal, written or graphic communication that is sexist, racist, contains religious slurs, or ethnic jokes, etc. If you observe this type of behavior, you should immediately address the issue by advising the individual

that it is unwelcome, unwanted and inappropriate. If the behavior does not cease, report it to your Instructor or a Debutantes School Owner immediately.

Consent & Incapacitation:

To consent means to outwardly express agreement for sexual activity. Consent can be a verbal “yes.” It can also be demonstrated non-verbally, with actions that clearly tell the other person that she/he is willingly and freely engaging in sexual contact. Consent cannot be inferred through silence, or lack of resistance. Consent to one activity does not constitute consent to other sexual acts. Past sexual activity does not constitute consent for future acts. If, at any time, consent is uncertain, the initiating party should stop and obtain verbal consent. Consent can be withdrawn at any time.

A person who is incapacitated for the purposes of this protocol is one who is not legally able to give consent because they are mentally or physically helpless and may not be aware sexual activity is occurring.

A person is mentally or physically incapacitated when they have consumed alcohol and/or drugs, legal or illegal, voluntarily, or involuntarily, and are in a state where a reasonable person would believe that they are unable to make reasonable judgments or render self-care. Incapacitation includes, but is not limited to, being highly intoxicated, passed out, or asleep. When incapacitation occurs due to alcohol or drug use, indicators of incapacitation may include the following:

- Slurred speech
- Bloodshot or unfocused eyes
- Unsteady gait, needing assistance to walk/stand
- Vomiting
- Outrageous or unusual behavior
- Concern expressed by others about the individual
- Expressed memory loss or disorientation

An individual may also be in a state known as a “blackout” where they are also incapacitated and while they may appear to give consent, they do not actually have conscious ability to do so. Therefore, it is of particular importance that any two people engaging in sexual activity know the other’s level of intoxication prior to beginning sexual contact. The standard that should be applied is whether or not a reasonable person would have known, based on the facts and circumstances presented, that the other party was incapacitated and therefore, not capable of legally consenting. As to the accused, being under the influence of alcohol or drugs is never a defense to this protocol and does not excuse sexual misconduct.

Bystander Intervention

Bystander Intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual, or individuals, to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective interventions options, and taking action to intervene. Bystander intervention is a philosophy and strategy for prevention of various types of violence, including bullying, sexual harassment, sexual assault, and intimate partner violence. A bystander who witnesses the conditions that perpetuate violence has the choice and power to intervene. Stepping in can stop violence and/or potential injury and can keep someone from becoming a victim. Interventions don't have to be dramatic but can be asking a friend to leave a party with you, redirecting a conversation, or interrupting an incident. Bystander intervention includes walking a classmate to his/her car after class, not leaving an overly intoxicated person in a bar/party alone, not leaving an unconscious person alone, intervening when someone is being degraded or emotionally abused, and calling police when a potentially violent situation is unfolding. Positive bystander behavior plays a powerful role in creating an environment free from sexual violence.

Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are okay.

- Confront people who seclude, hit on, attempt to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated
- Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person
- Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior or experience with stalking
- Refer people to resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling or with legal assistance

Risk Reduction

Risk Reduction is defined as options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence. While you can never completely protect yourself from sexual assault, there are some things you can do to help reduce your risk of being assaulted. To reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment, strategies below were taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org.

Avoid dangerous situations by doing the following:

- **Be aware** of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get **out of a bad situation**.
- Try to **avoid isolated areas**. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- **Walk with purpose**. Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
- **Trust your instincts**. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.
- **Try not to load yourself down** with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- **Make sure your cell phone is with you** and charged and that you have cab money.
- **Don't allow yourself to be isolated** with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
- **Avoid putting music headphones in both ears** so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.

Sexual Harassment Policy- The courts have determined that sexual harassment is a form of discrimination under title VII of the U.S. Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended in 1991

Policy Statement- It is the responsibility of each individual employee and program participant to refrain from sexual harassment, and it is the right of each individual employee and program participant to work in an environment free from sexual harassment

Sex Crimes should be report to Debutantes School's Title IX Coordinator, Tom Rogers.

STUDENT SEXUAL ASSAULT, DOMESTIC AND DATING VIOLENCE POLICY Debutantes School of Beauty is committed to maintaining a safe and secure campus for all its students and employees. Debutantes School of Beauty's policy on Sexual Violence, Domestic Violence and Dating Violence specifically addresses procedures that must be followed when an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking is reported.

Definition of Sexual Harassment- According to the Illinois Human Rights Act, sexual harassment is defined as:

Any unwelcome sexual advances or requests for sexual favors or any conduct of a sexual nature when:

- 1.) Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term of condition of an individual's employment
- 2.) Submissions to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual, or
- 3.) Such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.

