

Section II - District Profile

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II. District Profile

I. OVERVIEW

The Rancho Santiago Community College District (RSCCD) is a multi-college district that includes seven owned sites:

1. Rancho Santiago Community College District Office
2. Santa Ana Community College
3. Santiago Canyon Community College
4. Centennial Education Center
5. Orange Education Center
6. Orange County Sheriff's Regional Training Academy
7. Digital Media Center

In the heart of Orange County lies Rancho Santiago Community College District, home of one of the state's oldest community colleges, Santa Ana College, and also one of its newest, Santiago Canyon College. Centered in a growing and dynamic area, the district serves a population of more than 768,000 residents in the communities of:

- Anaheim Hills
- Orange
- Santa Ana
- Villa Park
- Portions of Anaheim
- Costa Mesa
- Irvine
- Fountain Valley
- Garden Grove
- Tustin

Student Headcount (Fall 2013)

College Credit	25,138
Non-Credit	25,138
Total	55,000

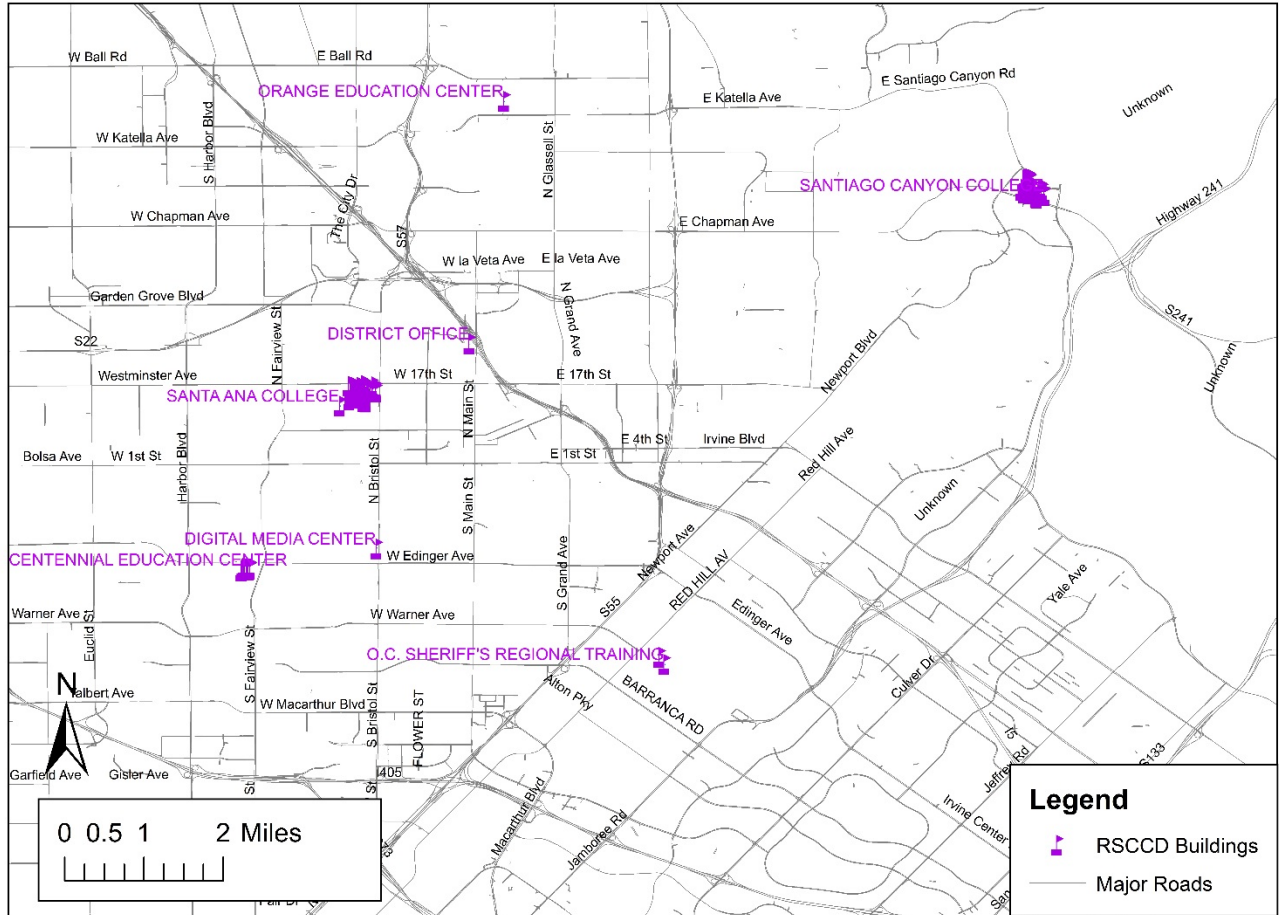
In addition to the enrolled students, the child care sites have over 900 children that the district is responsible for their safety.

