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ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT



Together Keeping Our Campus Community Safe



Table of Contents

Message from the Chancellor, RSCCD	3
Message from the Chief, Safety & Security	3
About Rancho Santiago Community College District	4
Our Commitment to Your Safety and Security	4
Our Number One Priority Is Your Safety	4
Preparation of the Annual Security Report	4
About the Campus Safety and Security Department	4
Crime Prevention Programs and Safety Awareness Programs	5
Title IX and the Clery Act	6
District Training and Safety Awareness Training	7
Working Relationship With Local Law Enforcement Agencies.	8
Procedures to Report Criminal Actions or Other Emergencies	8
Daily Crime Log.	10
Campus Crime and Safety Alerts and Timely Warnings	10
Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures.	11
Access to Campus and Security Considerations	13
Sexual Misconduct Prevention and Response Program and Sex Offense Procedures	13
Procedures For Reporting Crime	14
Drug and Alcohol Policies, Prevention Programs and Alcohol and Drug Free Environment	26
California Penalties and Sanctions For Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance.	29
Drug Abuse Prevention Information.	30
Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics.	30
Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act	31
Centennial Education Center Crime Statistics • 2016–2018.	34
College and Workforce Preparation Center Crime Statistics • 2016–2018	36
Digital Media Center Crime Statistics • 2016–2018.	38
O.C. Regional Sheriff’s Training Academy • 2016–2018	40
OEC Provisional Education Facility Crime Statistics • 2016–2018.	42
Remington Adult Education Center Crime Statistics • 2016–2018.	44
Santa Ana College Crime Statistics • 2016–2018	46
Santiago Canyon College Crime Statistics • 2016–2018	48
Rancho Santiago Community College District	50
Key to Locations.	50
Santa Ana College (SAC) Map	51
Santiago Canyon College (SCC) Map	52
Centennial Education Center (CEC) Map.	53
Orange Education Center (OEC) Provisional Education Facility.	54

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



Marvin Martinez
Chancellor

Message from the Chief, Safety & Security

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



Michael Toledo
Interim Chief, District Safety



ABOUT RANCHO SANTIAGO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

The Rancho Santiago Community College District (RSCCD) is a multi-college District with various sites and centers offering classes in multiple cities within Orange County 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, the Digital Media Center, College and Workforce Preparation Center, and the Remington Education Center. The Rancho Santiago District Operations Center, in Santa Ana, provides services and resources to all RSCCD colleges and centers. RSCCD serves approximately 28,000 students each semester in college credit, continuing education, non-credit education and community services divisions.

OUR COMMITMENT TO YOUR SAFETY AND SECURITY

RSCCD is committed to your safety and security on and around our campuses. As part of this responsibility, the District Safety and Security Department compiled this annual security report on behalf of the District, in compliance with federal law, including the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. The 2008 revision of the Higher Education Opportunity Act (Public Law 110-315), and the California Education Code section 67380, which informs members of the community of institutional policies concerning campus security including District Safety and Security's law enforcement authority, crime reporting policies, alcohol and drug use, crime prevention, sexual assault and other matters of related importance. Also included is information about the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA), which amends the Jeanne Clery Act, under the campus Sexual Violence Elimination provision (Campus SaVE Act).

OUR NUMBER ONE PRIORITY IS YOUR SAFETY

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 said, the District Safety and Security Department has implemented several measures to create and maintain a safe environment on campus. We strongly encourage community members to report any criminal and suspicious activity occurring on or near campus in one of the following ways. To the District Safety Department at 714-564-6330, Santa Ana Police Department (SAPD) 714-245-8665, Orange Police Department (OPD) at 714-744-7444, Crime Stoppers, anonymously through the LiveSafe app or WeTIP. This will ensure, appropriate follow-up actions, including issuing a timely warning or emergency notification as appropriate.

PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

The Chief of District Safety and Security Department prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. The Clery Act requires colleges to:

- Collect, classify, and count crime reports and statistics
- Issue campus alerts when appropriate
- Publish an annual security report
- Submit crime statistics to the Department of Education
- Maintain a daily crime log
- Disclose missing student notification procedures

Pursuant to the Clery Act, the District must report this information every year, for the most current three-year period. Copies of the annual report are available to all students and employees and are available for prospective students at the RSCCD (www.rsccd.edu), SAC (www.sac.edu) and SCC (www.sccollege.edu) websites, the District Safety and Security Department and other locations throughout our District.

