Johnny Matthew's

Hairdressing Training School

2022 Annual Security Report



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College Overview

Johnny Matthew's Company was founded in 2013 and is housed in a facility that has been specifically designed as a training facility for both Hair Designers and Barbers. The facility which is in the heart of downtown Salem, Oregon is 4100 sq./ft., has 15 Barbering stations, 32 Hair Design stations, six shampoo bowls, a dispensary, two bathrooms, and a classroom.

The City of Salem's population according to the 2019 United States Census is approximately 174,365. The school consists of one building surrounded by other public buildings. Johnny Matthew's doesn't currently have any non-campus property, including student housing.

About This Report

This report was created to educate prospective students and employees as well as all current students and employees about the school's safety policies and procedures. This report includes statistics for the previous three years about reported crimes that occurred on campus and on public property within or immediately adjacent to the campus. The school doesn't currently have any non-campus property.

In this report, the school provides compliance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) known as the Jeanne Cleary Act. The Jeanne Cleary Act requires schools to annually disclose crime statistics and certain policies related to safety and security. JMHTS is dedicated to providing accurate, complete, and timely information in this report.

Violence Against Women (VAWA) Reauthorization Act

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) makes amendments to the Clery Act to expand the rights afforded to campus survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. This Act requires the school to include certain policies, procedures, and programs pertaining to these incidents in this report.

The Clery Act

Requires post-secondary schools receiving federal funding to publish an annual security report documenting updated information on October 1st of each year, for the last three calendar years of select crime statistics including security policies and procedures and information of the basic rights for victims of sexual assault. The law requires reports to be made available and a copy given upon request to all prospective students and employees as well as all current students and employees.

Report Preparation and Distribution

Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School is charged with compiling and publishing the Annual Security Report (ASR), working with school and enforcement agencies to collect information. The process includes gathering crime statistics from internal and external agencies where appropriate. Our goal is to publish an accurate and complete report for distribution to current and prospective students and employees.

Each year, in October, an email notification is made to all enrolled students that provides the Annual Security Report in an attached file and a link to where it can be found on the school website. Employees receive a similar notification. All prospective employees and students will be given the most current

report. All current employees and students will also be given the most current report in person in the classroom. As you read the following report, comments, questions, or concerns may be addressed to:

Matthew Nolan – Owner/Director 255 Liberty St NE Salem, Oregon 97301 Matthew@johnnymatthews.com

Amanda Kaskie – Financial Aid Director 255 Liberty St NE Salem, Oregon 97301 Amanda.Kaskie@johnnymatthews.com

Students and/or employees who wish to report criminal actions, should immediately contact the school Administrative Staff or school Owner/CEO Matthew Nolan or other responsible supervisory personnel at their campus. The criminal action should then be immediately reported by students or employees to the local law enforcement authorities for assistance and/or investigation. In an emergency, dial 911. Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School Accident/Incident Report Form is completed with the assistance of the person reporting the criminal action. The report should be filed as soon as possible with any of the school's Directors or the school's Owner/President, Matthew Nolan who will follow up on the report personally or assign responsibility to another appropriate administrator to follow up and report on the outcome as well as any preventative or other actions taken to ensure the safety and security of all staff, faculty, and students.

Statement of Current Policies Concerning Security and Access to Campus Facilities

The security of the educational and work environment is a high priority at Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School. As an effort to demonstrate this, the school utilizes security cameras in appropriate public areas of the campus, both inside and outside the building.

Preparing the Annual Disclosure

Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School has the responsibility of gathering the data used to prepare the annual campus crime statistics report. Campus crime data is gathered the same day that it is reported. The data is obtained from reports made to local law enforcement. Crimes are counted in the disclosure based upon the crime having been reported, not whether there was a conviction. Data is obtained annually from local law enforcement and compared with the data gathered at the school. The resulting data is used to prepare the annual crime statistics report.

The Annual Security Report (ASR) is published and distributed by October 1st of each year to current students and employees. A notice of the ASR's availability is also provided to prospective students and employees, with a notice that a paper copy is available upon request.

