



# School Community Safety Orders Policy and Procedures

AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF EDUCATION



# School Community Safety Orders Policy and Procedures

## INTRODUCTION

Australian International Academy of Education (**AIAE** or the **School**) is committed to fostering a positive and inclusive learning environment where all members of the AIAE community feel respected, valued, and safe. Everyone in a school community plays a shared role in being respectful. When parents, guardians and carers behave aggressively towards staff or members of the AIAE community, it can have a significant impact on the physical and mental health, safety and wellbeing of staff, students and other members of the AIAE community who experience it.

The Education and Training Reform Act 2006 (Vic) was amended by the Education and Training Reform Amendment (Protection of School Communities) Act 2021, to establish the **School Community Safety Order Scheme**. The Scheme is part of a broader strategy to manage the risks to the safety of school staff and students and the broader school community resulting from the behaviours of a small minority of parents (which includes carers and guardians as defined in the Act) and other adults who interact with schools.

## PURPOSE

This *School Community Safety Order Policy and Procedures* supports AIAE's commitment to complying with Work Safe requirements by using the Scheme established under Part 2.1A of the Education and Training Reform Act 2006 (Vic) (**ETR Act**), to safeguard staff, students and the broader AIAE community from harmful, threatening or abusive behaviour exhibited by parents, carers and other adults.

This Policy must be read in conjunction with the Victorian Department of Education's School Community Safety Order Scheme Ministerial Guidelines (**Guidelines**).

The Scheme enables an **Authorised Person** to issue a School Community Safety Order (**Order**) to a parent, carer and other people who engage in harmful, threatening or abusive behaviour.

These Orders take the form of either Immediate School Community Safety Orders or Ongoing School Community Safety Orders and prohibit or restrain certain behaviours from occurring on the School's premises and a School-related Place, or in relation to School staff.

## SCOPE

This *School Community Safety Orders Policy and Procedures* applies to all members of the AIAE community.

## DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
Harm	<p>For the purposes of the Scheme, harm may be caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• physical conduct towards a student, Staff Member, or parent, such as hitting, kicking, shoving, physical restraint of, and using weapons or objects to injure, a person</li><li>• verbal abuse towards a student, staff member, parent or carer, for instance, using obscene or derogatory language to communicate</li><li>• threats of harm, where they have the potential to cause fear or distress</li><li>• <b>Vexatious Communications</b> that cause unreasonable stress or anxiety in the workplace and the staff member's personal life.</li></ul> <p>Harm can be experienced differently from person to person depending on their individual circumstances and vulnerabilities, which should be factored into the Authorised Person's assessment of harm directed at staff or other Members of the School Community.</p> <p>Mental harm may be experienced by an individual immediately following the incident or may manifest sometime in the future. For example, trauma can often unexpectedly affect individuals sometime after the incident that caused the trauma occurred.</p>

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Term	Definition
<b>Member of the School Community</b>	A member of the school community is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a student enrolled at the School</li> <li>a parent of a student enrolled at the School</li> <li>a Staff Member of the School</li> <li>a person other than a person referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) who is present at a School-related Place of the School for a reason connected with the School.</li> </ol>
<b>Reasonably Believe</b>	A reasonable belief is an objective test which requires the existence of facts which are sufficient to induce the belief in a reasonable person standing in the shoes of the decision-maker.
<b>School-related Place</b>	In the School context, this means: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>any premises of the School and an area that is within 25 metres of the boundary of those premises</li> <li>any premises (other than those in a) on which there is an activity conducted by or in connection with the School and an area that is within 25metres of the boundary of those premises (for example, a school camp)</li> <li>for an activity conducted by or in connection with the School, if the activity or part of the activity is not conducted at a place described in paragraph (a)or (b), any place where the activity is conducted and an area that is within25 metres of the boundary of that place.</li> </ol>
<b>Staff Member</b>	A Staff Member of the School means any person employed by the School to perform work for or at the School.
<b>Vexatious Communications</b>	In relation to a staff member of the School, means a communication that a reasonable person would consider unreasonable, having regard to the circumstances, in one or more of the following forms: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a person approaching, telephoning, sending messages to or otherwise contacting (whether by electronic means or otherwise) the Staff Member</li> <li>a person publishing (whether on the internet, by email or by any other form of written communication) material about the staff member</li> <li>a person causing someone else to engage in a behaviour set out in paragraph (1) or (2) on the person's behalf.</li> </ol>

## RESPONSIBILITIES

The Head of Campus and/or Executive Principal is responsible for:

- storing and securing the records required under the Guidelines in a safe and secure location which ensures their integrity, authenticity, security and accessibility
- retaining the records permanently (until further notice is given otherwise by the Public Record Office Victoria)
- being able to report data on Orders, in electronic form, in accordance with the Guidelines, on behalf of the Authorised Person
- preparing the Order Number Report on behalf of the Authorised Person.

