

Medical Solutions Academy 2023 Annual Crime Security

Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics (Clery Act): 1/1/2022-12/31/2022

Introduction

The following report is compiled on an annual basis pursuant to the requirements of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act). The Department of Education published The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting 2016 Edition which was used as reference for the preparation of this report. The Campus Director prepares the report. Crime statistics are gathered from local law enforcement agencies by a request in writing, accessing online police records, campus incident reports, and security logs from security personnel.

The report includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus and on public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. The report includes institutional policies concerning campus security and safety. Copies of the report can be requested by contacting the office administrator of President of MSA.

Students and staff are notified each year when the new report is available. Notification is done through email. In addition, the information is also available on our bulletin board. The report is also published on the School's website at: www.medicalsolutionsacademy.org.

Employees are notified via a campus wide email notification.

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Medical Solutions Academy Policy and Procedures

Campus Emergency and Crime Reporting Procedures

Prompt Reporting of an Emergency or Crime

To insure a safe and secure environment students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to report crimes and incidents to the President. If the President is not available, then key staff members; the office administrator or the compliance officer should be notified.

The school encourages anyone who has witnessed or has been the victim of a crime to immediately report the incident by dialing 911 or for non-emergencies you may report the incident either in person or by dialing the main phone number for the campus (434) 836-8393 and asking for the above-mentioned staff member. Crimes can be reported on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the Annual Security Report. Prompt reporting will ensure timely warning notices on campus and timely disclosure of crime statistics. All School employees are required to report any crime that occurs on the campus to local law enforcement agencies.

Call 911 for Emergency

Non-Emergency number for Danville City Police (434) 799-6510

Medical Solutions Academy (434) 836-8393

Campus Safety and Security Policy and Procedures

Medical Solutions Academy (MSA) staff members have the authority to ask persons for identification and to determine whether individuals have lawful business at the School. MSA is private property and is maintained for the use of the students. MSA does provide limited campus housing. There is no campus police force. Only authorized individuals are allowed on campus. MSA reserves the right to ask anyone to vacate the premises at any time.

Access Policy

During public business hours, the campus is open to students, guests, employees, contractors, and invited vendors. Only approved contracted maintenance workers will be allowed access to the campus for repairs during regular business hours and must provide approved work order and identification to be allowed to access facilities. If maintenance is required in one of the housing units, then a school staff member will be present during the inspection and repair. During non-public business hours, the campus is secured with a security system and access to the campus is limited to employees with key and security access only.

Students living on campus are responsible for securing their housing unit. Each unit is a separate unit and not attached and should be always secured.

Criminal incidents are referred to the local police who have jurisdiction on campus.

Security Awareness

The security awareness programs, and information described below are designed to inform the community, students, and employees about campus security procedures and practices. MSA encourages students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. Information and awareness are the best weapons against crime and accidents.

Employees and students should always:

- ✓ Be aware of their surroundings and the people that are around you
- ✓ Make eye contact when walking and do not engage with strangers on the street or in the parking lot or while waiting for a bus
- ✓ Always lock your vehicle and secure your personal property
- ✓ Stay in well-lit areas
- ✓ If you leave the building late or in the evening after dark walk out with other people

Campus Lighting and Physical Plant

The Maintenance Department is responsible for maintaining the building and the grounds with a concern for safety and security. Campus facilities and lighting are regularly inspected by staff.

Managers and staff employed at the School assist by reporting potential safety or security concerns. Anyone noticing a safety or security problem in the physical building or grounds should President or the maintenance department.

Alcohol-Drug Possession, Usage, and Distribution Policy

In response to the requirement of the “Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989” (Public Law 101-226) the following will be the policy for MSA:

MSA prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use or abuse of illicit drugs, alcohol, or prescription drugs if used in a way that is illegal or counter to published policies for controlled substance anywhere on campus or at any MSA function or activity. Please refer to our Drug and Alcohol Prevention Policy for more detail.

Drug Abuse Program

To provide our students and staff with information on drugs and drug abuse, the school has materials published by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Brochures are available in the academic department as well as a list of available local resources.

