# Annual Security Report 2026

*Central Valley Barber College*

3501 Atchison Street, Riverbank, CA 95367
209-869-2001 | https://centralvalleybarbercollege.com

### Crime statistics for calendar years 2023 2024 and 2025

This report explains how to report a crime or emergency, the school's campus safety policies, prevention programs, response procedures and crime statistics. It is prepared for distribution to current students and employees by October 1, 2026 and for availability to prospective students and employees.

Prepared September 23, 2026. School administration has confirmed no reportable incidents for 2023, 2024 and 2025. The statistics describe reports known to the school; they do not establish that no crime ever occurred. Additional qualifying information is reviewed and corrected when identified.

## Get help and report concerns

| Need | Contact |
|---|---|
| Emergency or immediate danger | Call 911. Do not wait for school approval. |
| Campus crime report and safety concerns | Campus Director or administrator on duty • 209-869-2001 • front administrative office at the address above |
| Title IX and sexual misconduct | Rhonda Arnold, Title IX Coordinator<br>Office and mail: 3501 Atchison Street, Riverbank, CA 95367<br>209-869-2001 • cvbc3501@gmail.com |
| Alternate reporting contact | Carl Gibbs<br>209-869-2001 • carlwgibbs@gmail.com<br>Use this contact if a concern involves the coordinator; any official with a conflict is excluded from that matter. |
| Local law enforcement | Riverbank Police Services through the Stanislaus County Sheriff • 911 for emergencies<br>Nonemergency dispatch: 209-552-2472 |
| Free copy and accessible formats | Administrative office • 209-869-2001<br>Carl Gibbs • carlwgibbs@gmail.com<br>School website: https://centralvalleybarbercollege.com |

### What is inside

Report preparation and geography • Crime statistics • Reporting and security • Warnings and emergency response • Violence definitions and survivor rights • Prevention • Disciplinary procedures • Hazing • Alcohol and drugs • Conditional safety requirements

# Report preparation and geographic coverage

## How the report is prepared

In this report, “Campus Director” means the owner, manager or acting manager responsible for campus operations. The Campus Director coordinates the annual report, maintains source records, requests crime statistics from law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction, and gathers reports from the school’s campus security authorities. The Director reconciles duplicate reports, classifies offenses using the applicable federal definitions, reviews disciplinary referrals and arrest information, and obtains administration approval before release. Reports are counted without requiring a police report, arrest, criminal charge or finding of responsibility.

Statistics are assigned to the calendar year in which a report reaches a campus security authority or local police, with the special federal counting rules for stalking applied. An allegation must not be removed merely because a person declines to cooperate or because an investigation does not substantiate it. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may formally determine that a reported crime is false or baseless for Clery unfounding purposes after a full investigation. The school separately discloses such unfounded reports.

The school makes reasonable, good-faith requests to all relevant police agencies and retains the requests, follow-up and responses. A police nonresponse is not a verified zero. Known qualifying reports are included even if police do not respond. Ownership or staffing changes do not erase earlier calendar-year reports for the same continuing campus.

## Campus and public property

The main instructional location is 3501 Atchison Street, Riverbank, CA 95367. On-campus geography includes buildings and property owned or controlled by the school within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used in direct support of, or in a manner related to, educational purposes, including buildings or property owned by the school but controlled by another person within that same reasonably contiguous area, frequently used by students and supporting institutional purposes, such as qualifying retail space.

Public property includes publicly owned thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks and parking facilities within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from it. It does not mean every crime in the surrounding city. The school must identify the actual boundaries, including relevant sidewalk and street areas, for its police request and reporting records.

Noncampus geography includes qualifying property owned or controlled by an officially recognized student organization and qualifying school-owned or controlled property outside the reasonably contiguous campus area that supports educational purposes and is frequently used by students. Recurring offsite agreements and separate campuses require geographic review.

## School locations and parking

The school operated at the address listed above throughout 2023–2025. The school uses street parking; immediately adjacent and accessible public streets, sidewalks and public parking are evaluated as public property.

The school currently provides no student housing, operates no offsite locations and has no student clubs or organized student groups. The school maintains its geographic records and evaluates any new property, recurring offsite agreement or student organization before assigning future reports to a geographic category.

On-campus student housing is a subset of on-campus totals. Zeroes mean no known qualifying report for the specified year and category.

## Distribution and access

By October 1 each year, the school provides the report to each enrolled student and current employee, or sends an individual availability notice with the exact report URL, a description of the contents and an offer of a free paper copy. Prospective students and employees receive an availability notice and a copy on request. A website posting alone does not complete the individual notification requirement. The school separately submits required crime statistics through the federal Campus Safety and Security Survey and retains its submission confirmation.

## Crime statistics for 2023 through 2025

Each geographic cell lists **2023 / 2024 / 2025**, in that order. The zero counts reflect the owner's confirmation of no known reportable incidents at this school for those years and the information available when this report was prepared. A zero means no known qualifying report; it does not certify that no crime occurred or that every law-enforcement record has been independently verified. The school incorporates additional qualifying information and corrects published statistics when needed.

| Offense or action | On campus | Housing subset | Noncampus | Public property |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 |
| Manslaughter by negligence | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 |
| Rape | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 |
| Fondling | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 |
| Incest | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 |
| Statutory rape | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 |
| Robbery | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 |
| Aggravated assault | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 |
| Burglary | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 |
| Arson | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 |
| Dating violence | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 |
| Domestic violence | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 |
| Stalking | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 |
| Arrests for liquor law violations | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 |
| Arrests for drug law violations | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 |
| Arrests for illegal weapons possession | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 |
| Disciplinary referrals for liquor law violations | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 |
| Disciplinary referrals for drug law violations | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 |
| Disciplinary referrals for illegal weapons possession | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 / 0 |

**Counting notes.** Arrests and disciplinary referrals are reported separately. A person arrested for a particular liquor, drug or weapons violation is not also counted as a disciplinary referral for that same violation. School-rule violations that are not violations of the applicable law are not included in these three statistical categories. Statistics are campus-specific; do not combine the three schools.

