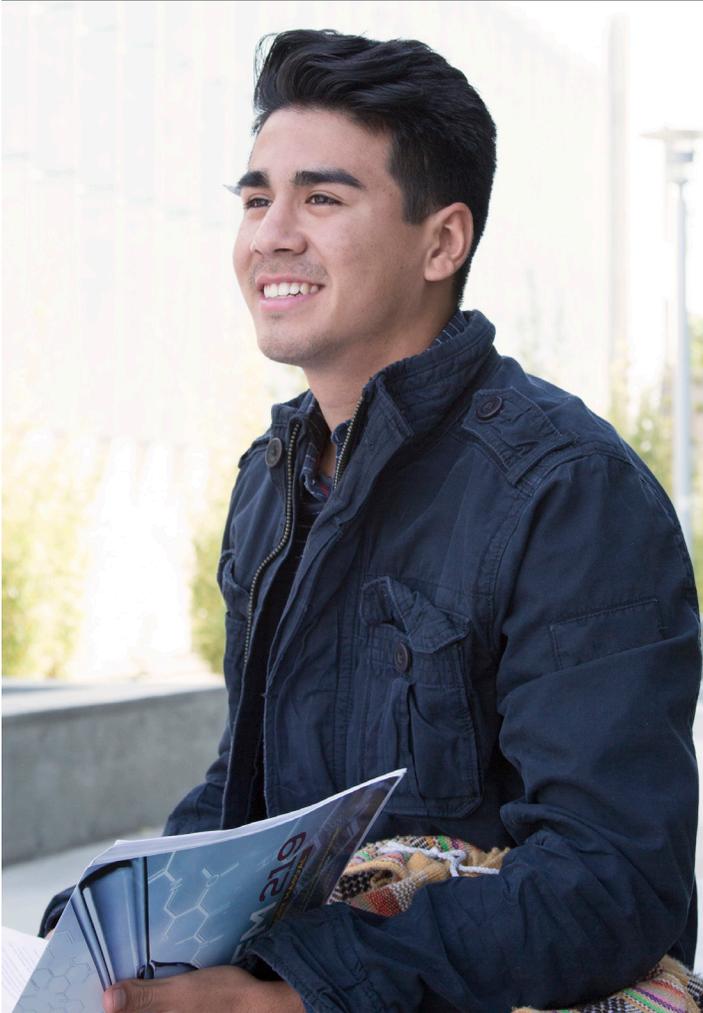




2016 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT



Keeping People Safe

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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 Public Safety Department can't do it alone, however. 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 crime free, they do typically benefit from an environment that is safer than the community at large in most cases. 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 to our crime prevention and safety efforts. I encourage us all to put safety first and keep our colleges and district safe.

Raúl Rodríguez, Ph.D.
Chancellor

Message from the Chief, Safety & Security

The District Safety and Security Department places a high priority on your personal safety. 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. Our goal is to operate in a community oriented policing model working with all stakeholders to eliminate crime and other safety related concerns. These goals are built on the fundamentals of ethical policing which include respect for all, compassion, and collaboration. Maintaining a safe and secure campus is a community effort. This Annual Security Report has been produced in accord with the requirements of the federal Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act and provides information you can use to help keep yourself and your property safe. I encourage you to become familiar with this guide. Read it and learn how you can be more aware of your surroundings, prevent crime and report suspicious incidents to campus safety. Safety does not happen by accident; it takes a team effort.

Toni Bland, Ed.D.
Interim-Chief



OUR COMMITMENT TO YOUR SAFETY AND SECURITY

This information is being provided to you as part of Rancho Santiago Community College District's (RSCCD) commitment to safety and security on our campuses, colleges, and centers throughout the District. This document is prepared by the District Safety and Security Department and is published in compliance with the Higher Education Act, as amended by the Higher Education Opportunity Act (Public Law 110-315), also known as "The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act." Information is provided by other campus partners and offices like Student Development, local law enforcement and Campus Security Authorities.

PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

The Chief, District Safety and Security prepares this annual report of crime statistics in compliance with the Clery Act. The annual report will include data gathered from college personnel and from local law enforcement agencies. Pursuant to the Clery Act, the District must report specific crime data every year, for the most current three year period, and these annual crime statistics are available at the U. S. Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education website. Copies of the annual report are distributed to all students and employees and are available for prospective students at the RSCCD, SAC and SCC websites, the district safety and security office and other locations throughout our District.

ABOUT RANCHO SANTIAGO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

RSCCD is a multi-college District with many sites and centers offering classes in various cities within Orange County serving a population of more than 700,000 persons in Santa Ana, Irvine, Anaheim Hills, Garden Grove, Orange, Tustin and Villa Park. Primary sites include Santa Ana College and Santiago Canyon College, Centennial Education Center, Orange Education Center, the Orange County Sheriff's Regional Training Academy, Orange County Regional Fire Training Center, and the Digital Media Center. The Rancho Santiago District Operations Center, the District administrative office in Santa Ana, provides services and resources to all RSCCD colleges and campuses. RSCCD serves approximately 42,000 students each semester in college credit, continuing education, non-credit education and community services divisions.

ABOUT THE SAFETY AND SECURITY DEPARTMENT

The District Safety and Security Department of Rancho Santiago Community College District (RSCCD) consists of one Chief, two Lieutenants, three sergeants, 17 full time officers and 17 part time officers who provide service 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The department is transitioning to a hybrid department with several armed officers and several unarmed officers.

All officers:

- Are required to complete the P.O.S.T. approved School Security or Campus Law Enforcement course, (S.B. 1626), or School Peace Officer course,
- Receive annual training on pertinent subjects relative to campus safety,
- Are trained on CPR/AED and first aid,
- Are trained in chemical agents, including pepper spray, and baton (defensive impact weapon).

Additionally armed officers:

- All armed officers have completed, at minimum, the training as mandated by California Penal Code 832 and 832.3 and as prescribed by California Peace Officer Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) specifications.

SAFETY, OUR NUMBER ONE PRIORITY

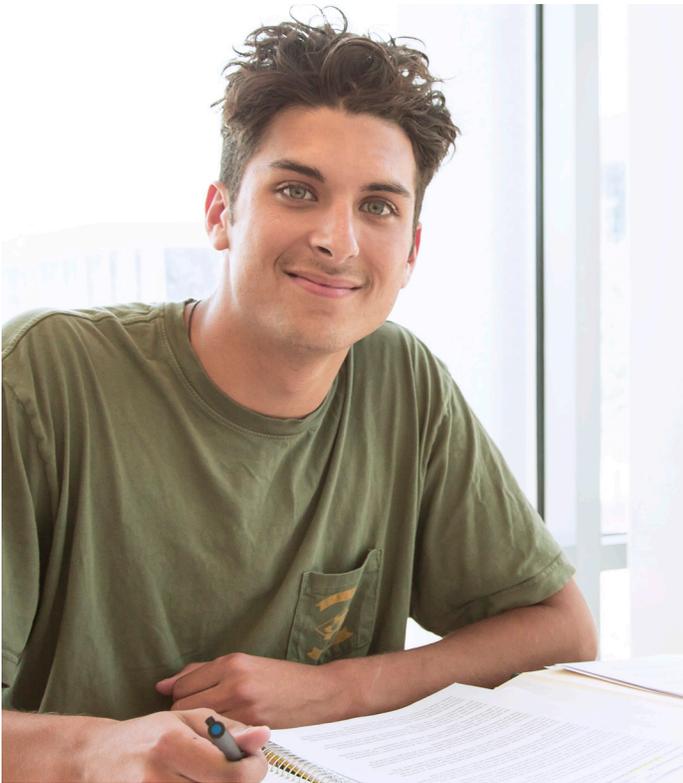
The District Safety and Security Department takes great pride in keeping people safe across the communities of our campuses and centers. This community is a great place to live, learn, work and study; however this does not mean that the campus community is free from problems. With that, the District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

WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

The District Safety and Security Department maintains a cooperative relationship with local law enforcement, such as Santa Ana Police, Orange Police Department, Santa Ana Unified School District Police Department and the Orange County Sheriff's Department. This includes joint active shooter training and sharing of information for investigations which occur on or near to our campuses.

PROCEDURES TO REPORT CRIMINAL ACTIONS OR OTHER EMERGENCIES

The District has a number of ways for campus community members and visitors to report crimes, serious incidents, and other emergencies to appropriate college officials. Regardless of how and where you decide to report these incidents, it is critical for the safety of the entire college community that you immediately report all incidents to the District Safety and Security at 714-564-6330 to ensure an effective investigation and ap-



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 and Security Department and the appropriate local police department.

Voluntary, Confidential 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 are never reported, little can be done to help other members of the community from possibly becoming victims as well. 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. If you are the victim of a crime or want to report a crime you are aware of, but do not want to pursue action within the college or criminal justice system, we ask that you consider filing a voluntary, confidential report. Depending upon the circumstances of the crime you are reporting, you may be able to file a report while maintaining your confidentiality. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep your personal identifying information confidential, while taking steps to ensure your safety and the safety of others. The confidential reports allow the College 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 confidentiality and will inform you in those cases.

Professional Mental Health Counselors

Professional (mental health) counselors are excluded from this mandatory reporting of crime. However, RSCCD is committed to ensuring a safe and secure environment and encourages professional counselors 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 authorities or district safety at 714-564-6330. Crime reports may also be made at the campus safety office of Santa Ana College (X Bldg.), the campus safety office at the LRC Building at Santiago Canyon College or at the administrative offices of the other sites and centers.

Reporting to Safety and Security Services

Anyone may call the District Safety and Security Department at 714-564-6330 to report concerning information. Callers may remain anonymous. Crime reports may also be made at the campus safety office of **Santa Ana College (X Bldg.)**, the campus safety office at the **LRC Building at Santiago Canyon College** or at the administrative offices of the other sites and centers. The Chief, District Safety and Security Department at the District administration offices (**714-480-7331**) is the crime prevention officer for the District and may also be contacted to report crime.

Table of locations where crimes can be reported:

Office	Address	Phone Number
District, Safety and Security	X Building 1530 W. 17th St. Santa Ana, CA 92706-3398	714-564-6330 (24 hr)
Human Resource Department	2323 N. Broadway Santa Ana, CA 92706	714-480-7490
Vice President of Student Affairs (SAC)	1530 W. 17th St. Santa Ana, CA 92706-3398	714-564-6085
Vice President of Student Affairs (SCC)	8045 E. Chapman Ave. Orange, CA 92869	714-628-4886
Vice President of Continuing Education (CEC)	2900 W. Edinger Ave. Santa Ana, CA 92704	714-241-5708
Vice President of Continuing Education (OEC)	1465 N. Batavia St. Orange, CA 92867	714-628-5910
Vice President of Continuing Education (OEC)	1937 W. Chapman Ave. Suite 200 (2nd Floor) Orange, CA 92868	714-628-5900

Emergency Phones

RSCCD has installed multiple emergency phones on all the college campuses and centers. Phones are located in public areas of buildings including elevators, administration buildings, and numerous outdoor locations. They provide direct voice communication to the Safety and Security officers 24/7 and may be used to report crime.

