HINTON
BARBER AND BEAUTY COLLEGE

2025 Annual Security Report
Reporting Years 2022-2024

Campus Security (No Student Housing Available)

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Campus Security

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), originally known as the Campus Security Act, requires all colleges and universities that participate in Federal Financial Aid programs to keep and disclose information about crime on and near their respective campuses.

Campuses are not permitted to take retaliatory action against anyone with respect to the implementation of any provision of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan

Hinton Barber and Beauty College requires its campus to maintain an Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan (EREP) which includes plans and instructions to be followed by campus administration, faculty, staff, students and guests in the event of emergencies and evacuations. Our campus has several Campus Security Authorities (CSA) who are responsible for reporting and ensuring the evacuation of the campus in the case of an emergency. The EREP includes:

1. The process by which the campus will confirm that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health and safety of students or staff occurring on the campus.
2. A provision for immediate notification of the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation.
3. Procedures of disseminating emergency information to the larger community. 4. Procedures for disseminating updated emergency information, which explain how this information will be communicated to the campus and relevant members of the community on a regular basis.
5. Procedures for testing and publishing the plan on an annual basis.
6. A list of CSA's responsible for carrying out this process.

The campus will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the 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 an emergency.

Security & Access to Campus

· The Hinton Campus has limited access to authorized personnel, students, and visitors. Unauthorized persons will be considered "trespassers" and will be dealt with accordingly. · Adequate lighting is provided on campus, especially in outside areas. Certain school staff and faculty are always on campus during business hours.
· The campus does not maintain its own law enforcement; however, the campus maintains its relationship with local police through campus in-services and collection of statistical

in-services. In addition, the campus works with local law enforcement as necessary to report or investigate crimes.

Crime Awareness & Prevention

- All new campus employees and students are instructed on crime awareness during orientation, including the description of campus security measures and procedures for reporting any criminal activity or emergency. Students are required to follow campus security guidelines for their own personal and property safety and are encouraged to report any suspicious activity.
- Prospective students and employees are provided with a summary of the campus measures to prevent crime on campus and details for acquiring the complete policies and procedures package from the campus via the campus website or the campus location. This information on crime awareness is readily available upon request and will be updated and re-distributed to all existing students and staff on an annual basis.
- The campus conducts bi-annual in-service programs designed to heighten awareness of crime and its prevention. These in-service programs are conducted by local law enforcement or qualified officials twice a year.
- The campus does not maintain any off-campus student organizations.

Crime Prevention

Often people contribute to crimes of opportunity by needlessly placing themselves or their property at risk. Prevention efforts can be effective in reducing the opportunities for criminal activity. The following list is a compilation of tips devoted to crime prevention:

- Do not prop open campus doors
- Do not leave personal property unattended
- Report suspicious individuals to the front desk personnel or the Director ·

At night, always walk in groups of at least two

- Stay on main walkways
- Remove valuables from your car and lock it
- Engrave your valuables
- Attend college-sponsored programs led by law enforcement officials
- Always carry your picture ID
- Be aware of your surroundings and what is going on around you at all times.

If you assume responsibility for your own safety first and encourage others to do the same, the opportunities for crime are drastically reduced.

Crime Log

The campus maintains a Crime Log that records, by the date the crime was reported, any crime

that occurred on campus, on public property, or within the jurisdiction of the Campus Security department.

The log includes:

· Date of entry
· Incident report date
· Date/time of the crime
· Nature/type of the crime or compliant
· General location of crime
· Disposition of compliant, if known

A campus may withhold information required above if there is clear and convincing evidence that the release of the information would:

· Jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual ·
Cause a suspect to flee or evade detection; or
· Result in the destruction of evidence

The campus must make an entry or an addition to an entry to the log within two business days of the report of the information to the campus authority, unless that disclosure is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim.

Reporting Crimes

1. Students should accurately and promptly report criminal acts to the Office Manager, located on campus, who can be reached via telephone at (707) 647-2800.
2. Reporting crimes is on a voluntary, confidential basis.
3. The Office Manager is responsible to document any criminal acts, as well as reporting crimes to the local authorities as required by law.
4. The campus is required to make timely warnings to members of the campus community regarding the occurrence of crimes, those that are reported to campus security, and those considered by the institution to represent a threat to students and employees. The campus community includes the campus and grounds.
5. Timely warnings to the campus community will be issued in a handout or flyer, also posted on any notice boards within the campus.
6. If there is an ongoing investigation of a crime that occurred in, at, or on any location listed above that would be jeopardized, cause the suspect to flee, risk the safety of an individual, or result in the destruction of evidence, the campus may delay the timely warning until any adverse effect is no longer likely to occur.
7. The statistics and responses are collected monthly and reported to the U.S. Department of Education annually.