# Hate crimes hazing and unfounded reports

## Hate crime disclosure

For each of 2023, 2024 and 2025, the number of known reported hate crimes is **0** on campus, **0** in on-campus student housing, **0** on noncampus property and **0** on public property. This zero disclosure covers the primary criminal offenses on the preceding page and larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction, damage or vandalism of property when motivated by reportable bias.

The reportable bias categories are race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin and disability. Any later correction identifies the calendar year, offense, geographic category and applicable bias category or categories without including victim-identifying details.

## Unfounded reports

The number of known crime reports formally unfounded by sworn or commissioned law enforcement and withheld from the Clery statistics is **2023: 0; 2024: 0; 2025: 0**. A school administrator cannot unfound an allegation. Any unfounding requires the qualifying law-enforcement determination, which the school retains.

## First year of hazing statistics

The Stop Campus Hazing Act adds hazing to federal campus-safety reporting. Collection begins with calendar year 2025; the first ASR disclosure is the 2026 report. The lack of a federal collection requirement for 2023 and 2024 is different from a verified zero for those years.

| Hazing geography | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| On campus | Not required* | Not required* | 0 |
| On campus housing subset | Not required* | Not required* | 0 |
| Noncampus | Not required* | Not required* | 0 |
| Public property | Not required* | Not required* | 0 |

*Federal hazing statistical collection begins January 1, 2025. Earlier-year labels do not represent verified historical incident counts.

Hazing statistics concern qualifying incidents reported to a campus security authority or local police in Clery geography. They do not require a disciplinary finding or recognition of the student organization. The school keeps the incident record separate from the public Campus Hazing Transparency Report, which uses findings of responsibility for recognized or established student organizations.

## Reporting year distinction

No 2026 incident belongs in the ordinary 2023–2025 statistical tables merely because this report is published in 2026. Current threats still require immediate action, and current hazing findings may require a separate transparency disclosure.

# Reporting crimes and maintaining a safe campus

## Campus security authorities and response

Report emergencies to 911. Report other crimes, suspicious activity or safety concerns to the Campus Director or administrator on duty at 209-869-2001, in person at the front administrative office, or by email to Rhonda Arnold at cvbc3501@gmail.com or Carl Gibbs at carlwgibbs@gmail.com. Reports may be made orally or in writing. A report may be made whether or not a person seeks disciplinary action.

The school designates the Campus Director, owner or President, Director of Education or lead instructional administrator, admissions administrator, financial aid administrator, and salon or clinic coordinator as reporting contacts when those positions exist. Other employees with significant responsibility for students and campus activities may also be campus security authorities based on their actual duties. The Director maintains the current roster and trains these individuals to pass reports promptly to the reporting coordinator. Classroom teaching alone does not automatically make an instructor a campus security authority.

The receiving official assesses immediate safety needs, offers assistance, forwards reportable information for statistical review and warning assessment, and explains relevant support and disciplinary options. The school encourages accurate and prompt reporting to Riverbank Police Services through the Stanislaus County Sheriff when a victim elects to report or is unable to do so. School officials assist with a police report when requested. Mandatory reporting duties, including applicable child-abuse requirements, still apply.

The school currently does not participate in Cal Grant or other California state student-aid programs. This student-aid status does not determine whether other state financial assistance or separate California duties apply. The school follows applicable mandatory reporting laws and reassesses duties tied to state-aid participation if participation changes. Where Education Code section 67383 applies, covered victim reports are forwarded to the appropriate law-enforcement agency immediately or as soon as practicably possible, with victim-identifying information withheld unless the victim gives informed consent. A victim is not required to participate in a criminal investigation.

## Privacy and voluntary reporting

A person may ask to limit disclosure or submit information without a name through an unsigned written report to the Campus Director. Regular email is not an anonymous or legally confidential channel. School administrators are not confidential counselors; they share information only as needed to respond and comply with law. The school explains limits before promising confidentiality and considers requests for limited disclosure together with safety and legal duties.

Public Clery statistics, warnings and disclosures omit victim-identifying information. Other records are disclosed only as permitted or required by applicable privacy and disclosure laws. Protective measures and accommodations are kept confidential to the extent that doing so does not impair their implementation. Anonymous reports may limit follow-up but are evaluated for statistical inclusion and safety action. Professionally privileged communications are protected as required by law.

The school does not provide pastoral or professional counseling services. Staff may listen, offer informal support and help connect a person with qualified community professionals. Speaking with school staff does not create a professional counseling privilege. A person may ask a community provider about its confidentiality protections and voluntary reporting options before sharing information.

## Access security and maintenance

During posted business hours, the school admits students, employees, clients and authorized visitors. Staff may restrict access for safety or operations. After hours, only authorized persons may enter using approved access credentials or accompanied by an authorized administrator. Students and visitors should not prop open secured doors or share access credentials.