Anonymous Reporting

If you are interested in reporting a crime anonymously, you can utilize WeTIP, which can be accessed through its website: <http://wetip.com/>. By policy, we do not attempt to trace the origin of the person who submits this form, unless such is deemed necessary for public safety. Persons may also report crimes through Crime Stoppers at 855-TIP-OCCS or via its website at <http://occrimestoppers.org/>. In addition, RSCCD has partnered with LiveSafe to provide a free app that allows the RSCCD community to share information and safety concerns directly with Campus Safety via text, with pictures, video and audio attachments. You can even start a live chat. Through the app, this can all be done anonymously.

Campus Security Authorities

We also recognize that some individuals may elect to report crimes to other college officials. While the Colleges prefer that community members promptly report all crimes and other emergencies directly to District Safety and Security at 714-564-6330, we also recognize 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 "official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, 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." We have listed those offices where campus community members may report crimes. This includes: 1) Deans of Student Affairs / Development; 2) Office of Human Resources; 3) other Deans; 4) Athletics directors; 5) Coaches; 6) Faculty advisors to student groups; 7) International student coordinators; and 8) Counselors.

These individuals are designated as "Campus Security Authorities" and are required to report those crimes reported to them to District Safety and Security.

DAILY CRIME LOG

A public Daily Crime Log is located at the Santa Ana College campus safety and security office, X-101. It is available for viewing Monday through Thursday, from 7:30am to 10:00pm and on Fridays from 7:30am to 4:00pm. The crime log contains a brief description of all incidents reported to the District safety department at all RSCCD sites and centers. The District carefully monitors all reported incidents that occur and allocates the resources necessary to maintain a safe environment.

CAMPUS CRIME AND SAFETY ALERTS AND TIMELY WARNINGS

Purpose: The purpose of this policy is to outline procedures that RSCCD will use to issue Timely Warnings in compliance with the Clery Act.

The College will issue a Timely Warning Notice in the event that it receives notice of an alleged Clery Crime (defined below) occurring on campus, on public property within or immediately adjacent to the campus, or in non-campus buildings or property controlled by the College, where the College determines, in its best judgment, that 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 and Security Department or the Campus Security Authorities identified by RSCCD, or local police agencies that have concurrent jurisdiction have reported the information to the College. The Chief, District Safety and Security, or, in their absence or unavailability, their designee, is responsible for determining whether to issue a Timely Warning Notice. If the Chief or designee is not available, the determination will be made by a member of the College's emergency response contingent who are part of the Incident Command System (ICS) team.

Whether to issue a Timely Warning Notice is determined on a case-by-case basis for Clery Act crimes: arson, homicide, burglary, robbery, forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, aggravated assault, motor vehicle theft, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and Hate Crimes, as defined by the Clery Act.¹ Notices also may be distributed for other crimes as determined necessary by the Chief, District Safety and Security or their designee, and the 24/7 Team, or their designees.

In determining whether to issue a Timely Warning, the Colleges will consider any factors reflecting on whether the alleged crime represents a serious or continuing threat to the college community, including, but not limited to, (a) the nature of the incident; (b) when and where the incident occurred; (c) when it was reported; (d) the continuing danger to the campus community; and (f) the amount of information known by the District Safety and Security Department. If there is insufficient information available to determine whether the incident represents a continuing threat to the college community, the Colleges will issue a Timely Warning unless, based on the information available, it appears unlikely that there is an ongoing threat to the Community, and will note in the

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.



content of the Timely Warning that, based on the information available, the Colleges does not have full information to evaluate the nature of the ongoing threat.

The reasons the Colleges does or does not issue a Timely Warning for any Clery Crime reported to the Colleges will be documented and maintained by the District Safety and Security Department for seven years.

The Timely Warning Notice will typically include, to the extent known, the date, time and nature of the offense, a brief overview of its particular circumstances, a physical description of the actor(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, the Colleges will take all reasonable efforts not to compromise ongoing law enforcement efforts.

The Colleges distributes Timely Warning Notices in various ways. Once the Colleges determines that an alert will be issued, the District Safety and Security Department e-mails the announcement and posts it on its website (www.sac.edu or www.sccollege.edu), and posts alerts on bulletin boards throughout campus. The Colleges will also send text / e-mail messages disseminating the notice via our emergency mass communication tool, BlackBoard Connect. Anyone with information about a serious crime or incident should report the circumstances to the District Safety and Security Department by phone at (714-564-6330) or in person at either District Safety and Security Office at Santa Ana Office or Santiago Canyon College. If a report is made to other College administrators, those administrators will immediately notify the District Safety and Security Department.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

The District has developed a comprehensive, all-hazards 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 to employees and students for responding to various emergency incidents.

To ensure these plans remain current and actionable, the District and Colleges will conduct an emergency management exercise, at a minimum once yearly. These exercises may include evacuations; tabletop drills, or full-scale emergency response exercises. The Colleges and District conducts after-action reviews of all emergency management exercises. When the campuses 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 that their areas have been evacuated and that injured persons and safety hazards are reported,

The District 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, the District 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 situation on campus or in the local area that poses a risk to the health and safety of 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 BlackBoard Connect to provide alerts to the campus communities. BlackBoard Connect is an emergency notification service which all staff and students are automatically enrolled in; it is an opt-out system. BlackBoard Connect can be used to send messages via a number of modes within minutes of an emergency occurring.

In addition, using the LiveSafe app, Campus Safety can send a message directly to a targeted or specific area on campus.

Confirming the Existence of a Significant Emergency or Dangerous Situation and Initiating the Emergency Notification System:

District Safety and Security and/or other campus first responders may become aware of a critical incident or other emergency situation 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 and Security Dispatch or upon discovery during patrol or other assignments.

Once first responders confirm that there is, in fact, an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety to some or all members of the campus community, first responders will notify supervisors in Safety and Security or other authorized college officials to issue an emergency notification.

RSCCD's authorized representatives, including supervisors in the District Safety and Security Department, officials in the Office of Communications and Publications, and/or other members of the RSCCD's administration, will immediately 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.

Determining the Appropriate Segment or Segments of the Campus Community to Receive an Emergency Notification:

Campus 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 with 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 District mass notification system, RSCCD, will also post applicable messages about the dangerous condition on the college's homepage to ensure the rest of the campus 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 campus, RSCCD officials will distribute the notification to the entire campus community.

Determining the Contents of the Emergency Notification:

For those emergencies when the District's ICS organization is in command, then the employee designated as the incident commander will normally make the decision to notify the campus community. Employees who may be designated as the incident commander will vary from site to site, but will include the Chancellor, the Vice Chancellors, College Presidents, Vice Presidents, Deans, Chief, District Safety and Security, Lieutenants and Sergeants, Safety and Security and the Risk Manager and their designees. The office responsible for issuing the emergency notification will, with the assistance of campus and local first responders, determine the content of the notification. RSCCD has developed a wide range of template messages addressing several different emergency situations. These methods of communications include the mass notification system BlackBoard Connect, 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 message.

1. The first message is intended to **Alert** the community or appropriate segment of the campus community of the dangerous condition and the actions they should take to safeguard their and their neighbors 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 building rally point." "There is a chemical spill at U Building. The chemical released is extremely hazardous if inhaled. Occupants of U Building should immediately evacuate the building through the northeast exits. Follow the directions of fire personnel who are on scene."

2. 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. So Cal Edison its responding along with Facilities personnel to repair the damage. We expect the outage will last until 2:00pm Refer to the Colleges homepage for additional information or dial xxx-xxxx."
3. 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 community that RSCCD or the college 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 send and develop the most succinct message to convey the appropriate message to the community. The goal is to ensure individuals are aware of the situation and that they know the steps to take to safeguard their personal and community safety.

Procedures Used 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 for emergency notification to all or a segment of campus community. These methods of communication include the mass notification system BlackBoard Connect, the District's e-mail system, campus PA system and/or emergency messages through the District telephone system. RSCCD will post updates during a critical incidents on the College's homepage.

This information is being provided to you as part of RSCCD's commitment to safety and security on our campuses, colleges and centers throughout the District.

ACCESS TO CAMPUS AND SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS IN THE MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

The District does not have any residential areas on any facility and does not operate residential or housing facilities.

Most campus buildings are open from 7:00am to 10:30pm. Academic buildings are scheduled to be open on weekends only as needed. Access to individual classrooms and laboratories is limited to those enrolled in the courses meeting there. Likewise, access to most programs is limited to those enrolled in the program or otherwise authorized access.



People have access to buildings for study, work, or teaching, but not unrelated 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 be in a specific area on campus. Persons who need to be in campus buildings or areas after regular hours should obtain approval from supervisors and notify the safety department of their presence during off-hours. Students may not use facilities after hours unless supervised by authorized staff. Except for scheduled weekend classes, campus buildings will be locked from 10:30pm on Friday until 6:00am on Monday. Persons entering the campus without lawful business may be subject to arrest. District safety officers will 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. Safety and Security staff will patrol and monitor District facilities after hours to ensure they are locked and secure, and will notify appropriate staff of any safety problem or other hazards.

District Safety and Security is committed to maintaining a safe and secure campus. Keys and access control devices are provided to staff members, by campus services, 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 campus services. 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 may not be duplicated. District property may not be removed from District facilities without authorization.

The maintenance and operations, custodial, grounds, and safety and security departments combine to enhance the safety, security and maintenance of District facilities. Maintenance and operations staff performs routine preventive maintenance programs, including monitoring lighting systems, fire

extinguishers and emergency exit signs. The grounds department routinely trims trees and bushes to reduce potential hazards. We encourage community members to promptly report any security concern, including concerns about locking mechanism, lighting, or landscaping to the District Safety and Security office at 714-564-6330 or by utilizing the functions imbedded in the LiveSafe app.

Custodial and security staff secure doors and windows, and perform periodic inspections daily 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 by safety staff and by outside alarm companies.

CAMPUS SAFETY AND SECURITY AUTHORITY AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

District safety officers receive their authority, limited to District property, from the Board of Trustees of RSCCD and the Penal, Education and Vehicle codes of California. District safety officers are non-sworn and do not possess peace officer status or police authority. District safety officers may make, or may 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 District 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 department maintains a close working relationship with local police departments and other state and federal law enforcement agencies. Our 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 which 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 at the colleges will respond to all crime reports in a timely manner, and will assist victims in contacting local police to make official crime reports.