Crime Statistics

Federal law requires that colleges and universities disclose statistics on crimes that may occur on

campus, on non-campus property, or on public property adjacent to the campus. For the purposes of the Clery Act, any building that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student facility even if the building itself is owned or controlled by a third party, as classified by the FBI Uniform Crime Report.

Campus specific statistics are attached as an addendum and may be obtained by students and/or employees (current and prospective) via the campus website or at the campus location.

Definitions of Crimes (as defined by the FBI Uniform Crime Report)

1. HOMICIDE: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another or the killing of another person through gross negligence. In general, (1) any death caused by injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is considered Murder and Non Negligent Manslaughter and (2) any death caused by the gross negligence of another is considered Criminal Homicide-Manslaughter by Negligence.

2. SEXUAL ASSAULT: Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent (defined below) of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. • 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. 6 • 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 or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity. • Incest— Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law. • Statutory Rape—Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. • Consent – Consent is a clear and unambiguous agreement, expressed outwardly through mutually understandable words or actions, to engage in an activity. Consent must be voluntarily given and cannot be obtained through coercion or force. For purposes of this Policy, in evaluating whether consent was freely sought and given, the issue is whether the Respondent reasonably knew, or should have known, that the activity in question was not consensual, or that the Claimant was unable to consent due to incapacitation. Incapacitation, coercion, and force are described in more detail below. o Consent is not to be inferred from silence, passivity, or a lack of resistance, and relying on nonverbal communication alone may not be sufficient to ascertain Consent. o Consent is not to be inferred from an existing or previous dating or sexual relationship. Even in the context of a relationship, there must be mutual consent to engage in any sexual activity. Consent to engage in one sexual activity is not Consent to engage in a different sexual activity or to engage in the same sexual activity on a later occasion. o Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person is not Consent to engage in sexual activity with any other person. o Consent can be withdrawn by either party at any point. Once Consent is withdrawn, the sexual activity must cease immediately.

3. SIMPLE ASSAULT: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon 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. Included are offenses such as minor assault, hazing, assault and battery, and injury caused by culpable negligence. As with Aggravated Assault, there are no attempted Simple Assaults. Simple, Not Aggravated includes all assaults which do not involve the use of a firearm, knife, cutting instrument, or other dangerous weapon and in which the victim did not sustain serious or aggravated injuries Agencies must classify as simple assault such offenses as assault and battery, injury caused by culpable negligence, intimidation, coercion, and all attempts to commit these offenses. In addition, Reporting Agencies must classify the offense as simple assault if the injuries are not serious (abrasions, minor lacerations, or contusions) and require no more than usual first-aid treatment. Under certain circumstances, offenses of disorderly conduct, domestic violence, or affray must be classified as simple assault.

4. 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. Examples include: • Firearm includes all assaults in which a firearm of any type is used or is threatened to be used. (Examples: revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns, rifles, etc.). • Knife or Cutting Instrument includes assaults wherein weapons are used as cutting or stabbing objects or their use is threatened. (Examples: knives, razors, hatchets, scissors, etc.). • Other Dangerous Weapon includes assaults resulting from the use or threatened use of any object as a weapon in which serious injury does or could result. (Examples: Mace, pepper spray, clubs, bricks, etc.). Attacks by explosives, acid, lye, poison, scalding, burnings, etc. are also included in this category. • Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. – Aggravated Injury includes only the attacks using personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, and teeth that result in serious or aggravated injury. Reporting agencies must consider the seriousness of the injury as the primary factor in establishing whether the assault is aggravated or simple. They must classify the assault as aggravated if the person injury is serious, for example, there are broken bones, internal injuries, or stitches required. Often the weapon used or the extent of the injury sustained will be the deciding factor in distinguishing aggravated from simple assault. To classify an assault, consider the following: 1. The type of weapon employed or the use of an object as a weapon 2. The seriousness of the injury 3. The intent of the assailant to cause serious injury

5. ROBBERY: 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. Examples include: • Firearm includes robberies in which any firearm is used as a weapon or employed as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear. • Knife or Cutting Instrument includes robberies in which a knife, broken bottle, razor, ice pick, or other cutting or stabbing instrument is employed as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear. • Other Dangerous Weapon includes robberies in which a club, acid, explosive, brass knuckles, Mace, pepper spray, or other dangerous weapon is employed or its use is threatened. • Strong-arm – Hands, Fists, Feet, etc. includes muggings and similar offenses in which only personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, and teeth are employed or their use is threatened to deprive the victim of possessions.