It should be noted that the RSCCD has 146 buildings in the district. These 146 buildings will be considered by the Hazard Mitigation Team for mitigation measures.

A. DISTRICT FACTS

- RSCCD is one of the largest of California's 72 community college districts based on the number of credit and noncredit students.
- The college district serves a population of more than 768,000 residents and encompasses 24 percent of Orange County's total area
- Santa Ana College is on 63 acres and Santiago Canyon College on 82 acres are one of the oldest and one of the newest campuses respectively among the state's 112 two-year public colleges.
- The district offers educational programs in seven locations accounting for 1,251,353 square feet (not including any leased instructional space.)
- With new facilities master plans approved for both colleges in October 2011, work continues to move forward on Measure E and state-funded construction and renovation projects. At Santiago Canyon College, work was completed on a Humanities Building, a gymnasium, and an aquatics complex. At Santa Ana College work was completed on a new soccer field and a project that improved campus access and signage; work is underway on campus perimeter site improvements projects and a renovation of Cook Gymnasium.
- Measure Q, approved by voters in November 2012, provides 198 million in general obligation bonds to finance renovation, repair and construction at Santa Ana College.
- According to Community College Week, Santa Ana College ranks 20th among the top 100 associate degree producers for "total minority" students in the nation. In addition, among the top 100 associate degree producers nationwide Santa Ana College ranks 12th for Hispanic students and 26th for Asian American students. The rankings are based on degrees conferred during the 2011-12 academic year. (Source: U.S. Dept. of Education)
- Continuing education courses are a substantial part of the college district's commitment to the community. In fall 2013, 14,931 students enrolled in these college preparation and career enhancing courses.
- In the 2012-13 academic year, 2,944 students transferred from these community colleges to the University of California and California State University systems and other baccalaureate-granting institutions.
- During 2012-13, Santa Ana College and Santiago Canyon College students completed associates degrees on average in 8 and 7 semesters respectively. During the same year, the district awarded 2,879 AA/AS degrees and 3,061 vocational certificates.
- The district employs 3,731 full-and part-time employees, creating a payroll of \$103.58 million in 2012
- The district's adopted budget for 2013-14 is \$209,559,264
- Credit Enrollment Student Characteristics (Fall 2013)
 - **Students Ethnicity**
 - Latino 58%
 - Caucasian 21%
 - Asian 10%
 - African-American 2%
 - Filipino 2%
 - Native American 1%
 - Other 1%
 - Non-declared 5%
 - **Gender of Student**
 - Women 50%
 - Men 50%

B. DISTRICT SERVICE AREA MAP



Rancho Santiago Community College District (RSCCD) Facilities

C. VISION STATEMENT

The colleges and centers of the Rancho Santiago Community College District (RSCCD) are learning communities. The RSCCD Board of Trustees is committed to ensuring access, equity, and success for students by providing comprehensive educational opportunities throughout our communities. RSCCD will be a global leader in many fields, delivering cost-effective, innovative and sustainable programs and services that are responsive to the diverse needs and interests of all students. RSCCD will be exceptionally sensitive and responsive to the economic and educational needs of our students and communities. The environment of the RSCCD will be collegial and supportive for students, staff, and the communities we serve.