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## POLICY

### Who is an Authorised Person?

Only an 'Authorised Person' can issue Orders under the Scheme. AIAE Authorised Persons are:

#### The Executive Principal

The Executive Principal is authorised to issue Immediate and Ongoing School Community Safety Orders across all AIAE campuses. This authorisation also applies to any person who is formally acting in the Executive Principal role.

#### Heads of Campus

Heads of Campus are authorised to issue Immediate and Ongoing School Community Safety Orders for their own campus exclusively, with the approval of the Executive Principal. This authorisation also applies to any person who is formally acting in the Head of Campus role.

All 'Authorised Persons' are required to undertake mandatory training provided by the State Government before they are able to issue Orders under this Policy.

### Person That May Be Subject to an Order

An Order can only be made in relation to a person who is:

- an adult (i.e. 18 years old or over); and
- not a student or Staff Member of the School.

If there is doubt as to whether a person is under the age of 18, an Authorised Person must take reasonable steps to ascertain the age of the person, which may include making enquiries directly with the person or with other people who may know the person.

If, however, the person is in fact under 18 years old, then any Order made will have no force despite any reasonable belief of the Authorised Person that the person is an adult.

## PROCEDURES

### Immediate School Community Safety Orders

Immediate School Community Safety Orders (**Immediate Orders**) prohibit a person from entering or remaining on any School-related Place of the School, have effect as soon as they are given to the subject person, and remain in effect for a maximum of 14 days.

### Grounds for Making an Immediate Order

Immediate Orders may be made orally (**Oral/Verbal Order**) or in writing (**Written Order**) by an Authorised Person if they reasonably believe that the person who is subject to the Order poses an unacceptable and imminent risk of:

- harm to another person on School premises or to a **Member of the School Community** at a **School-related Place;**
- causing significant disruption to School activities; or
- interfering with the wellbeing, safety or educational opportunities of students at the School.

Immediate Orders are to be used in circumstances where the risk needs to be dealt with swiftly due to the imminent nature of the risk and there is no or limited time to undertake the normal processes and procedures

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for making an Ongoing School Community Safety Order, for example, where there is a risk of an imminent assault on a staff member of the School.

Authorised Persons should contact Victoria Police if issuing an Immediate Order results in violence or aggression.

For more information about the grounds for making an Order, refer to page 20 of the Guidelines and the additional guidance on grounds for making an Immediate Order on page 29 of the Guidelines.

## Mandatory Considerations Before Making an Immediate Order

The Authorised Person must consider the following before making an Immediate Order:

- any vulnerability of the person that the Authorised Person is aware of; and
- whether the Order is the least restrictive means available to address the grounds on which the Order is proposed to be made.

For more information on these mandatory considerations and how to address them, refer to page 29 of the Guidelines.

## Procedures for Making an Immediate Order

If an Authorised Person makes an Immediate Order verbally/orally, they must give written notice to the person to whom it applies as soon as practicable after making the Oral/Verbal Order.

A written notice is effective if it is personally handed to the person or sent to the postal or email address of the person.

If the Authorised Person is unable to give the written notice as required, they must keep a written record of the Order that was made, the reason why they were unable to give the person the written notice and the description of the person to whom the Order applies.

An Authorised Person must, as soon as is practicable, but no later than 14 days after an Immediate Order has been made, review the Immediate Order and consider whether grounds for an Ongoing Order exist. Where grounds do not exist, the Immediate Order must be revoked.

When reviewing an Immediate Order, the Authorised Person must consider any submissions made by the person to whom an Immediate Order applies.

For procedures for making Immediate Orders, refer to page 48 of the Guidelines.

See also Administrative Law Requirements for both Immediate and Ongoing Orders.