Reportable Offenses Under the Clery Act

The Clery Act requires reporting on the following offenses:

- ¥ Criminal Homicide: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence
- ¥ Sex offenses: rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape
- ¥ Robbery
- ¥ Aggravated assault

- ¥ Burglary
- ¥ Motor vehicle theft
- ¥ Arson
- ¥ Arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug law violations, and weapons law violations
- ¥ Hate Crimes [which for Clery Act purposes include any crime listed in the preceding points and, as of 2008, larceny-theft; simple assault; intimidation; and destruction, damage, or vandalism of property in which the victim is intentionally selected because of his or her actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.]
- ¥ Domestic violence**
- ¥ Dating Violence**
- ¥ Sexual Assault**
- ¥ Stalking**

**On March 7, 2013, President Obama signed the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA). Among other provisions, this law amended the Clery Act to require postsecondary institutions to include in their Annual Campus Security Report all instances of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and instances of gender identity and national origin crimes which fall under the category of Hate Crimes.

Geographical Area

The Clery Act requires each institution to disclose crime statistics that occur on three types of property: campus, non-campus buildings or property, and public property areas.

"Campus" is defined as buildings or property owned or controlled by the institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in a manner related to the institution's educational purpose. It also includes property in that contiguous area owned by the institution but controlled by another person, if that property is used by students and supports institutional purposes (e.g., a food or retail vendor). Branch campuses and geographically disconnected administrative divisions or schools would be considered separate campuses for the purposes of reporting.

"Public property" is property that is located within the same reasonably contiguous geographic areas of the campus, like a sidewalk, street, or public parking lot, that is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the institution for purposes related to the institution's educational purposes. Crimes occurring on "public property" must also be reported in the crime statistics.

A "non-campus building or property" is one that is owned or controlled by a school recognized student organization, or one that is owned or controlled by the institution and used by students or by the institution for education-related purposes and that is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the campus. Crimes occurring on "non- campus property" must be reported. However, incidents occurring on public property adjacent to "non-campus buildings or property" do not have to be included. Our institution does not have such property in this category for which we must report.

Crime is a serious problem with no easy solutions. Therefore, all members of the school campus community are encouraged to assist one another by taking responsibility for personal safety and assisting with the security needs of others. While school staff and security measures may offer assistance regarding safety and security concerns, ultimately the primary responsibility for your personal safety rests with you.

Safety Tips

- ¥ Stay alert of your surroundings, wherever you are
- ¥ If you feel uncomfortable in a place, leave right away
- ¥ Keep eyes and ears open, hands free
- ¥ Choose busy streets and avoid going through deserted areas
- ¥ At night, walk in well-lit areas whenever possible
- ¥ Try not to walk or jog alone. Take a friend or walk in a group
- ¥ Avoid carrying large sums of cash
- ¥ When in public spaces, keep valuable items including jewelry, mobile phones and wallets out of sight
- ¥ Carry a pepper or mace spray as a precautionary measure
- ¥ Avoid returning to campus after dark, or walk in groups to and from buildings
- ¥ Communicate suspicious behavior immediately to a staff or faculty

A Statement of programs available to students and employees related to campus security, personal safety, and crime prevention

Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School provides information on personal safety and crime prevention. This information is provided to all new students and employees during orientation. During the orientation of students, faculty, and staff, procedures are also outlined to cover the reporting of all criminal acts.

Additionally, the Student Services office has a directory of services that are available, within the community, to assist those who have suffered from a criminal act. These services are usually free and are provided by organizations or agencies within the community. The office also has available resource materials that address Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking.

Center for Hope and Safety Advocacy Office Location 605 Center St NE Salem, OR 97301 503-399-7722 Hotline 866-399-7722 toll-free English & Spanish-speaking advocates always available

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policies

Johnny Matthew's is committed to excellence in all aspects of personal and academic life. Both Drug and Alcohol abuse is a significant obstacle to achieving this excellence. Therefore, the school has a Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy (DAAPP) in place to assist both students and staff. Johnny Matthew's complies with all federal, state, and local laws concerning alcohol and illegal drugs.

Drug and alcohol abuse prevention and counseling referrals are available to all students and staff upon request:

 Bridgeway
 Seasons Counseling
 Serenity Lane

 3325 Harold Dr NE
 730 Hawthorne Ave NE
 1885 Fisher Rd NE

 Salem, OR 97305
 Salem, OR 97301
 Salem, OR 97305

 (503) 363-2021
 (971) 205-1982
 (503) 588-2804

A Statement Advising of Availability of Information on Registered Sex Offenders

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act that became effective October 27, 2002, requires eligible institutions participating in the Title IV Federal Student Aid programs to issue a statement advising the campus community where the State law enforcement agency information concerning registered sex offenders/predators may be obtained. Sex offenders are required to be registered according to the State law in the State in which they reside and are also required to notify appropriate State officials of each postsecondary school at which the offender is employed or is a student. Any such offender is also required to give notice to the appropriate State authorities of any changes in enrollment or employment status at the postsecondary school.

