

Safe And Secure Environment For All



2020
ANNUAL
SECURITY
REPORT



Annual Security Report 2020

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Message from the Chancellor, RSCCD

The Rancho Santiago Community College District and its two colleges, Santa Ana College and Santiago Canyon College, are committed to the safety and security of the district's students, faculty and staff, as well as that of visitors to our sites. Our District Safety Department cannot do it alone. It takes the cooperation and commitment of everyone involved to stop crime and to ensure that our college and district facilities are safe and secure. Although community colleges are not free of criminal activity, they do typically benefit from an environment that is safer than the community-at-large. If we want to continue to maintain and improve the great learning and working environment that we now enjoy at our college and district sites, then we must increase the awareness of all concerned about opportunities for improvement. The information contained in this document will assist our students, employees, and the general public in learning about our recent history as it relates to crime statistics and about our crime prevention and safety efforts. I encourage us all to put safety first and keep our colleges and district safe.



Marvin Martinez
Chancellor

Message from the Chief, District Safety & Security

The Rancho Santiago Community College District Safety & Security Department is committed to maintaining a safe and secure environment for our students, faculty, staff and guests. The District employs a well-trained staff of officers as well as civilian employees who are dedicated to keeping each campus a safe place to learn, work, and visit. The information provided in this Annual Security Report is a requirement of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistic Act, the landmark federal law that requires colleges and universities across the country to disclose information about crime on campus and its surroundings. We encourage you to review this comprehensive report. It contains valuable and important information about security policies and procedures, Clery Act crime data, crime prevention and reporting, emergency response and evacuation, campus alerts, sexual violence response procedures, and other topics. It has always been our goal to provide the highest quality of services and we are honored to collaborate with the entire District in this endeavor. The men and women of the RSCCD Safety & Security Department are committed to working with the entire campus community to make our District a safe place to live, work, and study.



Michael Toledo
Interim Chief, District Safety & Security



IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION

Emergency Numbers		
Campus Safety	714-564-6330 (24 hrs)	
Local Police Authority	911	
Rancho Santiago Community College District (RSCCD)		
Department	Location	Contact Number
District Safety & Security Department	2323 N. Broadway Santa Ana, CA 92706	714-480-7331
Campus Safety - Santa Ana College	X Building 1530 W. 17 th Street Santa Ana, CA 92706	714-564-6330
Campus Safety – Santiago Canyon College	S Building 8045 E. Chapman Avenue Orange, CA 92869	714-628-4730
Human Resource Department	2323 N. Broadway Santa Ana, CA 92706	714-480-7489
District Administrator – Institutional Equity, Compliance & Title IX	2323 N. Broadway Santa Ana, CA 92706	Jean Pryor Estevez 714-480-7404 Estevez_jean@rsccd.edu
Vice President of Student Services – Santa Ana College	1530 W. 17 th Street Santa Ana, CA 92706	714-564-6085
Vice President of Student Services – Santiago Canyon College	8045 E. Chapman Avenue Orange, CA 92869	714-628-4886
Vice President of Continuing Education – Centennial Education Center	2900 W. Edinger Avenue Santa Ana, CA 92704	714-241-5708
Vice President of Continuing Education – OEC Provisional Education Center	1937 W. Chapman Avenue, 2 nd Floor Orange, CA 92868	714-628-5910
Campus Locations – Police Authority		
Campus	Police Authority	Contact Number
Centennial Education Center 2900 W. Edinger Avenue Santa Ana, CA 92704	Santa Ana Police Department 60 Civic Center Plaza Santa Ana, CA 92701	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 714-245-8665
College and Workforce Preparation Ctr. 1572 N. Main Street Orange, CA 92867	Orange Police Department 1107 N. Batavia Street Orange, CA 92867	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 714-744-7444
Digital Media Center 1300 S. Bristol Street Santa Ana, CA 92704	Santa Ana Police Department 60 Civic Center Plaza Santa Ana, CA 92701	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 714-245-8665
Joint Powers Fire Training Center 18301 Gothard Street Huntington Beach, CA 92648	Huntington Beach Police Department 2000 Main Street Huntington Beach, CA 92648	Emergency: Non- Emergency: 911 714-960-8825
OEC Provisional Education Facility 1937 W. Chapman Avenue, 2 nd Floor Orange, CA 92868	Orange Police Department 1107 N. Batavia Street Orange, CA 92867	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 714-744-7444
Orange County Sheriff's Regional Training Academy 15991 Armstrong Blvd. Tustin, CA 92782	Tustin Police Department 300 Centennial Way Tustin, CA 92780	Emergency: Non- Emergency: 911 714-573-3225
Santa Ana College 1530 W. 17 th Street Santa Ana, CA 92706	Santa Ana Police Department 60 Civic Center Plaza Santa Ana, CA 92701	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 714-245-8665
Santiago Canyon College 8045 E. Chapman Avenue Orange, CA 92869	Orange Police Department 1107 N. Batavia Street Orange, CA 92867	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 714-744-7444

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THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

Rancho Santiago Community College District is committed to your safety and security on and around our campuses. As part of this responsibility, the District Safety & Security Department compiles the Annual Security Report on behalf of the District. The Annual Security Report is published each year by October 1st* in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act and complies with Federal reporting requirements, specifically 20 U.S. Code Section 1092(f). The 2008 revision of the Higher Education Opportunity Act (Public Law 110-315), and the California Education Code section 67380, which informs members of the community of institutional policies concerning campus security including crime reporting policies, alcohol and drug use, crime prevention, sexual assault and other matters of related importance. Also included is information about the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA), which amends the Jeanne Clery Act, under the campus Sexual Violence Elimination provision (Campus SaVE Act).

Preparation Of The Annual Security Report And Disclosure Of Crime Statistics

The Chief of the District Safety & Security Department is responsible for preparing the Annual Security Report. The Clery Act requires colleges to:

- Classify crime reports, compile the data and disclose the crime statistics
- Produce and actively distribute an Annual Security Report (ASR)
- Submit crime statistics to the Department of Education
- Issue timely warning and emergency notification to the campus community

The Clery Coordinator is responsible for requesting and collecting the annual crime statistics for Clery defined crimes from several sources including Campus Safety, Student Services, Title IX Coordinator, Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) and local law enforcement agencies. Crime statistics include the number of all reported offenses without regard to the findings of a court, coroner, jury, or the decision of a prosecutor.

This report provides statistics for the previous three years of Clery reported crimes that occurred on campus, off-campus buildings, and on property owned, leased or controlled by the college.

Access To The Annual Security Report

The Annual Security Report is available to view or download from the following websites:

Rancho Santiago Community College District – <https://www.rscgd.edu/Departments/Security-and-Public-Safety/Pages/crime-statistics.aspx>

Santa Ana College – <https://www.sac.edu/StudentServices/Security/Pages/Statistics.aspx>

*Note: Department of Education extended the date to distribute the ASR to 12/31/20.

Santiago Canyon College – <https://www.sccollege.edu/Departments/Security/Pages/Crime-Statistics.aspx>

Copies of the Annual Security Report are available to the Campus Community at the following locations:

- District Safety & Security Department
2323 N. Broadway, Suite 101
Santa Ana, CA 92706
- Santa Ana College
Campus Safety – X Building
Administration – S Building
Library – L Building
1530 W. 17th St.
Santa Ana, CA 92706
- Santiago Canyon College
Campus Safety – S Building
Administration – E Building
Library – L Building
8045 E. Chapman Ave.
Orange, CA 92869

Notification Of The Annual Security Report

A notice of availability of the Annual Security Report is sent by email and Rave Alert to the Campus Community by District Safety & Security with the website link to access the report and where to obtain a copy of the report.



ABOUT RANCHO SANTIAGO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

The Rancho Santiago Community College District (RSCCD) is a multi-college District with various sites and centers offering classes in multiple cities within Orange County. The District serves a population of more than 700,000 residents in the communities of Anaheim Hills, Orange, Santa Ana, Villa Park and portions of Anaheim, Costa Mesa, Irvine, Fountain Valley, Garden Grove and Tustin. Primary campuses are Santa Ana College and Santiago Canyon College. In addition, the District maintains the Centennial and Orange Continuing Education Centers, Digital Media Center, the Orange County Regional Fire Training Center, the Orange County Sheriff's Regional Training Academy, College and Workforce Preparation Center and the Remington Education Center.



The Rancho Santiago District Operations Center located in Santa Ana provides services and resources to all RSCCD colleges and centers. RSCCD serves approximately 50,000 students each semester in college credit, continuing education, non-credit education and community services divisions.

Our Mission

The mission of the District Safety & Security Department of the Rancho Santiago Community College District is to serve and protect the people and property at all district locations and to ensure a safe and secure educational environment that encourages personal and intellectual growth.

To accomplish this mission, our primary activity is to perform visible and continuous patrols of district properties so that we are available to our students, staff and guests, to perform safety and security services and to deter crime. Each District Safety Officer is expected to carry out the duties of his/her assignment with courtesy, consideration, empathy, self-control, impartiality, and honesty. The department will work cooperatively with all others in the District to establish mutual trust and respect.

Core Values:

- We place the highest value on preserving human life.
- We believe that by practicing positive community relations and customer service, we will best achieve a feeling of security in our community.
- We believe that dishonesty, distrust, and rudeness do not belong in our department.
- We respect the dignity, worth, and diversity of all persons.
- We believe the strength of our department is our employees.
- We hold an individual's right to constitutional protection sacred.
- We encourage open and constructive dialogue between all employees at all levels of our organization.
- We believe that to inspire confidence and trust in our department, we must work together in a spirit of harmony and cooperation.

Safety Is Our Number One Priority

The District Safety & Security Department takes great pride in keeping people safe across the communities of our campuses and centers. Our community is a great place to learn, work and study; however, this does not mean that the campus community is free from problems. With that said, the District Safety & Security Department has implemented several measures to create and maintain a safe environment on campus along with being progressive with our policies, programs and education.

We strongly encourage community members to report any criminal and suspicious activity occurring on or near our campuses and centers. It is up to each of us to live with a sense of awareness and use reasonable judgement when learning, working and visiting our community.

Non-Discrimination Policy

The District is committed to equal opportunity in educational programs, employment and all access to institutional programs and activities.

The District and each individual who represents the District, shall provide access to its services, classes and programs without regard to national origin, religion, age, gender, gender identity, gender expression, race or ethnicity, color, medical condition, genetic information, ancestry, sexual orientation, marital status, physical or mental disability, pregnancy, or military and veteran status, or because he or she is perceived to have one or more of the foregoing characteristics, or based on association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics .

The Chancellor shall establish administrative procedures that ensure all members of the college community can present complaints regarding alleged violations of this policy and have their complaints heard in accordance with the Title 5 regulations and those of other agencies that administer state and federal laws regarding nondiscrimination. No District funds shall ever be used for membership, or for any participation involving financial payment or contribution on behalf of the District or any individual employed by or associated with it, to any private organization whose membership practices are discriminatory on the basis of national origin, religion, age, gender, gender identity, gender expression, race, color, medical condition, genetic information, ancestry, sexual orientation, marital status, physical or mental disability, pregnancy, or military and veteran status, or because he or she is perceived to have one or more of the foregoing characteristics, or because of his or her association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics . Inquiries regarding compliance and/or grievance procedures may be directed to RSCCD Title IX Officer, Section 504/ADA Coordinator, and the Vice-Chancellor of Human Resources. Phone number 714-480-7490, located at 2323 N. Broadway, Santa Ana, CA 92706.

About The District Safety & Security Department

District Safety Officers receive their authority, limited to RSCCD property only, from the Board of Trustees of RSCCD and the Penal Code, Education Code and Vehicle Code of California. District Safety Officers are non-sworn and do not possess peace officer status or police authority. District Safety Officers may make, or can assist others in making private citizen's arrests pursuant to section 837 of the Penal Code. District Safety Officers are authorized to enforce traffic and parking regulations on our campuses. They may issue citations for parking violations at Santa Ana College, Centennial Education Center, Orange Education Center, Santiago Canyon College and other District sites.

The District Safety & Security Department will employ community oriented security principles, problem solving techniques and other appropriate methods that will fit within and contribute to the educational philosophy and processes of RSCCD. District Safety Officers are responsible for providing the safest possible environment within the scope of their authority, training, job duties and abilities.

The District Safety & Security Department consists of one Chief, two Lieutenants, four Sergeants, twenty-four full time Officers, nine part time Officers, three Reserve Officers, two Dispatchers and two office support staff. The District Safety & Security Department provides service 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. District Safety Officers patrol the campuses on foot, bicycle, carts and marked vehicles. The department is considered a hybrid agency consisting of armed and unarmed officers. The District Safety & Security Department has three locations to service the campus community:

For Emergency call: 911

District Safety & Security Department

2323 N. Broadway
Santa Ana, CA 92706
(714) 480-7331

Campus Safety – Santa Ana College

X Building
1530 W. 17th Street
Santa Ana, CA 92706
(714) 564-6330

Campus Safety – Santiago Canyon College

S Building
8045 E. Chapman Avenue
Orange, CA 92869
(714) 628-4730

Besides providing general safety and security, District Safety Officers may perform the following services:

- Render first-aid when the Health Center is closed (**Call 714-564-6330 for Emergencies or 333 from a campus phone**).
- Respond to emergencies on campus.
- Provide lost-and-found property services.

- Assist in starting vehicles by jump-starting dead batteries.
- Take crime reports, assist in the recovery of stolen property, and help the parties involved contact the police department when necessary. Provide directions and information regarding campus facilities and events.
- Assist with traffic accidents on campus.
- Provide escort services for staff and students on campus, particularly during hours of darkness.
- Direct a contingency of student security assistants who patrol parking lots and provide escort services.
- Support the College Injury and Illness Prevention Program through periodic safety inspections of all campus buildings and grounds.

The District Safety & Security Department has implemented training standards which adhere to the Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST). All District Safety Officers have received the PC 832(a) Laws of Arrest training, in addition the armed officers receiving the PC 832(b) Firearms training. District Safety Officers have also completed School Security Guard Training. This training course was developed by the Bureau of Security and Investigation Services (BSIS) in consultation with the Commission of Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) and meets the requirements in Senate Bill 1626 which requires all school security officers to complete this training. District Safety Officers also receive continuing training in First Aid/CPR/AED, Emergency Response and Tactics along with additional training to meet the unique needs of a campus environment.

Mission Statement

"We serve and protect our community with respect, professionalism and accountability; while striving for excellence."



Working Relationship With Local Law Enforcement

The District Safety & Security Department maintains a close working relationship with local law enforcement agencies and has entered into an operations and protocol agreement with them. Our District Safety Officers may detain offenders for local law enforcement officers. Local law enforcement



agencies have primary responsibility for exercising police authority and investigating crimes on our facilities. District Safety Officers will make internal incident and crime reports and may call local police departments that have primary jurisdiction to respond to crime scenes, take official police reports from victims and provide investigative forensic services as required for all serious crimes. District Safety Officers will respond to all crime reports in a timely manner and will assist victims in contacting local police to make official crime reports.

Daily Crime Log

The District Safety & Security Department maintains a Daily Crime Log of all incidents reported or investigated by the District Safety & Security Department. The log identifies the type, general location, date and time reported, date and time occurred and current disposition, if known, of each incident reported. The Daily Crime Log can be viewed at any District Safety & Security office Monday through Thursday from 7:30am to 9:00pm and Fridays from 7:30 am to 4:00pm. The District Safety & Security Department carefully monitors all reported incidents that occur and allocates resources as needed to maintain a safe environment.

CRIME REPORTING PROCEDURES

Report Criminal Actions And Other Emergencies

RSCCD has a number of ways for campus community members and visitors to report crimes, suspicious activity, and other emergencies to appropriate college officials. Irrespective of how and where you report these incidents, it is critical for the safety of the entire college community that you immediately report all concerns to the **District Safety & Security Department at 714-564-6330**. This ensures an effective investigation and appropriate follow-up actions, including issuing a Timely Warning or emergency notification. RSCCD encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crime to the District Safety & Security Department and the appropriate local police authority.

Voluntary, Private Reporting

RSCCD has a reputation for maintaining safe campuses where staff, students and faculty can work and study without fear for their personal safety or property. This is, in part, a result of everyone working together to create an atmosphere that is safe and conducive to learning. If crimes go unreported, little if anything can be done to prevent other members of the community from possibly becoming victims. We encourage college community members to report crimes promptly and to participate in and support crime prevention efforts. The college community will be

much safer when all community members participate in safety and security initiatives. Depending upon the circumstances of the crime you are reporting, you may be able to file a report while maintaining your privacy. The purpose of a private report is to comply with your wish to keep your personal identifying information private, while taking steps to ensure your safety and the safety of others. The private reports allow the colleges and centers to compile accurate records on the number and types of incidents occurring on campus. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the Annual Security Report. In limited circumstances, the department may not be able to assure privacy and will inform you in those cases.