Any student or staff that needs assistance can contact:

Danville Pittsylvania Community Servs (DPCS) (434)793-4931 or online at <http://www.dpcs.org>
245 Hairston Street, Danville, VA 24540

Spero Health (434)208-2987 or online at <http://www.sperohealth.com>
789 Piney Forest Road, Danville, VA 24540

Crossroads Treatment Centers Danville PC (434)685-1570 or online at
<http://www.crossroadtreatmentcenters.com>
1555 Meadowview Drive, Suite 5, Danville, VA 24541

Family Insight Danville (540)266-7550 or online at <http://familyinsight.net>
1045 Main Street, Suite 2, Danville, VA 24541

Southern Virginia MH Institute (434)799-6220 or online at <http://www.svmhi.dbhds.virginia.gov>
382 Taylor Drive, Danville, VA 24541

Life Changes Counseling Life Changes DWI Center (336)623-8584 or online at
<http://www.lifechangeseap.com>
370 West Meadow Road, Eden, NC 27288

Insight Human Services Inc 336-342-8316 or online at <http://www.insightnc.org>
335 County Home Road, Reidsville, NC 27320

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

MSA supports the Federal Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights:

- Survivors shall be notified of their options to notify law enforcement
- Accuser and accused must have the same opportunity to have others present
- Both parties shall be informed of the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding
- Survivors shall be notified of counseling services
- Survivors shall be notified of options for changing academic and/or living situations

Virginia Crime Victims' Rights Act

The Victims Services Section of the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (VDCJS) develops, coordinates, and funds victim/witness programs, sexual assault crisis centers, and programs that combat violence against women, including the V-STOP grant program and the Virginia Domestic Violence Victim Fund. The section offers many services, training, and resources to victim service providers, law enforcement officials, allied professionals, prosecutors, and other local government officials.

If you are a victim of crime, you can contact the DCJS INFO-Line at 1-888-887-3418 for assistance. The INFO-LINE provides victims of crime with information and support. DCJS staff are available to answer the INFO-Line Monday through Friday from 9 am to 5 pm. Callers will be informed of their rights as victims under Virginia's Crime Victim and Witness Rights Act and will receive additional information, support, and referrals to programs and resources in their communities.

If you are a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and you need immediate assistance, please contact the Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Hotline at 1-800-838-8238 (V/TTY). Hotline staff are available to help you 24 hours a day.

Code of Virginia

MSA prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The definitions of these offenses are defined by Virginia Statutes are:

Domestic Violence or Family Abuse

Criminal family abuse includes cases of domestic assault and battery when the perpetrator of the violence may be jailed or ordered to comply with various conditions if the defendant is found guilty. Any person who commits domestic assault and battery or family abuse shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor, punishable by up to 12 months in jail and a \$2500 fine. Three or more convictions in a 10-year period elevate the crime to a Class 6 felony, punishable by up to five years in prison. The prior convictions can be from other jurisdictions in Virginia, but they must have occurred on different dates.

Sexual Assault

Sexual battery refers to a specific “non-rape” sexual interaction between two individuals that is not consensual. There is both a type of action and a type of intent required to prove sexual battery. Similar to assault and battery, sexual assault and sexual battery can merge into the same event. In Virginia, sexual battery charges can have heavy consequences.

Sexual battery is similar to assault and battery and is a serious offense with potentially serious consequences. Sexual battery requires an act of sexual abuse as defined as an act committed with the intent to sexually molest, arouse, or gratify any person, where:

a. The accused intentionally touches the complaining witness's intimate parts or material directly covering such intimate parts;

- b. The accused forces the complaining witness to touch the accused's, the witness's own, or another person's intimate parts or material directly covering such intimate parts.
- c. If the complaining witness is under the age of thirteen, the accused causes or assists the complaining witness to touch the accused's, the witness's own, or another person's intimate parts or material directly covering such intimate parts; or
- d. The accused forces another person to touch the complaining witness's intimate parts or material directly covering such intimate parts.

Since sexual battery is typically a class 1 misdemeanor, it is punishable by 12 months in jail, a fine of up to \$2,500, or a combination thereof. A third or subsequent sexual battery offense requires sex offense registry and is a serious offense which often leads to jail time among other consequences. It may also include the period of probation or any special requirement including restitution, no contact probation, or other restrictions. In addition, a third conviction for sexual battery requires an entry on the attack crimes registry.

Stalking

A stalker is anyone who, on more than one occasion, engages in conduct with the intent to place the victim in fear, or with the knowledge that the victim is placed in fear of death, sexual assault, or bodily injury to the victim or the victim's family/household member.