Monitoring and Recording of Off-Campus Crimes Involving Recognized Student Organizations

RSCCD does not recognize any off-campus student organizations. Off campus activities involving students will be supervised by appropriate staff that will notify local law enforcement authorities if a crime occurs. Supervisors of these events should also notify district safety and security of these incidents, but safety officers do not have authority to respond to off-campus incidents.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROGRAMS AND SEX OFFENSE PROCEDURES

RSCCD does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs. Nor does it tolerate sexual harassment and sexual violence, which is a type of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and are also prohibited whether gender based or not and include dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. As a result, RSCCD issues this statement of policy to inform the community of our comprehensive plan addressing sexual misconduct; educational programs and procedures that address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, whether the incident occurs on or off campus, and how these events are reported to a District official. In this context, RSCCD prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking 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, staff, contractors and visitors. Any sexual violence occurring on District facilities or at a District sponsored or supervised event is strictly prohibited and is a violation of District policy whether committed by an employee, student or member of the public, and is 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 nonconsensual sexual activity. Sexual misconduct in any form violates the Student code of conduct, District policies (www.rscdd.edu/Trustees/Board-Policies/Pages/3000/BP-3540.aspx) 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 subject to disciplinary sanctions through the Office of Student Conduct and/or those outlined in applicable District policies (please refer to Board Policy BP3540 Sexual and Other Assaults on Campus). Please visit www.rscdd.edu/Departments/Risk-Management/TitleIX/Pages/default.aspx to review procedures, policies and protocols for reporting and addressing allegations of sexual misconduct.

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 he or she has the affirmative consent of the other or others 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 dating relationship between the persons involved, or the



fact of past sexual relations between them, should never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of consent. If coercion, intimidation, threats or physical force are used there is no consent. If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired so that such person cannot understand the fact, nature or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent; this includes impairment or 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 almost always, if not always, negates consent.

Defining Sexual Assault/Rape, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking

People who have experienced a sexual assault 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 assault may be committed by boyfriends, girlfriends, friends, acquaintances, family, lovers, partners and strangers and affects people of all ages, races, genders, sexualities, and abilities. Sexual violence does not discriminate. Sexual violence is often 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.

Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is defined as physical sexual acts engaged without the consent of the other person or when the other

person is unable to consent to the activity. Sexual violence includes sexual assault, rape, battery, and sexual coercion; domestic violence; dating violence; and stalking.

Sexual Assault

Sexual assault occurs when physical sexual activity is engaged without the consent of the other person or when the other person is unable to consent to the activity. The activity or conduct may include physical force, violence, threat or intimidation, ignoring the objections of the other person, causing the other person’s intoxication or incapacitation through the use of drugs or alcohol or taking advantage of the other person’s incapacitation (including voluntary intoxication).

Dating Violence

Controlling, abusive, and aggressive behavior, which can include verbal, emotional, physical or sexual abuse, or a combination of these during the dating process, in either heterosexual or same sex relationships. The existence of a romantic or intimate relationship will be determined based on the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is defined as abuse committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by:

- A current or former spouse of the victim;
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under California law; or
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under California law.

Stalking

Stalking is behavior in which a person willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family.

Rape

Under California Penal Code 261, rape is summarized as sexual intercourse against an individual’s will accomplished by force or threats of bodily injury; or fear that the victim or another will be injured if the victim does not submit to the intercourse; or where the victim is incapable of giving consent or prevented from resisting due to being intoxicated, drugged, unconscious or asleep.

For more information go to Rape Abuse Incest National Network rainn.org/.



Rights for Victims of Sexual Assault

If a student, employee or visitor has been the victim of an incident of sexual violence, domestic or dating violence, or stalking, they should immediately report it to the RSCCD's District Safety and Security at 714-564-6330 or in person at a District Safety and Security Office (SAC, Building X and SCC Library Resource Center). In the case of an emergency or ongoing threat if possible get to a safe location and please report the incident by calling 911. Local police may be contacted at:

Santa Ana Police Department
60 Civic Center Plaza
Santa Ana, CA 92701
714-245-8665

Orange Police Department
1107 N Batavia Street
Orange, CA 92867
714-744-7444

Students may also report to the Associated Dean of Student Development at:

SAC 714-564-6211, Johnson Building
SCC 714-628-4932, A Building

Employees may also report to Vice Chancellor of Human Resources at:

714-480-7489,
2323 N. Broadway, Santa Ana, CA 92706.

RSCCD officials will assist any victim in notifying law enforcement, including local police, if they elect to do so. Victims are also entitled not to report to law enforcement. Any student or employee who reports an incident of sexual violence whether the offense occurred on or off campus shall receive a written explanation of their rights and options.

Victims of sexual violence on campus are urged to report the incident to District Safety and Security or go to the Student Health and Wellness Center at SAC (U-120) or SCC (T-102). Victims will be provided with immediate confidential care. If the Health Center is closed, go to the Campus Safety office, (SAC at X-101, 714-564-6330 or SCC at LRC, 714-628-4730). Off campus victims should immediately call 9-1-1 to report the crime to local law enforcement authorities. Reporting a rape or other act of sexual violence does not commit a victim to filing charges. In California, evidence may be collected even if a victim chooses not to make a report to local law enforcement. Even if the victim was under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time of an attack, a sex crime has still occurred. California Penal Code says that sexual assault victims cannot be charged for misdemeanor alcohol or drug use at the time of the attack. Students and staff may get assistance at the SAC or SCC Health Center for on and off campus counseling and other support services. The District maintains a zero tolerance policy regarding sexual violence. Whether a victim reports the crime to the police, or not, if the alleged offender is a member of the Campus community, the victim has a right to proceed to seek District discipline against the offender as explained in more detail at AR3540 Sexual and Other Assaults on Campus (www.rscgd.edu/Trustees/Administrative-Regulations/Pages/Admin-Regulation-BusFin-Support-Serv-AR3540.aspx) and AR 3435 Discrimination and Harassment Investigations (www.rscgd.edu/Trustees/Pages/AR-3435.aspx). All reports of sex crimes on our facilities will be thoroughly investigated so that appropriate sanctions, including disciplinary, criminal and civil action can be taken by the District and/or the State. Potential actions, which may be imposed following the final determination of an on-campus disciplinary procedure regarding sexual offenses, are: 1) dismissal; 2) suspension; 3) probation; and 4) referral to local law enforcement agencies for prosecution, pursuant to Board Policy # 5201 (Standards of Student Conduct). An on-campus disciplinary proceeding, applicable to individual students, student organizations, faculty and staff, may be held in cases of alleged sexual assaults. The

accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunity to have others present during such a hearing. Both the accuser and the accused shall be informed of the outcome of this hearing. Moreover, to the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, campus officials will work cooperatively to ensure that the complainant's health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected pending the outcome of a formal District investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to academic or working situations in addition to counseling, health services and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement.

Additionally, in most cases and consistent with other federal law, personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant. The District does not publish the name of crime victims nor house identifiable information regarding victims in the campus District Safety and Security Departments Daily Crime Log or online.

Procedures Victims Should Follow

After an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating 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 a sexual assault 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 through the preservation of photographic evidence. Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to District hearing boards/investigators or police. The District will assist any victim with notifying local police if they so desire. 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 and Security

Written resources are available for victims and outline reporting options and other resources. This information is available on campus or at this link:

www.rscdd.edu/Departments/Risk-Management/TitleIX/Documents/RSCCD_Title_IX_Brochure_English_Revised_2%20%282%29.pdf

On & Off Campus Resources

RSCCD, Santa Ana Police and Orange Police Department also offer other important resources to the victims of sexual violence including medical treatment, counseling and advocacy they may wish to utilize. The Health and Wellness Centers at SAC (U-120) or SCC (T-102) are available to assist any student or employee free of charge and will 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 these resources that include the following.

Community resources for victims of sexual assault include:

- North County Rape Crisis Center: 714-834-4317
- South County Rape Crisis Center: 714-752-1971
- Anaheim Memorial Hospital: 714-774-1450
- Chapman Medical Center: 714-633-0011
- St. Joseph Hospital: 714-633-9111
- Western Medical Center: 714-953-3500
- Community Service Programs, Inc. (CSP):
24 hour hotline 714-957-2737
and 949-831-9110

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. Below 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. And, while physical injury may be the most obvious danger, the emotional and psychological consequences of domestic and dating violence are also 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 don't 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 District Safety and Security 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 doesn’t feel right in a relationship, speak up or end it.

Sexual Assault Prevention (From 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 had
- 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 his/her 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 services 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, try calling campus security

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, e-mails 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 he/she 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 him/her, 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’s 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 taped messages on your telephone voice mail that are from the 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.

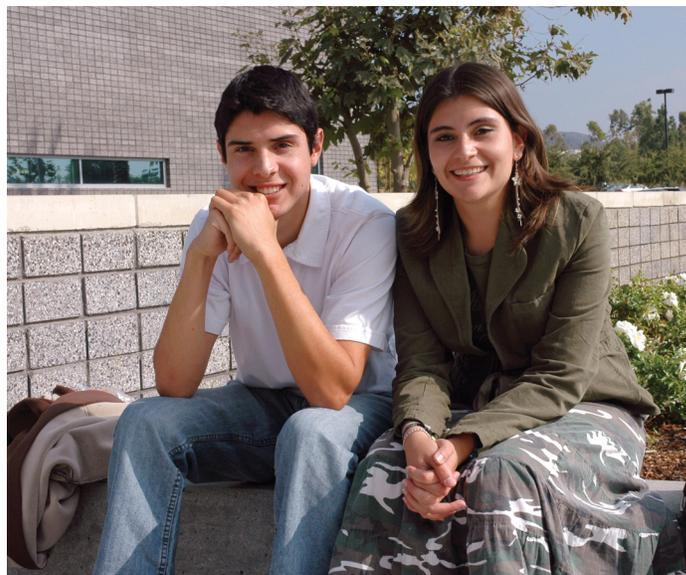
- Report any threatening calls to the telephone company.
- Report to the FBI all threats sent by mail.
- If you move:
 - Don't ask the post office to forward your mail. Have them hold it for you
 - Take all important records with you: your (and your children's) medical, financial, academic records, Social 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, which can be found at www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center/resources-for-practitioners.

Bystander intervention (the 4Ds)

Please remember that your safety is of the utmost importance. When a situation that 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're 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 didn't know either person in the situation, you could also ask around to see if someone else does and check in with them. 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're feeling unsafe or if you're unsure whether or not 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?"

Education Programs

Santa Ana College and Santiago Canyon College Health Centers offer educational programs to promote the awareness of rape, acquaintance rape and other sex offenses. These sexual assault programs are aimed at the prevention of sex offenses and the procedures to be followed once a sex offense has occurred. Resources and assistance are offered to all RSCCD students through the Crisis Intervention Team (CIT), student health center, mental health professionals and a personal growth seminar series program.

The Vice President of Student Services or designee shall:

- Provide, as part of each campus' established on-campus orientation program, education and prevention information about domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. The information shall be developed in collaboration with campus-based and community-based victim advocacy organizations.
- Post sexual violence prevention and education information on the campus internet website regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

The Vice Chancellor of Human Resources or designee shall:

- Provide during staff orientation advice on sexual assault education, prevention and information about domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.
- Make information available on the Title IX web site giving advice on prevention strategies.