Anonymous Reporting

If you are interested in reporting a crime anonymously, you can utilize the following methods to report a crime:

WeTip – Anonymous Crime Reporting Hotline

Website: <https://wetip.com>

Phone: 800-78-CRIME (800-782-7463)

Crime Stoppers

Website: <https://occrimestoppers.org>

Phone: 855-TIP-OCCS (855-847-6227)

Text: CRIMES (274637) in the message body type keyword OCCS, then a space.

By policy, we do not attempt to trace the origin of the person who submits information in this manner, unless such is deemed necessary for public safety.

In addition, RSCCD has partnered with **LiveSafe** to provide a free app that allows the campus community to share information and safety concerns directly with the District Safety & Security Department. This can be done via text, with pictures, video, audio attachments and you can even start a live chat. Through the app, reporting can also be done anonymously. It



is important to note that in the cases of anonymous reporting, the District’s response is limited. To get the free app and downloading instructions, go to:

Santa Ana College: <https://www.sac.edu/StudentServices/Security/LiveSafe/Pages/default.aspx>

Santiago Canyon College: <https://www.sccollege.edu/Departments/Security/livesafe/Pages/default.aspx>

Reporting to District Safety & Security Department

If you are the victim or witness to a crime, RSCCD strongly encourages you to promptly report the matter to the District Safety & Security Department. Callers may remain anonymous. Crime reports are taken at the Campus Safety offices at Santa Ana College and Santiago Canyon College or at the Administration office of the other sites and centers. District Safety Officers can also respond to your location on campus to take a report.

The District Safety & Security Department Chief is located at the Rancho Santiago District Operations Center. He/She is the Crime Prevention officer for RSCCD and may also be contacted to report a crime or suspicious activity. To report a crime or if you need assistance and guidance, the contact information and locations are listed below:

Department	Location	Contact Number
District Safety & Security Department	2323 N. Broadway Santa Ana, CA 92706	714-480-7331
Campus Safety Santa Ana College	X Building 1530 W. 17th Street Santa Ana, CA 92706	714-564-6330
Campus Safety Santiago Canyon College	S Building 8045 E. Chapman Ave. Orange, CA 92869	714-628-4730
District Administrator – Institutional Equity, Compliance & Title IX	Rancho Santiago Community College District 2323 N. Broadway Santa Ana, CA 92706	Jean Pryor Estevez 714-480-7404 Estevez_jean@ rscdd.edu
Vice President of Student Services Santa Ana College	1530 W. 17th Street Santa Ana, CA 92706	714-564-6085
Vice President of Student Services Santiago Canyon College	8045 E. Chapman Ave. Orange, CA 92869	714-628-4886
Vice President of Continuing Education – Centennial Education Center	2900 E. Edinger Avenue Santa Ana, CA 92704	714-241-5708
Vice President of Continuing Education – OEC Provisional Education Center	1937 W. Chapman Avenue, 2nd Floor Orange, CA 92868	714-628-5910



Emergency Blue Light Tower Phones and Call-Boxes

Emergency blue light tower phones and call-boxes are located on campuses and centers. They are located in public areas including buildings, elevators, administration buildings, and numerous outdoor locations. The phones provide direct voice communication to the Campus Safety office 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and can be used to report suspicious activity and crime.

Campus Security Authorities

We recognize that some individuals may elect to report crimes to other college officials. While RSCCD prefer that community members promptly report all crimes and other emergencies directly to the **District Safety & Security Department at 714-564-6330**, we also understand that some may prefer to report to other individuals or College offices. The Clery Act recognizes certain college officials and offices as “Campus Security Authorities (CSA)”. The Act defines these individuals as “officials” of an institution who have a significant responsibility for student and campus activities, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings.

An official is defined “as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on

behalf of the institution”. An example of offices where campus community members may notify their CSAs includes but are not limited to:

- Deans of Student Services/Development
- Office of Human Resources
- Other Deans
- Athletics directors
- Coaches
- Faculty advisors to student groups
- International student coordinators
- Counselors

These individuals are designated as “Campus Security Authorities” and are required to report crimes reported to them to the District Safety & Security Department.

Professional Mental Health Psychologist

A professional (mental health) psychologist is excluded from the mandatory reporting of crime. However, RSCCD is committed to ensuring a safe and secure environment and encourages a professional psychologist to advise those who they are counseling of the College’s voluntary, confidential reporting process and procedures for victims of crime who wish to remain confidential. Anyone on campus can report a crime or other emergency by **dialing 911 to reach local law enforcement authority, call the District Safety & Security Department at 714-564-6330 or dial 333 from any District phone.**

Campus Crime And Safety Alerts And Timely Warnings

The purpose of a timely warning is to alert the campus community to the occurrence of a crime that poses an ongoing threat to the campus community and/or heighten safety awareness of students as soon as pertinent information is available when a Clery reportable crime is reported.

The Chief of the District Safety & Security Department or designee, will make a decision in consultation with other administrative personnel as needed, whether to disclose the incident through a Timely Warning Notice. The circumstances of any situation are unique. In the event an alleged Clery Crime occurs on campus, on public property within or immediately adjacent to the campus, or in non-campus buildings or property controlled by the College. The college will determine, in its best judgment, if the allegations present a serious or continuing threat to the college community. For purposes of this policy, “timely” means as soon as reasonably practicable, generally not more than 48 hours after an incident has been reported to the District Safety & Security Department or the Campus Security Authorities identified by RSCCD, or local law enforcement authorities that have concurrent jurisdiction and shared information with the impacted College or center. If the Chief or designee is not available, a member of the campus

emergency response contingent, who are part of the Incident Command System (ICS) team, will make the determination.

Issuing a Timely Warning Notice is determined on a case-by-case basis for Clery Act crimes. Clery Act crimes are defined as: arson, homicide, burglary, robbery, forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, aggravated assault, motor vehicle theft, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and hate crimes¹. The Chief of the District Safety & Security Department, Chancellor, Presidents, Vice Presidents, or their designees also may distribute notices for other crimes as deemed necessary.

In determining whether to issue a Timely Warning, the College will consider any factors available related to whether the alleged crime represents a serious or continuing threat to the college community. Including, but not limited to:

- The nature of the incident
- When and where the incident occurred
- When it was reported
- The continuing danger to the campus community
- The amount of information known by the District Safety & Security Department

If there is insufficient information available to determine whether the incident represents a continuing threat to the college community, the campus will issue a Timely Warning unless based on the information available, it appears unlikely that there is an ongoing threat to the community. The District Safety & Security Department will document and retain for seven years, the reason a Timely Warning Notice may or may not be issued for any reported Clery Act Crime.

The Timely Warning Notice will include the following information, if available, the date, time and nature of the offense, a brief overview of the circumstances, a physical description of the involved person(s), law enforcement's immediate actions, a request and method for witnesses to contact law enforcement and where applicable and appropriate, cautionary advice that would promote safety. In developing the content of the Timely Warning Notice, RSCCD will take all reasonable efforts not to compromise ongoing law enforcement efforts.

Once it is determined a Timely Warning Notice will be issued, the District Safety & Security Department will text and email alerts via our emergency mass communication system, Rave Mobile Safety and also post on Twitter. Anyone with information about a serious crime or incident should report the circumstances to the District Safety & Security Department by phone at 714-564-6330 or in person at either Campus

¹ A hate crime is a criminal offense of murder and non-negligent murder, forcible sex offenses, non-forcible sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking incidents. Where the criminal offense was committed against a person or property, which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation or ethnicity/national origin.

Safety Office at Santa Ana College or Santiago Canyon College. If a report is made to other College administrators, those administrators will immediately notify the District Safety & Security Department.

SECURITY OF AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

RSCCD does not have any residential areas and does not operate housing facilities on any campus or center. Most campus buildings are open Monday through Friday from 7:00am to 10:30pm. Academic buildings are open on weekends only as needed. Access to individual classrooms and laboratories are limited to those enrolled in the courses. Likewise, access to most programs is limited to those enrolled in the program or have authorized access. Members of the campus community have access to buildings for study, work, or teaching, but not unrelated school functions. Therefore, only those who have approval are provided access. Students and staff may be asked to produce identification if there is a question about authorization to a specific area on campus. Persons who need to be in campus buildings or areas after regular hours should obtain approval from their supervisors and notify the Campus Safety office of their presence during off-hours. Students may not use facilities after hours unless supervised by authorized staff. Persons entering the campus without lawful business may be subject to arrest.

District Safety Officers may unlock doors for weekend classes and for other scheduled events. It is the responsibility of those using the facilities to ensure that lights and other electrical equipment are turned off and that doors and windows are closed and locked after use. District Safety Officers will patrol and monitor District facilities after hours to ensure they are locked and secure and will notify appropriate staff of any safety problems or hazard.

The District Safety & Security Department is committed to maintaining a safe and secure campus. Keys and access control devices are provided to staff members, on a need-to-enter basis, when approved by the appropriate supervisor. Lost keys and access control devices must be reported immediately to the supervisor and to District Safety. Payment for lost keys may be required. Keys and access control devices may not be



loaned to other staff or to students. District Safety Officers will confiscate any keys in the possession of unauthorized persons. District keys shall not be duplicated. District property may not be removed from District facilities without authorization.

Security In the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

The Maintenance and Operations Department and the District Safety & Security Department work together to enhance the safety, security and maintenance of the college campuses and centers.

The Maintenance and Operations Department regularly monitors all campus facilities for necessary safety and security related repairs and works closely with the Campus Safety office to assist in creating a safer environment for the members of the campus community.

District Safety Officers and custodial staff secure doors and windows and perform periodic inspections to spot and mitigate safety hazards. Life safety, intrusion alarms, video surveillance systems and access control systems are installed at various facilities and are monitored and inspected regularly.

We encourage community members to promptly report any security concerns, including locking mechanism, lighting or safety concerns to the District Safety & Security Department or by utilizing the functions imbedded in the LiveSafe app.

To report any security/maintenance concerns, contact the following:

Campus/Center	Department	Contact
All Campuses/Centers	District Safety & Security	Dispatch 714-564-6330
Santa Ana College Centennial Education Center Digital Media Center Orange County Sheriff's Regional Training Academy	Maintenance and Operations Department	714 564-6307 On-line work order: https://www.sac.edu/AdminServices/Pages/Maintenance-and-Operations.aspx
Santiago Canyon College Orange Education Center	Maintenance and Operations Department	714-628-4719 On-line work order: https://www.onuma.com/plan/wo.php?sysID=137&siteIDs=107,432

MONITORING AND RECORDING CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AT OFF-CAMPUS STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

RSCCD does not recognize any off-campus student organizations. Off-campus activities involving students will be supervised by appropriate staff that will report to the District Safety & Security Department if a crime occurs including off-campus Title IX crimes. District Safety Officers do not have authority to respond to off-campus incidents.

CRIME PREVENTION AND SECURITY AWARENESS PROGRAMS

RSCCD promotes security awareness on the part of all members of the campus community. The effectiveness of the crime prevention program is based on the cooperation of all students, faculty and staff in creating an atmosphere that is safe and conducive for learning. Everyone is asked to assist in making the campus community a safe place by being alert to suspicious situations or persons and by reporting them to District Safety. We seek to minimize criminal activities and opportunities through individual participation in crime awareness programs.

- If you are the victim or witness to any violation of the law, such as assault, robbery, overt sexual behavior, etc., immediately contact **Campus Safety at 714-564-6330 or dial 911.**
- Do not attempt to apprehend or interfere with the criminal except in the case of self-defense. **Do not take any unnecessary chances!**
- If a person becomes disruptive (violent, threatening, bizarre behavior), immediately notify **Campus Safety at 714-564-6330 or dial 911.**
- **IF IN IMMEDIATE DANGER** shout, yell for help, send a runner for help, make noise in any other way you can. Pull a fire alarm, run, try to make your way towards a phone and **dial 911.**

RSCCD contributes toward crime prevention and security awareness through the following:

- **Campus Patrol** – Uniformed District Safety Officers patrol the campus grounds on foot, carts, bicycles and marked vehicles. District Safety Officers are on duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week at Santa Ana College and Santiago Canyon College. After hour patrols of our Education Centers and other sites occur periodically. Student security assistants are assigned to patrol specific areas and parking lots, supplementing the regular safety and security staff.





- **Crime and safety alert bulletins** – These are posted in locations whenever a serious crime has been committed or safety concern exists to alert students and staff to be aware.
- **Escort program** – District Safety Officers and student security assistants are available to escort persons on campus, particularly during hours of darkness.
- **Emergency Blue Light Tower Phones** – Blue light tower phones are strategically placed throughout the campuses and certain centers. They are completely wireless for enhancing public security on our campuses and parking lots providing clear voice-to-voice communication over a cellular network to the Campus Safety office.
- **Emergency telephones/call-boxes** – This equipment is installed at Santa Ana College, Santiago Canyon College, and the Centennial Education Center as part of RSCCD’s security enhancement program. Telephones are located along the main malls and walkways and in the parking lots.
- **LiveSafe** – RSCCD has partnered with LiveSafe to develop an app that provides students, faculty and staff with a direct connection to the Campus Safety office. Students, faculty, and staff can easily communicate all their safety needs directly to the Campus Safety office. The app has easy-to-use features to help users stay safe every day and enables us to better protect the campus community. The app can be downloaded at:
 - Santa Ana College: <https://www.sac.edu/StudentServices/Security/LiveSafe/Pages/default.aspx>
 - Santiago Canyon College: <https://www.sccollege.edu/Departments/Security/livesafe/Pages/default.aspx>
- **New student, faculty and staff orientation** – The District Safety & Security Department participates in security orientation programs for new personnel and students.
- **Rave Mobile Safety** – RSCCD uses Rave Mobile Safety to provide email alerts and text alerts as well as phone notification to the campus communities. Rave Mobile Safety is an emergency notification service which all staff and students are automatically enrolled; it is an opt-out system. Rave Mobile Safety is used to send messages within minutes of an emergency occurring.
- **Safety Notification Alerts** – When a specific threat to safety exists or a serious crime has occurred on or around our campuses, RSCCD will provide information through announcements, emails, social media, text messaging, campus PA system, emergency messages through the RSCCD’s telephone system, college campus and RSCCD homepage, and bulletin boards throughout the campuses.
- **Video Surveillance Camera System** – All RSCCD facilities have video cameras installed throughout the public common areas, including walkways, parking areas, grounds around the exterior of buildings, and malls. The cameras continuously record onto the District Safety & Security Department’s video management system. Recorded images will be reviewed should an incident occur to establish facts.
- **WeTip Hotline** – RSCCD participates in the WeTIP program, an anonymous hotline that offers cash rewards for persons who provide information about crimes on campus that leads to an arrest or conviction. The **“WETIP” hotline’s phone number is (800)78-CRIME and the website is <https://wetip.com>**.

- **Safety Videos** – The following videos; **Student Emergency Procedures and Practices** and **Run Hide Fight – Tips to survive an active shooter situation** can be found at:

- Santa Ana College (<https://www.sac.edu/StudentServices/Security/Pages/default.aspx>)
- Santiago Canyon College (<https://www.sccollege.edu/Departments/Security/Pages/default.aspx>)

While the campuses of RSCCD are relatively safe places, crimes do occur. We want all our community to be aware of these occurrences so they can better avoid being a victim of crime.

Theft is a common occurrence on college campuses. Often, this is because theft is often seen as a crime of opportunity. Open study areas, recreation facilities, and many open classrooms and laboratories provide thieves with effortless opportunities. Due to the friendly nature of the campus environment, many often feel a sense of security and become too trusting of their peers, while others leave classrooms and laboratories unlocked when not occupied for short periods of time.

It is important to be very vigilant when it comes to suspicious persons. Never leave items and valuables lying around unsecured. Doors should be locked at all times. The following is a list of suggestions to help you not fall victim to theft:

- Keep doors to offices, labs, classrooms locked when not occupied.
- Do not provide unauthorized access to persons in buildings or classrooms.
- Do not keep large amounts of money with you.



- Lock all valuables, money, jewelry, and checkbooks in a lock box or locked drawer.
- Keep a list of all valuable possessions including the makes, models, and serial numbers.
- Take advantage of the Engraving Programs to have all valuables engraved with specific identifying marks.
- Do not leave laptop computers or textbooks unattended in labs or libraries, even if it is for a short period.
- Do not lend credit cards or identification cards to anyone.
- Report loitering persons or suspicious persons to the District Safety & Security Department immediately; do not take any chances.
- Use a U lock for securing bicycles when you are leaving them on campus. The bookstore at SAC sells these locks for cost price. District Safety & Security Department offers a bicycle lock exchange. Any enrolled student can exchange an old bicycle lock for a U-lock at the security office on their campus.

DISTRICT TRAINING AND SAFETY AWARENESS TRAINING

Campus Safety coordinates with campus administration, department heads and managers to facilitate all training opportunities. Campus Safety conducts safety briefings for employees/faculty/students covering topics to include: Disaster Preparedness, Campus Evacuations, Staff/Student Safety Recommendations and Active Shooter Incidents.