Stalking is a Class 1 misdemeanor punishable by up to 12 months in jail and a \$2500 fine. Three or more convictions within a five-year period elevate the crime to a Class 6 felony, punishable by up to five years in prison. A person may be charged with stalking in any jurisdiction in Virginia as long as the offender engaged in stalking conduct at least once in that jurisdiction. If a court finds a person guilty of stalking, the judge must issue a Protective Order prohibiting contact between the defendant and the victim or victim's household.

Prevention and Detection

Everyone at MSA has a responsibility for prevention and detection of violence on campus. If you see something, say something. There are four “D’s” for a safe and positive bystander intervention:

1. **Direct:** Step in and address the situation directly. For example, you might be able to intervene by using one of these statements “That is not ok. Please stop.” Or “Hey, leave them alone.” This technique works best when the person that you are trying to stop is someone that knows you and trusts you. It does not work well when drugs or alcohol are being used because someone’s ability to have a conversation with you about what is going on may be impaired and then they would be more likely to be defensive.
2. **Distract:** Distract either person in the situation to intervene. Evaluate the situation and then pose a question to put the party’s attention somewhere other than the present situation. You might ask “Do you know what time it is?” or “Are you supposed to be in class?” This technique is useful when drugs or alcohol are being used because people under the influence are more easily distracted than those that are sober.
3. **Delegate:** Find others who can help you to intervene in the situation. This might look like you find a friend or asking someone who knows those involved in the situation to distract one person in the situation while you distract the other person which is referred to as “splitting” or “defensive split.” If you did not know either person in the situation, you could also ask around to see if someone else does and ask them to check in with the person by either calling, texting, or going in person to intervene and/or distract the person.

4. **Delay:** There are many reasons that you may not be able to do something right at the moment. For example, if you are feeling unsafe or if you are unsure if someone in the situation is feeling unsafe, then you may want to wait to check in with that person. In this case, you can combine a distraction technique by asking the person to use the bathroom with you or to go somewhere with you that would remove them and you from the situation. Once you are alone, you can ask if they are ok or if they need help. In some situations, you might be able to text the person if you are not able to get them alone.

Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior

Knowing the warning signs of abusive behavior is important to mitigate your risk. The following are just a few behavioral signs to be aware of:

- Jealousy-excessive questions about who a partner spends time with
- Controlling behavior-not allowing a partner to make personal decisions
- Isolation-curtailling a partner's social interaction
- Verbal Abuse-saying things about or to a partner that are meant to be cruel
- Blame-shifting blame or feelings and problems to partner, family, or school for one's own inabilities or lack of responsibility
- Making threats of violence-saying things like "If you talk to him/her again, I will kill you." Or "If you leave me, I will kill myself."

NEVER put yourself at risk. If the situation escalates, call the police.

Reporting Sexual Misconduct

Procedure's victims should follow if a sex offense, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred.

1. Get to a safe place
2. Get medical attention
3. It is strongly recommended that you allow evidence to be collected even if you currently choose not to report the incident to law enforcement. To do this you should make every effort to save anything that might contain the perpetrator's DNA. Do NOT:
 - Bathe or shower
 - Use the restroom
 - Change clothes
 - Comb hair
 - Clean up the crime scene
 - Move anything that the offender might have touched

Excerpted from: RAINN.org

If you are the victim of sexual assault, it is recommended that you call the National Sexual Assault Hotline at (800)-656-4673. The hotline is open 24 hours a day and has counselors available to answer questions. They can assist you in finding a local health facility, local resources for healing and recovery, and referrals for longer term support. They can also provide basic medical advice. All calls are confidential. They also have an online chat feature at <http://online.rainn.org>

Support Services for Victims

Upon request, MSA will make reasonable accommodations to adjust student's academic schedules who report alleged sexual offenses while the matter is under investigation.

MSA does not have mental health counselors, substance abuse counselors or psychologists on staff, several community and state services are available to assist students or employees who may become the victim of a sexual crime on campus. In addition to prompt and professional emergency medical services provided by police, fire department, ambulance, hospital or clinics, victims will be directed to local agencies for assistance and counseling.

In cases of criminal activity, information regarding victims' rights and the steps followed by the criminal justice system to address their case is available from local law enforcement agencies.

A good resource for information (including a directory of rape crisis centers) may be found at [Get Help | NC Coalition Against Sexual Assault \(nccasa.org\)](#). Virginia Sexual & Domestic Violence Action Alliance recognizes that sexual and domestic violence are linked to other forms of oppression, which disproportionately affect women, children, and marginalized people. Understanding the great harm racism has created for individuals, families, and our communities in Virginia, they commit to building within the coalition an anti-racist framework from which to address sexual and domestic violence.