Other conduct commonly considered to be sexual harassment includes:

- Verbal: Sexual innuendos, suggestive comments, insults, humor and jokes about sex, anatomy—or gender –specific traits, sexual propositions, threats, repeated requests for dates, or statements about other employees, even outside of their presence, of a sexual nature
- Non-verbal: suggestive or insulting sounds (whistling), leering, obscene gestures, sexually suggestive bodily gestures, “catcalls,” “smacking” or “kissing” noises.
- Visual: Posters, signs, pin-ups or slogans of a sexual nature.
- Physical: Touching, unwelcoming hugging or kissing, pinching, brushing the body, coerced sexual intercourse, or actual assault

Sexual harassment most frequently involves a man harassing a woman. However, it can also involve a woman harassing a man or harassment between members of the same gender.

The most severe and overt forms of sexual harassment are easier to determine. On the other end of the spectrum, some sexual harassment is subtler and depends to some extent on individual perception and interpretation. The trend in the courts is to assess sexual harassment by a standard of what would offend a “reasonable woman” or a “reasonable man, depending on the gender of the alleged victim.

An example of the subtlest form of sexual harassment is the use of endearments. The use of terms such as “honey,” “darling,” and “sweetheart,” is objectionable to many women who believe that these terms undermine their authority and their ability to deal with men on an equal and professional level.

Another example is the use of a compliment that could potentially be interpreted as sexual in nature. Below are three statements that might be made about the appearance of a woman in the workplace:

“That’s an attractive dress you have on”

“That’s an attractive dress. It really looks good on you.”

“That’s an attractive dress. You really fill it out well.”

The first statement appears to be simply a compliment. The last is the most likely to be perceived as sexual harassment, depending on individual perceptions and values. To avoid the possibility of offending an employee, it is best to follow a course of conduct about reproach, or to err on the side of caution.

Responsibility of Individual Employees or Program Participants:

- Each individual employee or program participant has the responsibility to refrain from sexual harassment in the workplace.
- An individual or program participant who sexually harasses a program participant or fellow program participant is, of course, liable for his or her individual conduct.
- The harassing employee or program participant will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including discharge or dismissal from the program in accordance with program policy

Responsibility of Supervisory Personnel:

- Each supervisor is responsible for maintaining the workplace and program environment free of sexual harassment. This is accomplished by promoting a professional environment and by dealing with sexual harassment as with all other forms of employee and program participant misconduct
- The courts have found that organizations as well as supervisors can be held liable for damages related to sexual harassment by a manager, supervisor, employee, or third party (an individual who is not an employee or program participant but does business with an organization, such as a contractor, student, client, or speaker).
- Liability is either based on an organization’s responsibility to maintain a certain level of order and discipline, or on the coordinator or director acting as an agent of the organization or program. As such, the coordinator/director must act quickly and responsibly not only to minimize their own liability but also that of the agency or program.

- Specifically, a coordinator or director must address an observed incident of sexual harassment or a complaint, with seriousness, take prompt action to investigate it, report it and end it, implement appropriate disciplinary action, and observe strict confidentiality. This also applies to cases where an employee or program participant tells the supervisor about behavior considered sexual harassment but does not want to make a formal complaint.

In addition, the director must ensure that no retaliation will result against an employee or program participant making a sexual harassment complaint.

Procedures for Filing a Complaint:

- An employee or program participant who either observes or believes herself/himself to be the object of sexual harassment should deal with the incident(s) as directly and firmly as possible by clearly communicating her/his position to the supervisor or program coordinator, and offending employee. It is not necessary for sexual harassment to be directed at the person making the complaint.

The following steps may also be taken: document or record each incident (what was said or done, the date, the time, and the place). Documentation can be strengthened by written records such as letters, notes, memos, emails, and telephone messages.

No one making a complaint will be retaliated against even if a complaint made in good faith cannot be substantiated. In addition, any witness will be protected from retaliation.

The process of making a complaint about sexual harassment falls into several stages.

- Direct communication: If there is sexually harassing behavior in the workplace or program environment, the harassed employee or program participant should directly and clearly express her/his objection that the conduct is unwelcome and request that the offending behavior stop. The initial message may be verbal. If subsequent messages are needed, they should be put in writing in a note or a memo.
- Formal Written Complaint: An employee or program participant may also report incidents of sexual harassment directly to the Managing Director. The Managing Director will counsel the reporting employee or program participant and be available to assist with filing a formal complaint. The Managing Director will fully investigate the complaint and advise the complainant and the alleged harasser of the results of the investigation.

- Resolution Outside Managing Director: It is hoped that most sexual harassment complaints and incidents can be resolved within Debutantes School of Beauty. However, an employee has the right to contact the Illinois Department of Human Rights (IDHR) or the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) about filing a formal complaint. An IDHR complaint must be filed within 180 days, complaint with the EEOC must be filed within 300 days

An employee or program participant who is suddenly transferred to a lower paying job or passed over for promotion, after filing a complaint with IDHR or EEOC, may file a retaliation charge, also due within 180 days (IDHR) or 300 days (EEOC) of the alleged retaliation

An employee or program participant who has been physically harassed or threatened while on the job or while participating in the program may also have grounds for criminal charges of assault and battery.