The Director or designee checks lighting, doors, locks, exit access and other reported hazards, arranges repairs according to urgency, and uses temporary protective measures when needed. Report unsafe conditions promptly to the administrative office. Keep exits and accessible routes clear; store chemicals according to applicable safety instructions.

### Law enforcement and offsite activity

The school has no campus police department, security department or security guards, and does not assign staff to patrol or perform dedicated security duties. An owner ordinarily provides on-site oversight; otherwise the manager or acting manager does so. These are ordinary administrative safety responsibilities. Staff have no school-conferred law-enforcement or arrest authority, summon public law enforcement and do not attempt to detain a person. The school has no written agreement with police or the sheriff's department for investigating incidents.

The school has no student clubs or organized student groups and no offsite locations. If a recognized student organization later uses qualifying noncampus property, the Director will request applicable crime information from the responsible police agency. Public police investigate alleged criminal conduct; school disciplinary proceedings operate separately.

## Timely warnings and emergency notifications

### Timely warnings

The Campus Director or, if unavailable, the administrator on duty evaluates reports received from campus security authorities or local police of Clery crimes within Clery geography. A timely warning is issued when a reported crime presents a serious or continuing threat to students or employees. The decision considers the nature of the crime, available facts, ongoing danger and law-enforcement advice. A warning must not wait for a completed investigation or adjudication.

The Director or designee prepares information that helps prevent similar crimes, identifies appropriate precautions, protects victims' identities and records the decision and time. Warnings are delivered through school email, text messages and in-person announcements, using the channels appropriate to reach students and employees promptly. Posted notices may supplement direct communication. Students and employees should keep their contact information current with the administrative office. The school may issue safety advisories about other concerning events when useful.

### Emergency notifications

An emergency notification addresses a confirmed significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus. Examples include fire, a dangerous chemical release, a credible violent threat, or a serious medical or public-health emergency affecting the campus. It is separate from a timely warning.

The lead staff member on site serves as Emergency Coordinator, with the owner, manager or acting manager on duty providing administrative support. If the lead cannot act, the next available responsible staff member assumes coordination immediately. These officials confirm the situation using direct observations, credible reports, emergency responder information or other reliable evidence. They determine which campus groups are threatened, select the protective instruction, and initiate communication. The whole campus is notified when the affected area cannot reasonably be isolated; notifications expand as facts change.

The school determines the message and activates notification without delay, considering community safety, unless responsible authorities professionally judge that notice would compromise efforts to assist a victim or contain, respond to or mitigate the emergency. The decision and reason for any delay are documented.

The initial message states the nature and location of the threat if known, immediate action to take, and where to obtain updates. The coordinator uses in-person classroom and clinic announcements when safe, text messages and school email. A functioning alarm may also be used for its intended purpose. Staff give immediate on-site instructions when needed rather than waiting for recipients to read an email or text. Staff relay instructions to visitors and clients. Communications must account for disability and language needs.

### Follow up and the surrounding community

The Emergency Coordinator provides updates and an all-clear when authorized by responders or when the danger is resolved. If an emergency notification addresses the same circumstances, a duplicate timely warning is not required, but needed follow-up information is still provided. The coordinator or an assigned owner relays relevant information to emergency responders, neighboring occupants and the larger community through the public school website and direct contact when appropriate. Victim identities are not included.

### Annual testing

The Director tests emergency response and evacuation procedures at least annually. A test is a scheduled drill, exercise or follow-through activity designed to assess response, not merely a document review. It may be announced or unannounced. In conjunction with at least one test each calendar year, the school publicizes its response and evacuation procedures to students and employees.

For each test, the school records its description, date, time, announced or unannounced status, participation, findings and corrective actions. The school reviews emergency procedures monthly with each new class. These discussions do not include physical evacuation practice. As of September 23, 2026, the school had not yet conducted its 2026 emergency exercise; the annual exercise remains to be completed and documented during 2026.

## Evacuation and protective actions

### Evacuation

Call 911 for a fire, smoke or other imminent threat requiring emergency help. Activate a functioning fire alarm if available and appropriate. Follow posted exit routes and the Emergency Coordinator's instructions. Use the nearest safe exit; do not cross smoke, fire or the location of a threat. Leave belongings behind if retrieving them would delay escape.

Instructors and clinic staff direct students and clients to the designated assembly location and account for people using available attendance and visitor information. Tell responders about missing people and the last known location; do not reenter to search. Staff keep emergency vehicle access clear. Reentry is permitted only when emergency responders authorize it, or the coordinator determines it is safe in situations not involving responders.

Primary assembly location: Across the street near the middle school fence. Cross only when safe and keep access to the middle school and emergency routes clear. If that location or the route to it is unsafe, the lead staff member directs people to a safer location away from the hazard and emergency vehicle access. Follow safe pedestrian routes and traffic controls when crossing a street.

A person needing assistance should notify an instructor or the lead staff member. Staff help according to the person's needs, their own training and responder instructions; they must not undertake an unsafe carry or enter a hazardous area. If safe evacuation is not possible, call 911, communicate the person's exact location and follow responder instructions. Posted routes and any individual assistance arrangements must reflect the actual campus layout.

### Shelter in place and lockdown

For a threat outside the building or an unsafe evacuation route, the coordinator may direct people to remain inside, move away from windows and public areas, and secure rooms when safe. For an external chemical release, follow fire or emergency management instructions about doors, windows and ventilation. For earthquake shaking, drop, cover and hold on; evacuate after shaking when directed or when the building is unsafe.