The West Virginia Foundation for Rape Information and Services (WVFRIS) is West Virginia's state sexual assault coalition. WVFRIS was established in 1982 and is comprised of the State's rape crisis centers. WVFRIS works with the rape crisis centers and other allied professionals to develop and strengthen intervention and prevention programs in the State that address sexual violence and stalking. If you are concerned about mandatory reporting to the police or to DSS, you can withhold your name and still receive help.

Utilize the free and confidential services of a victim advocate from the rape crisis center in your area. To do so, call 1-800-656-HOPE or go to [West Virginia rape crisis centers](#) section of this website to locate the center closest to you and obtain contact information.

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-838-8238.

Resources for Medical Care

It is important for students who have been sexually assaulted to seek immediate and appropriate medical treatment. While MSA staff are unable to perform procedures related to the collection of evidence for the purposes of pursuing criminal prosecution, they can provide assistance and support when a student requests or requires transportation to the hospital or assistance with notification of appropriate authorities. Emergency Room staff may ask if the student wishes to speak to the police; this decision is entirely up to the student. Victims may seek counseling at any time after an incident.

Title IX Disclosures

Title IX Coordinator: LaKeisha Deshazor, Compliance Officer

Office Address: 306 Poplar St. Danville, VA 24541

Email Address: compliance@medicalsolutionsacademy.org

Telephone Number: 434-836-8393

The Title IX Coordinator receives annual training on issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as well as training on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victims and promotes accountability.

Definition of Sexual Harassment

MSA defines sexual harassment broadly to include any of three types of misconduct on the basis of sex. Any instance of quid pro quo harassment by a school employee, any unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would find so pervasive and objectively offensive that it denies a person equal educational access, any instance of sexual assault (as defined by the Clery Act), dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking as defined in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

Reporting Sexual Harassment

Students and staff can anonymously report any incident to the Title IX Coordinator. A victim's name and identifying information will be withheld from the public and press in accordance with the Virginia Public Records Law.

Reporting to Law Enforcement

MSA will take seriously every report of sexual misconduct it receives by investigating and working to ensure that both complainant and the accused student are given appropriate support. MSA encourages students to report all incidents of sexual misconduct. Any threat of retaliation or other attempt to prevent the report of an incident of sexual misconduct is itself prohibited and will result in disciplinary sanctions.

Reporting sexual assault is a choice the victim makes but MSA strongly encourages you to report the sexual assault to law enforcement authorities. The victim may request to be assisted by campus staff in notifying the authorities. Such requests should be made to the President or Compliance Officer. If the student decides not to report the assault to law enforcement authorities, the student can still file a confidential report with the School.

If the student wishes to make a confidential report to the School, the student may do so with the Title IX Coordinator. The report will contain details of the incident, but the identity of the victim will not be revealed. A confidential report allows the School to ensure the safety of the victim and others.

Regardless of whether the student chooses to report the assault to law enforcement, a victim may request that actions are taken to prevent contact with the alleged assailant(s). The School will provide the victim written notification about the available options which include:

- available assistance
- how to make requests to make academic changes
- recommendations on changes to living situations, transportation situations, and/or work situation
- protective measures

MSA does not provide transportation to residential facilities so the student will be referred to local community resources to assist in areas where the School does not have jurisdiction or control.

In addition, the victim has the right to pursue orders of protection, "no contact" orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders in a criminal, civil, or tribal court. MSA will take appropriate action when notified that such orders have been granted to the victim by the Court.

Reporting to School

If a student chooses to file a disciplinary complaint, he or she will prepare a written statement of the incident, and the student's role within the disciplinary process will be that of a "complainant." In some instances, the School may, at its discretion, choose to initiate a disciplinary complaint on its own. The School may also ask local law enforcement officials to conduct further investigation before proceeding with the disciplinary process in some cases.

An accused student will be informed of the nature of the charges by the designated School official, and may, in some instances where there is a student complainant, obtain a copy of the complainant's written statement after preparing his or her own written description of the incident. In turn the accused student's written description will be shared with the student complainant.

MSA will act promptly in response to information that an incident of assault, misconduct, or harassment has occurred. Any conduct that may be in violation of this policy will be investigated and addressed within a timely manner, typically within thirty calendar days.