The District Safety & Security Department provides a multitude of training opportunities to our district community. In addition to campus specific training provided by Safety and Security Staff at each of our locations, the District Safety & Security Department develops and facilitates a District wide training strategy for District Staff, Managers, Faculty and Classified Employees. The Multi-year Training and Exercise Plan (MYTEP) documents the District's overall training and exercise program priorities for a specific multi-year time period. It is considered a living document that can be updated and refined annually.

This year, there are three training priorities identified for MYTEP:

- **Priority One: ICS Refresher, Emergency Operations Center**
The Incident Command System (ICS) is a management system designed to enable effective and efficient domestic incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure. ICS is normally structured to facilitate activities in six major functional areas: command, operations, planning, logistics, intelligence and investigations, finance and administration. It is a fundamental form of management, with the purpose of enabling incident managers to identify the key concerns associated with the incident—often under urgent conditions—without sacrificing attention to any component of the command system.



- **Priority Two: Situational Awareness**

Situational awareness is a frame of mind in which you are relaxed yet aware of your surroundings while also being aware of whom or what could be a threat and/or could be of help to you if a problem were to arise. Criminals read our body language and are astute at discerning when we are vulnerable, therefore, we will discuss apathy, complacency and denial which are primary barriers to good situational awareness. At the end of this training you will be able to identify the four levels of a situational awareness mental process, identify the signals of denial, identify messengers of intuition and identify strategies to keep you, your family, campus and community safer.

- **Priority Three: CPR/AED/First Aid**

This course provides training to respond to cardiac and breathing emergencies, how to use an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) and First Aid for treating injuries. Training is taught to the American Heart Standards. Personnel will receive a two year certification in Adult, Child & Infant CPR, AED and First Aid.

TITLE IX AND THE CLERY ACT

Title IX

While the two laws seem very similar and they are in some respects, there are some key differences as well. Knowing and understanding where the laws overlap and where they

do not is key to fulfilling the requirements of both laws and, more importantly, maintaining a safe, healthy environment that is conducive to learning and success.

Title IX promotes equal opportunity by providing that no person may be subjected to discrimination on the basis of sex under any educational program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. A school must respond promptly and effectively to sexual harassment, including sexual violence, that creates a hostile environment.

Sexual Harassment means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

- **Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment:** When an employee of the District conditions (implicitly or explicitly) the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the District on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct; or
- **Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment:** Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person standing in the shoes of the Complainant to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the District's education program or activity; or
- **Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, as defined herein.**
- **Sexual assault means any sexual act (forcible or non-forcible), directed against another person, without the**



consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Sexual acts include the following:

- Rape, which is defined as the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the Complainant.
- Sodomy, which is defined as oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly committed and/or against that person's will (nonconsensually), or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances in which the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
- Sexual Assault with an Object, which is defined as the use of an object or instrument to penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will (nonconsensually), or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances in which the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
- Fondling, which is defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable

of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

- Incest, which is defined as sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- Statutory Rape, which is defined as sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- Dating violence means violence committed, on the basis of sex, by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Complainant. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
- Domestic violence means conduct, on the basis of sex, that includes the requisite components of felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by (a) a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; (b) a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; (c) a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse; (d) a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under

California law; or (e) any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under California law.

- Stalking means a course of conduct directed at a specific person on the basis of sex that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others, or to suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of this definition: (a) A course of conduct is two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the Respondent directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property; (b) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the Complainant; and (c) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

The Clery Act

The Clery Act promotes campus safety by ensuring that students, employees, parents, and the broader community are well-informed about important public safety and crime prevention matters. Institutions that receive Title IV funds must disclose accurate and complete crime statistics for incidents that are reported to Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) and local law enforcement as having occurred on or near the campus. Schools must also disclose campus safety policies and procedures that specifically address topics such as sexual assault prevention, drug and alcohol abuse prevention, and emergency response and evacuation. The Clery Act also promotes transparency and ongoing communication about campus crimes and other threats to health and safety and empowers members to take a more active role in their own safety and security.

- Criminal Offenses – Criminal homicide; rape and other sexual assaults; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary; motor vehicle theft; and, arson as well as arrests and disciplinary referrals for violations of drug, liquor, and weapons laws.

- Hate Crimes – Any of the above-mentioned offenses against persons and property and incidents of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation or destruction/damage/vandalism of property, in which an individual or group is intentionally targeted because of their actual or perceived race, gender, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnicity, or disability.
- VAWA – The reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 amended the Clery Act to include disclosure of statistics regarding incidents of dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking as defined in 20 U.S.C. §1092(f)(1) (F)(iii) and 20 U.S.C. §1092(f)(7).

Institutions must disclose crime statistics for Clery reportable offenses that occur on its so-called "Clery Geography". Clery geography includes three general categories:

- On Campus – Any building or property that an institution owns or controls within a reasonably contiguous area that directly supports or relates to the institution's educational purposes. On campus also includes residence halls and properties the institution owns and students use for educational purposes that are controlled by another person (such as a food or retail vendor). The definition of "controlled" includes all such properties that are leased or borrowed and used for educational purposes. 20 U.S.C. §1092(f)(6)(ii).
- Non-campus building or property – Any building or property that is owned or controlled by a recognized student organization. Any building or property that is owned or controlled by the institution that is used in support of its educational purposes but is not located within a reasonably contiguous area to the campus. 20 U.S.C. §1092(f)(6)(iii).
- Public property - All public property within the reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution that is adjacent to or accessible from a facility the institution owns or controls and that is used for educational purposes. Examples include sidewalks, streets, and parking facilities. 20 U.S.C. §1092(f)(6)(iv).

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROGRAM AND SEX OFFENSE PROCEDURES

RSCCD does not discriminate based on gender or sex in its educational or work environments nor does it tolerate sex or gender-based discrimination, sexual harassment and sexual misconduct, which is a type of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and are prohibited, including dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and retaliation ("prohibited conduct"). As a result, RSCCD issues this statement of policy to inform the community of our comprehensive plan for addressing sexual misconduct, including educational programs and procedures that address prohibited conduct and how these events are reported to a District official. In this context, RSCCD prohibits these offenses



and reaffirms its commitment to maintain a campus environment emphasizing the dignity and worth of all members of the campus community.

These guidelines apply to all students, faculty, and staff. Any sexual misconduct occurring on District facilities or at a District sponsored or supervised event is strictly prohibited and may be a violation of District policy and may be subject to administrative disciplinary action and criminal and civil prosecution.

Our Commitment to Addressing Sexual Assault/ Rape, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

The District does not tolerate sexual misconduct or abuse, such as sexual assault, rape, or any other forms of non-consensual sexual activity. Sexual misconduct in any form violates the Student code of conduct, District policies (<https://www.rscgd.edu/Trustees/Documents/ARs/ARs-Chapter%203/AR%203425%20Title%20IX%20Sexual%20Harassment%20Interim.pdf>) and may violate federal and state laws. Violations by students and/or staff are subject to disciplinary sanctions through the office of Student Conduct and Human Resources respectively. Violations are outlined in applicable District policies (please refer to Administrative Regulation 3425 Title IX Sexual Harassment). Also visit (www.rscgd.edu/departments/titleix) to review procedures, policies and protocols for reporting and addressing allegations of sexual misconduct.



Procedures for Reporting Crime

Call 911 for any kind of emergency or when facing immediate harm or threat of harm.

Police Authority	Contact Number
Huntington Beach Police Dept. 2000 Main Street Huntington Beach, CA 92648	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 714-960-8825
Orange Police Department 1107 N. Batavia Street Orange, CA 92867	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 714-744-7444
Santa Ana Police Department 60 Civic Center Plaza Santa Ana, CA 92701	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 714-245-8665
Tustin Police Department 300 Centennial Way Tustin, CA 92780	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 714-573-3225

Complainants (i.e., those individuals impacted by incidents of prohibited conduct) have the right to decide who and when to tell about Sexual Misconduct, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking. However, it is very important that they get medical attention after being assaulted. Following the incident, an individual may be physically injured, may have contracted a sexually transmitted disease, or may become pregnant. Individuals who witness, are subjected to, or are informed about incidents of prohibited conduct have the option to file a complaint with the Title IX Coordinator.

The District’s primary concern is the safety and well-being of every member of the campus community. The use of alcohol or drugs never makes the Complainant at fault. If a campus community member has experienced prohibited conduct they should not be deterred from reporting the incident out of a concern that they might be disciplined for related violations of drug, alcohol, or other District policies. Except in extreme circumstances, students or employees who are victims of prohibited conduct will not be subject to discipline.

The District encourages those individuals impacted by Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking to talk to someone about what happened so they can get the support they need, and so the District can respond appropriately. Whether and the extent to which a District employee may agree to maintain confidentiality (and not disclose information to the Title IX Coordinator) depends on the employee’s position and responsibilities at the District. Only psychologists within the Student Health Centers are required by law to maintain near or complete confidentiality; talking to them is sometimes called a “privileged communication.” Most other District employees are considered “mandated reporter” and are required to report all details of an incident (including the identities of both the victim and alleged perpetrator) to the Title IX Coordinator so the District can take immediate action to protect the victim, and take steps to correct and eliminate the misconduct.



The Title IX Coordinator

The District has designated a Title IX Coordinator with overall responsibility for oversight of the College’s compliance with its obligations under Title IX, including, but not limited to, its obligations to investigate and respond to allegations of sexual assault. The Title IX Coordinator and members of the Title IX Team can be contacted by office telephone, email and/or in person during regular office hours.

Jean Pryor Estevez
District Administrator - Institutional Equity, Compliance & Title IX
Rancho Santiago Community College District
2323 N Broadway, Santa Ana, CA 92706-1640
Email: Estevez_jean@rsccd.edu
Phone: (714) 480-7404

Jennifer De La Rosa
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Santa Ana College
2900 W. Edinger Ave., Santa Ana, CA 92704
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Phone: 714-564-6212

Dr. Loretta Jordan
Deputy Title IX Coordinator
Santiago Canyon College
8045 E. Chapman Ave., Orange, CA 92869
Email: Jordan_loretta@scccollege.edu
Phone: Phone: 714-628-4933

All reports, complaints, and any concerns about conduct that may violate this Policy should be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator, or any member of the Title IX Team.

The Title IX Team monitors the College’s overall compliance with Title IX, ensures appropriate training and education and oversees the College’s investigation, response and resolution of reports made under this Policy. Collectively, the

Title IX Coordinator and the individuals supporting the Title IX Coordinator are the “Title IX team”. The Title IX Team is a small circle of individuals who have a “need to know” of any alleged prohibited conduct to effectuate this Policy and procedures. All individuals are employees of the Colleges and have received appropriate training to discharge their responsibilities. Upon receiving reports of prohibited conduct, the Title IX Coordinator ensures that appropriate action is taken to eliminate that conduct, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects. The Title IX Coordinator is available to advise all individuals, including individuals who have experienced misconduct, individuals who are alleged to be responsible for misconduct, and third-Parties on this Policy and the processes. In addition, based on the relationship of the Reporting Party(ies) and/or the Responding Party(ies) to the College, the Title IX Team may be supported by the Vice President of Student or Academic Services, the Dean of Students, the Chief of District Safety & Security, Dean of Students Office, and/or Human Resources.

Exceptions to Confidentiality

Under California law, any health practitioner employed in a health facility, clinic, physician’s office, or local or state public health department or clinic is required to make a report to local law enforcement if they provide medical services for a physical condition to a patient/victim who they know or reasonably suspects is suffering from (1) a wound or physical injury inflicted by a firearm; or (2) any wound or other physical injury inflicted upon a victim where the injury is the result of assaultive or abusive conduct (including Sexual Misconduct, Domestic Violence, and Dating Violence). This exception does not apply to sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and advocates. Health care practitioners should explain this limited exception to victims, if applicable.

Additionally, under California law, physicians, psychotherapists, professional counselors, licensed clinical social workers, clergy, and sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and advocates are mandatory child abuse and neglect reporters, and are required to report incidents involving victims under 18 years of age to local law enforcement. These professionals will explain this limited exception to victims, if applicable. Finally, some or all of these professionals may also have reporting obligations under California law to (1) local law enforcement in cases involving threats of immediate or imminent harm to self or others where disclosure of the information is necessary to prevent the threatened danger; (2) to the court if compelled by court order or subpoena in a criminal proceeding related to the sexual violence incident. If applicable, these professionals will explain this limited exception to victims.

Non-Reporting

Complainants are strongly encouraged to report any incident of sexual misconduct, dating and domestic violence, or stalking to Campus Safety and/or Title IX Coordinator so that steps may be taken to protect them and the rest of the campus community. However, non-reporting is also an option.

Civil Lawsuit

Complainants may choose to file a civil lawsuit against the perpetrator, whether or not criminal charges have been filed. A civil lawsuit provides the opportunity to recover actual damages, which may include compensation for medical expenses, lost wages, pain, suffering and emotional distress.

Administrative

Complainants may report to the Title IX Team, who will provide written and verbal information regarding applicable District complaint procedures for investigating and addressing the incident. The Title IX Team will also provide information regarding resources as well as information regarding their rights and options. Furthermore, making a report means telling an employee what happened in person, by telephone, in writing, or by email. At the time a report is made, a Reporting Party does not have to request any particular course of action, nor does a Reporting Party need to know how to label what happened. Choosing to make a report, and deciding how to proceed after making the report, can be a process that unfolds over time.

Many resources and options are available on and off campus including confidential and privileged communication options. The Title IX Team is available to explain and discuss rights to file a criminal complaint and to assist in doing so; the District's relevant complaint process, and rights to receive assistance with that process, including the investigation and hearing process; how confidentiality is handled; available resources, both on and off campus; and other related matters.

When an individual tells the Title IX Team or another non-confidential District employee about a prohibited conduct incident, the victim has the right to expect the District to take immediate and appropriate steps to resolve the matter



promptly and equitably. In all cases, the District strongly encourages individuals to report Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking directly to the Title IX Team.

In general, there are seven (7) steps to the resolution process to a formal complaint:

1. Intake Report or Notice

Upon receiving notice or a report of sexual misconduct, the Title IX Coordinator will seek to meet with the Complainant to review rights, options, and available resources, including a discussion of potential supportive measures. All persons who are a Reporting Party or a Responding Party to this grievance process are permitted to bring an Advisor of their own choosing, including a family member or an attorney, to provide support. The Advisor may accompany the Party to any and all portions of the grievance process.

2. Formal Complaint

If a Complainant decides to pursue an investigation, or the Title IX Coordinator determines that an investigation is needed, a formal complaint must be submitted. This formal complaint provides details as it relates to the allegation, including the name(s) of the Respondent(s), dates and times of each incident, a description of what occurred, and any documentation in support of the concern.

3. Initial Assessment: Review of Jurisdiction & Optional Informal Resolution

After a formal complaint is filed, it will be assessed to ensure whether it falls within the scope of the District's policy and procedures and to ensure compliance with applicable federal laws and regulations. In lieu of proceeding with an investigation and hearing, a complainant may request that a formal complaint be resolved through informal resolution. Informal resolutions may include discussions, mutually agreed upon plans of action, or mediation.

4. Investigation

The District will fairly and objectively investigate harassment and discrimination complaints. Individuals designated to serve, as investigators under this policy shall have

adequate training on what constitutes discrimination, including sexual harassment and sexual violence, racial discrimination, disability discrimination and age discrimination and understand how the District's grievance procedures operate. The investigator may not have any real or perceived conflicts of interest and must be able to investigate the allegations impartially. Investigators will use the following steps: interviewing the complainant(s); interviewing the accused individual(s); identifying and interviewing witnesses and evidence identified by each party; identifying and interviewing any other witnesses, if needed; reminding all individuals interviewed of the District's no-retaliation policy.

The District will undertake its investigation as promptly and as swiftly as possible. To that end, the investigator shall complete the above steps, and prepare a written report within 90 days of the District receiving the complaint, unless an extension has been granted.

With an investigation:

- a. The burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to make a determination is on the District.
- b. The Complainant and Respondent have equal opportunity to provide witnesses, and other evidence in support of their claims.
- c. The Complainant and Respondent have the right to an advisor of choice to join them during this investigation and hearing process. The advisor may be a friend, faculty or staff member, family member, or an attorney.
- d. Prior to their interview, the parties will be given sufficient notice, in writing, so that they can prepare and meaningfully participate.

5. Formal Review of Evidence & Investigation Report

When an investigation is completed, a report is written by the Investigator(s) that summarizes the procedure of the investigation and the evidence collected. College will provide the Complainant, Respondent, and their Advisors an opportunity to review the evidence as well as the draft investigative report prior to finalizing it for the Decision-maker(s) and give them an opportunity to provide additional relevant materials and witnesses to be interviewed and considered before the investigative report is finalized.