False and Frivolous Complaints

False and frivolous charges refer to cases where the accuser is using a sexual harassment complaint to accomplish some end other than stopping sexual harassment. It does not refer to charges made in good faith which cannot be proven. Given the seriousness of the consequences for the accused, a false and frivolous charge is a severe offense that can itself result in disciplinary action.

Violent Acts against Women (VAWA)

Sexual Assault is a rape that is vaginal, anal and/or oral penetration without consent. Fondling is any sexual contact without consent.

Awareness- Debutantes School of Beauty offers guest speakers, posters, and/or a variety of events throughout the year to bring about awareness to these issues. Reporting any person who believes he or she has been the victim of sexual harassment or violence by a student, faculty member, administrator or other college personnel of Debutantes School of Beauty should report the occurrence to any agent or responsible employee of the college. An employee may be required only to report the harassment to other school officials who have the responsibility to take appropriate action or to take the appropriate action themselves if they are a designated official.

Privacy- Debutantes School of Beauty will respect the privacy of the complainant, the individual(s) against whom the complaint is filed, and the witnesses as much as possible. The college will attempt to honor a student's request that his or her name be withheld, if this can be done consistently with the school's obligation to remedy the harassment and take steps to prevent further harassment.

Action- Debutantes School of Beauty is required to investigate all accusations of sexual harassment and violence and to take the appropriate actions which could include disciplinary proceedings against any individuals found to be in violation of this policy.

Anti-Retribution Any person who retaliates against another for testifying, assisting or participating in an investigation or proceeding relating to harassment or violence shall be subject to discipline. Retaliation includes, but is not limited to, any form of intimidation, retribution or harassment.

Preserving Evidence It is important that victims take steps to preserve and collect evidence; doing so preserves the full range of options available, be it through the university's administrative complaint procedures or criminal prosecution. To preserve evidence:

1. do not wash your face or hands
2. do not shower or bathe
3. do not brush your teeth
4. do not change clothes or straighten up the area where the assault took place
5. do not dispose of clothes or other items that were present during the assault, or use the restroom
6. seek a medical exam immediately If the victim has already cleaned up from the assault, he/she can still report the crime, as well as seek medical or counseling treatment.

The victim should contact the police, consult with the campus Title IX Coordinator, Tom Rogers, or a local sexual assault victim resource center. ORGANIZATIONS that offer help if you believe you are a victim of sexual harassment or sexual assault: • The Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN) www.rainn.org • Call the National Sexual Assault Hotline for free, confidential help, 24 hours a day: 1.800.656.HOPE. • Visit the National Sexual Assault Online Hotline for free, confidential help online, 24 hours a day. <https://www.victimsofcrime.org/help-for-crime-victims/national-hotlines-and-helpful-links>

Clery Crimes and Definitions

Part 1 – Primary Crimes

1. MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

2. NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

3. AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

4. ARSON

Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Note that only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons. Arson is therefore the only Clery Act offense that must be investigated before it can be disclosed. If other Clery Act offenses were committed during the arson incident, the most serious is counted in addition to the arson.

5. BURGLARY

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

6. ROBBERY

The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

Sex Offenses

The Clery Act has four defined sex offenses for which crime statistics must be collected on Clery geography. They are: rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape.

8. RAPE

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.

9. FONDLING

The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age and/or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

10. INCEST

Non forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

11. Statutory Rape

Non forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Part 2 – Alcohol, drug and weapon violations

The Clery Act requires institutions collect statistics for violations of state law and or ordinances for drug, alcohol and weapons violations.

12. LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

13. WEAPONS POSSESSION

The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

14. DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

Violations of State and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: Opium or Cocaine and their derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine); Marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, Methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Part 3 – Hate Crimes

The Clery Act requires institutions collect crime statistics for hate crime associated with either the commission of a primary crime or the lesser offenses of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, destruction of or vandalism of a building or property.

15. HATE CRIMES

A Hate Crime is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

Under the *Clery Act*, Hate Crimes include any of the following offenses motivated by bias: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, Sexual Assault, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson, Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property. Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, and Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property are included in your *Clery Act* statistics only if they are Hate Crimes

Larceny-theft

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Simple Assault

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

Intimidation

To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual attack. Includes cyber-intimidation if victim is threatened on Clery geography.

Destruction, damage or vandalism of property

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 the property.

Part 4: Violence Against Women Act (2013) Crimes

16. Domestic Violence

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.

17. Dating Violence

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

18. Stalking

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (1) fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or (2) suffer substantial emotional distress.

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, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.

Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

Debutantes School of Beauty						
Campus Security and Reporting	On Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Public Property
	2022		2023		2024	
Criminal Offences						
Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	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
Robbery	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
HATE CRIMES	2022		2023		2024	
Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	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
Robbery	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
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	1
Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES	2022		2023		2024	
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS	2022		2023		2024	
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions	2022		2023		2024	
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfounded Crimes	2022		2023		2024	
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debutantes School does <u>not</u> provide On-campus Student Housing Facilities.						
Debutantes School does <u>not</u> have any non-campus buildings or property.						
This report combines data provided by the local police department with the institution's statistics						
Report completed 9/30/2025						