Accommodations

Whether or not a student or employee reports to law enforcement and or pursues any formal action, if they report an incident of sexual violence RSCCD is committed to providing them a safe learning or working environment as possible. RSCCD will make any reasonably available change to a victim's academic, transportation, and or working situation. Students may contact the Associated Dean of Student Development at:

**SAC 714-564-6211, Village room 205
SCC 714-628-4932, A Building**

Employees may also contact the Vice Chancellor of Human Resources at:

**714-480-7489,
2323 N. Broadway, Santa Ana, CA 92706.**

If a victim reports to law enforcement, they may assist them in obtaining a restraining order from a criminal court. RSCCD is committed to ensuring that any such order is fully upheld on all institutionally owned and controlled property. RSCCD is also committed to protecting victims from any further harm. Accommodations for the complainant might include, but are not limited to:

- providing an escort to ensure that the complainant can move safely between classes and activities;
- ensuring that the complainant and alleged perpetrator do not attend the same classes or work in the same work area;
- preventing offending third parties from entering campus;
- providing counseling services;
- providing medical services;
- providing academic support services, such as tutoring;
- arranging for a student-complainant to re-take a course or withdraw from a class without penalty, including ensuring that any changes do not adversely affect the

complainant's academic record and reviewing any disciplinary actions taken against the complainant to see if there is a causal connection between the harassment and the conduct that lead to the discipline.

Conduct Proceedings

RSCCD strictly prohibits all acts of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. In addition to facing criminal action, students, employees and other affiliates may also face disciplinary action by RSCCD irrespective of whether they are students or staff. Individuals found responsible for having committed such a violation face dismissal; suspension probation and referral to local law enforcement agencies for prosecution, pursuant to Board Policy # 5500 Standards of Student Conduct (www.rscdd.edu/Trustees/Pages/BP-5500.aspx). Incidents involving accused students will be handled by:

Associated Dean of Student Development at:

**SAC 714-564-6211, Village room 205
SCC 714-628-4932, A Building,**

Incidents involving accused employees will be handled by: Vice Chancellor of Human Resources or their designee at:

**714-480-7489,
2323 N Broadway, Santa Ana, CA 92706.**

All conduct proceedings, whether the conduct is reported to have occurred on or off campus, shall provide a prompt, fair and impartial investigation and resolution by officials who have received annual training on the nature of the types of cases they are handling on how to conduct an investigation and conduct a hearing in a manner that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. Determination of responsibility shall be made by the Vice Chancellor of Human Resources using the preponderance of the evidence standard (which means that it is more likely than not that the alleged misconduct occurred).

In all proceedings, including any related meetings, both the accused and accuser are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present including the right to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice. Both the accused and accuser shall simultaneously be informed in writing of the outcome made by the Vice Chancellor of Human Resources of procedures for appealing the results of the outcome, of any change to the results that occurs prior to the time that they become final and when such results become final. Disclosure of the outcome shall be made to both parties unconditionally, and each shall be free to share or not share the details with any third parties.

For additional information about student conduct proceedings please consult the Board Policy # 5500 Standards of Student Conduct (www.rscdd.edu/Trustees/Pages/BP-5500.aspx) available at Associated Dean of Student Development at:

**SAC 714-564-6211, Village room 205
SCC 714-628-4932, A Building,**

For additional information about employee conduct proceedings please consult BP 7365 Discipline and Dismissal available at www.rscgd.edu/Trustees/Board-Policies/Pages/7000/BP-7365.aspx.

Internal Disciplinary Procedures that will be followed once an incident of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking has been reported.

Sexual misconduct and relationship violence, in any form, violates the Student Code of Conduct BP 5500 (www.rscgd.edu/Trustees/Pages/BP-5500.aspx), and Board Policy 3540 (www.rscgd.edu/Trustees/Board-Policies/Pages/3000/BP-3540.aspx) and may violate federal and state laws. All investigations into these incidents will be carried out in accordance with AR 3435 (www.rscgd.edu/Trustees/Pages/AR-3435.aspx). Violation of this policy is subject to disciplinary sanctions through the Associated Dean of Student Development and/or the Human Resource Department.

Reports or complaints alleging sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking are processed on the basis of the status of the alleged perpetrator (respondent). Reports or complaints against any District employee (faculty, staff, administrator or executive) or complaints alleging discrimination or harassment of any member of the District community by individuals who are not members of the District community (e.g., third party vendors, contractors, and guests) or harassment by a student will be processed by the Title IX Coordinator (Vice Chancellor for Human Resources and Educational Services). Confidential reports can be made through Psychological Services, based in the Health Centers at the either SAC (Village room 211) or SCC (T building).

Student conduct must conform to the standards established by the Board of Trustees. Violations are subject to the following types of disciplinary actions. (These disciplinary actions are listed in degree of severity but not necessarily in sequential order. Disciplinary actions may be imposed singly or in combination.)

- A. **WARNING** – Verbal notice to the student that continuation or repetition of specific conduct may be cause for other disciplinary action.
- B. **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.
- C. **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 of time 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.

- D. **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 (es).
- E. **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.

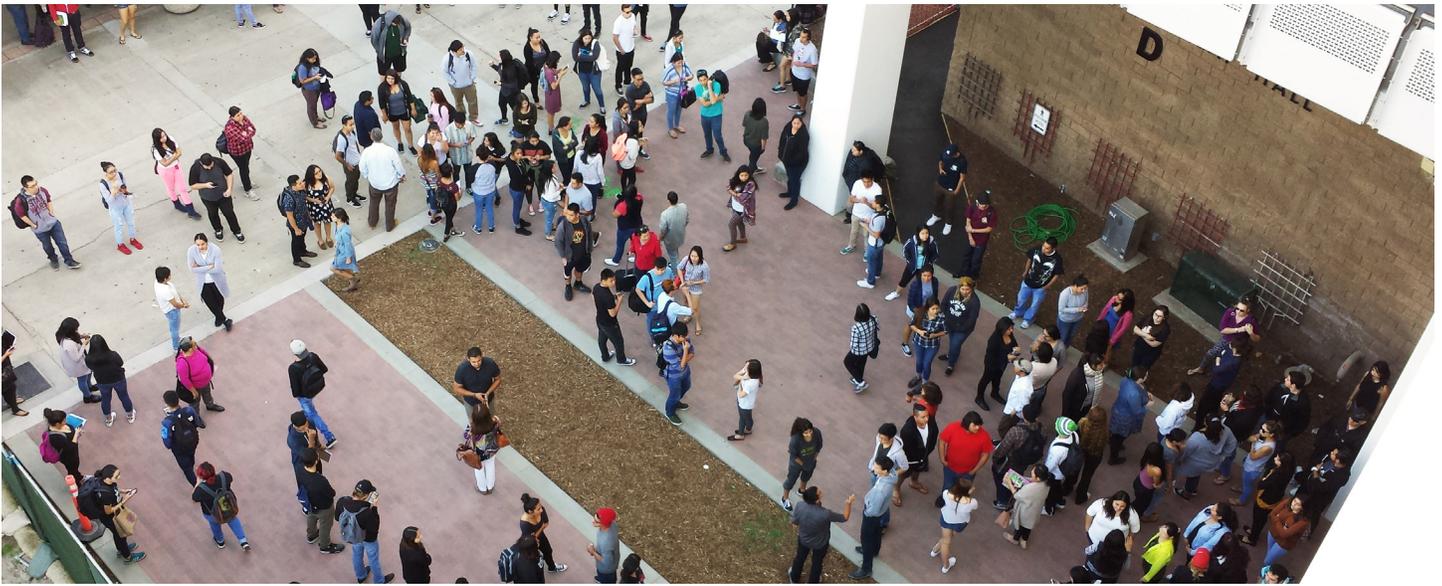
The administrative designee responsible for student discipline may suspend privileges from that class, campus service, office, department, or the entire campus based upon the violation for up to ten days.

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).

- F. **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:
 - (a) From one or more classes for less than the remainder of the school term.
 - (b) From one or more classes for the remainder of the school term.
 - (c) 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.



G. 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.

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,
- Or Termination.

Burden of Proof

As noted, the standard of evidence for determining whether a violation occurred, specifically when investigating alleged domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, is “preponderance of evidence.”

Protecting the confidentiality of victims

All members of the District community who have responsibility for investigations into incidents of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking, have been trained in confidentiality of student records and the provisions of the Family Educational Rights to Privacy Act. Personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant. The District does not publish the name of crime victims nor house identifiable information regarding victims in the District Safety and Security departments Daily Crime Log.

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:

- a. Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
- b. Defines what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- c. Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of California;
- d. 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;
- e. 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;
- f. 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: www.rsccd.edu/Departments/Risk-Management/TitleIX/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 chief of

law enforcement officer in that community. Local police may be contacted at:

**Santa Ana Police Department,
60 Civic Center Plaza, Santa Ana, CA 92701.
714-245-8665**

**Orange Police Department
1107 N. Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92867
Phone: 714-744-7444**

Also registered sex offenders information is available at the Megan's Law website: www.meganslaw.ca.gov/.

CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND SAFETY AWARENESS PROGRAMS

RSCCD promotes security awareness on the part of all members of the campus community. The effectiveness of the District's crime prevention program is based upon the cooperation of all students, faculty and staff. We seek to minimize criminal activities and opportunities through individual participation in crime awareness programs. The District contributes the following towards crime prevention and security awareness.