6. LARCENY/THEFT: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession (where one does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise control over a thing), of another person. Larceny and

theft mean the same thing in the UCR Program. Motor vehicle theft is not included and is counted separately because of the great volume of such thefts. Agencies must report local offense classifications such as grand theft, petty larceny, felony larceny, or misdemeanor larceny as larceny-theft. Examples include: ▪ Pocket-picking –This includes wallets, purses, pockets, etc. If the victim is manhandled or if force beyond simple jostling is used to overcome the resistance of the victim, the offense becomes a strong-arm robbery and must be so classified. ▪ Purse-snatching – This includes purses, handbags, etc. If more force is used than actually necessary to snatch the purse from the owner, or if the victim resists the theft in any way, then the offense is classified as a strong-arm robbery. ▪ Shoplifting ▪ Theft from motor vehicles whether locked or unlocked (Except theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories) *If a theft from a motor vehicle occurs in conjunction with a motor vehicle theft, reporting agencies must classify the incident as a motor vehicle theft. • Theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories (attached to vehicle) • Theft of bicycles ▪ Theft from buildings ▪ Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device ▪ All other larceny-theft not specifically classified – All thefts which do not fit the definition of the specific categories of larceny listed above. This includes theft of furniture, tools, etc.

7. BURGLARY: The unlawful entry (breaking or entering) with intent to commit a felony or theft, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, house-breaking, safecracking, and all attempts at these offenses as burglary. The definition of a structure includes, but is not limited to, any residence, business, campus or classroom, other buildings, public buildings, etc. An incident must meet three conditions to be classified as a Burglary: 1) There must be evidence of unlawful entry (trespass). Both Forcible Entry and Unlawful Entry – No Force are counted. 2) The Unlawful Entry must occur within a structure, which is defined as having four walls, a roof, and a door. 3) The Unlawful Entry into a structure must show evidence that the entry was made in order to commit a felony or theft. If the intent was not to commit a felony or theft, or if the intent cannot be determined, the proper classification is Larceny. Examples include: • Forcible Entry is any offense where force of any kind is used to unlawfully enter a structure for the purpose of committing a theft or felony. (Examples: Using tools, breaking windows, master keys, or picks to gain entry). Agencies must also include this category burglary by concealment inside a building followed by exiting the structure. • Unlawful Entry – No Force is considered when the entry of a structure is achieved by use of an unlocked door or window. The element of trespass to the structure is essential in this category, which includes thefts from open garages, open warehouses,
open or unlocked dwellings, and open or unlocked common basement areas in apartment houses where entry is achieved by other than the tenant who has lawful access. • Attempted Forcible Entry includes those situations where a forcible entry burglary is attempted but not completed. Once the thief is inside a locked structure, the offense becomes a Burglary – Forcible Entry. Agencies must classify attempts to enter an unlocked structure as well as actual trespass to an unlocked structure as Burglary – Unlawful Entry – No Force. Only situations in which a thief has attempted to break into a locked structure are classified as Burglary – Attempted Forcible Entry. Note: If a forcible or unlawful entry of a building is made to steal a motor vehicle, the reporting agency must count the offense and the value of the vehicle under burglary, not motor vehicle theft.

8. VANDALISM: To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property,real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or

control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property, such as cutting auto tires, drawing obscene pictures on public restroom walls, smashing windows, destroying campus records, tipping over gravestones, and defacing library books. Reporting agencies must include attempts to commit any of the above.

9. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT: Motor Vehicle Theft includes the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, which the UCR Program defines as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails; for example, sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles are classified as motor vehicles. Joyriding should be included as Motor Vehicle Theft. Note: If a motor vehicle is stolen in conjunction with another offense, each offense must be classified accordingly. Examples include: • Trucks and Buses include the theft of those vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to commercially transport people and cargo. Pickup trucks and cargo vans, regardless of their use, are included in this category. The UCR Program considers a self-propelled motor home to be a truck. • Other Vehicles includes all other motor vehicles that meet the UCR definition such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, and motorized wheelchairs. Obviously, all situations cannot be covered, so the classifier's decision must be based on UCR standards and the results of law enforcement investigation.

10. INTIMIDATION: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack. Intimidation involves an offender making some type of threat to the victim without actually using or displaying a weapon. Such threats can be made in person, over the telephone, or in writing.

11. 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 or another, etc. Include as arson only structural fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set. Attempts to burn are included in this offense, but fires of suspicious or unknown origins are not. Note: If arson is recorded, the campus is responsible for updating the Fire Safety Report to include a r s o n or any other types of fire. Examples include: • Structural includes single occupancy residential (houses, townhouses, etc.), other residential (apartments, tenements, hotels,
etc.), storage (barns, garages, etc.), industrial/manufacturing, other commercial (stores, restaurants, offices , etc.), community /public (churches, jails, campuses, colleges, etc.), all other structure (out buildings, monuments, buildings under construction, etc.). Structures are further divided into two subcategories: residential and nonresidential. • Mobile includes motor vehicles (automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, etc.) and other mobile property (trailers, recreational vehicles, airplanes, boats, etc.). • Other subcategory encompasses arson of all property not classified as structural or mobile. Willful or malicious burnings of property such as crops, timber, fences, signs, and merchandise stored outside structures are included in this category. Incidents in which persons are killed as a direct result of arson are classified as both criminal homicides and arson. Similarly, the number of persons severely injured during an arson must be reported as aggravated assaults along with the arson.

12. HATE CRIMES: In general, “hate” or “bias” crime is often defined as unlawful actions designed to frighten or harm an individual because of his/her race, religion, gender, disability, ethnicity, national origin, or sexual orientation. A hate crime is classified as any occurrence of criminal homicide, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, and any other crime involving bodily injury reported to local law enforcement agencies or a campus security authority, that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator’s bias. An important distinction is required when reporting a hate crime. The mere fact that an offender is biased against a victim’s race, religion, gender, disability, ethnicity, national origin, or sexual orientation is not sufficient to deem the offense a hate crime. Rather, it must be determined that the offender’s criminal act was motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender’s bias.

13. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: Domestic violence is defined as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by: • a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; • a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; • a person who is cohabitating with or had cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; • a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies; • 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. Domestic violence may include a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone. Examples of domestic violence include: • Physical Abuse: Hitting, slapping, shoving, grabbing, pinching, biting, hair pulling, etc. are types of physical abuse. This type of abuse also includes denying a partner medical care or forcing alcohol and/or drug use upon him or her. • Sexual Abuse: Coercing or attempting to coerce any sexual contact or behavior without consent. Sexual abuse includes, but is certainly not limited to, marital rape, attacks on sexual parts of the body, forcing sex after physical violence has occurred, or treating one in a sexually demeaning manner. • Emotional Abuse: Undermining an individual's sense of self-worth and/or self-esteem is abusive. This may include, but is not limited to constant
criticism, diminishing one's abilities, name-calling, or damaging one's relationship with his or her children. • Economic Abuse: Making or attempting to make an individual financially dependent by maintaining total control over financial resources, withholding one's access to money, or forbidding one's attendance at school or employment. • Psychological Abuse: Elements of psychological abuse include - but are not limited to - causing fear by intimidation; threatening physical harm to self, partner, children, or partner's family or friends; destruction of pets and property; and forcing isolation from family, friends, or school and/or work. Domestic violence can happen to anyone regardless of race, age, sexual orientation, religion, or gender. Domestic violence affects people of all socioeconomic backgrounds and education levels. Domestic violence occurs in both opposite-sex and same-sex relationships and can happen to intimate partners who are married, living together, or dating. Domestic violence not only affects those who are abused, but also has a substantial effect on family members, friends, co-workers, other witnesses, and the community at large. Children, who grow up witnessing domestic violence, are

among those seriously affected by this crime. Frequent exposure to violence in the home not only predisposes children to numerous social and physical problems, but also teaches them that violence is a normal way of life - therefore, increasing their risk of becoming society's next generation of victims and abusers.