In the State of Oregon information concerning registered sex offenders and predators may be obtained from: http://sexoffenders.oregon.gov

Title IX Policy Statement

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 ("Title IX") protects people from discrimination based on sex in education programs or activities that receive Federal financial assistance.

Title IX states:

No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School not only complies with the letter of Title IX's requirements but also endorses the law's intent and spirit. The Institution is committed to compliance in all areas addressed by Title IX, including access to higher education, career education, math and science, standardized testing, education for pregnant and parenting students, learning environment, and technology, as well as sexual harassment.

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that the Institution's policies are applied and interpreted in ways consistent with Title IX and other applicable law.

It is the policy of the Institution to provide educational, preventative and training programs regarding sexual or gender-based harassment; to encourage reporting of incidents; to prevent incidents of sexual and gender-based harassment from denying or limiting an individual's ability to participate in or benefit from the School's programs; to make available timely services for those who have been affected by discrimination; and to provide prompt and equitable methods of investigation and resolution to stop discrimination, remedy any harm, and prevent its recurrence. Violations of this policy may result in the imposition of sanctions up to, and including, termination, dismissal, or expulsion, as determined by the appropriate officials at the school.

Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School's Title IX officer: Amanda Kaskie 255 Liberty St NE Salem, Oregon 97301 Amanda.Kaskie@johnnymatthews.com

Discrimination

Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School prohibits discrimination and harassment based on race, color, creed, religion, sex, gender, national origin, citizenship, ethnicity, marital status, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression, genetic information, veteran status, or any other status protected by applicable law to the extent prohibited by law.

Sexual Harassment

Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School defines sexual harassment as unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature that relates to the gender or sexual identity of an individual and that has the purpose or effect of creating an intimidating, offensive or hostile environment for study. This policy applies to all interactions between students and Institution's faculty members and other faculty, staff, and administrative personnel, and other students.

Conduct alleged to be sexual harassment will be evaluated by considering the totality of the particular circumstances, including the nature, frequency, intensity, location, context, and duration of the questioned behavior. Repeated incidents or a pattern of harassing behavior may be cause for serious corrective action. However, a more serious incident, even if isolated, may be sufficient cause for action under this policy including referral to law enforcement when applicable.

Quid pro quo sexual harassment can occur whether a person resists and suffers the threatened harm, or the person submits and avoids the threatened harm. Both situations could constitute discrimination on the basis of sex. A hostile environment can be created by persistent or pervasive conduct or by a single severe episode. The more severe the conduct, the less need there is to show a repetitive series of incidents to prove a hostile environment.

Sexual violence, including rape, sexual assault, and domestic and dating violence, is a form of sexual harassment. In addition, the following conduct may violate this policy:

- 1. Observing, photographing, videotaping, or making other visual or auditory records of sexual activity or nudity, where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy, without the knowledge and consent of all parties.
- 2. Sharing visual or auditory records of sexual activity or nudity without the knowledge and consent of all recorded parties and recipients.
- 3. Sexual advances, whether or not they involve physical touching.
- 4. Commenting about or inappropriately touching an individual's body.
- 5. Requests for sexual favors in exchange for actual or promised job benefits, such as favorable reviews, salary increases, promotions, increased benefits, or continued employment.
- 6. Lewd or sexually suggestive comments, jokes, innuendoes, or gestures.
- 7. Stalking

Other verbal, nonverbal, graphic, or physical conduct may create a hostile environment if the conduct is sufficiently persistent, pervasive, or severe so as to deny a person equal access to the school's programs or activities. Whether the conduct creates a hostile environment may depend on a variety of factors, including: the degree to which the conduct affected one or more person's education or employment; the type, frequency, and duration of the conduct; the relationship between the parties; the number of people involved; and the context in which the conduct occurred.

Unwelcome Conduct

Conduct is unwelcome if a person (1) did not request or invite it and (2) regarded the unrequested or uninvited conduct as undesirable or offensive. If a person welcomes some sexual contact, it does not necessarily mean that person welcomes other sexual contact. Similarly, that a person willingly participates in conduct on one occasion, does not necessarily mean that the same conduct is welcome on a subsequent occasion.