6. Hearings

The final investigation report is provided to a Decision-maker(s). The Decision-maker(s) will be responsible for determining if this policy was violated and to determine appropriate action based on the facts presented. A live hearing will be scheduled and recorded. The parties will be required to have their advisor present for the live hearing. If the parties do not have an advisor available for the live hearing, the District will provide an advisor for the purpose of conducting questioning of the other party and witnesses

at the hearing. When the Decision-maker(s) evaluate the complaint, it shall do so using a preponderance of the evidence standard. Thus, after considering all the evidence it has gathered, the Decision-maker(s) will decide whether it is more likely than not that discrimination or harassment has occurred.

7. Appeal

The Complainant or Respondent may appeal a dismissal or a determination after hearing. The appeal process will be included in the dismissal or determination letter. Upon conclusion of the Appeal process, a written determination of the appeal will be simultaneously provided to the Complainant and Respondent.

To the extent possible, information reported to the Title IX Coordinator or other District employees will be kept private and shared only with individuals responsible for handling the District's response to the incident. The District will protect the privacy of individuals involved in a sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking incident except as otherwise required by law or District policy. A sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking report may result in the gathering of extremely sensitive information about individuals in the campus community.

The District will not require a Party to participate in any investigation or disciplinary proceeding if the Party does not wish to participate. The District will not generally notify parents or legal guardians of a sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking report unless the victim is under 18 years old or the victim provides the District with written permission to do so. Under California law, and pursuant to District policy, many District employees, including the Title IX Coordinator, are mandatory child abuse and neglect reporters and should explain to victims under 18 years of age that they are required to report the incident to the police. However, the identity of the person who reports and the report itself are confidential and disclosed only among appropriate agencies.



Criminal

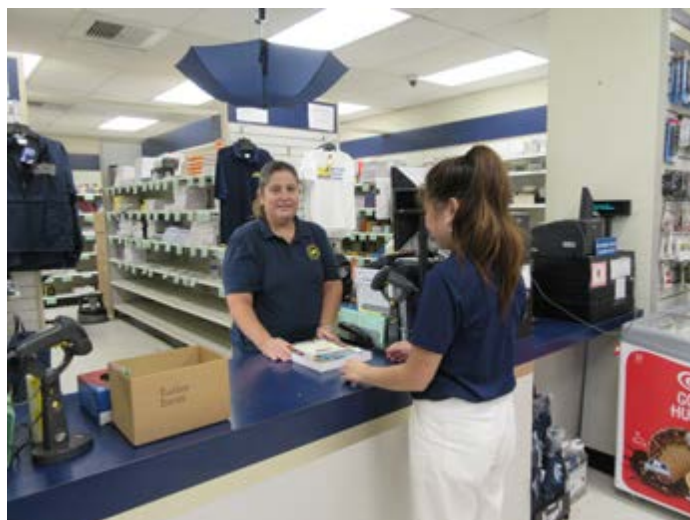
Reporting to local police is an option at any time. Victims who choose not to report to the police immediately following a sexual misconduct, dating and domestic violence, or stalking incident, can still make the report at a later time. However, with the passage of time, the ability to gather evidence to assist with criminal prosecution may be limited. Depending on the circumstances, the police may be able to obtain a criminal restraining order on the victim's behalf.

If a victim reports to a local police agency about sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, the police are required to notify victims that their names will become a matter of public record unless confidentiality is requested. If a victim requests that their identity be kept confidential, their name will not become a matter of public record and the police will not report the victim's identity to anyone else. The District is required by the federal Clery Act to report certain types of crimes (including certain sex offenses) in statistical reports. However, while the District will report the type of incident in the annual crime statistics report known as the Annual Security Report, victim names/identities will not be revealed.

A victim has the right to have a confidential advocate present when reporting to law enforcement and during examinations. With the victim's consent, the confidential advocate will assess the victim's immediate needs and provide support and referral as appropriate. This confidential assistance may include: counseling, information concerning rape trauma syndrome; information on the collection of medical evidence and available health services to test for injuries, sexually transmitted diseases, and/or pregnancy. Assistance is also available with access to other resources and services, including assistance in obtaining emergency protection orders and restraining orders. To learn more about Victim Services in Orange County, please use the following link: <https://www.ocgov.com/gov/probation/victim>.

Victims may also choose to obtain a protective or restraining order (such as a Domestic Violence restraining order or a civil harassment restraining order). Restraining orders must be obtained from a court in the jurisdiction where the incident occurred. Restraining orders can protect victims who have experienced or are reasonably in fear of physical violence, Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking. The Title IX Team can offer assistance with obtaining a protective or restraining order.

After an incident of sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking occurs it is important to seek medical attention, preserve evidence to aid in the possibility of a successful criminal prosecution. The victim of sexual misconduct should not wash, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical exam. Any clothing removed should be placed in a paper bag. Evidence of violence, such as bruising or other visible injuries following an incident of domestic or dating violence should be documented including the preservation of photographic evidence. Victims of sexual



misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking 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 District hearing boards/investigators or police. A victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking who proceeds through the criminal process has the following rights:

- Transportation to a hospital, if necessary
- Counseling by Student Health Center psychologist, or referral to a counseling center
- Notice to the police, if desired
- Assistance with disciplinary process by Vice President of Student Services/Vice President of Continuing Education or designee
- A list of other available campus resources or appropriate off-campus resources by Chief, District Safety & Security Department.

Written resources are available for victims and outline reporting options and other resources. This information is available on campus or at this link: <https://www.rscgd.edu/Departments/TitleIX/Pages/Reporting-Options-and-Other-Resources.aspx>.

What is Affirmative Consent?

Affirmative consent means affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. It is the responsibility of each person involved in the sexual activity to ensure that they have the affirmative consent of the other to engage in the sexual activity. Lack of protest or resistance does not mean consent, nor does silence mean consent. Affirmative consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual activity and can be revoked at any time. The existence of a relationship between the persons involved, or past sexual relations between them, should never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of consent. If coercion, intimidation, threats or physical force is used there is no consent. If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated and cannot understand the fact, nature or extent of the sexual

situation, there is no consent. This includes incapacitation due to alcohol or drug consumption, or being asleep or unconscious. Inducement of incapacitation of another with the intent to affect the ability of an individual to consent or refuse to consent to sexual contact, negates consent.

Defining Sexual Misconduct, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking

People who have experienced a sexual misconduct may struggle to understand what happened to them and to define their experience as a “sexual assault” or “rape”. This may happen due to the lack of knowledge and comfort levels with these terms.

Sexual misconduct is committed by boyfriends, girlfriends, friends, acquaintances, family, lovers, partners and strangers and affects people of all ages, races, genders, sexualities, and abilities. Sexual misconduct does not discriminate. Sexual misconduct is sometimes used as a way to hurt, humiliate or gain control over someone else. The fact that someone has been intimate with a partner in the past does not mean they have consented to any or all future sexual activity with that partner.

Supportive Measures

The District may take action to ensure the safety and security of the community and its members, while the grievance

process of the Title IX case is pending. Interim protections and remedies may be imposed during the investigation of a Title IX report. Interim actions will be reviewed and implemented by the Title IX Team. The College will make reasonable efforts to communicate with the Parties to ensure that all safety, emotional, and physical well-being concerns are being addressed.

The District will maintain the privacy of any remedial and protective measures provided under this Policy to the extent practicable and will promptly address any violation of the protective measures. All individuals are encouraged to report concerns about failure of another individual to abide by any restrictions imposed by a supportive measure. The District will take immediate and responsive action to enforce a previously implemented restriction if such restriction was violated. These actions may be applied to the Reporting Party(ies), the Responding Party(ies), or to student groups. Actions can include, but are not limited to:

- A no-contact order placed between students, or between a student and another member of the college.
- Changes in academic and work schedules, and/or student groups/clubs/organizations.
- Assistance in requesting academic allowances, including rescheduling of exams and assignments.





- Providing alternative course completion options (with agreement of appropriate faculty).
- Issuance of a timely warning to college community.
- Providing academic support services, such as tutoring.
- Parking reassigned.
- Providing an escort to ensure safe movement between class and/or work locations on campus for Employees Interim Actions.
- A no-contact order placed between employees, or between an employee and another member of the college.
- Changes in work, duties assigned, work groups, office location, or supervision.
- Temporary suspension of duties.

Retaliation against any person, who in good faith, exercises their rights or responsibilities to file a complaint of discrimination, participates in an investigation, or opposes a discriminatory employment or educational practices or policies, under any provision of federal or state law, including Title IX, Title VII, and the VAWA or this policy, is strictly prohibited by District policy, and federal and state law. Retaliation against a Reporting Party, alleged victim (if different from the Reporting Party), Responding Party, and any witness, is, in itself, a violation of College policy and the law, and is a serious separate offense. Retaliation includes intimidating, threatening, coercing, and/or in any way discriminating against any person or group for exercising rights under these procedures. Retaliation may be present even where there is a finding of "Not Responsible" on the alleged violation of policy. A person who believes retaliation has occurred should notify the Title IX Team as soon as possible.

Disciplinary Procedures

Sexual Violence, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking violates the Student Code of Conduct BP 5500 and Board Policy 3540 and may violate federal and state laws. All investigations into these incidents will be carried out in accordance with AR 3435. Sanctions are imposed in accordance with current collective bargaining agreement, when applicable, and may include:

- **WARNING** – Verbal notice to the student that continuation or repetition of specific conduct may be cause for other disciplinary action.
- **REPRIMAND** – Written reprimand for violation of District rules, with copy to the student and to the student disciplinary file. A reprimand admonishes the offender to avoid any future infractions of District rules.
- **PROBATION** – Probation is a disciplinary action which allows the offender to return to the District with the understanding of expected appropriate future behavior. Probation may include exclusion of the individual(s) from extra-curricular District activities that would be set forth in the written notice of probation. The probation would be for a specified period and appropriate notice will be sent to any advisor(s) of student organizations(s) involved. Any further violations of the Standards of Student Conduct during this probationary period will result in further, more serious disciplinary action against the offender.
- **RESTITUTION** – Reimbursement by the offender(s) for damage(s) or for the misappropriation of District property may take the form of appropriate community service to repair or otherwise compensate for damage(s) or loss.
- **SUSPENSION** – The Board of Trustees, the Chancellor or the Chancellor's designee may suspend a student for good cause, as defined in Student Code of Conduct, for any of the following periods:
 - From one or more classes for less than the remainder of the school term
 - From one or more classes for the remainder of the school term
 - From all classes and activities of the college for up to two (2) academic years
 - During the period of the suspension, the student is prohibited from being enrolled in or physically present on any campus of the District for the period of the suspension. The Chancellor or designee may impose a lesser disciplinary sanction than suspension, including, but not limited to warning, reprimand, probation, restitution or ineligibility to participate in co-curricular activities or any combination of the listed options.
- **EXPULSION** – Expulsion may be for good cause (refer to Section I, A-V), when other means of correction fail to bring about proper conduct or when the presence of the student causes a continuing danger to the physical safety of the student or others.
 - Letter of Direction
 - Letter of Reprimand
 - Suspension
 - Termination
- **REMOVAL** – An instructor or department administrator may remove a student from his or her class or departmental service for up to two days and shall report all such action to the Academic Dean of the appropriate division and to the administrative designee responsible for student

discipline. The administrative designee responsible for student discipline may suspend privileges from that class, campus service, office, department, or the entire campus based upon the violation for up to ten days.

During the period of the removal, the student shall not be returned to a class from which he or she was removed without the concurrence of the instructor and administrative designee responsible for student discipline; nor shall the student be returned to the service, department, office from which they were removed or the campus without concurrence of appropriate administrator. If the student is a minor, the college president, or designee shall ask the parent or guardian to attend a conference regarding the removal as soon as possible and if the parent so requests, the Dean of Student Affairs or designee at Santa Ana College or the Vice President of Student Services or designee at Santiago Canyon College shall attend (depending on the college).

Employees, who are found in contravention of District Sexual Assault Policies, are subject to alternative sanctions ranging from; Letter of Direction, Letter of Reprimand, Suspension, and Termination.

On & Off Campus Resources

RSCCD, Santa Ana Police and Orange Police Departments also offer other important resources to the victims of sexual violence including medical treatment, counseling and advocacy. The Health and Wellness Centers at Santa Ana College (VL-211) or Santiago Canyon College (T-102) are available to assist any student or employee free of charge. The Health and Wellness Centers will also help them consider their options and navigate through any resources or recourse they elect to pursue. A victim need not make a formal report to law enforcement or RSCCD to access resources. Community resources for victims of sexual misconduct, stalking and intimate partner violence include:

Community Resource	Contact Number
Sexual Assault Victim Services Waymakers	North 714-957-2737 South 949-831-9110
Human Options	877-854-3594
Laura's House	949-498-1511
Anaheim Regional Medical Center	714-774-1450
Chapman Global Medical Center	714-633-0011
St. Joseph Hospital	714-633-9111
OC Global Medical Center	714-953-3500

Risk Reduction, Warning Signs Of Abusive Behavior And Future Attacks

No victim is EVER to blame for being assaulted or abused. Unfortunately, studies show that a person who is the victim of sexual or dating violence is more likely to be re-victimized.

Here are some tips to help reduce your risk, to recognize warnings signs of abusive behavior and how to reduce the risk of a potential attack.

Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior

Domestic and dating abuse often escalates from threats and verbal abuse to violence. In addition, while physical injury may be the most obvious danger, the emotional and psychological consequences of domestic and dating violence are severe. Warning signs of dating and domestic violence include:

- Being afraid of your partner.
- Constantly watching what you say to avoid a "blow up".
- Feelings of low self-worth and helplessness about your relationship.
- Feeling isolated from family or friends because of your relationship.
- Hiding bruises or other injuries from family or friends.
- Being prevented from working, studying, going home, and/or using technology (including your cell phone).
- Being monitored by your partner at home, work or school.
- Being forced to do things you do not want to do.

Help Reduce Your Risk and Avoid Potential Attacks

- If you are being abused or suspect that someone you know is being abused, speak up or intervene.
- Get help by contacting the Counseling Center or Health Center for support services.
- Learn how to look for "red flags" in relationships so you can learn to avoid some of those characteristics in future partners.
- Consider making a report with the District Safety & Security Department and/or the Title IX Coordinator and ask for a "no contact" directive from the District to prevent future contact.
- Consider getting a protection from abuse order or no contact order from a local judge or magisterial justice.
- Learn more about what behaviors constitute dating and domestic violence, understand it is not your fault, and talk with friends and family members about ways you can be supported.
- Trust your instincts—if something does not feel right in a relationship, speak up or end it.



Sexual Assault Prevention (From Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network, RAINN)

- Be aware of rape drugs.
- Try not to leave your drink unattended.
- Only drink from unopened containers or from drinks you have watched being made and poured. Avoid group drinks like punch bowls.
- Cover your drink. It is easy to slip in a small pill even while you are holding your drink. Hold a cup with your hand over the top, or choose drinks that are contained in a bottle and keep your thumb over the nozzle.
- If you feel extremely tired or drunk for no apparent reason, you may have been drugged. Find your friends and ask them to leave with you as soon as possible.
- If you suspect you have been drugged, go to a hospital and ask to be tested.
- Keep track of how many drinks you have consumed.
- Try to come and leave with a group of people you trust.
- Avoid giving out your personal information (phone number, where you live, etc.). If someone asks for your number, take their number instead of giving out yours.

Traveling around campus (walking)

- Make sure your cell phone is easily accessible and fully charged. Subscribe to **LiveSafe** and use this free safety app. You can get the app at www.sac.edu/livesafe for Santa Ana College and www.sccollege.edu/livesafe for Santiago Canyon College.
- Be familiar with where emergency phones are installed on the campus.
- Be aware of open buildings where you can use a phone.
- Take major, public paths rather than less populated shortcuts.
- Avoid dimly lit places and talk to Campus Safety if you believe that lights need to be installed in an area.



- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- Walking throughout the campus late at night is sometimes unavoidable, so try to walk with a friend.
- Carry a noisemaker (like a whistle) on your keychain.
- Carry a small flashlight on your keychain.
- If walking feels unsafe, call Campus Safety.

Stalking

Stalking is behavior wherein an individual willfully and repeatedly engages in a knowing course of harassing conduct directed at another person, which reasonably and seriously alarms, torments or terrorizes that person. Stalking involves one person's obsessive behavior toward another person. Initially, stalking will usually take the form of annoying, threatening, or obscene telephone calls, emails or letters. The calls may start with one or two a day but can quickly increase in frequency. Stalkers may conduct covert surveillance of the victim, following every move his/her target makes. Even the victim's home may be staked out. Many will stop after they have been arrested, prosecuted and/or convicted. Unfortunately, laws do not stop most stalkers. Studies of stalkers indicate that they stop when their target is no longer available to them, or they find someone else to harass. Here are some strategies that might help you fight back and regain some control of your life:

- Notify the stalker to stop: Your attorney or you can send a registered letter to the stalker stating that they must stop the behavior immediately.
- Notify law enforcement: Request that law enforcement agencies log your complaint each time you call whether they respond or not. Request a copy of the report.
- Obtain a Protective Order: You will need to go to court to get a criminal warrant and then file for a protective order. While the stalker may not respect the order, the police are required to make an arrest if the order is violated.
- Document everything: Record any information that you or any witnesses can provide.
- Tell everyone: Give friends, neighbors, coworkers and family members a description of the stalker. Ask them to watch for the stalker, document everything listed above and give you a written account for your records.
- Take pictures: When you see the stalker, try to take a photo or videotape if it is safe to do so.
- Press charges: Call the police each time the stalker breaks a law. The stalker should be arrested, bonded, and then released. Request that one of the terms of the bond be that the stalker may not have any contact with you at all. Obtain copies of all documents and the name of the arresting officer.
- Save all communications: Save and date all cards, letters, notes, envelopes, e-mails, and voice messages that are from your stalker.