1. ESCORT PROGRAMS – Safety Officers and student Security Assistants are available to escort persons on campus particularly during hours of darkness.
2. LiveSafe – RSCCD has partnered with LiveSafe to develop an app that provides students, faculty and staff with a direct connection to campus safety so that everyone can easily communicate all their safety needs. It's easy-to-use features help you to stay safe every day and enable us to better protect you. The app can be downloaded at:
 - Santa Ana College
www.sac.edu/livesafe
 - Santiago Canyon College
www.sccollege.edu/livesafe
3. NEW STUDENT/FACULTY/STAFF ORIENTATION – The District Safety and Security Department participates in security orientation programs for new personnel and students. This occurs at the start of each semester and at staff orientation.
4. EMERGENCY CALL-BOXES/TELEPHONES – This equipment is installed at Santa Ana and Santiago Canyon Colleges and the CEC campus as part of the District's security enhancement program. Telephones are located along the main walkways, malls and in the parking lots.
5. CONTINUOUS PATROLS TO DETER CRIME – Uniformed Safety Officers patrol the campus grounds on foot, carts and marked safety cars. This is in addition to the continuing vehicular security patrols of the campus. 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 off sites are done periodically. The regular safety and security staff is supplemented by uniformed student security assistants who are assigned to patrol specific areas, and parking lots.
6. BEGINNING SELF DEFENSE - Beginning self-defense classes are offered within our District each semester. This includes instruction in personal safety and self-protection including the effective use of hands, knees, elbows, feet and a defensive mindset. Proficiency with everyday objects such as weapons and defense against common street weapons is also stressed.
7. CRIME PREVENTION BULLETINS – As often as required bulletins are issued by the District Safety Department, these bulletins offer suggestions on implementing individual security programs.
8. SAFETY ALERTS – Periodically, when a specific threat to safety exists or a serious crime has occurred on or around our campuses that may be repeated, information is provided through announcements, posted notices and e-mails.
9. WeTIP – Confidential and anonymous reports of on-campus crimes may be made to WeTIP at 800-78-CRIME or at their website: www.wetip.com/schools. Cash rewards are possible for crimes resolved through these tips.
10. VIDEO SURVEILLANCE - The District installed video surveillance camera systems throughout each of its campuses. This system records continuously and is used to gather information about and investigate crimes and other incidents that are recorded.
11. Sexual Assault Prevention and Self Defense Training: At Santa Ana College and Santiago Canyon College, Campus Safety hosts a training course to students, faculty, and staff taught by a law enforcement professional. This training includes a classroom lecture and hands on interactive training.
12. BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION AND THREAT ASSESSMENT: In order to extend our efforts on emergency preparedness and prevention, Santa Ana College and Centennial Education Center have established a Behavioral Assessment Team and Santiago Canyon College has a Threat Assessment Team. The objective of these teams is to put in place a structured process for evaluating potentially threatening situations that occur at the Colleges. The multi-disciplinary team is comprised of members from around the College community.
13. WEAPONS POLICY: The possession, carrying and use of weapons, ammunition, or explosives are prohibited on District owned or controlled property. The only exception to this policy is for authorized law enforcement officers, or others specifically authorized by RSCCD. Failure to comply with the RSCCD's weapons policy will result in disciplinary action against violators.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICIES, PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND ALCOHOL 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 its implementing 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 is prohibited in all facilities of RSCCD at all locations or within 20 yards of a doorway of a building. Smoking including electronic cigarettes is only permitted in the parking lots of RSCCD sites. Using or being under the influence of unauthorized drugs while attending District approved functions is also prohibited. Violation of this policy will constitute grounds 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 (www.rscdd.edu/Trustees/Board-Policies/Pages/3000/BP-3550.aspx) 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, District Safety and Security will work with local law enforcement agencies for criminal sanctions.

Awareness of this policy will help create a drug and alcohol free environment. This policy and regulation will be made 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 Safety and Security. It will also be included in the Annual Security Report, the college Catalogs, the Student Handbooks, and Schedule of Classes.

The District emphasizes the prevention and intervention of substance abuse through education. The colleges 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, District Safety and Security 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 overdoes, college & underage drinking and related topics, drinking & driving prevention and cost of DUI through individual consultations & campus wide tabling events.

Santa Ana College also works with the California Highway Patrol (CHP) for impaired driving, which has included having officers, their vehicles and impaired driving "goggles" for students. CHP provides education and demonstration with serving sizes, comparison charts (what's an average size drink). CHP also provides education for students on prescription drug abuse. (This is targeted towards young adults who take other peoples medication).

At Santiago Canyon College, the Health and Wellness Center offers SCC students free access to e-CHUG (The electronic Check-Up to Go interwork.sdsu.edu/echeckup/usa/alc/coll/?id=SCCollege&hfs=true). The e-CHUG is an online option for students to use 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.

The information you entered is processed and then compares your responses to national and SCC's local college norms. Then your personalized feedback is displayed for you in a standard format. Another tool used at SCC 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:

- SAC and SCC Student Health Centers, for confidential counseling and referral to local agencies



- Alcoholics Anonymous of Orange County
- National Drug hotline, 800-662-HELP
- Al-Anon/Alateen Family Group Headquarters, 800-356-9996
- Narc-Anon Family Group Headquarters, 310-547-5800
- 800 Cocaine, an information and referral hotline, 800-COCAINE

Alcohol Use (BP 3560)

The possession, sale or the furnishing of alcohol on campus is governed by California state law and these procedures. 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, District Safety and Security. The campus has 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 the District.

Alcoholic beverages on campus are permitted if:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 the District.

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; and
- to drive under the influence of alcohol. A driver 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). 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, including a two year suspension or revocation of up to 4 years. For two offenses in a seven-year time period, a court can suspend a driver's license for 18 months; the DMV can impose an additional 12-month suspension.

Under the "zero tolerance" law, any driver under the age of 21 found to have been driving with a blood alcohol concentration of .01% or higher will have driving privileges immediately suspended for one year. Even one half of a 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 its misuse. 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 often leads to loud or aggressive behavior and makes alcohol appear to act like a stimulant. Like all drugs, its effects depend on the dosage.

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.

Two Key Concepts

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 0.05, which can occur when as few as two drinks are consumed.

The deceptive part about impairment is that, 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 that 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 0.25, 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 she/he 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. Please phone 911 in case of emergencies.

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 0.15%, 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;
- only poorly aware of his/her surroundings;
- obnoxious or 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.

United States Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance

Federal drug possession penalties generally consider only the drug violation history of the offender. With one exception, Federal penalties for a person convicted of possession of any type or amount of a controlled substance can be:

- up to one year in prison and a minimum fine of \$1,000 for a first offense;
- a minimum of 15 days and a maximum of two years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500 for a second drug offense; and
- a minimum of three months and a maximum of three years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000 for a third drug offense.

Persons convicted of possession of certain amounts of a mixture or substance containing cocaine base such as crack cocaine face much stiffer penalties under “mandatory minimum” sentencing, including at least five years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined a minimum of \$1,000 or both, if:

- a) first conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds five grams;

- b) second crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds three grams.; or
- c) third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds one gram. 21 U.S.C. 844(a).

Federal drug trafficking penalties consider the type and amount of the drug involved, the offender’s drug violation history, and other factors.

For each drug, there is a threshold amount that brings the offender under the mandatory minimum sentencing structure. When death or serious bodily injury results from use of the drugs, first time offenders are subject to a sentence of 20 years to life, and repeat offenders are subject to a mandatory life sentence. Penalties for trafficking in small amounts of drugs are less than those prescribed for their schedule. For example, although marijuana is a Schedule I drug, offenders convicted of trafficking in less than 50 kilograms are subject to Schedule III penalties. (Reprinted from Drugs, Crime and the Justice System, available through the Data Center and Clearinghouse for Drugs and Crime, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics).

Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than one year imprisonment. (See

special sentencing provisions re: crack.) 21 U.S.C. 853(a)(2) and 881(a)(7)

Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft, or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance. 21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4)

Possible denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to one year for first offense, up to five years for second and subsequent offenses. 21 U.S.C. 862

Ineligibility to receive or purchase a firearm. 18 U.S.C. 922(g)

CALIFORNIA PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE

Under California law, the offense of possession of any concentrated cannabis is punishable by imprisonment in jail for not more than one year or by fine of not more than \$500 or both, or by imprisonment in state prison. A person in possession of not more than 28.5 grams of marijuana is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$100. Possession of more than 28.5 grams of marijuana is punishable by imprisonment in jail for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than \$500 or both. (Health and Safety Code Section 11357)

- Planting, cultivating, harvesting, drying, processing, or selling marijuana is punishable by imprisonment in state prison. (Health and Safety Code 11358, 11359)
- Every person 18 years or older who furnishes marijuana to a minor 14 years of age or older shall be punished by imprisonment in state prison for three, four, or five years. (Health and Safety Code 11361)
- Possession of paraphernalia for unlawful use is illegal. (Health and Safety Code 11364)
- It is unlawful to be in any room or place where any controlled substances (such as marijuana) or narcotics are being unlawfully smoked or used with knowledge that such activity is occurring.
- Possession of certain controlled substances (such as opiates, cocaine base, hallucinogenic substances, or certain narcotic drugs) is punishable by imprisonment in state prison, or probation pursuant to a felony conviction and a fine of \$1,000 for the first offense or community service. (Health and Safety Code 11352)
- Selling and transporting such substances is punishable by three or more years in state prison. (Health and Safety Code 11352)
- The state may, under certain circumstances, impound a vehicle used to transport or conceal controlled substances.

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 District 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.

Predatory Drugs

Predatory drugs have been used to weaken a victim – both male and female – before a robbery or sexual assault.

These illegal drugs are commonly dropped into alcoholic or other beverages in predatory situations and are difficult to detect:

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

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 don't know.
- Drink from tamper-proof bottles or cans and insist on opening them yourself.
- Watch while any beverage you drink is mixed or prepared.
- Don't 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're Being Drugged

- Don't go anywhere with anyone you don't trust.
- Get medical treatment or advice.
- Notify appropriate campus or community law enforcement. You can be tested for the drugs if you act promptly.
- Find a safe escort back to your room; don't sleep it off by yourself because you may find yourself in acute medical distress.

DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION INFORMATION

Symptoms

- 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-associated 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-associated, 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.

Overdose

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

Outside Resources

Your HMO or health plan 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.

Other resources are also available:

Los Angeles

- National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependency: 800-622-2255; www.ncadd.org
- Alcoholics Anonymous: 323-936-4343; 800-923-8722; www.aa.org or www.lacoaa.org
- Narcotics Anonymous: 626-584-6910, 310-390-0279 or 323-933-5395; www.na.org
- LA County Mental Health Services: 800-854-7771 – 24 hour hotline, 365 days a year
- SMART Recovery: 310-275-5433, ext. 2; www.smartrecovery.org

Orange County

- National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence: 877- 622-3362; 949-770-1191; www.ncadd.org
- Alcoholics Anonymous: 714-556-4555; www.oc-aa.org or <http://www.aa.org/>
- California Health and Human Services Agency www.chhs.ca.gov
- Narcotics Anonymous: 714-590-2388; <http://orangecountyna.org>
- SMART Recovery: 909-621-1922; www.smartrecovery.org

Statewide

- California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs: 800-879-2772; www.adp.state.ca.us
- California Health and Human Services Agency www.chhs.ca.gov
- American Council for Drug Education: 800-488-DRUG (3784) or www.acde.org
- Alcohol Treatment Referral Hotline: 800-622-HELP (4357)
- Center for Substance Abuse Referral Hotline: 800-622-HELP (4357)

ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

While the campuses of the 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

Theft is a common occurrence on college campuses. Often, this is due to the fact that theft is often seen as a crime of opportunity. Confined living arrangements, recreation facilities, and many open classrooms and laboratories provide thieves with effortless opportunities. Occupants of the residence halls often feel a sense of security and home atmosphere and become too trusting of their peers, while other leave classrooms and laboratories unlocked when not occupied for short periods of time.