For an active violent threat, escape if a safe route exists; otherwise hide, secure the space, silence devices and call 911 when safe. Follow law-enforcement commands and keep hands visible. Physical resistance is a last resort when directly confronted and escape or hiding is unavailable. Do not direct a general evacuation through a known danger.

### Medical emergencies and access needs

Call 911 for serious injury, breathing difficulty, suspected overdose or other medical emergency. Send a staff member to guide responders if safe. Provide only assistance within the person's training and dispatcher instructions. Keep the area

clear and protect privacy. Students or employees who may need evacuation assistance may request an individualized arrangement through the Director; do not require public disclosure of a disability.

### Staff roles and readiness

The coordinator confirms the hazard, chooses protective actions and communicates with responders. Instructors and clinic staff relay instructions and assist accounting. The administrative designee maintains emergency contacts, supports accessible communication and documents the incident. The next available responsible staff member assumes coordination immediately when the lead staff member cannot act. The manager or acting manager confirms who is leading the response during each operating shift.

### Security and prevention education

The school reviews emergency procedures monthly with each new class. The 2026 Campus Safety and Respect program adds instruction on reporting contacts, warning methods, personal safety, harassment, sexual violence and hazing. The program will be provided at incoming-student orientation and employee onboarding, with an annual refresher for continuing students and employees and brief reminders during the year. The school records attendance, materials and follow-up for sessions as they occur. The expanded prevention program is being introduced with this report; publication does not represent prior delivery of those sessions.

Practical prevention includes protecting access credentials, securing valuables, checking client and visitor access, reporting damaged locks or lights, and promptly seeking help with threatening behavior. Students and employees are encouraged to care for their own safety and the safety of others. Responsibility for criminal conduct always rests with the person committing it.

## Sexual violence definitions and consent

### Prohibited conduct

The school prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, sex discrimination, sexual harassment and retaliation. Support is available regardless of sex, gender, sexual orientation or other protected status. The federal Clery definitions guide statistical classification; California law and the school’s conduct rules also guide prevention and response. A police charge is not required for school action.

For Clery reporting, sexual assault includes rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape as defined in the FBI reporting standards. Rape involves penetration, however slight, without consent. Fondling is nonconsensual touching of private body parts for sexual gratification. Incest involves nonforcible intercourse between persons related within degrees prohibited by law. Statutory rape involves nonforcible intercourse with a person below the statutory age of consent.

Clery dating violence is violence by someone in a romantic or intimate social relationship with the victim, assessed using the relationship’s length, type and frequency of interaction; it includes physical or sexual abuse or threats and excludes conduct counted as domestic violence. Clery domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor violence by a current or former spouse or intimate partner, a person sharing a child, a qualifying cohabitant, or another person covered by domestic or family violence law. Clery stalking is a course of conduct of two or more acts directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for safety or suffer substantial emotional distress.

### California definitions for prevention education

California Penal Code section 261 defines rape through specified nonconsensual circumstances, including force, violence, duress, menace, fear, certain threats, unconsciousness and incapacity to consent in the circumstances described by the statute. Penal Code section 243.4 addresses sexual battery, including specified nonconsensual touching of intimate parts for sexual arousal, gratification or abuse. Other sexual offenses are addressed in Penal Code sections 286, 287 and 289. These state offenses do not map exactly to each federal statistical category.

California Family Code sections 6203 and 6211 define abuse and covered domestic relationships for the Domestic Violence Prevention Act. Abuse includes intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting bodily injury, sexual assault, placing a person in reasonable fear of imminent serious bodily injury, and conduct subject to protective orders. Covered

relationships include spouses, former spouses, cohabitants, persons with a current or former dating or engagement relationship, co-parents and specified relatives. California addresses dating violence through these relationship and abuse provisions rather than a single identical Clery offense label.

California Penal Code section 646.9 defines criminal stalking as willfully, maliciously and repeatedly following or harassing another person and making a credible threat intended to place that person in reasonable fear for personal or immediate-family safety. A credible threat is not required for every Clery stalking report; use the federal definition when counting.

### Consent

California Penal Code section 261.6 describes consent for specified sexual offenses as positive cooperation in act or attitude through free will, with knowledge of the nature of the act. A current or previous marital or dating relationship is not sufficient to establish consent. Penal Code section 261.7 provides that requesting birth control or a condom does not by itself establish consent. California Penal Code section 261.5 addresses unlawful intercourse with a person under age 18.

The school uses an affirmative-consent conduct standard: an affirmative, conscious and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. Consent must continue throughout the activity and can be revoked. Silence, lack of resistance, a past relationship or prior consent is not consent to another act. A person cannot consent when asleep, unconscious or incapacitated. A person must not rely on a belief in consent arising from that person's own intoxication or recklessness, or when reasonable steps to ascertain consent were not taken. A belief in consent is not a defense when the person knew or reasonably should have known the other person was asleep, unconscious, unable to understand the nature or extent of the activity because of drugs, alcohol or medication, or unable to communicate because of a mental or physical condition. This institutional standard also implements Education Code section 67386 when the school is subject to that section.

## Rights options and support after a report

### Immediate choices and preserving evidence

Get to a safe place and call 911 if there is danger or urgent medical need. You may notify police, ask the school to help notify police, or decline police involvement, subject to applicable mandatory reporting laws. School support does not depend on making a criminal report or participating in a disciplinary case. A person may pursue school and criminal processes at the same time.