School Investigation and Resolution

Investigation: The Title IX coordinator will conduct a prompt, thorough and impartial initial investigation of the complaint in the manner he or she deems necessary. The parties to the complaint each will have the opportunity to be heard and will be kept informed of the status of the investigation as deemed appropriate. As circumstances warrant, preliminary administrative actions may be taken to preserve the safety and well-being of those involved and/or the campus community.

With the consent of the complainant and the alleged perpetrator, and if MSA deems the circumstances warrant doing so, the matter may be resolved through non-disciplinary interventions (i.e., educational, counseling, changes in academic accommodations, administrative actions). A complainant has the right, however, to end the informal process at any time and begin a formal disciplinary proceeding. Mediation, even on a voluntary basis is not an appropriate means of resolving a sexual assault complaint.

Should informal resolution be inappropriate or unattainable, the matter will be referred to a committee.

During the investigation both parties will have the same opportunity to have others who they wish to include be present at any meeting or hearing on the matter.

Standard of Evidence: MSA utilizes a standard of preponderance of the evidence (i.e., it is more likely than not that sexual assault, harassment, or another form of sexual misconduct occurred) when receiving a complaint.

Disciplinary Sanctions: The following sanctions may be imposed following a final determination of an investigation regarding sexual misconduct:

- Probation
- Suspension
- Forced Leave of Absence
- Termination

Perpetrators of crimes may also be subject to criminal prosecution.

Notification: When conduct involves allegations of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, a postsecondary institution is required to simultaneously provide written notification of the final results of a disciplinary proceeding against the alleged perpetrator to both the victim and the alleged perpetrator, regardless of whether the institution concluded that a violation was committed. Compliance with this

paragraph does not constitute a violation of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). For the purposes of this paragraph, the outcome of a disciplinary proceeding means only the institution's final determination with respect to the alleged sex offense, and any sanction that is imposed against the accused. Both parties will simultaneously be provided with written information regarding the institution's procedures to appeal the results of the institutional disciplinary proceeding. If either party successfully appeals the disciplinary proceeding, then both parties are simultaneously notified of the results.

Appeals and Grievances

If either party wishes to appeal the disciplinary proceeding, they should notify the Title IX Coordinator/Compliance Officer in writing within 3 days of the notification of the outcome of the investigation. The Title IX Coordinator will notify the President. The President will review the matter and both parties may be invited to appear before the President to discuss the matter. Both parties will receive advance notice and will have the opportunity to bring additional people to the meeting if they desire. Both parties will meet with the Committee at separate times and either party can decline to participate. The President should be able to make a decision within 3 days of their meeting. In all cases the decision of the MSA Committee is final. Both parties will simultaneously be notified in writing of the decision.

If either party wishes to pursue a grievance against MSA once they have exhausted all the appeal and grievance procedures, then they may file a complaint by contacting:

Council on Occupational Education
7840 Roswell Road
Building 300, Suite 325
Atlanta, GA 30350
www.council.org
(770) 396-3790

Privacy and Confidentiality

MSA reports incidents of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking as required by law in the annual Clery Act Reporting. The report does not include any personally identifying information about the individuals involved in the incidents.

Confidentiality is maintained by restricting access to any written reports, or court orders to key campus administrators (i.e., Title IX Administrator, Office Administrator, and/or Campus President).

MSA encourages the reporting of all incidents of sexual misconduct. To the extent possible, MSA will protect the privacy of all parties in a complaint of sexual misconduct.

Under Federal law, if a student makes a formal report about a sexual assault to a School official MSA has an obligation to investigate the complaint. If the School receives a formal report, it will be evaluated by the Title IX Administrator and treated in a confidential manner. However, information will be shared as necessary during an investigation with people who need to know such as investigators, witnesses, and the accused.

When the School, through a report from a school official, becomes aware of an incident of sexual assault that occurred on-campus, and there is a potential for bodily harm or danger to members of the campus community the School must issue a timely warning to the campus. While the School will provide enough information to safeguard the campus community, a student's name and other personally identifying information will not be disclosed. Under Virginia law, if a student wants the details of an incident to be kept strictly confidential, she or he can speak with School officials or off-campus rape crisis resources.

All school officials who met with victims will honor confidentiality unless there is an imminent danger to the student or to others.

Any accommodation or protective measures provided to a victim will be confidential unless confidentiality would impair the ability of the School to provide accommodation of protective measures.