- Keep all legal documents: Obtain copies of protective orders, court orders, etc.
- Make it hard to track you down
 - Alter travel routes and routines.
 - Obtain a post office box.
 - Give your address and phone number to as few people as possible. Inform professional organizations that they are to provide no one with information about you.
 - Post a “No Trespassing” sign on the edge of your property where it is clearly visible.
 - Report any threatening calls to the telephone company.
 - Report to the FBI all threats sent by mail.
- If you move
 - Do not ask the post office to forward your mail. Have them hold it for you.
 - Take all important records with you: your (and your children’s) medical, financial, academic records, Social Security cards, green cards, passports, driver’s licenses, etc.
 - Take a self-defense class. You may find that you feel more empowered and self-sufficient, even if you never employ the techniques that you learn in your class.

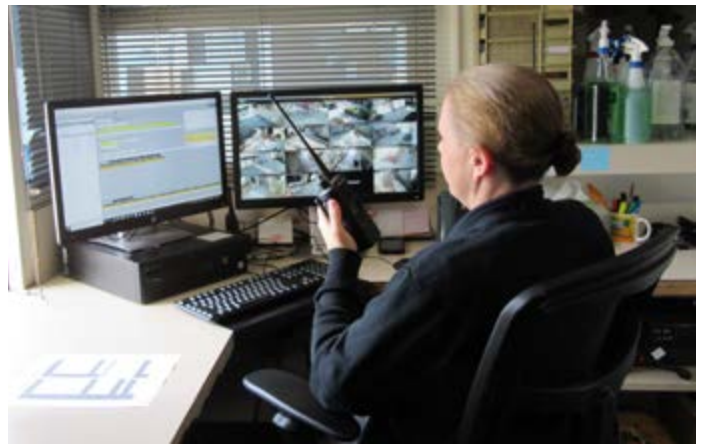
The National Center for Victims of Crime Stalking Resource Center (2012b) provides a number of online resources for victim services providers to aid in promoting victim safety, here is the link:

<https://victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/%20stalking-resource-center/resources/for-practitioners>

Bystander Intervention (The 4Ds)

Please remember that your safety is of the utmost importance. When a situation threatens physical harm to yourself or another student ask someone for help or contact the police.

1. Direct – Step in and address the situation directly. This might look like saying, “That’s not cool. Please stop.” or “Hey, leave them alone.” This technique tends to work better when the person that you are trying to stop is someone that knows and trusts you. It does not work well when drugs or alcohol are being used because someone’s ability to have a conversation with you about what is going on may be impaired and they are more likely to become defensive .
2. Distract – Distract either person in the situation to intervene. This might look like saying, “Hey, aren’t you in my Spanish class?” or “Who wants to go get pizza?” This technique is especially useful when drugs or alcohol are being used because people under the influence are more easily distracted than those that are sober.
3. Delegate – Find others who can help you to intervene in the situation. This might look like asking a friend to distract one person in the situation while you distract the other (“splitting” or “defensive split”), asking someone to go sit with them and talk, or going and starting a dance party right in the middle of their conversation . If you did not know



either person in the situation, you could also ask around to see if someone else does and check in with him or her. See if they can go talk to their friend, text their friend to check in or intervene.

4. Delay – For many reasons, you may not be able to do something right in the moment. For example, if you are feeling unsafe or if you are unsure whether someone in the situation is feeling unsafe, you may just want to check in with the person. In this case, you can combine a distraction technique by asking the person to use the bathroom with you or go get a drink with you to separate them from the person that they are talking with. Then, this might look like asking them, “Are you okay?” or “How can I help you get out of this situation?” This could also look like texting the person, either in the situation or after you see them leave and asking, “Are you okay?” or “Do you need help?”

Prevention, Education and Awareness

The District has implemented preventive education programs to promote the awareness of District policies against Sexual Violence (including Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking) and to make victim resources available, including comprehensive victim services.

The following preventative education programs, as described above, are currently being presented to the District community each year through partnerships with faculty members:

The Clothesline Project was started by women in Massachusetts as a way to “air the dirty laundry” of sexual assault and give survivors a productive, artistic outlet for their anger and emotions.

Denim Day is an event in which people are encouraged to wear jeans to raise awareness of rape and sexual assault.

Yoga on the Lawn is a one-hour “Healing Yoga” session to heal through the practice of yoga; and will aim to empower all participants to establish a sense of comfort within their physical bodies and nonverbally process any thoughts, feelings, and sensations.

Our Bodies Our Minds is an initiative to use theater as a way to help those impacted by sexual violence and the community to heal.

Education and Prevention Programs

RSCCD engages in comprehensive educational programming to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees that:

- Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, retaliation, gender/sex discrimination, and stalking as prohibited conduct;
- Defines what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, retaliation, sexual assault, and stalking;
- Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of California;
- Provides safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than the bystander;
- Provides information on risk reduction so that students and employees may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to minimize the risk of potential attacks;
- Provides an overview of information contained in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act.
- RSCCD has developed an annual educational campaign consisting of presentations that include distribution of educational materials to new students; participating in and presenting information and materials during new employee orientation; presenting programs throughout the year on at least a quarterly basis, including sessions such as:
 - Speakers on Healthy Relationships & Sexual Assault
 - Student Affairs campus training and inclusion of campus resources from the RSCCD web page: <https://rscdd.edu/Pages/default.aspx>



Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act

Members of the general public may request community notification flyers for information concerning sexually violent predators in a particular community by visiting the office of local law enforcement in their community. Local police may be contacted at:

Police Authority	Contact Number
Huntington Beach Police Dept. 2000 Main Street Huntington Beach, CA 92648	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 714-960-8825
Orange Police Department 1107 N. Batavia Street Orange, CA 92867	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 714-744-7444
Santa Ana Police Department 60 Civic Center Plaza Santa Ana, CA 92701	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 714-245-8665
Tustin Police Department 300 Centennial Way Tustin, CA 92780	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 714-573-3225

Also registered sex offender information is available at the Megan’s Law website:

<https://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/>

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

RSCCD has developed a comprehensive, all-hazard Emergency Response Plan that outlines steps the District will take to prevent and mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from a full range of likely hazards our campuses may face. An Emergency Procedures guideline is posted in every building at each site and in each classroom. It contains basic instructions for employees and students to respond to various emergency incidents.

To ensure these plans remain current and actionable, RSCCD will work with each college campus/centers to conduct an emergency management exercise, at a minimum once yearly. These exercises may include evacuations, tabletop drills, or full-scale emergency response exercises which afterwards will conclude with after-action reviews of all emergency management exercises. When the campuses/centers are evacuated, staff and students gather at designated assembly areas at a safe distance from the buildings to await further instructions. Employee volunteers who serve as building and floor captains have been provided training to ensure their areas have been evacuated and that injured persons and safety hazards are reported.

RSCCD has designated employees, who are members of their site’s emergency response organization, and has provided training for these employees in the Incident Command System (ICS) at every site, and uses the ICS principles when responding to emergencies. In addition to evacuation exercises, RSCCD conducts other emergency preparedness activities, including tabletop exercises, to evaluate the effectiveness of the emergency response plans.

Emergency Notification System

RSCCD is committed to ensuring the campus community receives timely, accurate, and useful information in the event of an emergency on campus or in the local area, which poses a risk to the health and safety of our campus community members. To support this commitment, RSCCD has invested in several multi-modal forms of communications that allow administrators to distribute notices in the event of a critical incident or dangerous situation. RSCCD uses Rave Mobile Safety to provide email alerts and text alerts as well as phone notification to the campus communities. Rave Mobile Safety is an emergency notification service which all staff and students are automatically enrolled; it is an opt-out system. Rave Mobile Safety is used to send messages within minutes of an emergency occurring. In addition, using the LiveSafe app, the District Safety & Security Department can send a message directly to a specific area on campus if necessary.

Initiating The Emergency Notification System

The District Safety & Security Department and/or other campus first responders may become aware of a critical incident or other emergency that potentially affects the health and/or safety of the campus community. Generally, campus first responders become aware of these situations when they are reported to the District Safety & Security Department/Campus Safety office or upon discovery during patrol or other assignments. Once first responders confirm there is, in fact, an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety to the campus community, first responders will notify the District Safety & Security Department or other authorized college officials to issue an emergency notification.

RSCCD has authorized representatives, including supervisors in the District Safety & Security Department, officials in the Office of Communications and Publications, and/or other members of the RSCCD's administration, to initiate all or some portions of the RSCCD's emergency notification system. If, in the professional judgment of first responders, issuing a notification potentially compromises efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency, RSCCD may elect to delay issuing an emergency notification. As soon as the condition that may compromise efforts is no longer present, RSCCD will issue the emergency notification to the campus community or applicable segment of the community.

Target Audience For Emergency Notification

District Safety Officers and local first responders on the scene of a critical incident or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of the campus community will assist those preparing the emergency notification. They will assist determining what segment or segments of the campus community should receive the notification. Generally, campus community members in the immediate area of the dangerous situation (i.e. the building, adjacent buildings, or surrounding area) will receive the emergency notification first. RSCCD may issue subsequent notifications to a wider group of community



members. In addition to the emergency notification that may be issued via the mass notification system, RSCCD will also post applicable messages about the dangerous condition on the college campuses' homepage to ensure the rest of the campus community is aware of the situation and the steps they should take to maintain personal and campus safety. If the emergency affects a significant portion of, or the entire community, RSCCD officials will distribute the notification to the entire campus community.

Contents Of The Emergency Notification

For those emergencies when the RSCCD ICS team is in command, the employee designated as the incident commander will normally make the decision to notify the campus community. Employees who are designated as the incident commander will vary from site to site, but may include the Vice Chancellors, College Presidents, Vice Presidents, Deans, Chief, Lieutenants and Sergeants of the District Safety & Security Department, and the Risk Manager as well as their designees. The office responsible for issuing the emergency notification will determine the content of the notification. RSCCD has developed a wide range of template messages addressing several different emergencies. These methods of communications include the mass notification system Rave Mobile Safety, which may include SMS, e-mail, voice, RSS, Twitter, and Facebook. We may also use verbal announcements within buildings, public address systems, and fire alarms. Those issuing the alert will select the template message most appropriate to the on-going situation and modify it to address the specifics of the current incident. Those issuing the notification will use the following guidelines when determining the contents of the emergency notification.

- The first message is intended to **alert** the campus community or appropriate segment of the campus community of the dangerous condition and the actions they should take to safeguard theirs and their neighbor's safety.



Messages distributed in this stage of a rapidly unfolding critical incident will generally be short, precise, and directive. Examples include “The campus is experiencing a major power outage affecting the following buildings: A, B, C and D Buildings. All occupants of these buildings should immediately evacuate and meet at the designated location.”

- The second message is intended to **inform** the community or appropriate segment of the campus community about additional details of the situation. This message is generally distributed once first responders and the Emergency Operations Center has additional information about the dangerous situation. Examples include “The power outage affecting A, B, C and D Buildings was caused by a cut power line. Southern California Edison is responding along with Facilities personnel to repair the damage. We expect the outage to last until 2:00pm. Refer to the college campus homepage for additional information or dial (a designated number will be provided).”
- Finally, the third message is the **reassure** notice that is generally distributed once the situation is nearly or completely resolved. The purpose of this message is to reassure the campus community that RSCCD is working diligently to resolve the dangerous situation. It can also be used to provide additional information about the situation and where resources will be available.

In those cases where there are no pre-determined template messages in the system, the individual issuing the alert will develop and send the most succinct message to convey the appropriate message to the campus community. The goal is to ensure individuals are aware of the situation and know the steps to take to safeguard their personal and community safety.

Procedures To Notify The Campus Community

In the event of a situation that poses an immediate threat to members of the campus community, the college has various systems in place for communicating information quickly. Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in the event of an emergency notification to all or a segment of the campus community. These methods of communication

include the mass notification system Rave Mobile Safety, District e-mail system, campus PA system and/or emergency messages through the District telephone system. RSCCD will post updates during critical incidents on the college campus and RSCCD homepage. This information is provided as part of RSCCD’s commitment to safety and security on our college campuses and centers throughout the campus community.

MISSING STUDENT POLICY

In compliance with the Missing Student Notification Policy and Procedures, it is the policy to actively investigate any report of a missing student who is enrolled at the college as either a full or part-time student.

Most missing-person reports in the college environment result from students changing their routines without informing family and friends of the change.

For purposes of this policy, a student will be considered missing if a classmate, faculty member, friend, family member, or other campus person has not seen or heard from the person and the reporting party is concerned for the welfare of the person who is possibly missing.

If a member of the college community has reason to believe that a student is missing, that person should immediately notify one or all of the following individuals:

- Local law enforcement authorities
- District Safety & Security Department
- Campus Safety Office

All efforts will be made immediately (no waiting period) to locate the student to determine his or her state of health and well-being.

Actions that may be taken by District Safety & Security Department include (but are not limited to):

- Call or text the student’s home/cell phones or other numbers on record
- Email the student
- Contacting the local law enforcement authority where the person had their last known residence

All students are expected to identify the name, relationship, phone number, and email of at least one emergency contact and to update the information regularly. Such information becomes part of the student’s official record and is used in case of an emergency, including occasions in which the student has been determined missing for at least 24 hours.

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG POLICIES, PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND DRUG FREE ENVIRONMENT

Federal law requires RSCCD to notify all faculty, staff, and students of certain information pertaining to the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on

its property or as part of its activities. The information included in this report complies with the notification requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and regulations.

RSCCD prohibits the unlawful possession, use, manufacturing or distribution of alcohol or controlled substances by students, faculty, staff, and guests in buildings, facilities, grounds or property controlled by RSCCD or used as part of RSCCD activities. For students, this includes prohibiting the possession and consumption of any beverage containing alcohol on campuses. In addition, the smoking of any material including electronic cigarettes is prohibited in all campus areas including District owned, rented or leased properties and vehicles, except in designated parking lot areas and within 20 feet of entrances, exits, and operable windows. Using or being under the influence of unauthorized drugs while attending District approved functions is also prohibited. Violation of this policy will constitute cause for disciplinary action. RSCCD will impose sanctions for violation of this policy, which may include completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program, expulsion from school, or referral to the authorities for prosecution. All federal and state drug and alcohol laws will be enforced.

In accordance with Public Law 101-226, "Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989", the Board of Trustees of Rancho Santiago Community College District, in BP 3550 (<https://www.rsccd.edu/Trustees/Documents/Board%20Policies/BPs-Chapter%203/BP%203550%20Drug%20Free%20Environment%20and%20Drug%20Prevention%20Program.pdf#search=bp%2035500>) prohibits the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol by students, employees and guests. The unlawful manufacturing, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in all facilities under the control and use of the District. Any student or employee who violates this policy will be subject to disciplinary action (consistent with local, state, or federal law), which may include referral to an appropriate rehabilitation program, the Employee Assistance Program, suspension, demotion, expulsion or dismissal, and may also be subject to criminal prosecution and sanctions including fines, jail, or prison sentences.

The Associate Deans of Student Development will handle student disciplinary action, the Vice Chancellor of Human Resources will be responsible for employee disciplinary action, and the Chief of District Safety & Security Department will work with the local law enforcement authorities for criminal sanctions. Awareness of this policy will help create a drug and alcohol free environment. This policy and regulation are available to students and employees on the District and college websites, including the employee intranet, Admissions and Records, the college Health Centers, Student Services and Campus Safety. It will also be included in the Annual Security Report, the college catalogs, the Student Handbooks, and Schedule of Classes.

Prevention And Awareness Programs

RSCCD emphasizes the prevention and intervention of substance abuse through education. The college campuses will provide information about the dangers of drugs and alcohol and will engage in prevention programs through efforts by the Student Services offices, the Health Centers, the District Safety & Security Department and Risk Management. At Santa Ana College, alcohol & other prescription drug education and awareness programs offer students the opportunity to learn about prescription & other nonprescription drug abuse and impaired driving involving drugs and alcohol. Discussion topics include informed decision-making, alcohol myths, serving sizes, alcohol overdose, underage drinking, drinking and driving prevention, cost of DUI through individual consultations, and campus wide tabling events.