Seek medical care as soon as possible after sexual assault or injury. A sexual-assault advocate can help locate an appropriate forensic examination and explain options. If possible, avoid bathing, changing or washing clothing, cleaning the scene or deleting communications before seeking advice; if these actions already occurred, care and reporting are still available. Keep clothing separately in paper bags if feasible. Save messages, screenshots, call logs, photos and other records; preserve originals and note dates and witnesses. Evidence may help establish what happened or obtain a protection order.

### Written rights and available assistance

When a student or employee reports dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking, whether it occurred on or off campus, the school provides a written explanation of rights and options. It includes reporting choices, evidence preservation, available resources, protective measures, disciplinary procedures and the right to an advisor and a separate support person of choice. The notice is available from the Title IX Coordinator and Campus Director. The school provides students and employees written information about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other services within the school and community.

Complainants and witnesses participating in a sexual-assault, dating-violence, domestic-violence or stalking investigation are not disciplined for student-conduct violations occurring at or near the incident unless the violation is egregious, including conduct endangering another person or involving plagiarism, cheating or academic dishonesty.

The school offers reasonably available changes to academic, living, transportation or working situations and other protective measures when requested, whether or not a police report is made. Contact the coordinator using the details

on the cover. Examples include schedule changes, extensions, changes to work or clinic assignments, restrictions on contact, safety planning and referral for transportation or community housing assistance. The school does not promise to operate housing, transport, medical or counseling services that it does not have. Supportive measures under Title IX are individualized, nondisciplinary and nonpunitive, offered without a fee and without unreasonably burdening the other party.

The school can issue an institutional no-contact directive; a court issues restraining or protection orders. Staff can help a person contact police, an advocate or court self-help services. Provide the Director or coordinator a relevant order so the school can arrange compliance within its authority. Report an emergency or suspected criminal violation to 911. Retaliation, intimidation and interference with reporting or participation are prohibited; report them through the same channels or the independent alternate.

### Community and school resources

- Emergency response: 911. Suicide and crisis support: call or text 988.
- Sexual assault support: RAINN National Sexual Assault Hotline, 800-656-4673, https://rainn.org.
- Domestic violence support: National Domestic Violence Hotline, 800-799-7233, https://www.thehotline.org.
- Local advocacy: Haven • 209-577-5980 • https://www.havenstan.org.
- Medical care: contact your healthcare provider or an urgent-care clinic for nonemergency care; for a sexual-assault forensic exam, ask the local advocate to identify the current appropriate examination site. Call 911 for urgent danger or medical need.
- Behavioral health and treatment access: Stanislaus County Behavioral Health and Recovery Services • 1-888-376-6246.
- Legal aid screening: California Rural Legal Assistance • https://crla.org. Court protection-order help: https://selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/restraining-orders.
- Visa and immigration legal assistance: use the U.S. Department of Justice recognized organizations and accredited representatives roster at https://www.justice.gov/eoir/recognized-organizations-and-accredited-representatives-roster-state-and-city. Availability and eligibility vary.
- School financial-aid assistance: contact the Financial Aid Office through 209-869-2001 for effects of enrollment or schedule changes. No particular aid outcome is guaranteed.

School staff offer informal support and assistance locating community professionals; the school does not provide licensed counseling, medical care or a professional victim-advocacy service. Contact a provider to confirm current availability, eligibility, accessibility and fees. The school protects accommodation details as far as possible without preventing their implementation.

## Prevention and institutional response

### Primary prevention and ongoing education

The 2026 Campus Safety and Respect program for incoming students and new employees covers the prohibition of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking; federal and California definitions; consent; reporting contacts; confidentiality limits; evidence preservation; rights and protective measures; and the procedures described in this report. The program teaches safe intervention and promotes respectful relationships and community norms that discourage abuse.

Delivery will consist of an orientation or onboarding lesson with written materials, discussion scenarios and a short comprehension activity, followed by an annual refresher and reminders during classroom or staff meetings or through email and text. This expanded program is being introduced with the 2026 report. Before this update, incoming-student orientation did not include sexual-harassment and reporting instruction. The Director is responsible for arranging sessions for incoming and continuing students and employees, preserving attendance and content records, and reviewing questions and comprehension results to improve instruction.

Safe bystander options include distracting or interrupting a concerning interaction when safe, asking the person privately whether they need help, seeking assistance from staff or friends, calling 911 for danger, and checking on the person afterward. Do not put yourself in danger or use recordings in a way that violates privacy. Risk reduction focuses on

recognizing coercion, respecting boundaries, avoiding abuse of authority, planning safe routes and transport, and making help accessible. These steps do not make a victim responsible for another person's misconduct.

## Choosing the appropriate disciplinary procedure

Anyone may report sexual misconduct orally or in writing to the Title IX Coordinator, in person, by telephone, by mail or by the published email, including outside business hours. The coordinator promptly offers supportive measures, explains the formal complaint process and assesses jurisdiction. Reporting a concern is different from filing a formal Title IX complaint. A formal complaint is a written or electronic document signed physically or digitally by the complainant, or otherwise indicating that the complainant is the person filing, alleging sexual harassment and requesting a school investigation; the coordinator may also sign. File it with the coordinator in person, by mail to Rhonda Arnold at 3501 Atchison Street, Riverbank, CA 95367 or by the published email.