Educational Programs and Prevention Services

MSA encourages community educational sexual assault programs aimed at the prevention of sex offenses. Such programs as Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) program as well as personal safety lectures are available from local law enforcement agencies and outreach programs on how to avoid sexual assaults and what to do if one is the victim of such a crime.

Sex Offender Registry in Virginia

The Virginia State Police Web Site <https://sex-offender.vsp.virginia.gov/sor/> provides information about registered sex offenders. Once the website is reached, click on "Sex Offender Registry" which includes an easy-to-use sex offender search feature.

Emergency Preparedness

Timely Warnings

If a situation arises that may pose a serious, ongoing threat, as determined by the President or his/her designee, a "timely warning" will be issued. One or more of the following methods may be used to notify the campus community of various emergency events that may impact students, staff, faculty, and visitors:

- MSA website: medicalsolutionsacademy.org
- Broadcast emails
- Broadcast text messages
- Broadcast text messages

The Dean of Student Services will confirm that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus or in the immediate surrounding area which could impact the campus. The Dean will determine the appropriate segment of the campus community or if the entire campus community could be impacted by the situation. Based on the level of the threat, the Dean will determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system. MSA has initiated the following:

Code Red – Full lockdown no movement
Code White – Shelter in place
Code Blue – Evacuate campus

The Dean will also notify the appropriate authorities to advise of the situation and to request assistance.

Emergency Response

The Campus Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures for MSA include information about management of emergency response for a variety of situations, operations, and communication responsibilities. Each department within the School is responsible for developing contingency plans and continuity of operations plans for their staff and areas of responsibility under the advice of the Campus Director.

MSA has general evacuation guidelines if a segment of the campus needs to be evacuated. Evacuation routes are posted throughout the campus in hallways and outside classrooms. On-campus housing may or may not be included in the evacuation depending on the circumstance.

MSA prepares students and staff for an emergency evacuation by issuing a test warning or having a fire drill each quarter to safely evacuate the building. This practice test ensures that the campus community knows how to safely exit the building in the event of an emergency and/or if a timely warning is issued. The quarterly practice test can be announced or unannounced and sometimes corresponds with fire inspections conducted by the local Fire Department. In addition, fire drills are conducted at the on-campus housing locations to ensure everyone knows how to safely exit and what steps to take in an emergency for on-campus housing. The Compliance Officer keeps a record of all test evacuations which includes the time, date, description of the exercise, and whether the exercise was announced or unannounced.

MSA expects all members of the school community to follow the instructions of first responders on the scene.

MSA community members are encouraged to notify a member of the school administration of any situation or incident on campus that may involve an immediate threat to the health and safety of students and staff on campus. MSA has the responsibility of responding to, and summoning the necessary resources to mitigate, investigate, and document any situation that may cause a significant emergency or dangerous situation. In addition, MSA has a responsibility to respond to such incidents to determine if the situation does, in fact, pose a threat to the community. If so, Federal Law requires that MSA notifies the campus community or the appropriate segments of the community that may be affected by the situation.

Missing Persons Policy

MSA investigates all reports of missing persons from our campus. The purpose of this policy is to establish procedures to be followed if a missing person complaint is made to any member of the School community.

Medical Solutions Academy (MSA) collects emergency contact information for any student who lives in on-campus facilities. The contact information will be kept confidential and will only be accessible by authorized campus officials. The information will not be disclosed, except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

A student may be deemed missing if it is reported to the any School staff that the student has been unreachable via personal contact, telephone, email, or other means of electronic communication for 24 hours or more. Any School employee receiving a report of a missing person must immediately notify the Dean of Students.

Upon determination by the Dean of Students that a student is missing, the Dean will contact the local police department who has jurisdiction on the campus. The Dean will also notify the designated emergency contact as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours after the determination. The student's custodial parent or guardian will also be notified if that person is not the designated emergency contact and the student is under 18 years of age, and not an emancipated individual.

Annual Reporting of Crime Statistics

MSA prepares an annual security report that provides policies and statistics to the community. Crime statistics are gathered from local law enforcement agencies, campus incident reports and security logs. The is data is reported annually to the U. S. Department of Education. A searchable database of this data is available for public access at <https://ope.ed.gov/campussafety>

Crime data is for the following location and public property within or adjacent to property:

**Medical Solutions Academy
306 Poplar St,
Danville, VA 24541**

Crime Statistics Reporting

Medical Solutions Academy was not required to report crime data prior to 2023.