RSCCD will promote and extensively participate in partnerships with other educational providers, including business, industry, and community groups, to further the goal of enhancing our communities' cultural, educational, and economic well-being.

RSCCD is a leader in the state in student learning. Students who complete programs will be prepared for success in business, industry, careers, and all future educational endeavors. We will prepare students to embrace and engage the diversity of our global community and to assume leadership roles in their work and public lives.

D. MISSION

The mission of the Rancho Santiago Community College District is to provide quality educational programs and services that address the needs of our diverse students and communities.

E. GOALS

1. RSCCD will assess the educational needs of the communities served by RSCCD and will adjust instructional programs, offerings, and support services and will allocate resources as needed to optimize the alignment of students' needs with services and fiscal resources.
2. RSCCD will assess the educational needs of the communities served by RSCCD and then pursue partnerships with educational institutions, public agencies, non-profit organizations, and business/industry/labor to collaboratively meet those needs.
3. RSCCD will annually improve the rates of course completion and completion of requirements for transfer, degrees, certificates, and diplomas.
4. RSCCD will support innovations and initiatives that result in quantifiable improvement in student access, preparedness, and success.
5. RSCCD will use a cycle of integrated planning that will demonstrate the effective use of resources.

II. HISTORY/GEOGRAPHY OF ORANGE COUNTY AND THE DISTRICT

A. ORANGE COUNTY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

All RSCCD facilities are located within Orange County, in the State of California. Orange County is the second most populous County in the state with a population of over three million. Its population is greater than the population of 29 of this country's states. The economy is 31st in the world. The County encompasses 798 square miles, 205 square miles (25.7%) of unincorporated area, and 34 incorporated cities. There are 42 miles of coastline, three harbors, numerous internationally known tourist attractions, technical/manufacturing locations, shopping malls, John Wayne Airport, Disneyland, various venues hosting national and international sporting events, and several large convention centers. Orange County hosts 37.9 million visitors annually. The Mediterranean-type climate, characterized by a unique and attractive landscape, is most desirable to residents and visitors alike.



Unfortunately, even paradise has its hazards. In the late 1980's and 1990's Orange County was hit with a series of floods, riots, and earthquakes. Winter storms caused countywide flooding on numerous occasions especially in years where the El Nino weather condition was present. In 1992 the Laguna Beach Firestorm destroyed hundreds of homes; in 1994 Orange County was impacted by the Northridge Earthquake; and in the 2000's severe wildfires occurred along with continued flooding, an incident at Prado Dam and a severe drought.

Orange County began at some undetermined point in the distant past when

Shoshone Indians came to dwell along the coast and in the lower canyons of the mountains. Theirs was a simple form of existence, living off of the abundance of the land.

In 1769, Gaspar de Portola, a military man and Spanish aristocrat, was appointed governor of Lower California. He commanded an expedition traveling northward into the literally unmapped

and half mythical territory of Alta California. His assignment was to seek out the legendary Bay of Monterey. He was also to secure the Spanish claim to his vast frontier against any invasion from Russian trappers or British colonizers. Portola called upon Father Junipero Serra, president of the Mexico City Missionary College, to assist in this monumental undertaking.

It was late in July in 1769 when this first party of European explorers reached the boundaries of present-day Orange County. Members of the expedition named the region "The Valley of Saint Anne" (Santa Ana). It was to this valley that Father Serra returned six years later, where he proceeded with the work of establishing the Church and converting the local people.

While the East Coast of North America was engaged in revolution and spectacular change, the West Coast too was undergoing a quiet and almost undetected transformation. Father Serra dedicated the Mission of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County's first permanent settlement, on November 1, 1776. The Mission became a self-sustaining unit based upon an agricultural economy. Its chapel and adjoining structure were the first signs of civilization erected upon the fertile, virgin soil of the Santa Ana Region.