Santa Ana College Student Health and Wellness Center offers the **Tobacco Cessation Program**. They have a Health Educator who works with students (primarily) to discuss the health hazards associated with smoking/vaping and smokeless tobacco products. This program is supported by a grant from Orange County Health Care Agency (Public Health-Tobacco Use Prevention Program-TUPP). Our Health Educator is available to meet with students face to face or virtual and provide one on one education using the Health Care Agency's educational tool for stopping smoking/vaping or use of other tobacco products. The school also provides "stop smoking kits" for students to assist them in modifying/ changing their behaviors related to these habits.

Santiago Canyon College Health and Wellness Center offers students free access to **e-CHUG (the electronic Check-Up to Go)** The e-CHUG is an on-line option for students to gain insight into their relationship with alcohol by taking a brief assessment tool, which takes about 6-7 minutes to complete. It is self-guided, requires no face-to-face contact time with a counselor and is completely anonymous. After information is entered, it is calculated and compared to national responses and SCC's local college norms. Then personalized feedback is displayed for you in a standard format.



Another tool used at Santiago Canyon College is **Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)**. SBIRT is an approach to the delivery of early intervention and treatment to people with substance use disorders and those at risk of developing these disorders. Screening quickly assesses the severity of substance use and identifies the appropriate level of treatment. Brief intervention focuses on increasing insight and awareness regarding substance use and motivation toward behavioral change. Referral to treatment provides those identified as needing more extensive treatment with access to specialty care.

Assistance for substance abuse may be obtained from one of the following sources:

Sources	Contact Information
Santa Ana College, Student Health Center	714-564-6216
Santiago Canyon College, Student Health Center	714-628-4773
Alcoholics Anonymous of Orange County (24/7)	714-556-4555
National HELPLINE – Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)	800-662-HELP
Al-Anon/Alateen Family Group Headquarters	888-425-2666
Nar-Anon Family Group Headquarters	800-477-6291
Cocaine Addiction Treatment, Information and Referral Hotline	800-559-9503

Alcohol Use (BP 3560)

California State Law and these procedures govern the possession, sale or the furnishing of alcohol on campus. The possession, sale, consumption or furnishing of alcohol is controlled by the California Department of Alcohol and Beverage Control. However, the enforcement of alcohol laws on-campus is the primary responsibility of the Chief of District Safety & Security. The campuses and centers have been designated “Drug free” and only under certain circumstances is the consumption of alcohol permitted. The possession, sale, manufacturing or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Violators are subject to disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fine and imprisonment.

It is unlawful to sell, furnish or provide alcohol to a person under the age of 21. The possession of alcohol by anyone under 21 years of age in a public place or a place open to the public is illegal. It is also a violation of this policy for anyone to consume or possess alcohol in any public or private area of campus without prior District approval. Organizations or groups violating alcohol or substance policies or laws may be subject to sanctions by RSCCD.



Alcoholic beverages on campus are permitted if:

1. The alcoholic beverage is for use during a non-college event at a performing arts facility built on District property and leased to a nonprofit public benefit corporation.
2. The alcoholic beverage is possessed, consumed, or sold, pursuant to a license or permit obtained for special events held at the facilities of a public community college during the special event. “Special event” means events that are held with the permission of the governing board of the community college district that are festivals, shows, private parties, concerts, theatrical productions, and other events held on the premises of the public community college and for which the principal attendees are members of the general public or invited guests and not students of the public community college.
3. The alcoholic beverage is acquired, possessed, or used during an event sponsored by the District or an organization operated for the benefit of the District at a community college-owned facility in which any grade from kindergarten to grade 12, inclusive, is taught, if the event is held at a time when students in any grades from kindergarten to grade 12, inclusive, are not present at the facility.
4. The alcoholic beverage is for use during a fundraiser held to benefit a nonprofit corporation that has obtained a license under the Business and Professions Code to do so provided that no alcoholic beverage can be acquired, possessed or used at a football game or other athletic contest sponsored by RSCCD.
5. The alcoholic beverage is acquired, possessed, or consumed pursuant to a license or permit obtained for special events held at facilities of a community college district at a time when pupils are not on the grounds. “Facilities” includes, but are not limited to, office complexes, conference centers, or retreat facilities.

California Laws

The following California laws regarding alcoholic beverages are abbreviated for general use and may not cover all situations. It is the responsibility of the server or consumer of alcoholic beverages to be aware of, and abide by, all laws.

It is against the law:

- To sell, furnish, give, or cause to be sold, furnished, or given away any alcoholic beverage to a person under the age of 21, and no person under the age of 21 may purchase alcoholic beverages.
- For a person under the age of 21 to possess alcoholic beverages on any street or highway or in any public place or any place open to the public.
- To sell, furnish, or give away alcoholic beverages to an obviously intoxicated person.
- To sell alcoholic beverages any place in the state of California without proper license from the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control.
- To drive under the influence of alcohol. A driver 21 or older is considered legally intoxicated if found to have a blood alcohol concentration of .08% or greater.

Penalties set by the court in a criminal action range from probation, fines up to \$1,000, or jail (state prison if a felony is also involved) and completion of the "driving under the influence" program. If you refuse to take a blood alcohol test (Passive Alcohol Sensor test administered by a law enforcement officer), your license will be suspended automatically for a year.

A second offense for driving under the influence brings increased penalties and fines, DUI classes and a much longer license suspension. Penalties become more severe with each additional DUI.

Any driver under the age of 21 convicted of driving with a blood alcohol concentration of .01% or higher will have driving privileges immediately suspended for one year and must complete the education portion of the DUI program. Even a small amount of beer could put a person over the limit.

About Alcohol

Alcohol is the most widely used drug on American college and university campuses. Each year there are serious injuries and deaths resulting from the misuse of alcohol.

Alcohol abuse can lead to injuries, automobile accidents, fights, sexual assaults, vandalism, academic failure, an increased risk of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, and even death by suicide, alcohol poisoning, drowning, falls, and other causes. This information is designed to give you an understanding of the properties of alcohol and health risks related to its use. Although many people do not think of it as a drug, alcohol is a powerful mood altering substance. Technically, it falls into a class of drugs known as sedative hypnotic. Alcohol depresses the brain centers for self-control



and inhibition, which can lead to loud or aggressive behavior and makes alcohol appear to act like a stimulant. Like all drugs, its effects depend on the dosage and consumer.

According to the Surgeon General, women should not drink alcoholic beverages during pregnancy because of the risk of birth defects. Consumption of alcoholic beverages impairs the ability to drive a car or operate machinery and may cause health problems. If you drink on an empty stomach, are tired, sick, upset, or have taken medicine or drugs, you can be unsafe with fewer drinks. Persons who choose to drink alcohol are encouraged to use alcohol responsibly and in moderation.



The two key concepts to alcohol:

Impairment

This refers to the deficits in performance, judgment, memory, and motor skills, which occur because of alcohol consumption. Impairment becomes noticeable at blood alcohol levels of .05%, which can occur when as few as two drinks are consumed.

The deceptive part about impairment is, by definition, impaired judgment cannot recognize its own impairment. The individual thinks he or she is functioning well, when actually he/she is not. Later, there is an impaired memory of the impaired performance.

Impairment can be a group process. If a group of individuals is drinking heavily, they may reassure one another they are all functioning well, when in fact each of them has significant mental and behavioral impairment that would be obvious to someone who has not been drinking.

Tolerance

Tolerance means that a drug becomes less effective with repeated usage, and that higher and higher doses are needed to gain the same feeling as before. It is the body's way of adapting to having a foreign substance in the system.

People develop a high tolerance to alcohol when they drink over an extended length of time. This does not mean all in one night but repeated usage of alcohol over many weeks, months, or years. While tolerance may seem to some to be desirable, it significantly increases the risk of alcoholism, long-term health problems, and social problems. For instance, alcohol taken in larger quantities over a long period can damage many body organs, including the liver, heart, and brain. In addition, a person with high tolerance may not feel or look intoxicated when consuming large amounts of alcohol, but his or her cognitive and psychomotor skills are nevertheless impaired. For example, a heavy drinker could still be lucid with a blood alcohol concentration of .25%, whereas the average person would barely be able to function. Even so, both people would be dangerous on the highway. If an individual has established such high tolerance that he/she can be aware and functional at high blood alcohol levels, this fact by itself usually indicates an alcohol problem or addiction.

Emergencies

If you suspect that someone needs medical attention or is in need of other assistance, it is important that you call for help, **dial 911**. Generally speaking, medical attention is warranted whenever there is a serious injury or illness. How alcohol affects the individual will largely depend on the drinker's tolerance level; a heavy drinker may not be at medical risk at .08%, but a novice or social drinker could be in serious danger. The following situations caused by alcohol consumption, are indicators that the individual needs immediate medical assistance or professional evaluation.

The individual may show the following symptoms:

- Vomiting, causing the person to choke or stop breathing
- Passed out or in a stupor
- Fever or chills
- Difficulty speaking or breathing
- An injury
- Unable to stand or walk, or can do so only with difficulty
- Poorly aware of his/her surroundings
- Obnoxious, unruly or reported to have consumed a large quantity of alcohol, or chugged, or ingested other sedating or tranquilizing drugs within the last 30 minutes.

About Marijuana

Recreational use of marijuana became legal in California on January 1, 2018. The legalization of cannabis regulation and adult-use cannabis is the result of voter passage of Proposition 64 in November 2016.

- Adults age 21 and older may now possess up to one (1) ounce of dried marijuana or eight (8) grams of concentrated cannabis under California law. They may also grow up to six (6) plants for their personal use, subject to certain restrictions.
- Adults who exceed these amounts of recreational cannabis can be charged with a misdemeanor and punished by up to 6 months in county jail and/or a fine of up to \$500.
- People under age 21 who possess marijuana can be charged with an infraction and sentenced to a fine (if at least 18) or to drug counseling and community service (if under 18).
- It is still a crime to sell marijuana in California — or to possess it with the intent to sell it — other than with both a state and local license.

Marijuana remains a Schedule 1 drug under the United States Controlled Substances Act. Under the new policy, federal prosecutors in each state are free to decide whether to arrest and prosecute marijuana users and sellers — even if they are in compliance with state marijuana laws.

The new law does not change regulations regarding medical marijuana, which has been legal in California since 1996.

Marijuana legalization in California does not mean that you can never be penalized under state law for possessing marijuana or concentrated cannabis. Health and Safety Code 11357 HS, California's marijuana possession law, does still make it a crime to:

- Possess more than 28.5 grams (approximately one ounce) of marijuana or more than eight grams of concentrated cannabis;
- Possess marijuana or concentrated cannabis if you are under 21, except in accordance with California's medical marijuana laws; or

- Possess marijuana on the grounds of a K-12 school while the school is in session.

Medical Marijuana

On November 6, 1996, the people of the State of California enacted the Compassionate Use Act of 1996, codified in Section 11362.5 of the Health and Safety Code, in order to allow seriously ill residents of the state, who have the oral or written approval or recommendation of a physician, to use marijuana for medical purposes without fear of criminal liability under Sections 11357 and 11358 of the Health and Safety Code. Laws that govern cigarettes also apply to marijuana. Those laws prohibit smoking marijuana anywhere within 1000 feet of a school, recreation or youth center, on a school bus or in a moving vehicle or boat. Marijuana use of any form is prohibited in any kind of workplace as well as correctional facilities. Employers have the right to terminate an employee who tests positive for marijuana, even for medical use. Possession, use or distribution of marijuana on any RSCCD property is prohibited and as such anyone contravening this prohibition will be subject to disciplinary action as well as possible report to local law enforcement authorities.

Predatory Drugs

Predatory drugs have been known as “predatory” or “date rape” drugs because they are used to incapacitate someone for the purpose of committing a crime, often sexual assault. These drugs are odorless and colorless and can easily be slipped into someone’s beverage:

- Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)
- Gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB)
- Scopolamine/Burundanga
- Ketamine

Here are ways to protect yourself:

- Be aware, especially during notorious party times such as spring break, when you may let your guard down or you are with people you do not know.
- Drink from tamper-proof bottles or cans and insist on opening them yourself.
- Watch while any beverage you drink is mixed or prepared.
- Do not ask someone to watch your drink while you dance or go to the bathroom.
- The new formulation for Rohypnol produces a blue coloration in liquid. When used in darker liquids, the drink appears murky.

If you think you are being drugged:

- Do not go anywhere with anyone you do not trust.
- Get medical treatment or advice.
- Notify the Campus Safety office or local law enforcement authorities. You can be tested for the drugs if you act promptly.

- Find a safe escort. Do not sleep it off by yourself because you may find yourself in acute medical distress.

Drug Abuse Prevention Information

Symptoms of Drug Abuse:

- Cocaine and Ecstasy - Moderate Toxicity: euphoria, restlessness, talkativeness, repetitive compulsive behavior, teeth grinding, irritability, tremor, emotional ups and downs, dilated pupils. Severe Toxicity: increase in heart rate and body temperature, seizures, paranoid delusions, hallucinations, irritable or violent behavior, dilated pupils.
- LSD, Mushrooms, Psilocybin, Mescaline - Panic or paranoia, dilated pupils, agitation, disorientation, hallucinations, and delusions.
- Marijuana, Hashish - Red eyes, panic, paranoia, confusion, hallucinations, dry mouth.
- PCP (Angel Dust) - Lack of coordination, violent behavior, slurred speech, drooling, shallow breathing, posturing, twitching muscles, and coma.
- Anabolic Steroids - Euphoria, paranoia, confusion, violent behavior, high blood pressure, hardening of heart muscle, sudden cardiac arrest.
- GHB and GLB - Nausea, vomiting, a feeling of intoxication, reduction in blood pressure, slowed heartbeat and amnesia-like symptoms, possible seizure.
- Inhalants - Headaches, dizziness, nausea, lack of coordination, slurred speech, blurred vision, loss of inhibition and wheezing.
- Ketamine - Amnesia, paranoia, dilated pupils, agitation, disorientation, hallucinations and delusions.
- Methamphetamine - Memory loss, agitation, aggression, and violent or psychotic behavior, increased heart rate, increased blood pressure, and feelings of exhilaration.
- Rohypnol - Decreased blood pressure, drowsiness, visual disturbances, confusion, nausea and vomiting, possible seizure.



If you suspect that someone has taken overdose, it is important that you dial 911 for help immediately.

Available Resources:

Health plans may provide programs for substance use, abuse and dependency. The following is a partial list of community resources if you or your friends have a problem with drugs or alcohol.

Available Resources	Contact Information
Orange County	
Alcoholics Anonymous	714-956-7243 www.oc-aa.org
California Health and Human Services Agency	www.chhs.ca.gov
Narcotics Anonymous	714-590-2388 www.na.org
National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence	949-595-2288 www.ncadd.oc.org
SMART Recovery	www.smartrecovery.org
Los Angeles	
Alcoholics Anonymous	323-936-4343 www.lacoaa.org
LA County Mental Health Access Center	800-854-7771
Narcotic Anonymous	626-584-6910 www.na.org
Statewide	
California Department of Alcohol and Drug Program	800-879-2772
California Health and Human Services Agency	www.chhs.ca.gov
Center for Substance Abuse Referral Hotline	800-662-HELP (4357)

ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

Jeanne Clery Disclosure Of Campus Security Policy And Campus Crime Statistics Act

Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)) requires colleges and universities across the United States to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses. District Safety & Security Department collects the Clery crime statistics disclosed in the following charts through a number of methods. District Safety & Security Department maintains a close relationship with all police departments where RSCCD owns or controls property to ensure that crimes reported directly to these police departments that involve RSCCD are



brought to the attention of RSCCD. In addition to collecting Clery crime statistics from local police departments, all reports of crime incidents made directly to the District Safety & Security Department (through dispatchers and officers) are entered into an integrated computer aided-dispatch systems/records management system. The entries are recorded in the system in accordance with the crime definitions outlined in the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System Handbook (sex offenses only). To ensure each report is appropriately classified in the correct crime category, after a dispatcher or officer enters the report in the system, a department supervisor reviews the report to ensure it is appropriately classified. The department also periodically examines data in the system for appropriate classification.

In addition to the crime data that the District Safety & Security Department maintains, RSCCD collects Clery crime statistics of reports made to various campus security authorities as defined in this report. The statistics reported in the following charts reflect the number of criminal incidents reported to the various Campus Security Authorities. The statistics reported for the subcategories on liquor law violations, drug abuse violations, and illegal weapons possession represent the number of people arrested or referred to campus judicial authorities for respective violations, not the number of offenses documented.

Definitions Of Reportable Crimes

Statistics are disclosed separately for each of the following four general categories. If an incident meets definitions in more than one of these categories, it will be reported for each category.

1. Criminal Offenses:

- Murder/Manslaughter – defined as the willful killing of one human being by another.
- Negligent Manslaughter – defined as the killing of another person through gross negligence.

- Sexual Assault (Sex Offenses) – any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
 - Rape is the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.
 - Fondling is the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
 - Incest is sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
 - Statutory Rape is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- Robbery – defined as taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- Aggravated Assault – defined as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
- Burglary – unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.
- Motor Vehicle Theft – theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
- Arson – any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

2. Hate Crimes

Includes all of the crimes listed under criminal offenses that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because the perpetrator’s bias against the victim based on one of the Categories of Prejudice listed below, plus the following crimes:

- Larceny/Theft – the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.
- Simple Assault – unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or ag-

gravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness .

- Intimidation – to unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism to Property – to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it .

Categories of Prejudice:

Categories of Prejudice:	
Race	A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind.
Religion	A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being.
Sexual Orientation	A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.
Gender	A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender.
Gender Identity	A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity.
Ethnicity	A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry .
National Origin	A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth.
Disability	A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.



3. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA Offenses):

- Dating Violence - defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
 - Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
- Domestic Violence – is defined as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:
 - By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim.
 - By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common.
 - By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner.
 - By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
 - 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 in which the crime of violence occurred.

- Stalking – is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to; fear for the person's safety or the safety of others and suffer substantial emotional distress.
 - Course of conduct – means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, in-directly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicate to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
 - Reasonable person – means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - Substantial emotional distress – means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

4. Arrest and Referrals for Disciplinary Action

Statistics must be reported for the following violations of the law that occurred and resulted in arrests or persons being referred for disciplinary actions.

Arrest – defined as persons processed by arrest, citation or summons.

Referred for disciplinary action – defined as the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

Violations of law definitions:

- **Weapons** (Carrying, Possessing) – defined as the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation,

possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

- **Drug Abuse Violations** – defined as the violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotics drugs.
- **Liquor Law Violations** – defined as the violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Non-Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution’s educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Public Property: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Clery Act Geography Definitions

The following definitions apply to the geographical locations of incidents disclosed in the crime statistics tables contained in this report:

On-Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the property described above in this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).



Centennial Education Center Crime Statistics • 2017–2019

CENTENNIAL EDUCATION CENTER	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
CRIMINAL OFFENSES					
Criminal Homicide Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Incest	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	1	0
	2019	0	0	1	0
Aggravated Assault	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	3	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	1	0
Arson	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
ARREST					
Liquor Law Violations	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION					
Liquor Law Violations	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

Centennial Education Center Crime Statistics • 2017–2019

CENTENNIAL EDUCATION CENTER	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
VAWA OFFENSES					
Dating Violence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	1	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	1	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES					
Criminal Homicide: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Incest	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Arson	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime Key:					
(D) Disability					
(E) Ethnicity					
(Ra) Race					
(Re) Religion					
(S) Sexual Orientation					
(G) Gender					
(N) National Origin					
(GI) Gender Identity					

College and Workforce Preparation Center Crime Statistics • 2017–2019

COLLEGE AND WORKFORCE PREPARATION CENTER	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
CRIMINAL OFFENSES					
Criminal Homicide Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Fondling	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Incest	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Robbery	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Burglary	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	2	0
Arson	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
ARREST					
Liquor Law Violations	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION					
Liquor Law Violations	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

*Note: 2017 statistics combined with Santiago Canyon College. 2017 had zero offenses to report.

College and Workforce Preparation Center Crime Statistics • 2017–2019

COLLEGE AND WORKFORCE PREPARATION CENTER	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
VAWA OFFENSES					
Dating Violence	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Stalking	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES					
Criminal Homicide: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Fondling	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Incest	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Robbery	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Burglary	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Arson	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime Key: (D) Disability (S) Sexual Orientation (E) Ethnicity (G) Gender (Ra) Race (N) National Origin (Re) Religion (GI) Gender Identity					

* Note: 2017 statistics combined with Santiago Canyon College. 2017 had zero offenses to report.

Digital Media Center Crime Statistics • 2017–2019

DIGITAL MEDIA CENTER	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
CRIMINAL OFFENSES					
Criminal Homicide Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Fondling	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Incest	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Robbery	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Burglary	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	1	0
Arson	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
ARREST					
Liquor Law Violations	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	*2017				
	2018	0	0	1	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION					
Liquor Law Violations	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

*Note: Statistics for 2017 combined with Santa Ana College. Zero offenses to report for 2017.

Digital Media Center Crime Statistics • 2017–2019

DIGITAL MEDIA CENTER	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
VAWA OFFENSES					
Dating Violence	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES					
Criminal Homicide: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Incest	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Arson	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime Key: (D) Disability (E) Ethnicity (Ra) Race (Re) Religion (S) Sexual Orientation (G) Gender (N) National Origin (GI) Gender Identity					

*Note: Statistics for 2017 combined with Santa Ana College. Zero offenses to report for 2017.

O.C. Regional Sheriff's Training Academy • 2017–2019

O.C. REGIONAL SHERIFF'S TRAINING ACADEMY	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
CRIMINAL OFFENSES					
Criminal Homicide Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Incest	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Arson	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
ARREST					
Liquor Law Violations	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION					
Liquor Law Violations	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

O.C. Regional Sheriff's Training Academy • 2017–2019

O.C. REGIONAL SHERIFF'S TRAINING ACADEMY	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
VAWA OFFENSES					
Dating Violence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES					
Criminal Homicide: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Incest	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Arson	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime Key:					
(D) Disability					
(E) Ethnicity					
(Ra) Race					
(Re) Religion					
(S) Sexual Orientation					
(G) Gender					
(N) National Origin					
(GI) Gender Identity					

OEC Provisional Education Facility Crime Statistics • 2017–2019

OEC PROVISIONAL EDUCATION FACILITY	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
CRIMINAL OFFENSES					
Criminal Homicide Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Incest	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	1	0
Burglary	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	1	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Arson	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
ARREST					
Liquor Law Violations	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	1	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION					
Liquor Law Violations	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

OEC Provisional Education Facility Crime Statistics • 2017–2019

OEC PROVISIONAL EDUCATION FACILITY	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
VAWA OFFENSES					
Dating Violence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	1	0
Stalking	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES					
Criminal Homicide: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Incest	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Arson	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime Key:					
(D) Disability					
(E) Ethnicity					
(Ra) Race					
(Re) Religion					
(S) Sexual Orientation					
(G) Gender					
(N) National Origin					
(GI) Gender Identity					

Remington Adult Education Center Crime Statistics • 2017-2019

*REMINGTON ADULT EDUCATION CENTER	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
CRIMINAL OFFENSES					
Criminal Homicide Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Incest	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Arson	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
ARREST					
Liquor Law Violations	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION					
Liquor Law Violations	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

* Note: Campus opened August 2017.

Remington Adult Education Center Crime Statistics • 2017–2019

*REMINGTON ADULT EDUCATION CENTER	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
VAWA OFFENSES					
Dating Violence	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES					
Criminal Homicide: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Incest	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Arson	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime Key: (D) Disability (S) Sexual Orientation (E) Ethnicity (G) Gender (Ra) Race (N) National Origin (Re) Religion (GI) Gender Identity					

*Note: Campus opened August 2017.

Santa Ana College Crime Statistics • 2017–2019

SANTA ANA COLLEGE	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
CRIMINAL OFFENSES					
Criminal Homicide Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	1*	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	2	2	0	0
Fondling	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	2	0	0	0
Incest	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	1	0	0
Statutory Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2017	4	0	0	0
	2018	5	0	0	0
	2019	3	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2017	2	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	0
	2019	6	0	0	0
Arson	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
ARREST					
Liquor Law Violations	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2017	2	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	0	0
REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION					
Liquor Law Violations	2017	4	0	0	0
	2018	3	0	0	0
	2019	6	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2017	3	0	0	0
	2018	5	0	0	0
	2019	3	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	0	0

* Note: Not Campus Related

Santa Ana College Crime Statistics • 2017–2019

SANTA ANA COLLEGE	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
VAWA OFFENSES					
Dating Violence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	2	1	0	0
	2019	4	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2017	2	0	0	0
	2018	3	1	0	0
	2019	2	1	0	0
Stalking	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	4	2	0	0
	2019	6	2	0	0
HATE CRIMES					
Criminal Homicide: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Incest	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Arson	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime Key:					
(D) Disability					
(E) Ethnicity					
(Ra) Race					
(Re) Religion					
(S) Sexual Orientation					
(G) Gender					
(N) National Origin					
(GI) Gender Identity					

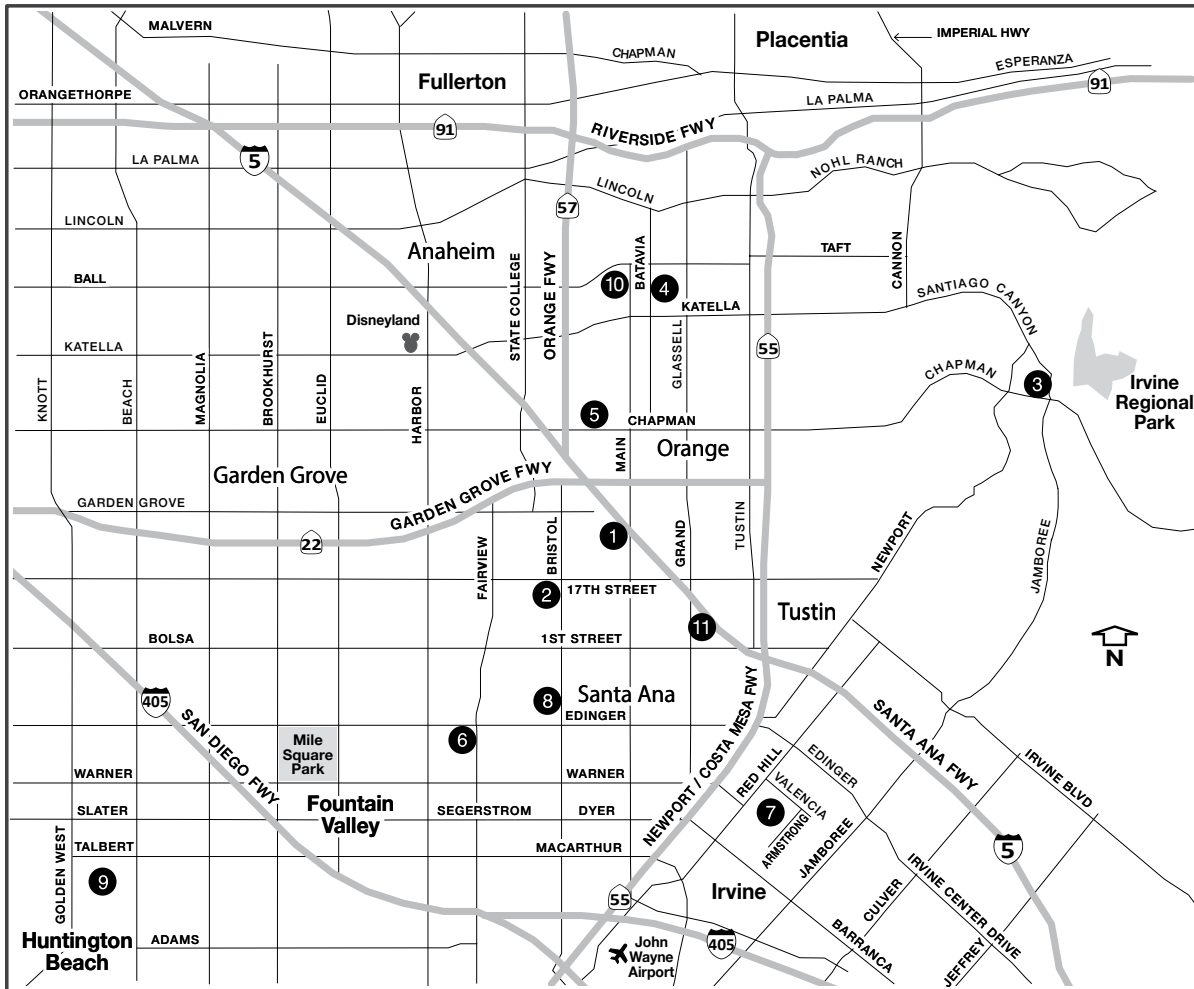
Santiago Canyon College Crime Statistics • 2017-2019

SANTIAGO CANYON COLLEGE	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
CRIMINAL OFFENSES					
Criminal Homicide Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	0	0
Incest	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	1	0
Burglary	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Arson	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
ARREST					
Liquor Law Violations	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	2	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION					
Liquor Law Violations	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	9	0	0	0
	2019	6	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0

Santiago Canyon College Crime Statistics • 2017–2019

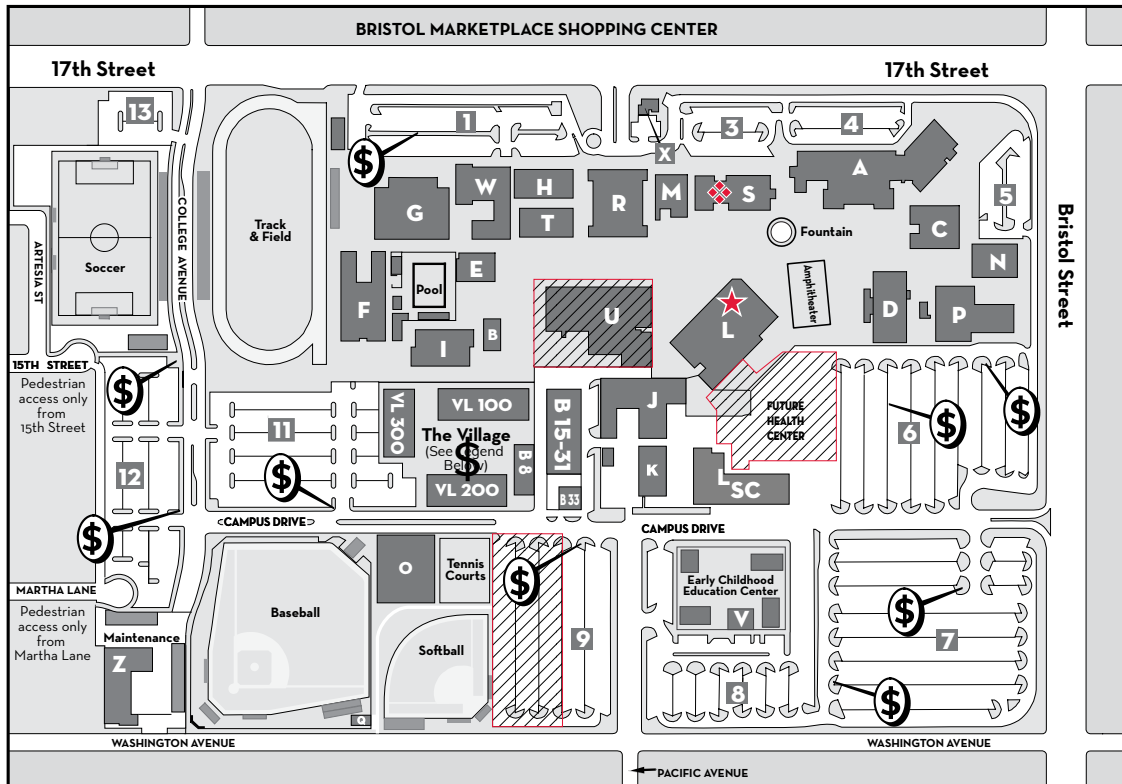
SANTIAGO CANYON COLLEGE	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
VAWA OFFENSES					
Dating Violence	2017	2	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2017	3	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	0
	2019	2	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES					
Criminal Homicide: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Incest	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Arson	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime Key:					
(D) Disability					
(E) Ethnicity					
(Ra) Race					
(Re) Religion					
(S) Sexual Orientation					
(G) Gender					
(N) National Origin					
(GI) Gender Identity					

RANCHO SANTIAGO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT



KEY TO LOCATIONS

1. RSCCD District Office
2323 N. Broadway
Santa Ana, CA
2. Santa Ana College
1530 W. 17th St.
Santa Ana, CA
3. Santiago Canyon College
8045 E. Chapman Ave.
Orange, CA
4. Orange Education Center
1465 N. Batavia St.
Orange, CA
5. OEC Provisional Education Facility
1937 W. Chapman Ave., 2nd Floor
Orange, CA
6. Centennial Education Center
2900 W. Edinger Ave.
Santa Ana, CA
7. Santa Ana College –
Orange County Sheriff’s
Regional Training Academy
15991 Armstrong Blvd.
Tustin, CA
8. Digital Media Center
1300 S. Bristol St.
Santa Ana, CA
9. Joint Powers Fire Training Center
18301 Gothard St.
Huntington Beach, CA
10. College and Workforce
Preparation Center
1572 N. Main Street
Orange, CA
11. Remington Education Center
1325 E. 4th Street
Santa Ana, CA



PARKING

Daily Permit Dispenser (\$2.00 for 8 hours)

1	STAFF
2	SECURITY
3	VISITOR
4 - 5	STAFF
6 - 13	STUDENT

(except as posted)

CAUTION!
Parking in Bristol Marketplace, across the street from Santa Ana College, is not allowed. Violations will result in tow-aways. RSCCD requires parking permits for student and staff lots at Santa Ana College and Santiago Canyon College. Semester Parking Permits may be purchased at time of registration for \$30.00 in the Student Business Office (VL-205B) in the Village at Santa Ana College, as well as in the Cashier's Office at Santiago Canyon College. The purchase of your permit funds parking services and vehicle security when parked on campus.