14. DATING VIOLENCE: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim is dating violence. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: • the length of the relationship • the type of relationship • the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

15. STALKING: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to: • Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; of • Suffer substantial emotional distress. Stalking can include: • Repeated, unwanted, intrusive, and frightening communications from the perpetrator by phone, mail, and/or email. • Repeatedly leaving or sending victim unwanted items, presents, or flowers. • Following or lying in wait for the victim at places such as home, school, work, or recreation place. • Making direct or indirect threats to harm the victim, the victim's children, relatives, friends, or pets. • Damaging or threatening to damage the victim's property. • Harassing victim through the internet. • Posting information or spreading rumors about the victim on the internet, in a public place, or by word of mouth. • Obtaining personal information about the victim by accessing public records, using internet search services, hiring private investigators, going through the victim's garbage, following the victim, contacting victim's friends, family work, or neighbors, etc.

Disciplinary Referrals

The following are the FBI Uniform Crime Report's definition of crime for which arrests and disciplinary referrals must be reported:

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS: Violations of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages (does not include arrests for driving while impaired or under the influence of alcohol).

The campus will report the following in its annual statistics:

1. The number of campus violations
2. The type of sanction for violations
3. The number of arrests
4. The number of fatalities

DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS: Violations of state and local laws, specifically those for the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.

The campus will report the following in its annual statistics:

1. The number of campus violations

2. The type of sanction for violations

3. The number of arrests

4. The number of fatalities

WEAPONS POSSESSION: Defined as a violation of law or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment or use of firearms. Cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons are included in this category. If a weapon is utilized during any of the categories above, a separate weapon violation will be recorded in the campus statistics.

Sex Offenders

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires colleges and universities to disclose to its students the location of sex offender registries and the campus community where state law enforcement agency information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. The act also requires registered sex offenders to provide a notice of any campus of higher education in which the offender is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student to state officials. Students who are subject to an involuntary civil commitment, after completing a period of incarceration for a forcible or non-forcible sexual offense, are ineligible to receive a Federal Pell Grant. Any member of the campus community who wishes to obtain further information regarding sexual offenders in the area may refer to http://www.sexoffender.com for the national registry.

Sexual Violence

The campus prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. In order to prevent the occurrence of rape, acquaintance rape, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, Hinton Barber and Beauty College maintains the following policies and procedures. Please see the definition of these crimes and consent above.

TRAINING PROGRAMS

• The campus training programs are designed to be comprehensive, with the intention to end sexual violence, culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identifies, responsive to community needs and informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome.

• In conjunction with the campus security bi-annual in-services, the campus will address primary prevention and awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Included in the training will be safe and positive options for bystander intervention, information on risk reduction, and review of the campus' policies and procedures if a sexual offense occurs.

• These in-service programs are conducted by local law enforcement officials twice a year. The training will define dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and consent in the applicable jurisdiction.

• Notice of the programs is given to faculty, staff, and students by bulletins posted at the campus.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE OCCURRENCE

• If sexual violence occurs, the victim has the option to either notify or decline to notify the proper law enforcement authorities, including on-campus authorities and the local police of the alleged sexual offenses. The campus staff will assist the student in reporting these offenses at the student's request.

• Reports of alleged offenses to law enforcement authorities may enable a victim to receive a temporary or permanent protective/restraining order, as determined by the applicable jurisdiction.

• Reports of alleged offenses may be reported to on-campus authorities by the victim, a third-party or an anonymous. Persons reporting alleged offenses should follow the Grievance Procedure.

• Students or employees who report to the institution as a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking, whether on or off campus, will be provided with a written explanation of rights and options.

• Any evidence that may support the offense should be meticulously preserved for police identification as it may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protective order. To preserve evidence, the victim should not bathe or change clothes or do any cleaning up in any manner prior to receiving medical assistance.

• The campus will maintain confidential any accommodations or protective measures

provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

ON-CAMPUS GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES AND PROCEEDINGS

• The campus has adopted a Procedure for Processing Complaints of Unlawful Discrimination and Other Grievances (the "Grievance Procedure") which applies in the event of an accusation of a sex offense. This Procedure includes a prompt, fair, and impartial proceeding to review the allegations and recommend appropriate action within the authority of the institution. Written copies of the Grievance Procedure may be obtained from the Office Manager.