In 1801, Jose Antonio Yorba, a volunteer in the Portola expedition, also returned to Santa Ana. He established the county's first rancho (Santiago de Santa Ana) in what are today the cities of Villa Park, Orange, Tustin, Costa Mesa and Santa Ana.

Following Mexico's liberation from Spanish rule in 1821, the extensive land holdings of the Capistrano Mission were subdivided and awarded to a number of distinguished war heroes. By this time Yorba's Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana had grown to resemble a feudal manor, and the romantic rancho era of Orange County had been ushered in.

Cattle were introduced into the area in 1834. A prosperous hide and tallow industry developed. Southern California became a virtual suburb of New England as sailing ships loaded with cargo traveled back and forth between coasts. In 1835, author-seaman Richard Henry Dana arrived at what is today known as Dana Point. He later immortalized Spanish Orange County in his book "Two Years Before the Mast" by describing it as "the only romantic spot on the Coast." The Spanish California tradition of a carefree lifestyle, fiestas with music and dancing, bear and bull fights, rodeos, and gracious hospitality, survived until the 1860.

A severe drought brought an end to the cattle industry. Adventurous pioneers, such as James Irvine, capitalized on the economic downfall of the ranchos. Irvine, an Irish immigrant, established a 110,000-acre sheep ranch that is today one of the most valuable pieces of real estate in America.

In 1887, silver was discovered in the Santa Ana Mountains. Hundreds of fortune seekers flocked to the "diggings." Land speculators and farmers came by rail from the East to settle in such boomtowns as Buena Park, Fullerton and El Toro.

Orange County was formally organized as a political entity separate from the County of Los Angeles in 1889. The wilderness had finally given way to irrigated farmlands and prosperous communities. A year-round harvest of Valencia oranges, lemons, avocados, and walnuts made agriculture the single most important industry in the fledgling county. And with orange groves beginning to proliferate throughout the area, the new county was named for the fruit: "Orange County."

The twentieth century brought with it many industrious individuals such as Walter Knott, a farmer

turned entrepreneur, who founded the Knott legacy in Buena Park.

During the years that followed, Orange County witnessed the discovery of oil in Huntington Beach, the birth of the aerospace industry on the Irvine Ranch, and filming of several Hollywood classics in the Newport Beach area.

In 1955, Walt Disney opened his Magic Kingdom in Anaheim. Noted as the pioneer of animated films, Disney revolutionized the entertainment world again with his "theme park" recreation concept.

By 1960, the neighboring metropolis of Los Angeles was "bursting at the seams." As the population spilled over the county line and across the rural Santa Ana Valley, it left in its wake an urban landscape of homes, shopping malls, and industrial parks.

Today Orange County is the home of a vast number of major industries and service organizations. As an integral part of the second largest market in America, this highly diversified region has become a Mecca for talented individuals in virtually every field imaginable. Indeed the colorful pageant of human history continues to unfold here; for perhaps in no other place on earth is there an environment more conducive to innovative thinking, creativity and growth than this balmy, sun bathed valley stretching between the mountains and the sea in Orange County.

The County of Orange has an area of 798 square miles located in the southwestern portion of the State and is bordered by Los Angeles to the north, San Diego to the south, Riverside and San Bernardino to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west. Thirty-four incorporated cities and dozens of special districts in the county are responsible for hazard mitigation planning within their jurisdictions.

Orange County enjoys a diverse economy. The largest labor markets comprised 32% in service and 42% in trade and manufacturing. Small businesses flourish in this entrepreneurial climate. Only 19% of its residents work in companies employing more than 500 people. Firms employing 50 to 500 have grown at the fastest rate. Large companies with employment of over 1,000 declined over the same period.

Throughout our history, Orange County residents have endured various natural hazards. Photos, journal entries, and newspaper articles dating back to the 1800's document earthquakes, earth movement, flooding, tornados, wildfires, and windstorms in the area.