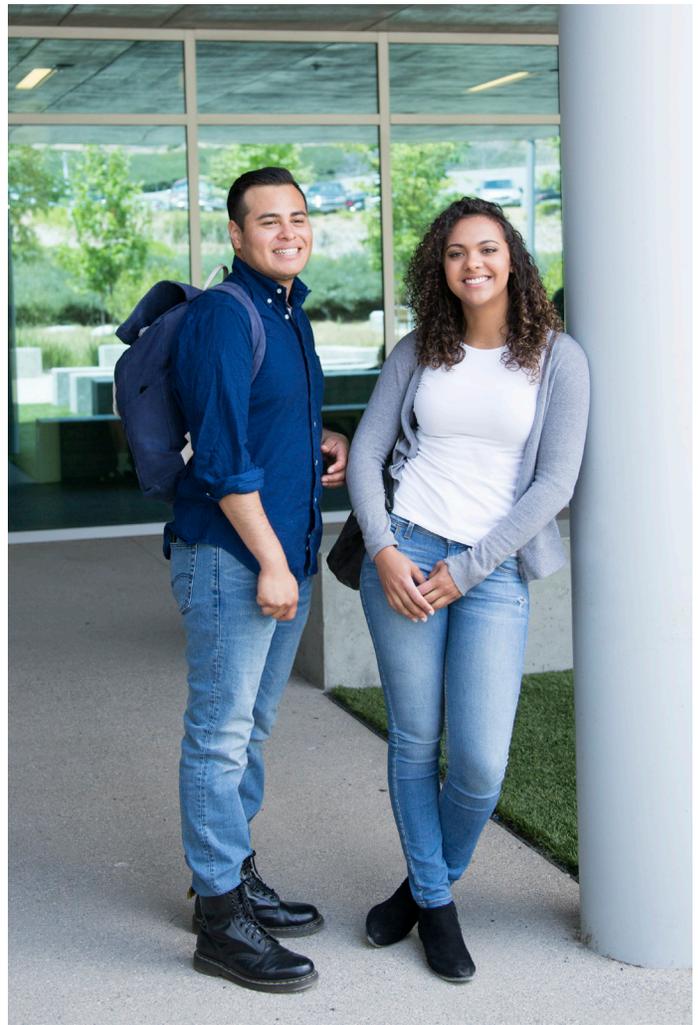
It is important to be very vigilant when it comes to suspicious persons. Never leave items and valuables lying around unsecured. Doors should be locked at all times. The following is a list of suggestions to help you not fall victim to theft.

- Keep doors to offices, labs, classrooms locked when not occupied.
- Don't provide unauthorized access to persons in the 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.
- Don't leave laptop computers or textbooks unattended in labs or libraries, even if it is for a short period of time.
- Don't lend credit cards or identification cards to anyone.
- Report loitering persons or suspicious persons to District Safety and Security immediately; don't take any chances.
- Use a U lock for securing bicycles when you are leaving them on campus. The bookstore at SAC sell these locks for cost price. District Safety and Security offer a bicycle lock exchange program. Any enrolled student can exchange an old bicycle lock for a U lock at the security office on their campus.

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 and Security collects the Clery crime statistics disclosed in the following charts through a number of methods. District Safety 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 the RSCCD. In addition to collecting Clery crime statistics from local police departments, all reports of crime incidents made directly to the District Safety and Security (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 District Safety 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 generally reflect the number of criminal incidents reported to the various campus security authorities. The statistics reported for the subcategories on liquor laws, drug laws, and weapons offenses 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

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.

- a) 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.

- b) Fondling is the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim.
- c) Incest is sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- d) 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 car, 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.

Domestic Violence – Domestic violence is defined as abuse committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by:

- a current or former spouse of the victim;
- by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse;
- by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under California law; or
- by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under California law.

Dating Violence – Means violence committed by a person— (a) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (b) where the existence of such a relationship will be determined by the reporting party’s statement and based on a consideration of the following factors:

- (i) The length of the relationship.
- (ii) The type of relationship.
- (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Stalking – Stalking is behavior in which a person willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family.

Hate Crimes – includes all of the crimes listed above 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 – includes pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, and all other larceny.

Simple Assault – unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.

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 (except Arson) – 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

Race – A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics genetically transmitted by descent and heredity that distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind.

Gender – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because those persons are male or female.

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 sexual attraction toward, and responsiveness to, members of their own sex or members of the opposite sex.

Ethnicity/national origin – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons of the same race or national origin who share common or similar traits, languages, customs, and traditions.

Disability – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments/ challenges, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.

Gender Identity – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because the perceived gender of those persons may be different from the gender traditionally associated with their gender at birth.

NONDISCRIMINATION 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 and Section 504/ADA Coordinator: Judy Chitlik, 2323 N. Broadway, Santa Ana, CA 92706, 714-480-7490.



Santa Ana College Crime Statistics • 2013-2015

SANTA ANA COLLEGE					
		On Campus SAC	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property	Unfounded Crime
Criminal Homicide					
Murder and Non Negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Forcible Sex Offenses	2013	3	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
New Sex Offense Reporting Categories (October 2014)					
Rape	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2014	2	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Incest	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2013	1	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	1	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	1	0	0	0
Burglary	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	3	1	0	0
	2015	2	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2013	3	1	0	0
	2014	5	1	0	0
	2015	1	0	0	0
Arson	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
ARREST					
		On Campus	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property	
Other Offenses					
Liquor Law Violations	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	1	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2013	1	0	0	0
	2014	1	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
JUDICIAL REFERRAL					
		On Campus	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property	
Other Offenses					
Liquor Law Violations	2013	3	1	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2013	2	1	0	0
	2014	2	0	0	0
	2015	2	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0

Santa Ana College Crime Statistics • 2013-2015

		On Campus	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property	
VAWA Amendment Offenses					
Dating violence	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	1	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	1	0	0	0
	2015	1	0	0	0
Stalking	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	2	0	0	0
	2015	2	0	0	0
Hate Crimes					
Murder and Non Negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses Forcible	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses Non-Forcible	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Arson	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Larceny	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	1 Ra	0	0	0
	2015	1 Ra	0	0	0
Vandalism	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	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 • 2013-2015

SANTIAGO CANYON COLLEGE					
		On Campus	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property	Unfounded Crime
Criminal Homicide					
Murder and Non negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Forcible Sex Offenses	2013	1	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
New Sex Offense Reporting Categories (October 2014)					
Rape	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	2	0	0	0
Incest	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2013	1	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2013	1	0	0	0
	2014	8	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Arson	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
ARREST					
		On Campus	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property	
Other Offenses					
Liquor Law Violations	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	1	0	0	0
	2015	4	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
JUDICIAL REFERRAL					
		On Campus	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property	
Other Offenses					
Liquor Law Violations	2013	1	0	0	0
	2014	4	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2013	12	0	0	0
	2014	15	0	0	0
	2015	3	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0

Santiago Canyon College Crime Statistics • 2013-2015

		On Campus	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property	
VAWA Amendment Offenses					
Dating violence	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	01	0
Stalking	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes					
Murder and Non negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses Forcible	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses Non-Forcible	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Arson	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Larceny	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	Ra	0	0	0
	2015	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					

Centennial Education Center Crime Statistics • 2013-2015

CENTENNIAL EDUCATION CENTER					
		On Campus	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property	Unfounded Crime
Criminal Homicide					
Murder and Non negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Forcible Sex Offenses	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
New Sex Offense Reporting Categories (October 2014)					
Rape	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	1	0	0	0
Incest	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	1	0
	2015	3	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	3	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2013	1	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Arson	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
ARREST					
		On Campus	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property	
Other Offenses					
Liquor Law Violations	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
JUDICIAL REFERRAL					
		On Campus	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property	
Other Offenses					
Liquor Law Violations	2012	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	2	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	1	0	0	0
	2015	1	0	0	0

Centennial Education Center Crime Statistics • 2013-2015

		On Campus	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property	
VAWA Amendment Offenses					
Dating violence	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	1	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	1	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes					
Murder and Non negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses Forcible	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses Non-Forcible	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Arson	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Larceny	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	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					

Orange Education Center Crime Statistics • 2013-2015

ORANGE EDUCATION CENTER					
		On Campus	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property	Unfounded Crime
Criminal Homicide					
Murder and Non negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Forcible Sex Offenses	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
New Sex Offense Reporting Categories (October 2014)					
Rape	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Incest	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Arson	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
ARREST					
		On Campus	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property	
Other Offenses					
Liquor Law Violations	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	2	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
JUDICIAL REFERRAL					
		On Campus	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property	
Other Offenses					
Liquor Law Violations	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0

Orange Education Center Crime Statistics • 2013-2015

		On Campus	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property	
VAWA Amendment Offenses					
Dating violence	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes					
Murder and Non negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses Forcible	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses Non-Forcible	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Arson	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Larceny	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	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					

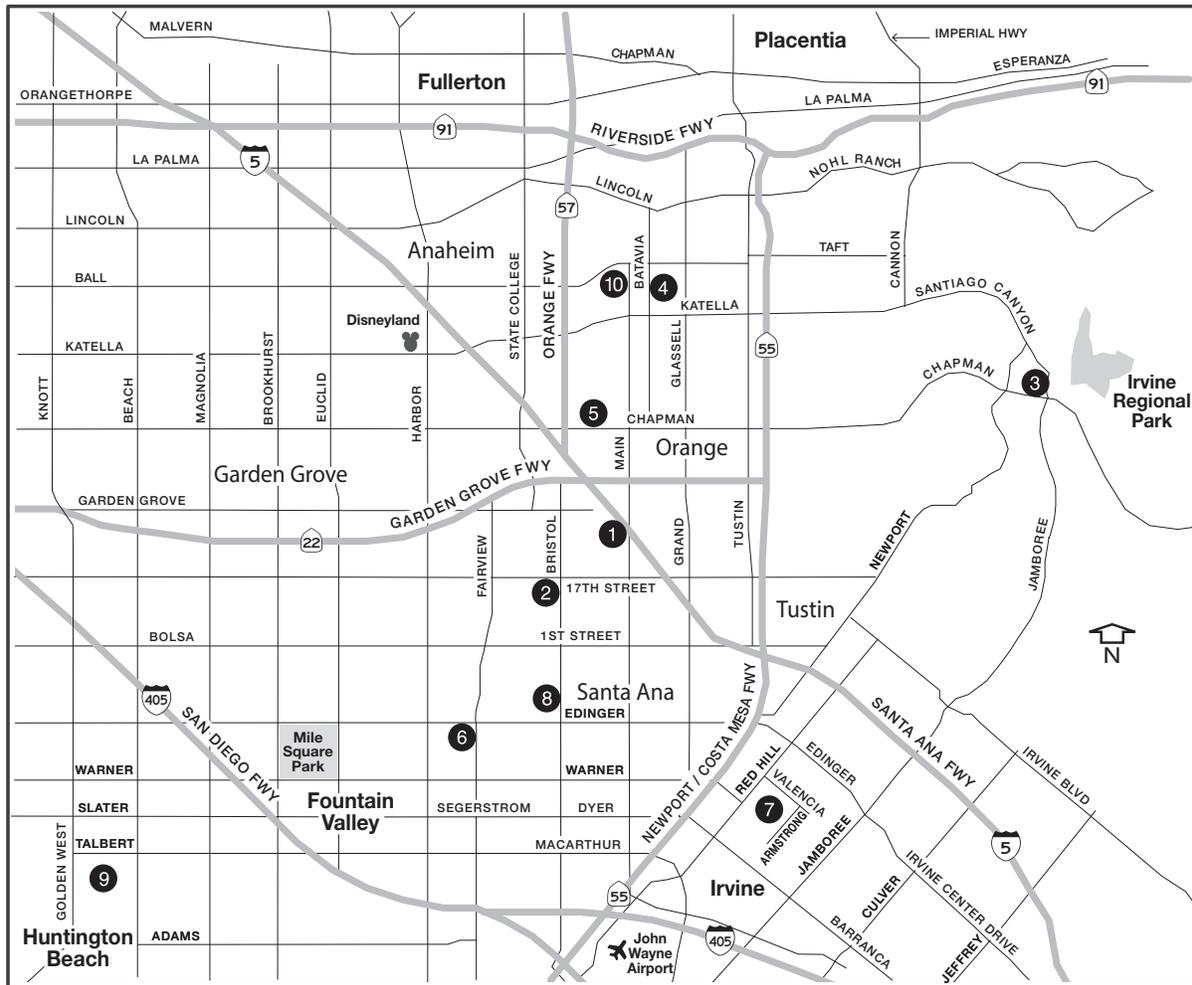
O.C. Regional Sheriff's Training Academy Crime Statistics • 2013-2015