Whether conduct is unwelcome is determined based on the totality of the circumstances, including various objective and subjective factors. The following types of information may be helpful in making that determination: statements by any witnesses to the alleged incident; information about the relative credibility of the parties and witnesses; the detail and consistency of each person's account; the absence of corroborating information where it should logically exist; information that the Respondent has been found to have harassed others; information that the Complainant has been found to have made false allegations against others; information about the Complainant's reaction or behavior after the alleged incident; and information about any actions the parties took immediately following the incident, including reporting the matter to others.

In addition, when a person is so impaired or incapacitated as to be incapable of requesting or inviting the conduct, conduct of a sexual nature is deemed unwelcome, provided that the Respondent knew or reasonably should have known of the person's impairment or incapacity. The person may be impaired or incapacitated as a result of drugs or alcohol or for some other reason, such as sleep or unconsciousness. A Respondent's impairment at the time of the incident as a result of drugs or alcohol does not, however, diminish the Respondent's responsibility for sexual or gender-based harassment under this policy.

Gender-Based Harassment

Gender-based harassment is verbal, nonverbal, graphic, or physical aggression, intimidation, or hostile conduct based on sex, sex-stereotyping, sexual orientation, or gender identity, but not involving conduct of a sexual nature, when such conduct is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive that it interferes with or limits a person's ability to participate in or benefit from Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School's education or work programs or activities. For example, persistent disparagement of a person based on a perceived lack of stereotypical masculinity or femininity or exclusion from an activity based on sexual orientation or gender identity also may violate this policy.

Investigations of Complaints

A complaint that a student, staff or faculty member has committed sexual harassment or engaged in nonconsensual sexual activity may be reported to the Title IX Compliance Officer, or a staff or faculty member. The Institution will conduct an investigation, as appropriate under the circumstances.

The investigative process involves interviewing the parties involved and any witnesses while gathering documentary or other evidence. In cases involving alleged criminal conduct, the complainant may file a criminal complaint with the local police department. A complainant need not pursue a criminal complaint in order to seek or to hold the accused responsible through the Institution's Student Code of Conduct. As soon as possible, the complainant and the accused will be offered appropriate assistance.

Based on the outcome of the investigation, the Title IX Officer or their designee will determine if there is sufficient cause to proceed with the complaint. If so, the Title IX Officer or their designee will arrange for an informal resolution conference with the accused. (Complainants do not attend informal resolution meetings but are apprised of the meeting's outcome.) If the accused does not accept responsibility for the allegations and/or the proposed sanction, the Title IX Officer or their designee will determine if the evidence

warrants a formal hearing.

The exact nature of the responsive action depends on the circumstances but may include discipline up to and including suspension or dismissal from the Institution for a student, staff or faculty who is found to have violated Institutional policies.

Implementing Provisions/Policies

Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School will take appropriate action (i.e., an investigation, adjudication and disciplinary and remedial/corrective steps) in response to a complaint made pursuant to the complaint policies/procedures listed above. Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School will make every effort to handle complaints and investigations with sensitivity to both the rights of the person who complains and the rights of the accused.

Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School handles complaints discreetly and attempts to maintain privacy throughout the investigative process, to the extent practicable and appropriate under the circumstances. However, in order to conduct an investigation, it is generally necessary to discuss the allegations with the accused and other potential witnesses. Additionally, the institution may have legal obligations to disclose information to law enforcement or in the context of legal proceedings.

Complaints may be made anonymously. While the Institution endeavors to investigate all complaints, including anonymous complaints, the nature of anonymous complaints makes investigation, determination, and remediation more difficult and, at times, impossible. Further, while the Institution attempts to protect the identity of complainants who do not wish to be identified, this may not always be possible.

In appropriate cases as determined by Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School, conflict resolution may be possible. This is permitted only where both the complainant and accused voluntarily agree to participate, and either party may terminate informal resolution attempts and commence formal grievance procedures at any time prior to reaching a mutually acceptable resolution. Depending on the circumstances, a mediated resolution may not necessarily involve face-to-face discussions between the complainant and the accused. Certain cases are not appropriate for conflict resolution, such as complaints of particularly egregious sexual harassment or cases involving sexual assault or violence.