Although fewer people lived in the area, natural hazards adversely affected the lives of those that were dependent on the land and climate for food and survival. As the population of Orange County continues to increase, exposure to natural hazards creates an even higher risk.

The potential impact of natural hazards associated with the terrain makes the environment and the population (over 3 million) vulnerable to natural disaster situations. The County is subject to floods/storms, wildland/urban fires, earthquakes, dam failures, high winds, vector issues, landslide/mudslides, tornados, and tsunamis. It is impossible to predict exactly when a disaster will occur or the exact affect a disaster will have on the County. But careful planning and collaboration among public agencies, private sector organizations, and residents within the community minimizes loss resulting from natural disasters.

In a six-year period (1992-1998), Orange County experienced six declared flood disasters and two declared fire disasters. Orange County received over \$30 million in reimbursement funds from Federal (FEMA) and State (NDAA) Public Assistance Programs for the eight disasters.

Damages to several County-owned roads during the Flood Disasters in 1995 and 1998 qualified the County for an additional reimbursement of \$945,106 from the Federal Highway Administration.

A state declared disaster in December 1997 and a federally declared disaster in February 1998 were the result of back-to-back El Nino driven floods. The County will long remember this El Nino season not only for the rainfall produced in a 24-hour period, but also for the high rainfall intensity along the coastal areas of southern Orange County. Laguna Beach, particularly hard hit by this storm, received over 7.6 inches of rain in a 24-hour period. Rainfall intensity during certain hours of the storm reached 100-year rainfall frequencies. The storm produced numerous mudslides, road closures, and channel erosion, with storm debris deposited throughout the County. The severity of this storm prompted the Board of Supervisors to declare a local emergency and the State to declare a "State of Emergency."

Following the initial storm in December 1997, additional storms contributed to a tremendous amount of rainfall throughout the County. Two record-breaking rainfall storms occurred on February 2 and 23 in the Irvine, Santa Ana and Laguna Beach areas causing additional mudslides, undermining homes, and inundating creeks with mud. In Laguna Beach, there was one death and an instance of a baby rescued by a by-stander from one of the mud flows. The canyon areas of Santiago, Modjeska and Silverado, as well as Trabuco and Serrano Creeks experienced hillside erosion and mudslides, resulting in numerous road closures. The heavy rainfall produced erosion in the County's flood control channels, clogged drainage facilities, and damaged County parks and harbors. On December 7, Huntington Beach had three senior-citizen mobile homes flooded causing major evacuations and requiring sheltering operations. The three disasters in one storm season resulted in approximately \$3.9 million in reimbursement funds to the County for storm clean-up, emergency protection and repairs to Countywide facilities. This figure does not include funds from the other Orange County cities or Individual Assistance Program, designed for residential, business, and agricultural damages.



Winter storms that hit the County from December 2004 through February 2005 resulted in two state emergency proclamations as well as two federal declarations.

The Santiago Fire was a federally declared disaster in October 2007 with over \$7 million in individual damage claims and \$21 million for response costs. The fire also re-ignited fears of catastrophic debris flows and mudslides in the burned canyon areas. Indeed, several mudslides were reported

during winter storms that followed. Fortunately, no serious injuries or deaths were reported due to slides.

Winter storms have also been a threat to the East Garden Grove-Wintersburg Channel, a county levee system which fell into such disrepair that an emergency resolution by the Board of Supervisors was required to facilitate an \$8 million emergency mitigation project to save lives and property.

The Freeway Complex Fire was another federally declared disaster in November 2008. 171 homes were lost in the cities of Yorba Linda, Brea, and Anaheim with nearly \$140 million in individual damages while the response cost almost \$20 million.

This plan will utilize the California, Orange County and District geography and disaster history to fully determine its natural hazards and mitigation strategies. The RSCCD Hazard Mitigation Committee and their Plan Writer will work together with input from the public, students, staff and faculty to identify and mitigate the hazards, therefore reducing deaths, injuries, property and environmental damage from disasters.