## Ongoing School Community Safety Orders

An Ongoing School Community Safety Order (**Ongoing Order**) may be made for any period up to a maximum of 12 months and can prohibit or limit a person from:

- entering or remaining on any **School-related Place** of the School
- approaching, or causing another person to approach, within 25 metres of any staff member or class of staff members within or outside of any **School-related Place** of the School
- contacting any staff member or class of staff members
- using or communicating on a communication platform owned, controlled by, or established in relation to the School.

An Ongoing Order can be made in respect of a person, whether or not an Immediate Order has been made in

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respect of that person.

For more information about the content and effect of an Ongoing Order, refer to page 42 of the Guidelines.

## Grounds for Making an Ongoing Order

To make an Ongoing Order, an Authorised Person must reasonably believe that one or more of the following grounds exist with respect to the person who is proposed to be subject to the Ongoing Order, the person poses an unacceptable risk of harm to:

- any person (regardless of whether they are a member of the School community) at any premises of the School or an area that is within 25 metres of the boundary of the School's premises; or
- a member of the School community at any other place or premises on which there is an activity conducted by or in connection with the School or an area that is within 25 metres of the boundary of that place or those premises, if the member of the School community is at that place for a reason that is connected with the School; or
- the person poses an unacceptable risk of causing significant disruption to the School or the School's activities; or
- the person poses an unacceptable risk of interfering with the wellbeing, safety or educational opportunities of students enrolled at the School; or
- the person has behaved and is likely to behave in a disorderly, offensive, intimidating or threatening manner to a member of the School community, either:
  - at any premises of the School or an area that is within 25 metres of the boundary of those premises; or
  - at any other place or premises on which there is an activity conducted by or in connection with the School or an area that is within 25 metres of the boundary of that place or those premises; or
- the person has engaged in and is likely to engage in **vexatious communications** with, or regarding, a staff member at the School.

For more information about the grounds for making an Ongoing Order, refer to page 23 of the Guidelines.

## Mandatory Considerations Before Making an Ongoing Order

The Authorised Person must consider the following before making an Ongoing Order:

- any vulnerability of the person that the Authorised Person is aware of; and
- whether the Order is the least restrictive means available to address the grounds on which the Order is proposed to be made.

An Authorised Person must not make an Ongoing Order unless it is reasonably necessary to address the grounds on which the Order is proposed to be made.

For more information on these mandatory considerations and how to address them, refer to page 30 of the Guidelines.

## Procedures for Making an Ongoing Order

Before making an Ongoing Order, an Authorised Person must:

- give notice of the proposal to make the Order to the person to whom the Order is to apply; and
- attach a copy of the proposed Ongoing Order and a statement that the person to whom the Order applies is entitled to make written submissions on the proposal to make the Ongoing Order within seven days from the giving of the notice (Show Cause Process).

The copy of the proposed Order must include all the information required to be included in the final Ongoing

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Order.

Refer to Information that Must Be Included in an Immediate Order or Ongoing Order.

The person to whom the proposal to make an Ongoing Order applies may request:

- to make oral/verbal submissions; or
- nominate another person to make a submission on their behalf,

and may only do so if written permission is granted by the Authorised Person.

A request for an extension of time to make submissions can be made any time before the Ongoing Order is made, and the Authorised Person may extend the time in response. If an extension is granted, it should be given by written notice setting out the new time within which submissions must be made.

The Authorised Person must consider any written submissions made by the person to whom the Order applies before making the Ongoing Order.

For more information about procedures for making an Ongoing Order, refer to page 39 of the Guidelines.

The School utilises the [Notice of Proposal to Issue an Ongoing School Community Safety Order](#) to provide notification regarding the intention to issue such Orders.

## Administrative Law Requirements for Both Immediate Orders and Ongoing Orders

Issuing an Immediate Order or an Ongoing Order is an administrative decision that is a discretionary power which must be made in good faith, not unreasonably or irrationally, and for a proper purpose under the Scheme.

Authorised Persons must not act outside of their powers and must act reasonably and impartially.

An Authorised Person must afford procedural fairness (the right to be heard) to the person affected by the proposed decision to make an Order before the Order is made. The Authorised Person must also act without bias.