ORANGE COUNTY REGIONAL SHERIFF'S TRAINING ACADEMY					
		On Campus	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property	Unfounded Crime
Criminal Homicide					
Murder and Non negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Forcible Sex Offenses	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
New Sex Offense Reporting Categories (October 2014)					
Rape	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Incest	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	1	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Arson	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
ARREST					
		On Campus	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property	
Other Offenses					
Liquor Law Violations	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
JUDICIAL REFERRAL					
		On Campus	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property	
Other Offenses					
Liquor Law Violations	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0

O.C. Regional Sheriff's Training Academy Crime Statistics • 2013-2015

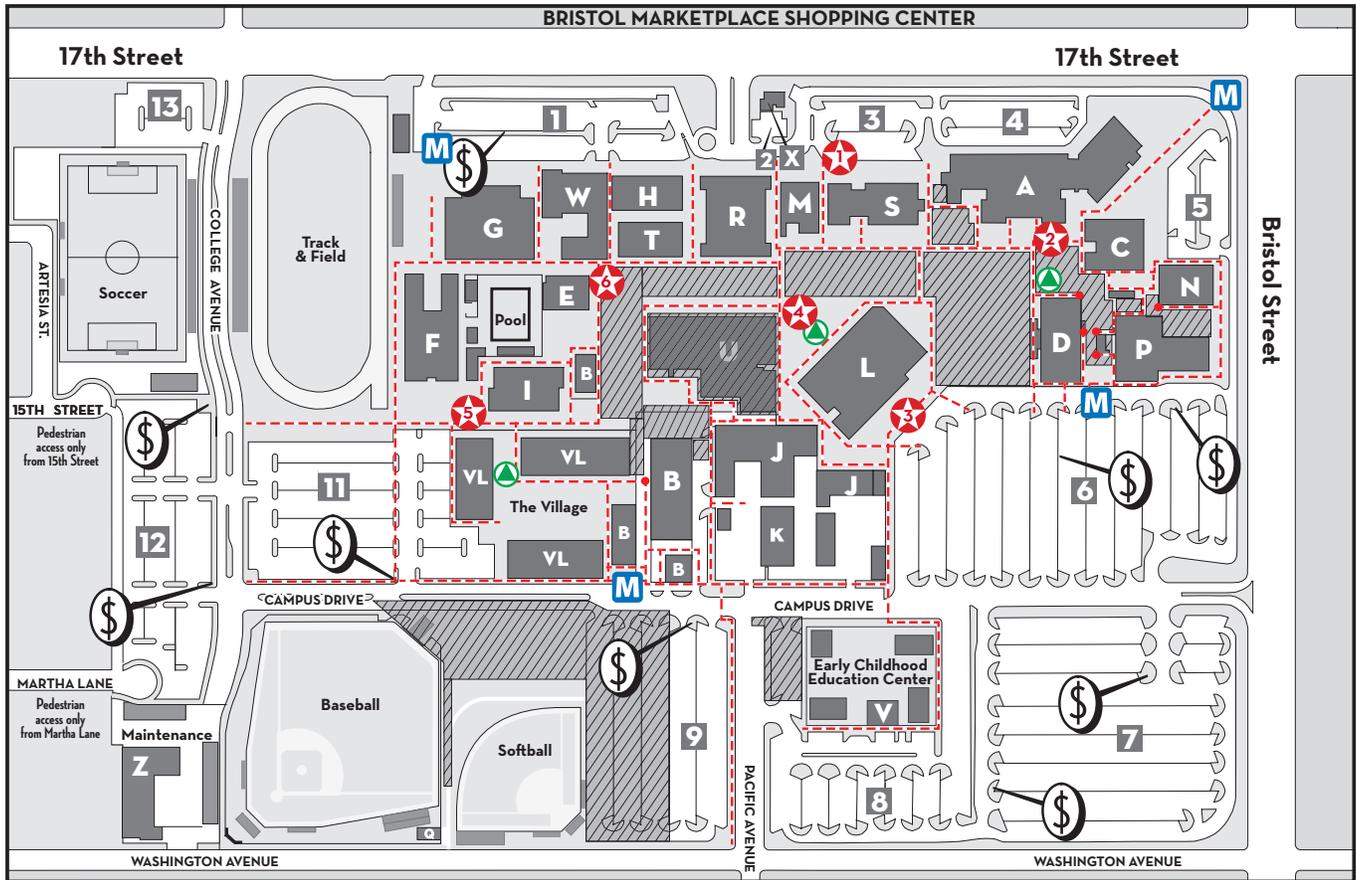
		On Campus	Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property	
VAWA Amendment Offenses					
Dating violence	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes					
Murder and Non negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses Forcible	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses Non-Forcible	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Arson	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Larceny	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	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



SANTA ANA COLLEGE FACILITIES

- A** Cesar Chavez Building / Business / Computer Lab
- B** Middle College High School
- C** Fine Arts / Art Gallery
- D** Dunlap Hall
- E** Fitness Center
- F** Locker Rooms
- G** Cook Gym
- H** Hammond Hall
- I** Classroom Building
- J** Auto Shop / Quick Center
- K** Welding / Auto / Diesel
- L** Nealley Library / Media Services
- M** Tessmann Planetarium
- N** Music Building
- P** Phillips Hall Theatre
- Q** Concession
- R** Russell Hall
- S** Administration Building / Admissions / Counseling
- T** Technical Arts
- U** Johnson Center (Closed)
- V** Early Childhood Education Center
- VL** The Village (Student Business Office, Campus Store, Grab-n-Go, Health & Wellness, DSPS, EOPS, Financial Aid International Students Program, The Spot, Student Life)
- W** Exercise Science
- X** Security / Safety
- Z** Maintenance

PARKING

- 1** Staff Parking
- 2** Security Parking
- 3** Visitor Parking (30 minutes)
- 4-5** Staff Parking
- 6-13** Student Parking (except as posted)
-  Permit Dispenser (\$2.00 for 8 hours)



SANTA ANA
COLLEGE

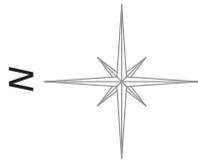
-  Denotes "Closed for Construction"
-  Denotes Path of Travel
-  Denotes Dead End

-  Wayfinding Stations
-  Open Class Booths
-  M&O Carts



Santiago Canyon College

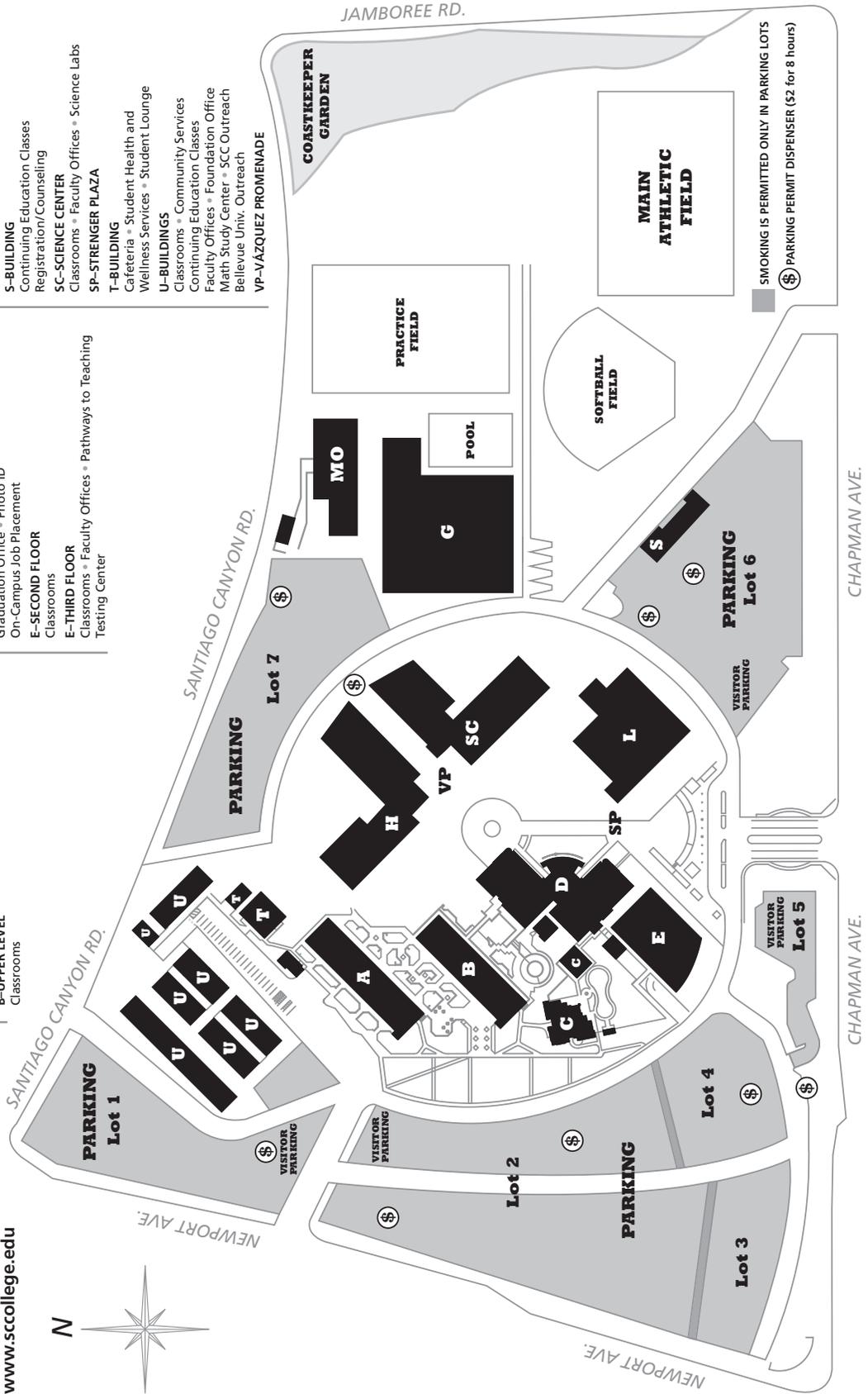
8045 East Chapman Avenue
 Orange, CA 92869
 714-628-4900
www.sccollege.edu