The 2020 federal Title IX sexual-harassment process applies to a qualifying formal complaint about conduct against a person in the United States in the school's education program or activity. The program or activity includes circumstances in which the school exercises substantial control over both the respondent and the context, and covered buildings owned or controlled by an officially recognized student organization. A complainant must be participating or attempting to participate in the school's program or activity when filing; the coordinator may also sign a formal complaint in appropriate circumstances without becoming a party.

For this federal process, sexual harassment means an employee conditioning a school aid, benefit or service on unwelcome sexual conduct; unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would determine is so severe, pervasive and objectively offensive that it effectively denies equal educational access; or sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking as defined by the applicable federal provisions. Broader misconduct may still violate school rules even if it falls outside this federal definition or jurisdiction.

Under school policy, employees, including instructors, promptly forward student sexual-harassment concerns to the coordinator even if they are not Clery campus security authorities. The school promptly assesses and responds to possible harassment, including off-campus conduct that may interfere with educational access. A formal Title IX complaint is not a prerequisite for supportive measures or the separate conduct process. Parties receive periodic status updates. The school does not automatically issue mutual no-contact directives; it documents justification and terms when warranted. Applicable California safeguards also govern; where Education Code section 66281.8 applies, its subsection (f) addresses conflicts with federal law.

The school dismisses a formal Title IX allegation from that process when the alleged conduct, even if proven, would not meet its definition or jurisdiction. The school may dismiss when the complainant requests withdrawal in writing, the respondent is no longer enrolled or employed, or specific circumstances prevent gathering sufficient evidence. Both parties receive simultaneous written notice and reasons, with appeal rights. Dismissal from Title IX does not preclude the separate school conduct process described below.

## Fairness and separation of roles

Each party may have both an advisor of choice, who may be an attorney, and a separate support person of choice throughout reporting, investigation, hearing, sanctioning, appeal and any informal resolution. A party may consult an attorney at the party's expense. The support person may provide personal support but does not act as the advisor or conduct questioning. Reasonable conduct and participation rules apply equally to both parties and their accompanying persons. The school does not provide a support person; its obligation to provide an advisor for a formal Title IX hearing is described below.

For every sexual-violence disciplinary process, the school uses impartial trained officials, objective evaluation of relevant evidence, a presumption that the respondent is not responsible until a determination, and the preponderance-of-the-evidence standard. This means more likely than not and applies to students and employees. Credibility is not determined from a person's status as complainant, respondent or witness. The coordinator and investigator do not decide responsibility; the appeal decisionmaker is also separate from them and from the initial decisionmaker. External trained officials may serve when needed. Both parties may raise a conflict or bias concern with Carl Gibbs using the alternate contact on the cover. If that contact is involved in the allegations or has a conflict, the school assigns an uninvolved owner or qualified external official to address the concern.

# Formal Title IX investigation and hearing

## Notice and investigation

The coordinator sends both known parties written notice of the grievance process, allegations with sufficient detail and preparation time, the presumption of nonresponsibility, the right to an advisor of choice who may be an attorney and a separate support person, the right to inspect and review evidence, and any applicable rule against knowingly making false statements. New allegations receive additional notice. A finding against a person by itself is not proof that a report was knowingly false.

The school bears the burden of gathering evidence and proving responsibility. It gives both parties equal opportunity to identify witnesses and present inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. It does not restrict either party's ability to discuss allegations or gather evidence. Written notice of interviews, meetings and hearings includes date, time, location, participants and purpose, with adequate time to prepare. Advisors and support persons may attend related meetings; equal participation rules apply, with the advisor's hearing role described below.

Privileged information is not required or used without a valid waiver. Treatment records made by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist or comparable professional in connection with treatment are not accessed or used without the party's voluntary written consent. Before completing the investigative report, the investigator gives both parties and their advisors equal access to all evidence directly related to the allegations, including evidence the school may not rely on, and at least 10 calendar days to respond. Responses are considered before finalizing the report. The report fairly summarizes relevant evidence and is provided at least 10 calendar days before the hearing for review and written response.

## Live hearing

An independent decisionmaker conducts a live hearing, which may use real-time video. At either party's request, the parties participate from separate rooms with technology enabling them and the decisionmaker to see and hear the proceedings. The school creates an audio or audiovisual recording or transcript and makes it available to the parties for inspection and review.

Each party's advisor may ask the other party and witnesses relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those testing credibility, directly, orally and in real time. Parties do not personally cross-examine each other. If a party lacks an advisor at the hearing, the school provides an advisor of its choice without charge for this purpose; that advisor need not be an attorney. Before an answer, the decisionmaker rules on relevance and explains exclusions. Questions about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are excluded except the limited exceptions allowed by the 2020 rule to show another person committed the conduct or to address specific prior sexual behavior with the respondent offered to prove consent.

The school does not use the former blanket rule excluding all statements from a person who does not submit to cross-examination. The decisionmaker evaluates permissible evidence fairly and does not infer responsibility solely from absence or refusal to answer questions.

## Determination and timing

The decisionmaker issues a simultaneous written determination identifying the allegations, procedural steps, factual findings, policy conclusions, rationale for each result, disciplinary sanctions, whether remedies will be provided, and appeal procedures and grounds. The coordinator implements remedies. The result becomes final when an appeal determination is issued or the time for an appeal expires without an appeal. Both parties receive written notice of changes and finality.

The school target is 60 business days from formal complaint to initial written determination, including the investigation and hearing, while honoring the required evidence-review periods. The school may extend for good cause, such as party or witness availability, concurrent law-enforcement activity or accessibility needs, with written notice to both parties explaining the reason and revised schedule. Criminal investigations do not automatically stop the school's process.