This may be more difficult in situations which trigger the need to make an Immediate Order for example, there may be some circumstances where the Authorised Person may be the subject, or potential subject, of the harm or conduct that the Order is seeking to address, for example, where the Authorised Person with the power to make an Immediate Order is the only person present or at risk of harm.

For more information about administrative law requirements, refer to page 37 of the Guidelines.

## Information That Must Be Included in an Oral/Verbal Immediate Order

The Authorised Person must include the following information in an Oral/Verbal Order:

- the name of the School
- the grounds for making the order
- the period for which the order remains in force.

## Information That Must Be Included in a Written Immediate Order or Ongoing Order

Information that must be included in a Written Order, includes:

- the name of the person to whom the Order applies
- the name of the School
- the terms of the Order, including that the person is prohibited from entering or remaining on any **School-related Place** of the relevant school specified in the Order

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- the School-related Places of the School
- the grounds on which the Order is made, which includes:
  - the applicable grounds as described in the legislation
  - a plain English description of the behaviour that satisfies the grounds, including dates, times, location the behaviour occurred, and the people involved (de-identified) wherever possible)
- the period for which the Order remains in force
- any conditions attached to the Order
- any actions that are specified that the person to whom the Order applies may take to have the Order revoked
- that contravention of an Immediate Order can result in enforcement action at the Magistrate’s Court and may result in a civil penalty or other court orders
- that the Magistrate’s Court may make orders requiring payment of a civil penalty up to 60 penalty units, an order compelling the person to comply with the Order, an order compelling the person to take specified action to comply with the Order or any other order that the Court considers appropriate
- in relation to an Immediate Order, that the Authorised Person must review the Immediate Order within 14 days and decide whether to revoke the Immediate Order or issue an Ongoing Order
- that they have the right to make written submissions and to request to make oral submissions and have an advocate or translator present.

The School uses an [Immediate School Community Safety Order](#) or [Issue of an Ongoing School Community Safety Order](#) to issue Immediate Orders and Ongoing Orders.

When issuing Orders, an Authorised Person may also need to consider whether any inclusion and access arrangements are needed, for example, making alternate arrangements for people with low literacy or from linguistically diverse backgrounds to understand the effect of the Order.

For more information on inclusion and access measures, refer to page 54 of the Guidelines.

## [Communication and Access Arrangements](#)

If an Immediate Order or an Ongoing Order is made in respect of a parent/carer of a child at the School, the Authorised Person must prepare a communication and access protocol which sets out:

- the measures to be taken to ensure that the parent may continue to communicate with the School and be informed about the child’s education (for example, where a parent/carer is unable to attend a parent/carer and teacher meeting, exploring alternative options such as video conferencing)
- arrangements to ensure the child’s continued attendance at and safe access to the School and School’s activities, if the parent cannot escort the child to or from school or school activities as a result of the Order; and
- any other matters as set out in the Guidelines (refer to page 55).

The School uses the [Communication and Access Protocol](#) to establish guidelines for communication and access.

## [Disclosure of Orders](#)

It is the School’s policy that Orders will be treated confidentially, and disclosure will be on a “need to know” basis.

The number and identity of the School’s staff who must be made aware of an Order and the terms of the Order will depend on the nature and effect of the Order.



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For example:

- where an Order prohibits a parent of a student from entering or remaining on any School-related Place of the School, the following staff members should be aware of the Order to monitor the parent's compliance with the Order:
- the Head of Campus and Deputy Head of Campus
- the student's classroom teacher
- front of house administrative staff who greet visitors who enter School grounds
- any teachers who are scheduled to be on yard duty (particularly during drop-off and pick-up periods) during the period of the Order; and
- any teacher who is in charge or supervising students at the School or a **School-related Place** off School grounds where an activity is being conducted by or in connection with the School.
- where an Ongoing Order prohibits a person from approaching, or communicating with, a staff member, or a class of staff members, the relevant staff member or staff members should be made aware of the existence of the Order and be instructed to inform the Head of Campus if the person fails to comply with the Order
- where an Ongoing Order prohibits a person from approaching or communicating with all staff members of the School, all staff members should be made aware of the existence of the Order and be instructed to inform the Head of Campus if the person fails to comply with the Order.

Staff members who are aware of an Order must not disclose that information to other staff members or members of the School community unless it is related to the monitoring or enforcing the Order.