B. DISTRICT HISTORY

Rancho Santiago Community College District is one of the oldest community college districts in the state.

Santa Ana College

In 1915, Santa Ana Junior College opened its doors to 25 students as a department of Santa Ana High School. It was the second junior college founded in Orange County.

An earthquake in 1933 damaged the Santa Ana High School building, prompting the campus move to North Main Street where it remained until 1947. A bond issue passed in 1945, paved the way for development of a 48-acre campus at the corner of 17th and Bristol Streets.

A new multi-college district

In 1971, Santa Ana College officially separated from Santa Ana Unified School District to form the Rancho Santiago Community College District. In 1997, the college district's Board of Trustees voted to become a multi-college district.

The multi-college district included, at the time, Santa Ana College, Santiago Canyon College, the Business and Industry Services Center, the Criminal Justice Training Center, Garden Grove Center, Marketplace Education Center, Continuing Education—Centennial and Orange Centers, and the Regional Fire Training Center.

Santiago Canyon College

In response to population growth in east Orange County, the district purchased 30 acres from the Irvine Company in 1978 where Santiago Canyon College now stands. The first permanent classroom building was opened in 1985, offering comprehensive programs as well as a range of services such as admissions and registration, financial aid, academic advising and job placement.

Table 1: RSCCD Past Disasters

Date	Location	Type of Damage	Details (from insurance records)	Costs
1/1/2006	Santa Ana College	Weather/wind damage	Metal roof sheeting that covered the pole vault equipment had blown off completely. They had been bolted down to the metal housing unit but due to the high winds, the bolts could not keep the metal sheets in place.	Unknown
10/20/2007	Santa Ana College	Wind damage	Replace the baseball field fence and awning damaged during a wind storm	\$81,210
11/25/2008	Santiago Canyon	Rain caused flood and mud	Rain caused flooding and mud of SCC buildings	\$51,777

The RSCCD service area is in north and central Orange County, south of Los Angeles County. The Newport-Inglewood Fault runs through the Orange County coastal area evidenced by the 1933 Long Beach 6.4 magnitude earthquake resulting in 120 deaths and horrendous building damage. This earthquake damaged numerous buildings in Santa Ana where 5 of the seven sites are located.



(Photo: 1933 Long Beach Earthquake - Jefferson Junior High School in Long Beach.) Much of the area is subject to liquefaction. As in most of Southern California, the San Andreas Fault could impact the district. Both of these faults along with the San Joaquin Hills Fault have the potential to cause severe disruption to classes and day to day activities. Other faults that are

in the area that will be studied include: El Modena, Whittier, Elsinore, Puente Hills and Peralta Hills Faults.

Much of the district is in the 100 Year Flood Zone. The Santa Ana River runs through the area which has a history of great floods. The federal, state, county, cities and Orange County Flood District have worked together over the past 25 years to mitigate the effects of the Santa Ana River which greatly benefited the district properties. The area went from the **“worst flood threat west of the Mississippi River”** to having a sophisticated flood control system recently completed that includes the Seven Oakes Dam, Prado Dam and the Santa Ana River. However, a lesser threat of flooding