Denotes "Closed for Construction" ★ Student Help Desk - Inside Nealley Library ◆ Student Resource Desk: S-Building Lobby

SAC FACILITIES AND LOCATIONS To see the most recent version of this map, go to sac.edu/AboutSAC/Maps

A	Cesar Chavez Building
	Academic Computing Center (A-106)
	Distance Education (A-101)
B	Middle College High School
	SAUSD Administration Office (B-10)
	Classrooms (The Village) (VL-300)
B 8	Adult Education Center Office
B 15 31	Adult Education Classrooms
B 33	Adult Education Classrooms
C	Fine Arts / Art Gallery
D	Dunlap Hall
	Honors Program (D-307)
	Learning Center (D-428)
E	Fitness Center
F	Locker Rooms
G	Cook Gym
H	Hammond Hall
I	Classroom Building
J	Auto Shop
K	Welding / Auto Diesel
L	Nealley Library - 1st Floor
	L Building - 2nd Floor:
	Assessment Center (L-223)
	Career Center (L-222)
	Math Study Center (L-204)
	MESA Program (L-206)

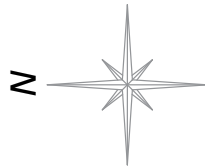
M	Planetarium
	Veterans Resource Center (M-120)
N	Music Building
O	Central Plant
P	Phillips Hall Theatre
Q	Sports Concession
R	Russell Hall
	Student Support Services / TRiO (R-115)
S	Administration Building - First Floor:
	Admissions / Records (S-101)
	Counseling (S-112)
	Graduation Office (S-104)
	Promise Program (S-110)
	PUENTE Program (S-110)
	University Transfer Center & Center for Teacher Education (S-110)
	Administration Building - 2nd Floor:
	Community Services Program (S-203)
	Foundation (S-201)
	Scholarship Program (S-201)
	Student Outreach (S-213)
SC	Science Center
T	Technical Arts
U	Johnson Center (Under Construction)
V	Early Childhood Education Center
	Classroom (V-103)

VL	The Village
	Bookstore (VL-209)
	Campus Store (VL-206)
	Classroom (VL-103)
	Disabled Students Program (DSPS) (VL-204)
	EOPS/CARE/CalWORKs (VL-110)
	EOPS/CARE/CalWORKs Resource Center (VL-109)
	Financial Aid (VL-105)
	Guardian Scholars (VL-108)
	Health & Wellness Center (VL-211)
	International Student Program (VL-104)
	Middle College High School Classrooms (VL-300)
	Student Business Office (VL-205B)
	Student Life (ASG) (VL-108)
	Student Placement (VL-106)
	The Spot (VL-210)
W	Kinesiology
X	Security / Safety
Z	Maintenance

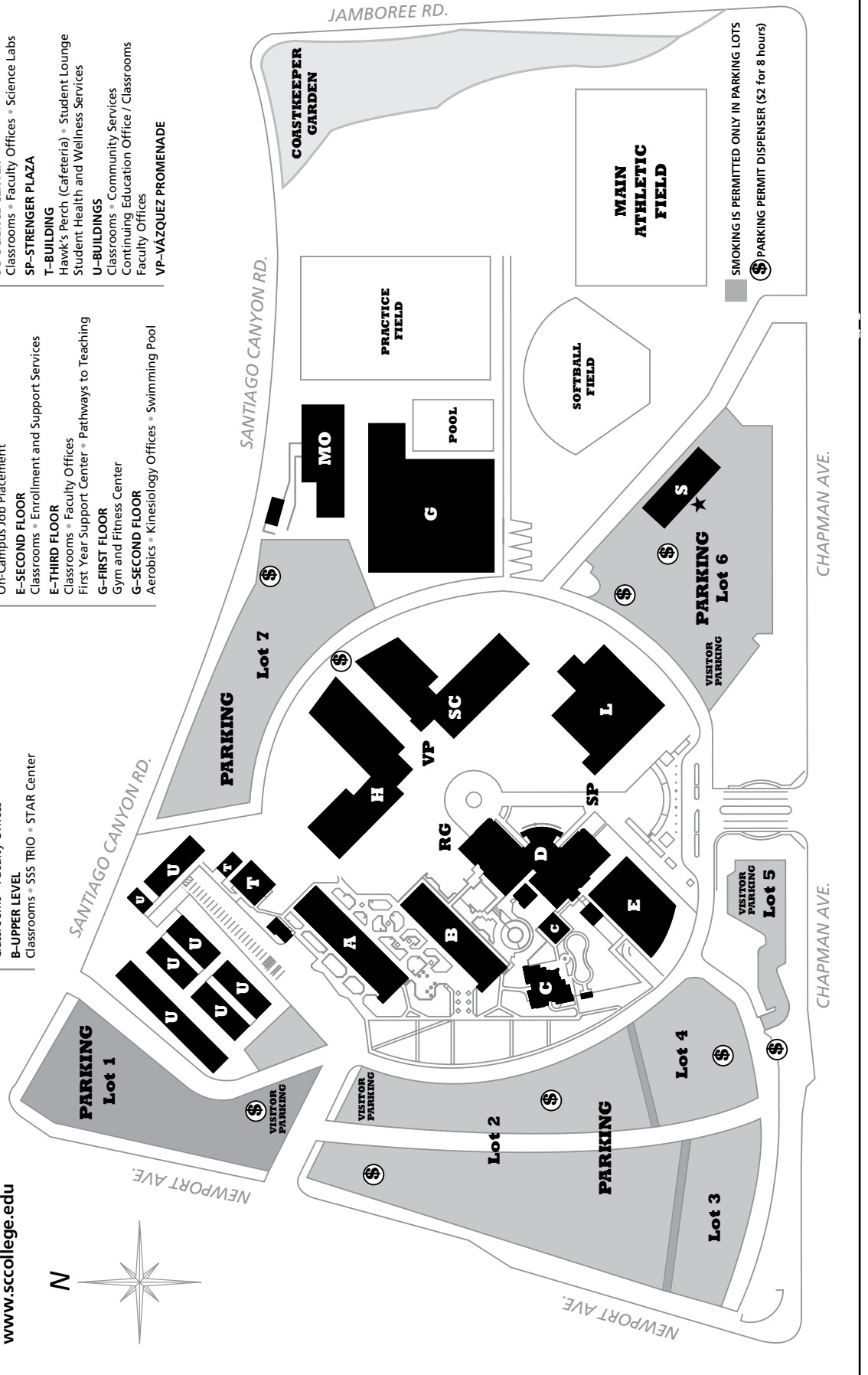


Santiago Canyon College

8045 East Chapman Avenue
 Orange, CA 92869
 714-628-4900
www.sccollege.edu



- A-LOWER LEVEL**
Bookstore • Classrooms • Media Systems Office
SCC Outreach
- A-UPPER LEVEL**
Academic Senate Office • Administration
Administrative Services • Associated Student Government
CAIMP • Classrooms • Foundation Office • Guardian Scholars
International Students • Office of Student Equity and Success
Publications • Scholarships • Student Life & Leadership
Upward Bound Math and Science • Veterans
- B-LOWER LEVEL**
Classrooms • Faculty Offices
- B-UPPER LEVEL**
Classrooms • SSS TRIO • STAR Center
- C-BUILDING**
Child Development Center
- D-FIRST FLOOR**
Career Services • Classrooms • Counseling
Faculty Offices • Transfer Success Center
- D-SECOND FLOOR**
Math Success Center • Faculty Offices • Classrooms
- E-FIRST FLOOR**
Admissions • CalWORKS • CARE • Cashier
Financial Aid • EOPS • Disabled Students Program
Graduation Office • Photo ID
On-Campus Job Placement
- E-SECOND FLOOR**
Classrooms • Enrollment and Support Services
- E-THIRD FLOOR**
Classrooms • Faculty Offices
First Year Support Center • Pathways to Teaching
- G-FIRST FLOOR**
Gym and Fitness Center
- G-SECOND FLOOR**
Aerobics • Kinesiology Offices • Swimming Pool
- H-HUMANITIES BUILDING**
Classrooms • Faculty Offices
Information Technology • Language Lab
Writing Center
- L-LORENZO A. RAMIREZ LIBRARY**
Instructional Design Center
- MO-MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS**
District Publications • District Warehouse
- RG-ROSE GARDEN**
- S-SECURITY & CAMPUS SAFETY ★**
- SC-SCIENCE CENTER**
Classrooms • Faculty Offices • Science Labs
- SP-STRENGER PLAZA**
- T-BUILDING**
Hawk's Perch (Cafeteria) • Student Lounge
Student Health and Wellness Services
- U-BUILDINGS**
Classrooms • Community Services
Continuing Education Office / Classrooms
Faculty Offices
- VP-VAZQUEZ PROMENADE**



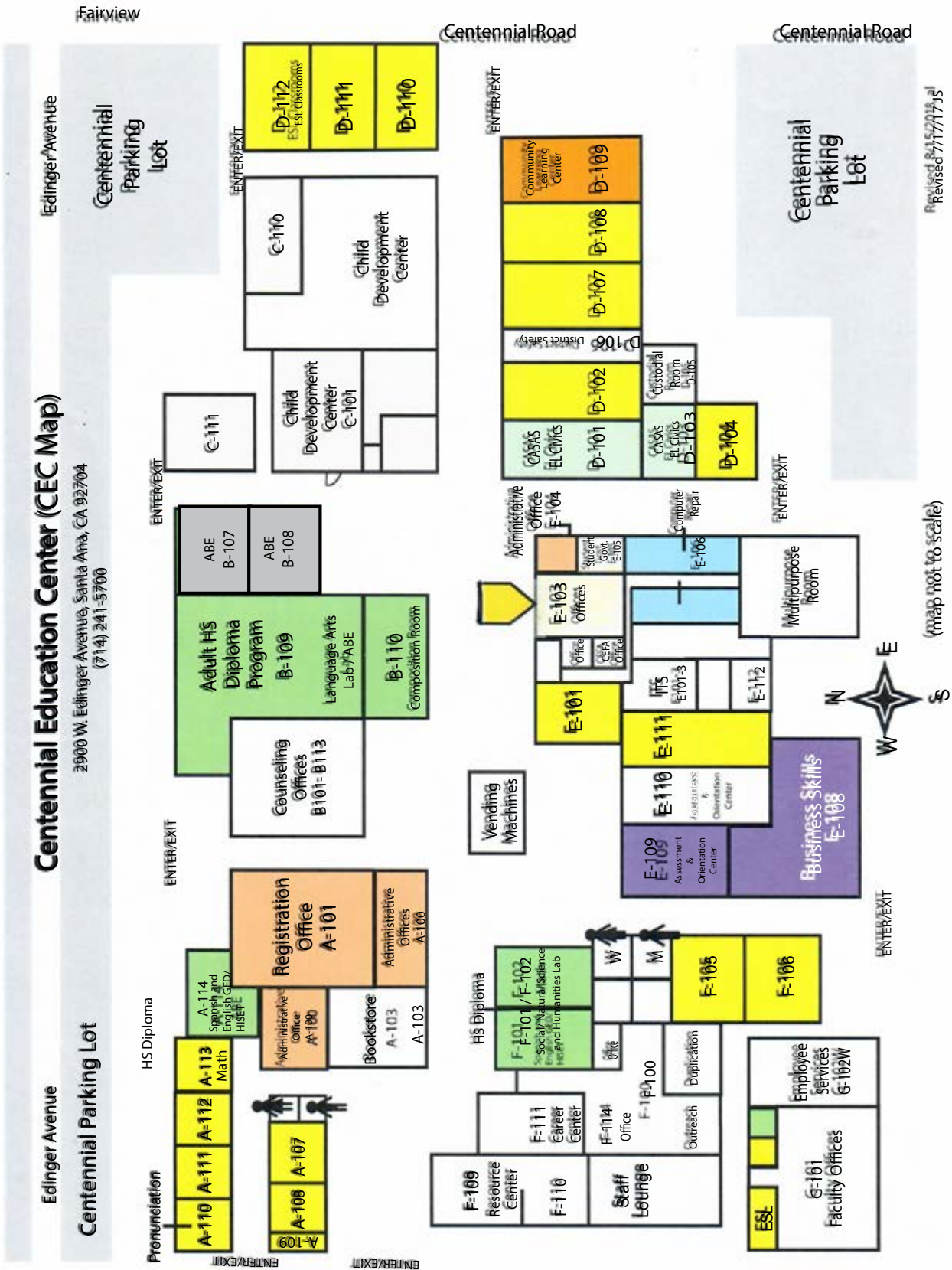
SMOKING IS PERMITTED ONLY IN PARKING LOTS
 \$ PARKING PERMIT DISPENSER (\$2 for 8 hours)

CENTENNIAL EDUCATION CENTER (CEC) MAP

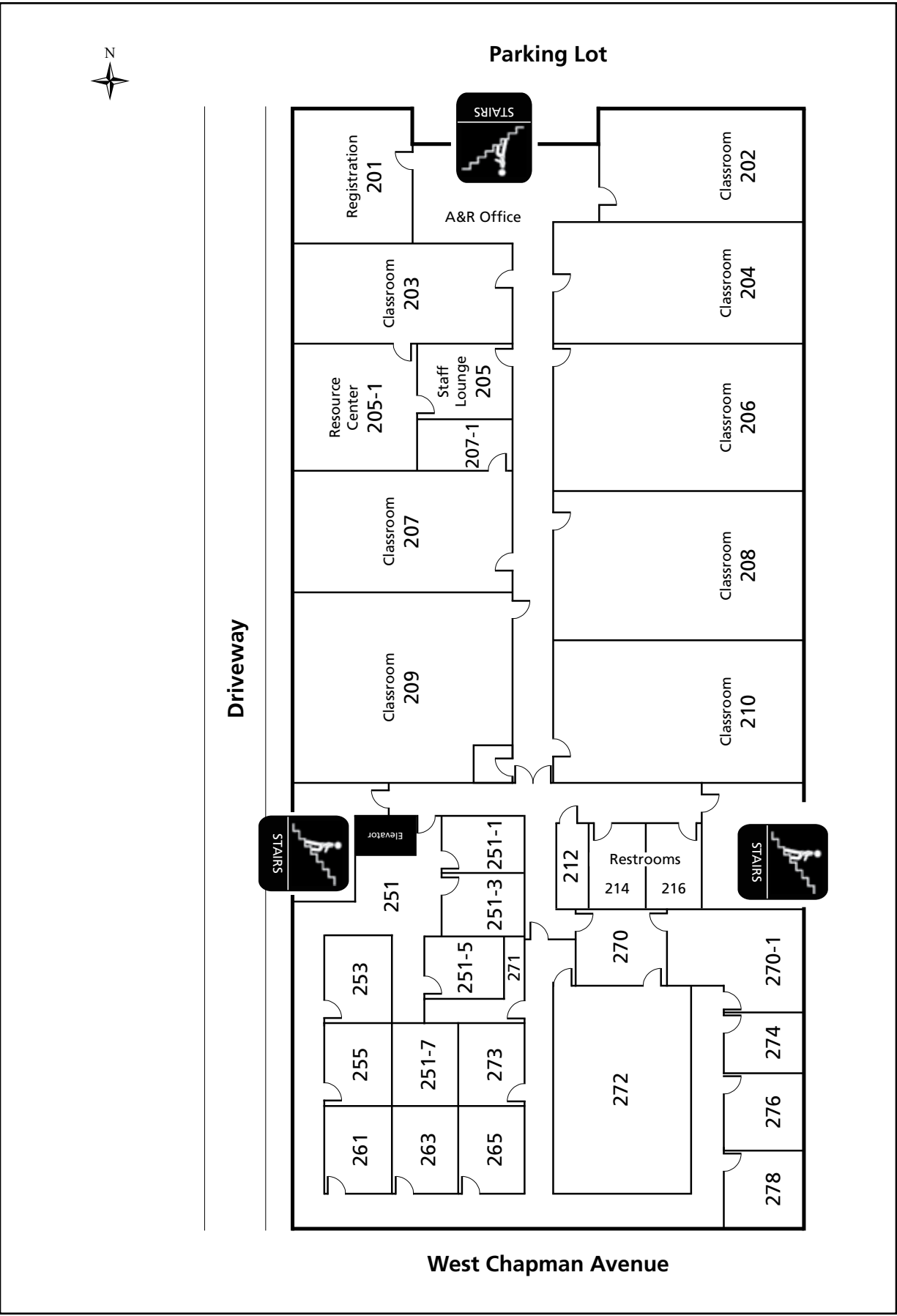
2900 W. Edinger Avenue, Santa Ana, CA 92704
(714) 241-5700

Centennial Education Center (CEC Map)

2900 W. Edinger Avenue, Santa Ana, CA 92704
(714) 241-5700



Revised 7/17/17 JS







2323 North Broadway
Santa Ana, CA 92706-1640
(714) 480-7300
www.rccd.edu