## Monitoring Orders

The Head of Campus and/or Executive Principal will make arrangements to monitor compliance with Orders.

Staff of the School who are made aware of an Order must also notify the Head of Campus and/or Executive Principal if they observe any positive behaviours that may form the basis of revoking or amending the Order.

For more information about actions for monitoring compliance, refer to Page 71 of the Guidelines.

## Variation of Ongoing Orders

An Authorised Person who made an Ongoing Order may vary the Order, either on their own motion or on request of the person to whom the Ongoing Order applies. A variation to an Ongoing Order may:

- vary or revoke existing conditions on or exceptions to the Order
- impose new conditions on the Order
- provide for new exceptions to the Order.

For more circumstances in which Ongoing Orders may be varied, refer to page 57 of the Guidelines.

The following types of variations to Ongoing Orders are **not** permitted by the Scheme:

- a **variation to reflect a change of enrolment**. If a parent subject to an Ongoing Order withdraws their child from the School (i.e. to which the Ongoing Order applies) and re-enrols the child in a different school, the Ongoing Order cannot be amended to name that new school.
- a **variation to add names of other people to whom the order applies**. Each Ongoing Order may only apply to one person. An Order must not be varied to apply to other people, even if those people may be from the same family or involved with the conduct or behaviour that led to the making of the Order.

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- a **variation to the duration of an Ongoing Order beyond 12 months**. If an Ongoing Order is needed for a longer period than 12 months, a fresh Order must be made, following the processes and requirements for making an Ongoing Order.

For more information, refer to page 60 of the Guidelines.

## Procedure for Varying Ongoing Orders

If an Authorised Person varies an Ongoing Order in a way that disadvantages or is unfavourable to the person to whom the Order applies, or declines a request by the subject of an Ongoing Order to vary the Order, the Authorised Person must comply with the requirements and processes that apply to the making of an Ongoing Order under [sections 2.1A.15 to 2.1A.24 of the ETR Act](#) and follow the steps in Ongoing School Community Safety Orders, Information to Be Included in Orders and Communication and Access Arrangements.

For more information about procedures for varying an Ongoing Order, refer to page 58 of the Guidelines.

## Revocation of Ongoing Orders

An Authorised Person can revoke an Ongoing Order, at any time, if the person who is the subject of the Order undertakes any of the actions to address their behaviour, as specified in the Order, or for any other reason that is acceptable to the Authorised Person in the circumstances.

The revocation of an Order must be communicated to the person subject to the Order either verbally or in writing.

For more information about revoking an Ongoing Order, refer to page 61 of the Guidelines.

## Review of Ongoing Orders

A person to whom an Ongoing Order applies may apply in writing to the School for an internal review of the decision to:

- make the Ongoing Order
- vary the Ongoing Order on the Authorised Person's own motion
- refuse an application for variation to the Ongoing Order
- refuse to revoke an Ongoing Order.

The School must refer the application to a Reviewer as soon as is practicable after receiving the application.

A Reviewer in the School context is the Head of Campus and the Executive Principal. The Head of Campus must consult with the Executive Principal when reviewing Orders.

The Reviewer conducts the review in accordance with the School's public-facing [Procedures for Internal Review of an Ongoing School Community Safety Order](#).

A person who is unsatisfied with the outcome of an internal review may apply to the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT) for an external review of the decision.

The Ongoing Order remains in place while an internal or external review is being completed.

For more information about the review process, refer to page 64 of the Guidelines.

## Enforcement

A person who is subject to an Order must comply with the Order. A failure to do so may result in the School taking enforcement action.

It is our policy that:

- the Head of Campus and/or Executive Principal makes a written record of the non-compliance

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- the Head of Campus and/or Executive Principal considers the circumstances of the breach of the Order, including:
  - whether to make an application to the Magistrate’s Court for an order is proportionate to the non-compliance; and
  - whether there are other, more appropriate steps or actions available to the School to deal with the non-compliance.
- the Head of Campus must provide a report to the Executive Principal about the circumstances of the breach and provide a recommendation about what steps should be taken to deal with the non-compliance and whether an application to the Magistrate’s Court for an order is warranted the Head of Campus and/or Executive Principal may:
- issue a verbal or written warning to the relevant person that their behaviour is a contravention of the Order
- provide the person who is subject to the Order an opportunity to respond or explain their behaviour
- if the non-compliance is considered serious, apply to the Magistrate’s Court for an order under section [2.1A.40 of the ETR Act](#).