Threatened Homes in Wildland-Urban Interface Area

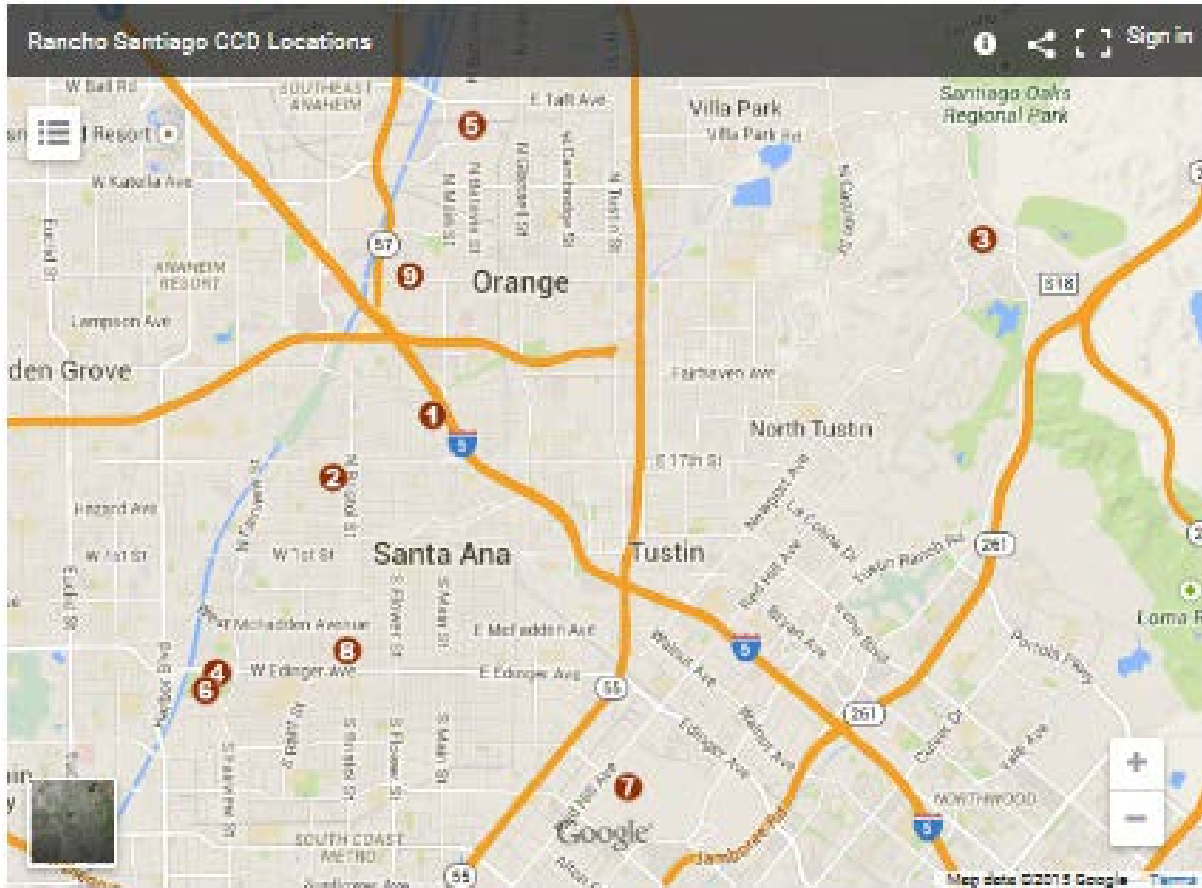


Source: CAL FIRE

still remains especially in low lying areas. Much of the area is threatened by the Prado Dam which if damaged, could inundate low lying areas with 4 - 9 feet of flooding. The impact area includes over one million people. The area is hit with high winds, usually the *Santa Ana Winds* annually which could cause moderate damage. The district can be impacted by wildfires and urban fires. The Santiago Canyon College could be impacted by wildfire which would cause a campus evacuation and shutdown.

Because of the district geography and history of disasters, it is important that district administrators place a priority on mitigating hazards and preparing for emergencies to protect its students, faculty and staff.

III. DISTRICT SITE LOCATIONS MAP



[View Rancho Santiago CCD Locations in a larger map](#)

Item	District Location	Address
1	District Operations Center	2323 North Broadway, Santa Ana 92706
2	Santa Ana College (SAC)	1530 West 17 th Street, Santa Ana 92706
3	Santiago Canyon College (SCC)	8045 East Chapman Avenue, Orange 92869
4	Centennial Education Center (CEC)	2900 West Edinger Avenue, Santa Ana 92704
5	Orange Education Center (OEC)	1465 North Batavia Street, Orange 92867
7	Orange County Sheriff's Regional Training Academy (OCSRTA)	115991 Armstrong Avenue, Tustin 92782
8	Digital Media Center (DMC)	1300 South Bristol Street, Santa Ana 92704

Note: Site 6 is the Regional Fire Training Center; land not owned by RSCCD; lease terminated 5/2015; selling portables

District Colleges and Centers

Rancho Santiago Community College District is home to two colleges and two continuing education centers throughout the Central Orange County area. In addition, the college district presents convenient community education courses in many other locations in cooperation with its education and community partners.