Occasionally, an individual makes a complaint and later wishes to revoke or discontinue the investigation or adjudication process. Similarly, it may occur that someone other than the victim reports an incident, and the victim declines to participate in the investigation or adjudication process. In other instances, complaints may be received anonymously and/or the victim may not wish to be personally identified. Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School endeavors to respect the wishes of a victim to either not be identified and/or not participate in the process. In these situations, Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School attempts to investigate and address complaints in accordance with the victim's wishes.

If a victim wishes to talk about an incident with the assurance that the discussion will be confidential and will not result in an investigation or follow up action, Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School offers confidential resources through the School Administration which is contact with the School's Administrative Staff that does not result in a complaint being filed with the institution or result in action being taken by the institution. Anyone wishing to have an incident investigated, mediated, or adjudicated must make a complaint either orally or in writing in accordance with the procedures described above.

In determining whether sex discrimination, sexual harassment or sexual misconduct occurred, Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School does not apply the criminal standard of "beyond a reasonable doubt," nor do formal court rules of evidence apply. Instead, the institution uses a "preponderance of the evidence" standard, and Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School may consider any evidence it deems relevant. A "preponderance of the evidence" means the evidence which is of greater weight or is more convincing than opposing evidence such that it is "more likely than not" that an act occurred.

If the applicable investigative or adjudication process allows for parties to offer witnesses and evidence, the complainant and the accused will have an equal opportunity to do so. The complainant and the accused will be informed in writing of the outcome of the complaint, to the extent permitted by law. An accused that is a student, may appeal the outcome to an impartial decision maker. An employee who is deemed guilty shall have whatever rights granted under law. The particular method and grounds for appeal are explained in the student policies listed above.

Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (see definition below), or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the college 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.

18 U.S.C. 16 - Crime of violence defined

The term "crime of violence" means-

- (a) an offense that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, or
- (b) any other offense that is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.

Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School endeavors to resolve complaints promptly. Ordinarily, the investigative stage will take no longer than 60 calendar days from the time the complaint is received. In exceptional circumstances (including, but not limited to especially complex cases or when the Institution is not in session), it may be necessary to extend these timelines. If that occurs, the parties will be informed of the expected timeline for completion.

The school prohibits retaliation against any individual who in good faith makes a complaint of sex discrimination, sexual harassment, or sexual misconduct or participates as a witness in a proceeding under this or any other School policy. Retaliation is also unlawful pursuant to Title IX and other laws.

Compliance with the provisions of the changes that VAWA made to the Clery Act does not constitute a violation of the *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)*.

A Statement of Current Policies Concerning the Sexual Assault Prevention Program and the Procedures that are Followed

The new Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act of 2013 (SaVE Act) requires schools to educate students, staff, and faculty on the prevention of rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. As part of Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School's compliance with the SaVE Act requirements for prevention and awareness programs that address the specified areas above, the institution has several relevant brochures available on display on in the main bulletin board outside the classroom. These brochures are from nationally recognized organizations and include awareness and preventive information. These brochures also include help hotlines related to these specific topics.

Male Victims

While most victims of sexual assault are women, some men are also victims and will be treated the same as a female victim and have the same rights, resources, and access to help.

Institutional Notice of Petitioner's Rights Under the Violence Against Women Act

No person in the United States shall, based on sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits

of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School not only complies with the letter of Title IX's requirements, but also endorses the law's intent and spirit. The Institution is committed to compliance in all areas addressed by Title IX, including access to higher education, career education, math and science, standardized testing, education for pregnant and parenting students, learning environment, and technology, as well as sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment and sexual violence are types of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and include dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. As such should you report a form of sex-based discrimination, the Institution wants to inform you of our policy and procedures that address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, whether the incident occurs on or off campus as well as your rights, and the institution's responsibilities.

As a petitioner of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, you will receive a full copy of our institution's Title IX Policy. This policy has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to those who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. These procedures include our right to inform you of your rights to file criminal charges as well as the availability of medical, counseling, and support services. We also offer additional remedies to prevent contact between a complainant and an accused party. The policy also addresses possible sanctions and interim and/or long-term protective measures that Johnny Matthew's School may impose.

Definitions

Incapacity to consent in Oregon ORS 163.315

- (1) A person is considered incapable of consenting to a sexual act if the person is: Under 18 years of age; Mentally defective; Mentally incapacitated; or Physically helpless.
- (2) A lack of verbal or physical resistance does not, by itself, constitute consent but may be considered by the trier of fact along with all other relevant evidence.