# Appeals other conduct proceedings and sanctions

## Appeals and informal resolution

Either party may appeal a Title IX dismissal or responsibility determination within 10 business days after delivery. Grounds are a procedural irregularity affecting the outcome; newly available evidence that could affect the outcome; or a conflict of interest or bias by the coordinator, investigator or decisionmaker affecting the outcome. The school notifies the other party, gives both parties an equal opportunity to submit a written statement, and assigns an impartial appeal decisionmaker who served in none of the excluded roles. The target for a reasoned written appeal outcome is 20 business days after the appeal record is complete. Both parties receive the decision simultaneously.

After a formal Title IX complaint, the school may offer an appropriate voluntary informal resolution only after written notice explaining allegations, process, consequences and records, and both parties' voluntary written consent. Participation cannot be required as a condition of enrollment or employment or as a waiver of the formal process. Either party may withdraw before resolution and resume the formal process. Informal resolution is not used for an allegation that an employee sexually harassed a student. Facilitation is performed by a trained, impartial person. Mediation is not used to resolve allegations of sexual violence, even by agreement. Other informal options must satisfy applicable law. The informal-resolution target is 30 business days after written consent, with good-cause extensions explained in writing to both parties.

## Conduct process outside formal Title IX jurisdiction

Reports of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking that do not qualify for the formal Title IX process are assessed and addressed as required by applicable law through this school conduct process. A written or oral complaint to the coordinator starts review. The school gives both parties written allegations and procedures, offers support, appoints an impartial investigator and obtains relevant evidence. Both parties may identify witnesses and evidence, have an advisor and a separate support person of choice at all related meetings and proceedings with equal participation restrictions, receive timely meeting notices and inspect information that will be used in deciding the matter.

Before a decision, each party has a 10-calendar-day opportunity to respond to the relevant evidence and investigation summary. An independent decisionmaker reviews the record and responses, may request equally disclosed follow-up information, and reaches a written preponderance determination. This process uses record review rather than the federal live hearing unless applicable law or the adopted school policy requires a hearing. Both parties receive the result, rationale, applicable sanctions, appeal rights, any change in result and finality notices simultaneously in writing.

The target is 60 business days from complaint to initial decision, with documented good-cause extensions and notice to both parties. Either party may appeal within 10 business days on the same grounds stated above; an independent appeal official targets 20 business days after the complete record.

## Possible sanctions and protective measures

After responsibility is determined, possible student sanctions are written warning or reprimand, required education or counseling referral, disciplinary probation, restrictions on activities or access, an enforceable no-contact condition, schedule or assignment changes, suspension, and expulsion. Possible employee sanctions are written warning or reprimand, required training, reassignment or access restrictions, disciplinary probation, suspension and termination. Third-party sanctions include restricted access, removal from school property and ending a business relationship. Sanctions depend on severity, prior conduct, safety and consistent application of policy.

Supportive measures may include academic adjustments, changes to work or clinic assignments, contact restrictions, safety planning and referrals. Emergency removal from a Title IX program or activity requires an individualized safety and risk analysis identifying an immediate threat to physical health or safety arising from the allegations, plus notice and an immediate opportunity to challenge the removal. A nonstudent employee may be placed on administrative leave consistent with the rule and other law. Supportive measures and emergency actions are not findings of responsibility.

Before assignment, officials handling these proceedings must have the training required for their roles. The school requires annual training for disciplinary officials on dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and fair investigation and hearing practices that protect safety and accountability. Title IX coordinators, investigators,

decisionmakers and informal-resolution facilitators must also complete applicable role-specific training on the governing definitions, jurisdiction, procedures, impartiality and bias, with hearing technology and relevance instruction for the roles that require it. The school must retain required Title IX records for at least seven years, protect access under applicable privacy law and make its Title IX training materials publicly available on the school website. The coordinator verifies training coverage and records before assigning case responsibilities; attendance at general HR classes alone is not a determination that all role-specific requirements have been satisfied.

# Hazing prohibition reporting and prevention

## Federal hazing definition

The school prohibits intentional, knowing or reckless acts by one person or a group, whether or not the affected person or persons appear willing, against another person in connection with initiation into, affiliation with, or maintaining membership in a student organization, when the act causes or creates a risk above the reasonable risk of ordinary participation in the school or organization of physical or psychological injury.

Examples include beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing harmful substances on a body, sleep deprivation, exposure to extreme conditions, confinement, extreme exercise, causing, coercing or otherwise inducing consumption of food, liquid, alcohol, drugs or other substances, causing or inducing sexual acts, conduct placing someone in reasonable fear of bodily harm, criminal acts against another person, or requiring another person to commit a crime. A student organization can be recognized or unrecognized and includes groups with two or more enrolled students, such as clubs, teams, societies and student government. The federal rule is not limited to fraternities or residential colleges.

California Penal Code section 245.6 also prohibits specified hazing connected to initiation or preinitiation into a student organization or body that is likely to cause serious bodily injury. The federal statistical definition includes psychological injury risks and is broader in relevant respects. Consent or apparent willingness does not excuse prohibited hazing under school policy.