Santa Ana College founded in 1915, is a comprehensive community college preparing students for the workplace as well as to transfer to four-year higher learning institutions. Students may earn an associate degree certificate. For those willing to commit to high academic achievement, honors courses are offered. The college also assists students in gaining basic skills and technology proficiency so they can pursue other goals. It is located at the corner of West 17th Street and Bristol in Santa Ana on about 58 acres. Santiago Canyon College offers a comprehensive curriculum that includes university transfer as well as associate degree programs. Honors courses are offered to those with high academic achievement goals. In addition, the college provides community services, technical certificate programs, non-credit courses and basic skills instruction. The college is located in Orange at the corner of Chapman Avenue and Newport Drive.

Centennial Education Center presents a wide variety of continuing education courses such as adult basic education, citizenship, English as a Second Language, high school completion subjects, parent education, and vocational training. It is located on West Edinger in Santa Ana.





Orange Education Center emphasizes non-credit courses to prepare individuals for occupations and independent living. These include adult basic education, business skills, citizenship, English as a Second Language and many other offerings designed to help individuals become employable.




Digital Media Center (DMC) is the first facility of its kind in Orange County combining education and business in the digital media industry. The DMC was created to stimulate economic growth in Orange County by attracting emerging businesses to the area and providing educational programs in digital media arts, TV/video communication, digital music and business seminars. The 28,000 square-foot DMC also features a business incubator program dedicated to the emerging digital media industry in the Orange County area. It is located on South Bristol in Santa Ana.

Orange County Sheriff's Regional Training Academy, a 53,000-square-foot training facility enables Santa Ana College and the Orange County Sheriff's Department to serve more than 800 Academy cadets annually while expanding the weekend and evening education and training opportunities for existing law enforcement officers in Orange County and around the state. The facility includes: classrooms, lecture halls, training yards, an auditorium/gymnasium, a physical fitness obstacle course and offices.

The district has a total of 8 sites. One of the sites, the Santa Ana College Regional Fire Training Center facilities are not owned by the RSCCD so only 7 sites will be studied as part of this plan.

Table 2: Sites OWNED BY RSCCD

Identifier	Address	Photo	Property Owned/ Leased
A	<p>District Operations Center 2323 North Broadway Santa Ana 9206-1640</p>		Owned
B	<p>Santa Ana Community College (SAC) 2900 West Edinger Santa Ana 92704-3902</p>		Owned
C	<p>Santiago Canyon Community College (SCC) 8045 East Chapman Avenue Orange 92869-4512</p>		Owned
D	<p>SAC Centennial Education Center 2900 West Edinger Santa Ana 92704-3902</p>		<p>Own portables only, not the land</p> <p>Leased Site</p>

<p>E</p>	<p>SCC Orange Education Center 1465 North Batavia Street Orange 92867-3504</p>		<p>Owned</p>
<p>F</p>	<p>SAC Regional Fire Training Center At SAC 2900 West Edinger Santa Ana 92704-3902</p>	<p>Facilities not owned by RSCCD. This site <u>will not be included as part of the plan.</u></p>	<p>Land not owned Lease terminated 5/2015 Selling portables</p>
<p>G</p>	<p>SAC Orange County Sheriff's Regional Training Academy 1991 Armstrong Avenue Tustin 92782</p>		<p>Owned</p>
<p>H</p>	<p>SAC Digital Media Center 1300 South Bristol Street Santa Ana 92705-3424</p>		<p>Owned</p>