Sexual Assault is defined as an offense classified as a forcible or non-forcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sexual violence includes any one incident of:

- 1. Sexual battery, as defined in a lewd or lascivious act, as defined in upon in the presence of a person younger than 16 years of age.
- 2. Luring or enticing a child, as described in ORS 163.
- 3. Sexual performance by a child, as described in ORS 163.
- 4. Any other forcible felony wherein a sexual act is committed or attempted regardless of whether criminal charges based on the incident were filed, reduced, or dismissed by the state attorney.

Domestic Violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Domestic violence means any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member of another family or household member. A family or household member means spouses, former spouses, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together as if a family or who have resided together in the past as if a family, and persons who are parents of a child in common regardless of whether they have been married. With the exception of persons who have a child in common, the family or household members must be currently residing or have in the past resided together in the same single dwelling unit.

Dating Violence means violence committed by a person-

- 1. Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
- 2. Where the existence of such a relationship will be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
- a. The length of the relationship
- b. The type of relationship
- c. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

Dating violence means violence between individuals who have or have had a continuing and significant relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the consideration of the following factors:

- 1. A dating relationship must have existed within the past 6 months.
- 2. The nature of the relationship must have been characterized by the expectation of affection or sexual involvement between the parties.
- 3. The frequency and type of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship must have included that the persons have been involved over time, and on a continuous basis during the course of the relationship.

The term does not include violence in a casual acquaintanceship or violence between individuals who have engaged in ordinary fraternization in a business or social context.

Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.

"Credible threat" means a verbal or nonverbal threat, or a combination of the two, including threats delivered by electronic communication or implied by a pattern of conduct, which places the person who is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her family members or individuals closely associated with the person, and which is made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat to cause such harm. It is not necessary to prove that the person making the threat had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of the person making the threat is not a bar to prosecution under this section.

"Cyber stalk" means to engage in a course of conduct to communicate, or to cause to be communicated, words, images, or language by or through the use of electronic mail or electronic communication, directed at a specific person, causing substantial emotional distress to that person and serving no legitimate purpose. A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyber stalks another person commits the offense of stalking, a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in ORS 166. A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyber stalks another person and makes a credible threat to that person commits the offense of aggravated stalking, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in ORS 166.

Bystander Intervention: A bystander is someone other than the victim who is present when an act of dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault is occurring or when a situation is occurring in which a reasonable person feels as though some protective action is required to prevent sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. Bystanders, if active, can prevent harm or intervene before a situation gets worse.

Reporting Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking

After an incident of sexual assault or domestic violence, the victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible at a local hospital that will supply a physical evidence recovery collection kit. In Oregon, evidence may be collected even if you chose not to make a report to law enforcement. A victim's

name and identifying information will be withheld from the public and press in accordance with the Public Records Law. It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that evidence as may be necessary to the proof of criminal activity may be preserved. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease.

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to the Institution's hearing boards/investigators or police. Although the institution strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report, and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police.

To report an incident involving a sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking or dating violence, contact Matthew Nolan or the School's Director. The purpose and authority of the institution staff is limited to the enforcement of campus rules and regulations. Incidents that go beyond this scope are referred and investigated by the Salem Police Department.

A victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking has the following rights:

- 1. A law enforcement officer who investigates an alleged sexual battery shall:
- (a) Assist the victim in obtaining medical treatment, if medical treatment is necessary as a result of the alleged incident, a forensic examination, and advocacy and crisis- intervention services from a certified rape crisis center and provide or arrange for transportation to the appropriate facility.
- (b) Advise the victim that he or she may contact a certified rape crisis center from which the victim may receive services.
- (c) Prior to submitting a final report, permit the victim to review the final report and provide a statement as to the accuracy of the final report.
- 2. The law enforcement officer shall give the victim immediate notice of the legal rights and remedies available to a victim on a standard form developed and distributed in conjunction with the Salem Police Department. The notice will include the resource listing, including telephone number, for the area certified rape crisis center as designated by the State.

A person who is the victim of sexual violence or the parent or legal guardian of a minor child who is living at home who is the victim of sexual violence has standing in the circuit court to file a sworn petition for an injunction for protection against sexual violence on his/her own behalf, or on behalf of the minor child if:

- 1. The person has reported the sexual violence to a law enforcement agency and is cooperating in any criminal proceeding against the respondent, regardless of whether criminal charges based on the sexual violence have been filed, reduced, or dismissed by the state attorney; or
- 2. The respondent who committed the sexual violence against the victim or minor child was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in state prison for the sexual violence and the respondent's term of imprisonment has expired or is due to expire within 90 days following the date the petition is filed.