- A-LOWER LEVEL**
Bookstore • Classrooms • Media Systems Office
SSS Trio
- A-UPPER LEVEL**
Academic Senate Office • Administration
Administrative Services • Associated Student
Government • CAMP • Classrooms
International Students • Publications • Scholarships
Student Life & Leadership • Upward Bound • Veterans
- B-LOWER LEVEL**
Classrooms • Faculty Offices
- B-UPPER LEVEL**
Classrooms

- C-BUILDING**
Child Development Center
- D-FIRST FLOOR**
Career Services • Classrooms • Counseling
Faculty Offices • Transfer Success Center
- D-SECOND FLOOR**
Academic Success Center • Classrooms
Faculty Offices • Tutoring
- 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
- E-THIRD FLOOR**
Classrooms • Faculty Offices • Pathways to Teaching
Testing Center

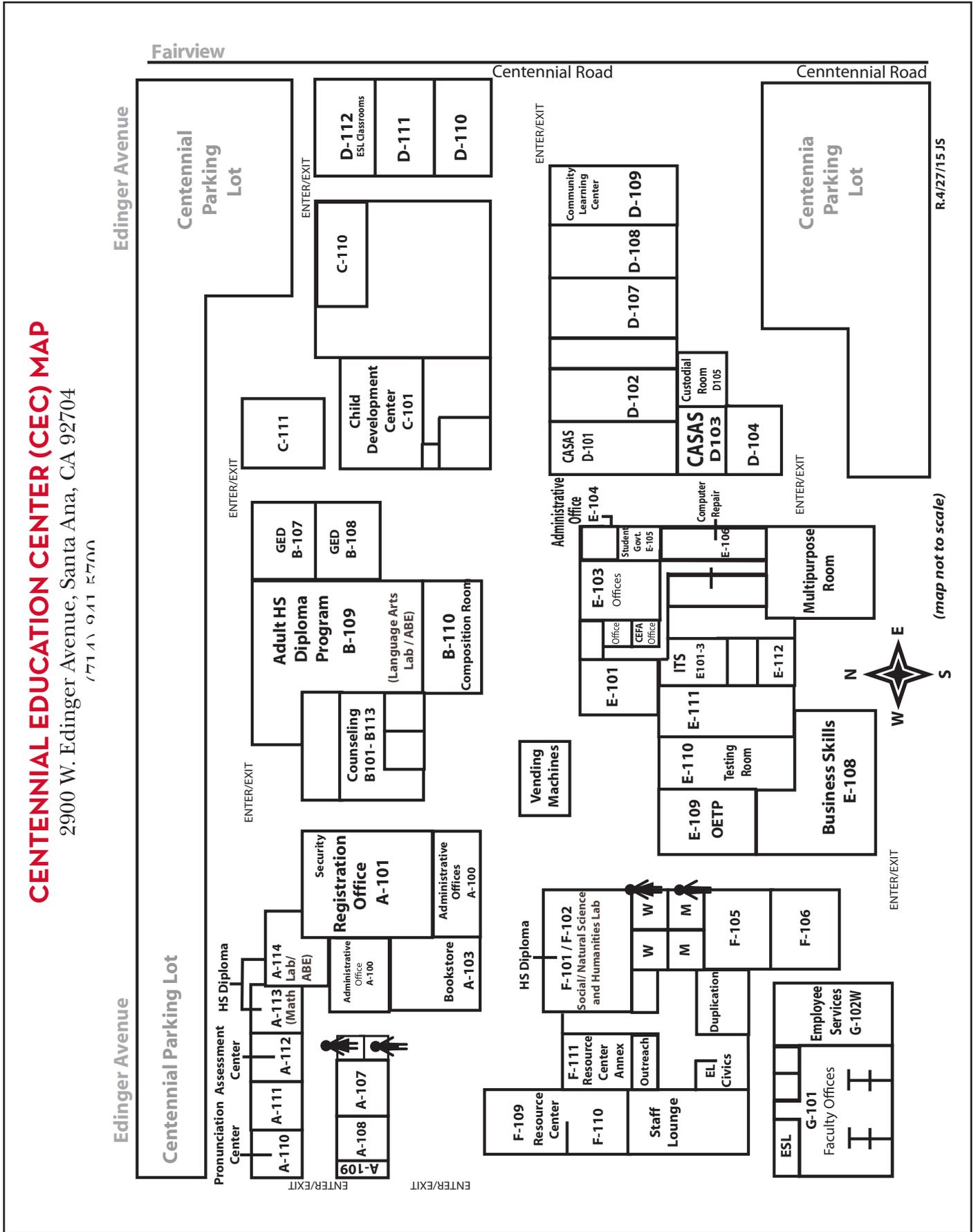
- G-FIRST FLOOR**
GYM and Fitness Center
- G-SECOND FLOOR**
Aerobics • Swimming Pool
Kinesiology Offices
- H-HUMANITIES BUILDING**
Classrooms • Faculty Offices
Information Technology • Language Lab
Writing Center
- L-LIBRARY** • Safety & Security
- MO-MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS**
- S-BUILDING**
Continuing Education Classes
Registration/Counseling
- SC-SCIENCE CENTER**
Classrooms • Faculty Offices • Science Labs
- SP-STRENGER PLAZA**
- T-BUILDING**
Cafeteria • Student Health and
Wellness Services • Student Lounge
- U-BUILDINGS**
Classrooms • Community Services
Continuing Education Classes
Faculty Offices • Foundation Office
Math Study Center • SCC Outreach
Bellevue Univ. Outreach
- VP-YAZQUEZ PROMENADE**



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

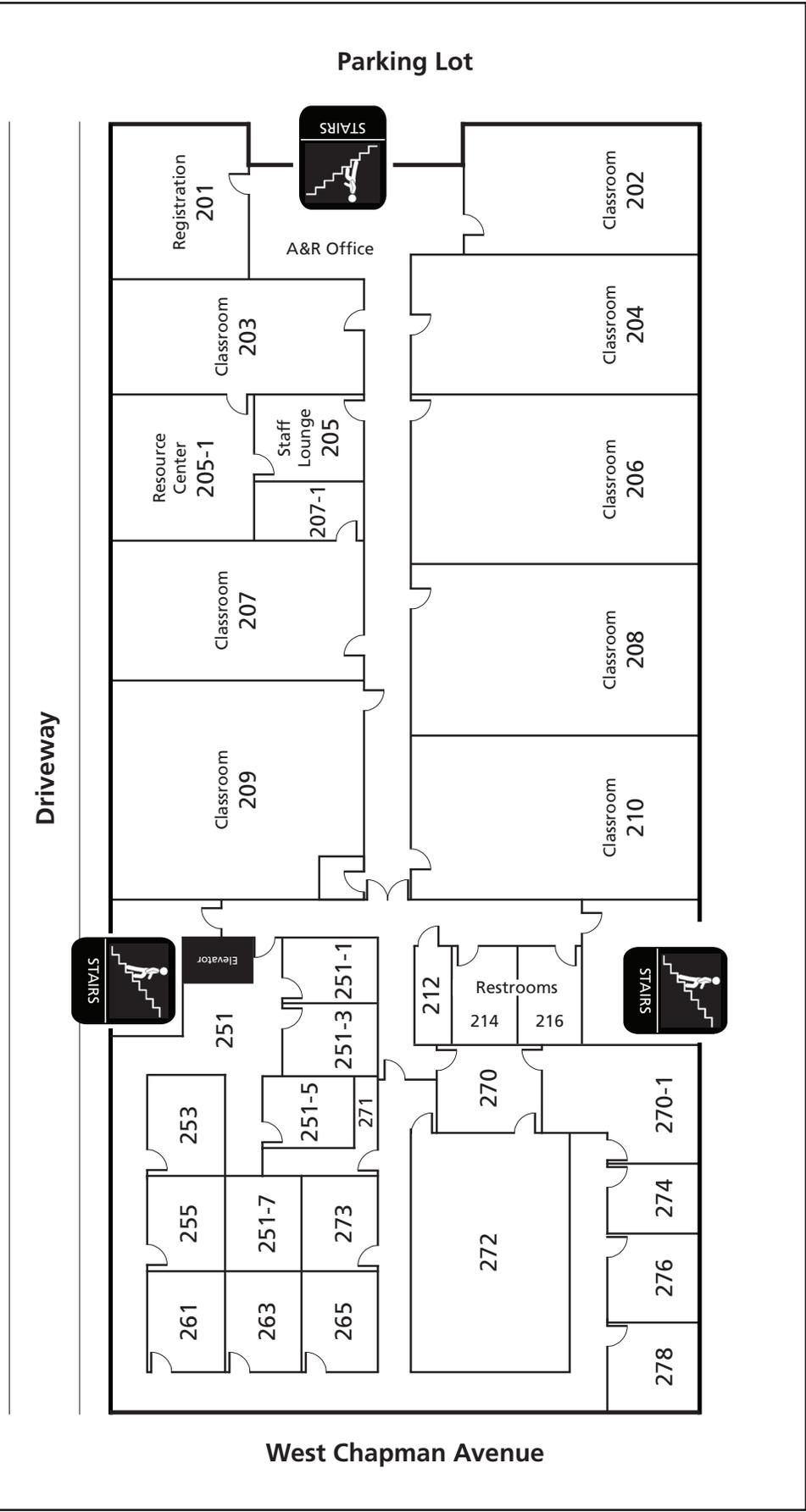
CENTENNIAL EDUCATION CENTER (CEC) MAP

2900 W. Edinger Avenue, Santa Ana, CA 92704
 (714) 941-5700



OEC PROVISIONAL EDUCATION FACILITY

1937 West Chapman Avenue, 2nd Floor
Orange, CA 92868
714-628-5900



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