For more information about enforcement action, refer to page 72 of the Guidelines.

## Record Keeping and Reporting

The School must comply with the record keeping requirements under the Guidelines.

### Records to Be Kept

The Authorised Person will:

- cause a copy of the written notice of an Immediate or Ongoing Order to be created and stored securely at or within the possession of the School
- where it is unable to be given to the person affected, create a written record of the Order that includes the reason why it couldn’t be given to the person affected and a description of the person to whom the Order applies.

An Authorised Person must also create a record of any documents or recordings associated with:

- submissions received by the Authorised Person about the Order or proposed Order
- requests for and consideration of variations to or revocations of an Order
- Immediate Orders overturned on automatic review
- a proposal to make an Ongoing Order but where, during the Show Cause Process, the Authorised Person decided not to make the Ongoing Order
- internal reviews lodged, including the outcome of internal review processes and related documents such as formal correspondence, submissions and the decision letter
- external reviews lodged with the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT), including documents associated with the outcome or resolution of the VCAT application
- compliance or non-compliance with an Order, including documents associated with any enforcement proceedings lodged in the Magistrates’ Court in respect of non-compliance with Ongoing Orders
- the outcome of the review process or a legal proceeding.

The Authorised Person must keep records, in an accessible form which is easily transformed into an electronic form, of the number of:

- Orders made

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- Immediate Orders made but not followed up with an Ongoing Order
- Ongoing Orders revoked
- internal reviews lodged
- external reviews lodged with VCAT
- Ongoing Orders subject to enforcement action in the Magistrates' Court, collectively referred to as **Order Numbers**.

## Reporting Requirements

The Authorised Person must provide or cause to be provided to the Secretary a de-identified report of Order Numbers for the preceding financial year, not more than 28 days following the conclusion of the preceding financial year (Order Number Report).

For more information about reporting record keeping requirements, refer to page 76 of the Guidelines.

## Police Involvement

Police or other emergency services should always be contacted in the case of an emergency, immediate threat, or suspected criminal behaviour.

Police do not have the power to make or enforce an Order as the Scheme has been deliberately designed to be a civil penalty scheme that does not impose any criminal liability for a failure to comply with an Order.

For examples of when Police should or should not be contacted, refer to page 83 of the Guidelines.

## Considerations and Actions After Issuing an Order

All efforts must be made to ensure that there are minimal impacts on a child due to an Order made against their parent/carer, including avoiding any disruption to the student's educational opportunities and negative impacts to their wellbeing.

It is also important for the School to:

- support the re-engagement of a parent/carer into the School community following the expiration of an Order; and
- minimise the impacts of an Order on staff.

For more information about considerations and actions after issuing an Order, refer to page 84 of the Guidelines.

## Implementation

This *School Community Safety Orders Policy and Procedures* is implemented through a combination of:

- staff training
- effective incident notification procedures.

## Breach of this Policy and Procedures

Where a staff member breaches this *School Community Safety Orders Policy and Procedures*, Australian International Academy of Education (AIAE) may take disciplinary action.

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## SOURCE OF OBLIGATION

- The Education and Training Reform Act 2006 (Vic)
- The Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004
- Protection of School Communities Act 2021 (Vic)
- Victorian Department of Education's School Community Safety Order Scheme Ministerial Guidelines

## Interaction with other schemes

The Scheme is intended to operate side by side with, and in some circumstances be an available option for the School to consider using in addition to or instead of, the following laws and schemes:

- the personal safety intervention order (PSIO) scheme under the Personal Safety Intervention Order Act 2010 (Vic)
- the trespass warning notice (TWN) scheme under section 9 of the Summary Offence Act 1966 (Vic)
- any other applicable laws.

The School must also continue to comply with obligations under the Reportable Conduct Scheme and the Child Safe Standards.

For more information about the interaction with other schemes, refer to page 79 of the Guidelines.

## REFERENCES

[Victorian Department of Education's School Community Safety Order Scheme Ministerial Guidelines](#)

[Department of Education, School Community Safety Orders, Resources](#) (including fact sheets for parents, templates, eLearn module for Authorised Person, communications toolkits, posters).



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