Further, the Institution complies with State law in recognizing orders of protection for dating violence, domestic violence, repeat violence, and sexual violence. Any person who obtains an order of protection from Oregon or any reciprocal state should provide a copy to the School Administrator. A petitioner should then meet with to develop a School Administrator Safety Action Plan, which is a plan to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but is not limited to escorts, special parking arrangements, or other measures to assist the petitioner.

The link below is a guide on who can and how to file a restraining order in Marion, County Oregon: http://www.co.marion.or.us/SO/Operations/Pages/CivilProcessUnit.aspx

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures - Statement of Policy

Timely warnings about Clery Act crimes must be issued if they pose a serious or ongoing threat to students and employees. Schools must have an emergency response notification and testing policy. Schools are required to inform the campus community about any significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students and employees. A summary of these procedures will be disclosed in the Annual Security Report, published each October 1st. The emergency response notification will be tested annually. Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School uses a text emergency response system to alert staff and students of on-site emergencies and tests this system no less than annually.

Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School's campus consists of one building. If an emergency evacuation is required, students are notified by the instructor and will follow the emergency plan posted just outside the classroom area on the large bulletin board. Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School conducts an emergency evacuations drill, no less than annually. Please make yourself familiar with post school evacuation procedures. Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School uses a text emergency response system to alert staff and students of on-site emergencies and tests this system no less than annually and updates its text database when each new cohort or student enrollment begins. All Staff are trained in emergency evacuation procedures.

Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School is not subject to Annual Safety and Fire Report Fire Safety Log, as it has no on campus student housing facilities.

2022 Annual Security Report

Hairdressing Training School

Criminal Offenses	Year	On Campus Property	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter					
	2019	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	
	2021	0	0	0	
		Manslaughter by Neglig	gence		
	2019	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	
	2021	0	0	0	
		Rape			
	2019	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	
	2021	0	0	0	
	Fondling				
	2019	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	
	2021	0	0	0	
	Incest				
	2019	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	
	2021	0	0	0	
Statutory Rape					
	2019	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	
	2021	0	0	0	

Hairdressing Training School

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Criminal Offenses	Year	On Campus Property	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	
	•	Robbery			
	2019	0	0	4	
SMP20008871 – Robbery III – Other Robbery 164.395(H) SMP20028155 – Robbery 1 – 164.415	2020	0	0	2	
SMP20008871 – Robbery III – Other Robbery 164.395(H) SMP20028155 – Robbery I – 164.415	2021	0	0	2	
		Simple or Aggravated As	sault		
	2019	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	
	2021	0	0	0	
		Burglary			
	2019	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	
	2021	0	0	0	
	Motor Vehicle Theft				
	2019	0	0	4	
MP20026134 – UUMV – Motor Vehicle Theft 164.135(A)	2020	0	0	1	
SMP20026134 – UUMV – Motor Vehicle Theft 164.135(A)	2021	0	0	1	
Arson					
	2019	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	1	
	2021	0	0		
	_	Hate Crimes			
	2019	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	
	2021	0	0	0	

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Hairdressing Training School

Unfounded Crimes				
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0

VAMA Offenses	Year	On Campus Property	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	
	<u>l</u>	Domestic Violence	1		
	20019	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	
	2021	0	0	0	
		Dating Violence			
	2019	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	
	2021	0	0	0	
	Sexual Assault				
	2019	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	
	2021	0	0	0	
		Stalking			
	2019	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	
	2021	0	0	0	

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Hairdressing Training School

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action	Year	On Campus Property	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	
	Weapons; Carrying and Possessing				
	2019	0	0	0	
SMP20006423 – Menacing – Use/Display Weapons 163.190 (A) SMP20013313 – Menacing – Use/ Display Weapons 163.190 (A	2020	0	0	2	
)	2021	0	0	2	
	Drug Abuse Violations				
s	2019	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	
	2021	0	0	0	
Liquor Law Violations					
	2019	0	0	0	
	2020	0	0	0	
	2021	0	0	0	

2022 Annual Security Report

Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School

I acknowledge receipt of a copy of the Johnny Matthew's Hairdressing Training School's 2022 Annual Security Report. I understand it is my responsibility to read this document.

Student Acknowledgement Section		
Student Name		
Student Signature		
Date Signed		