• The campus will administer the Grievance Procedure in such a way to provide a prompt, fair, and impartial disciplinary proceeding in which:

- o Officials are appropriately trained and do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or accused
- o The accuser and the accused have equal opportunities to have others present, including an advisor of their choice
- o The accuser and accused received simultaneous notification, in writing, of the result of the proceeding and any available appeal procedures
- o The proceeding is completed in a reasonably prompt timeframe
- o The accuser and accused are given timely notice of meetings at which one or the other may be present
- o The accuser, accused, and appropriate officials are given timely access to information that will be used after the fact-finding investigation but during the disciplinary meetings and hearings.
  - ▪ The campus will maintain the confidentiality of any complainant as requested.
  - ▪ The campus will determine which type of disciplinary proceeding to use based on the circumstances of an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. All such proceedings will use a "preponderance of evidence" legal standard for rulings and decisions. Please contact your campus Title IX coordinator or Office Manager for further information on specific proceeding procedures.
  - ▪ Documentation of any sex offense proceedings is required by Hinton Barber and Beauty College and must be kept on file indefinitely by the college. This should include sanctions the campus may impose following a final determination of a campus disciplinary proceeding regarding dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Sanctions may include suspension and/or expulsion.
  - ▪ Protective Measures: Upon request by a victim of a sex offense, the campus will change that victim's academic schedule, including externships/internships/clinical courses, if the change is reasonably available.

COUNSELING, HEALTH, AND OTHER SERVICES

• The campus assists students with off-campus counseling, health services, mental health services, victim advocacy, legal assistance and other student services for victims of sex offenses

including complying with all legal orders.

• Written information on available services may be obtained from the Office Manager.

AMNESTY PROVISIONS

• Sometimes students are reluctant to seek help after experiencing a crime or conduct prohibited by this or any other institution policy because they fear being held responsible for illegal or inappropriate alcohol consumption. The campus provides amnesty from discipline for alcohol possession or consumption for minors or in other prohibited situations who report experiencing criminal sexual misconduct or who assist those who report experiencing such misconduct.

• Similarly, the campus will not pursue conduct charges against any participant in an investigation under this Policy for potential violations of other campus policy for personal consumption of alcohol or other drugs identified during an investigation, provided that any such may, however, initiate an assessment, educational discussion or pursue other non-disciplinary options regarding alcohol or other drug use.

Disciplinary Proceedings

The Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) requires colleges to disclose, upon written request, to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing related to the offense conducted by the campus against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, the campus must provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

Addendums

Campus Crime Statistics

The addenda labeled Campus Crime Statistics contain the criminal offenses and disciplinary instances as reported to the campus or the local law enforcement as occurring on campus, off campus, or on public property within close proximity of the campus. The Campus Crime Statistics include the number of offenses or instances for the last three completed calendar years.

Reporting Years: 2022, 2023, 2024

Published: September 2025

Offense	2022 (On Campus/Public)	2023 (On Campus/Public)	2024 (On Campus/Public)	Notes
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0/0	0/0	0/0	
Active Shooter	0/0	0/1	0/0	
Sex Offenses (Forcible/Non-Forcible)	0/0	0/0	0/0	
Robbery	0/0	0/0	0/1	May 30, 2024
Domestic Violence	0/0	0/0	0/2	March 11 & June 20, 2024
Burglary	0/0	0/0	0/7	Multiple incidents in 2024
Larceny/Theft	0/0	0/0	0/10	Multiple incidents in 2024
Motor Vehicle Theft	0/0	0/0	0/11	Multiple incidents in 2024
Vandalism/Destruction of Property	0/0	0/0	0/9	Multiple incidents in 2024
Weapons Violations	0/0	0/0	0/1	Nov 4, 2024
Drug/Narcotics Violations	0/0	0/0	0/2	March 29 & Aug 19, 2024
Liquor Law Violations	0/0	0/0	0/0	
Arson	0/0	0/0	0/0	
Dating Violence	0/0	0/0	0/0	
Stalking	0/0	0/0	0/0	

Resources and Contacts

Emergency: 911

Vallejo Police Department (Non-Emergency): (707) 648-4321

Campus Office Manager: (707) 647-2800

Individuals to contact in case of an emergency:

President/Compliance: Gerald Hinton

Director: Delores Gromaldo

In Receipt of the Campus Security Report.

Date:_____ Students Signature _____