## Reporting investigation and response

Call 911 for danger or medical needs. Report hazing to the Campus Director, any designated campus security authority, or Carl Gibbs if the report concerns school leadership. If the alternate is involved or has a conflict, the school appoints an uninvolved owner or qualified external official. A report may be oral, written or anonymous through an unsigned submission. Provide available dates, location, organization and safety information. Retaliation is prohibited. The school offers assistance without requiring a police report and explains any applicable mandatory reporting duty.

The Director promptly assesses safety, preserves reports and available evidence, refers criminal matters as appropriate, and assigns an impartial trained investigator. Affected individuals and the accused receive notice, an opportunity to provide evidence and respond, and a written determination under the school conduct process using a preponderance standard. The target is 60 business days, with written notice of good-cause extensions. An independent appeal is available within 10 business days for outcome-affecting procedural error, new evidence or bias, with a target of 20 business days after the appeal record is complete. Sexual harassment allegations are routed under the applicable Title IX or sexual-violence procedure above.

Individual sanctions may include the student or employee sanctions listed in this report. Organization sanctions may include a warning, required education, probation, restrictions on events or activities, suspension of recognition and permanent loss of recognition. The school records any findings and sanctions separately from its count of reported hazing incidents.

## Prevention and awareness

The hazing component of the new 2026 Campus Safety and Respect program will be delivered during incoming-student orientation and employee onboarding, with an annual refresher and periodic reminders for students, faculty and staff. Its research-informed approach addresses group norms, power differences, bystander intervention, ethical leadership and healthy group belonging. Participants practice recognizing coercion, seeking help, interrupting unsafe behavior when safe, and choosing inclusive group activities that do not involve humiliation, substance use or physical or psychological

injury. The lesson uses scenarios, discussion of safe alternatives and a comprehension check. The Director records delivery and evaluates participant feedback and questions to improve the program. The school's lack of current student organizations does not remove this policy or the obligation to address hazing reports.

### Campus Hazing Transparency Report

The public transparency report summarizes findings of responsibility involving established or recognized student organizations and omits personal student information. Qualifying findings are not limited to Clery geography. It identifies the organization, general violation and relevant substance involvement, findings and sanctions, incident dates, investigation start, finding date and date notice was provided to the organization. The school publishes it prominently when triggered, updates it at least twice annually when there are new qualifying findings, keeps each published update available for five calendar years and links to this ASR, the hazing policies and information on applicable local, state and tribal hazing laws. Federal law does not require developing the report until a first qualifying finding or updating it for a period with no new findings. The Director separately tracks qualifying findings beginning July 1, 2025. The absence of reported incidents in the 2023–2025 statistical tables does not establish the absence of later findings.

## Alcohol drugs and other safety disclosures

### Alcohol and controlled substances

The school prohibits unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, use or sale of controlled substances or alcohol on school property or as part of school activities. It prohibits alcohol use and impairment that affects safe participation in instruction, clinic work or employment. Students and employees must follow federal and California drug laws and California underage-drinking laws. Violations may result in school discipline up to expulsion or termination, referral for prosecution, or a required approved assistance or rehabilitation program when appropriate.

The school provides students and employees its annual Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Notice, covering standards of conduct, possible legal penalties, health risks, counseling and treatment resources and institutional sanctions. It distributes the notice to students and employees each October 1. Incoming students receive drug-and-alcohol disclosures before enrollment, and new employees receive the policy when hired. The Director ensures each new entrant receives the full annual notice with all required information, maintains delivery records, and coordinates prevention information and referrals. Administration reviews the program annually and must maintain a written biennial evaluation of effectiveness and consistency of enforcement, including required violation, fatality and sanction counts. A separate written 2024–2025 review with a 2026 update accompanies the school's compliance records.

The school's annual drug-and-alcohol notice is available without charge from the administrative office at 209-869-2001 and on the school website, https://centralvalleybarbercollege.com. Treatment information is available through SAMHSA at 1-800-662-4357 and https://findtreatment.gov, and through Stanislaus County Behavioral Health and Recovery Services • 1-888-376-6246. Call 911 for an overdose or medical emergency and 988 for crisis support.

### Registered sex offender information

California law-enforcement sex offender information is available through the California Department of Justice Megan's Law website at https://www.meganslaw.ca.gov and through the local law-enforcement agency. Use of the information is subject to the site's legal restrictions.

### Student housing and fire safety reporting

The school does not provide on-campus student housing. Therefore the federal annual fire safety report, student-housing fire statistics and fire log, and residential missing-student notification requirements do not apply to its current operations. This does not exempt the school from the Annual Security Report, emergency testing, workplace fire precautions or prompt reporting of a missing-person concern.

Report a missing-person concern promptly to the Director and local law enforcement. Do not wait 24 hours when a person may be in danger. If student housing is added, the school must implement the applicable residential policies and reporting requirements.

## Daily crime log

The school maintains no campus police or security department and assigns no dedicated patrol or security functions. Routine oversight by an owner, manager or acting manager does not constitute such a department. The federal daily crime-log requirement therefore does not apply to the school's current operations. The school still maintains incident and campus security authority records for statistical reporting, warning decisions and response. If the school establishes a police or security department, it must implement the public daily crime log required by 34 CFR 668.46(f).

## Principal legal authorities

This report addresses 34 CFR 668.41 and 668.46 and the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, including Public Law 118-173, the Stop Campus Hazing Act. Related requirements include 34 CFR Part 86, the operative 2020 Title IX framework and applicable California law. The school retains supporting records and implementation documentation separately from this public report. Statutory duties tied to earlier operations or participation are not extinguished by a current change in housing, staffing or state-aid status.