ABOUT THE CAMPUS SAFETY AND SECURITY DEPARTMENT

District safety officers receive their authority, limited to District property, from the Board of Trustees of RSCCD and the Penal Code, Education Code and Vehicle Code of California. District safety officers are non-sworn and do not possess peace officer status or police authority. District safety officers may make, or can assist others in making private citizen's arrests pursuant to section 837 of the penal code. District safety officers are authorized to enforce traffic and parking regulations on 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 mission of Campus Safety is to provide a safe and secure environment for the District's students, employees and visitors, to provide for the protection of District property against theft and vandalism and to increase awareness through appropriate crime prevention programs.

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

The RSCCD District Safety and Security Department consists of one Chief, two lieutenants, four sergeants, eighteen full time officers, ten part time officers, nine reserves, and two dispatchers who provide service 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The department is considered a hybrid agency consisting of armed and unarmed officers.



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 on the cooperation of all students, faculty and staff. We seek to minimize criminal activities and opportunities through individual participation in crime awareness programs.

1. **LiveSafe** – RSCCD has partnered with LiveSafe to develop an app that provides students, faculty and staff with a direct connection to Campus Safety. Students, faculty, and staff can easily communicate all their safety needs to District Safety. The app has easy-to-use features to help users stay safe every day and enables us to better protect the campus. The app can be downloaded at:
 - a. Santa Ana College
www.sac.edu/livesafe
 - b. Santiago Canyon College,
www.sccollege.edu/livesafe
2. **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.
3. **EMERGENCY CALL-BOXES** – 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.
4. **EMERGENCY BLUE LIGHT TOWER PHONES** – Blue light tower phones are strategically placed throughout the District. They are completely wireless for enhancing public security on our campuses and parking lots providing clear voice-to-voice communication over a cellular network to Campus Safety.
5. **CONTINUOUS PATROLS TO DETER CRIME** – Uniformed safety officers patrol the campus grounds on foot, carts, bikes and marked safety cars. This is in addition to the continuing vehicle 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 occur periodically. Uniformed student security assistants who are assigned to patrol specific areas, and parking lots supplement the regular safety and security staff.
6. **CRIME PREVENTION BULLETINS** – As often as required bulletins are issued by the District Safety and Security Department, these bulletins offer suggestions on implementing individual security programs.

All officers are required to complete training established by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST), including a School Security or Campus Law Enforcement course (S.B. 1626), or School Peace Officer course, Penal Code 832 and 832.3, CPR, Emergency Response, Tactics, and First Aid.

All armed officers receive extensive training as prescribed by POST and additional training to meet the unique needs of a campus environment. The armed officers also completed a rigorous process to become armed similar to that of city and county peace officers. The Department is well trained and handles all patrol, preliminary investigations, crime prevention education, and related duties for the campus community.

Partnership with Law Enforcement

The District Safety and Security Department maintains a close working relationship with local police departments and has entered into an operations and protocol agreement with local 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 that have primary jurisdiction to respond to crime scenes, take official police reports from victims and provide investigative forensic services as required for all serious crimes. District safety officers 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 law enforcement authorities if a crime occurs including off campus Title IX crimes. Supervisors of these events should also notify District Safety and Security Department of these incidents. Safety officers do not have authority to respond to off-campus incidents.

7. **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, e-mails, social media, and text messaging.
8. **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 solved through these tips.
9. **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.
10. **EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS TRAINING** - District Safety and Security Department presents training to employees who are critical in the evacuation process should the need arise. This training includes real life examples, definitions, and practical application of building evacuations.
11. **COMMUNITY RELATIONS EVENTS:** District Safety and Security Department staff go to different events on campus and shares information regarding safety programs and resources.

TITLE IX AND THE CLERY ACT

Title IX

While the two laws seem very similar and they are in some respects, there are some key differences as well. Knowing and understanding where the laws overlap and where they do not is key to fulfilling the requirements of both laws and, more importantly, maintaining a safe, healthy environment that is conducive to learning and success.

Title IX promotes equal opportunity by providing that no person may be subjected to discrimination on the basis of sex under any educational program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. A school must respond promptly and effectively to sexual harassment, including sexual violence, that creates a hostile environment. When responsible employees know or should know about possible sexual harassment or sexual violence they must report it to the Title IX coordinator or other school designee.

Sexual Harassment: Sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, including unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, non-verbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature.

Sexual Violence: Sexual violence is a form of sexual harassment. Sexual violence refers to physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent (e.g., due to the student's age or use of drugs or alcohol or an intellectual or other disability

that prevents the student from having the capacity to give consent). Sexual violence includes rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, sexual abuse, and sexual coercion.

Title IX jurisdiction is defined as global. It includes academic, educational, extracurricular, athletic, and any other school programs, whether those programs take place in a school's facilities, on a school bus, at a class or training program sponsored by the school at another location, or elsewhere. Additional examples include school sponsored field trips, school-recognized fraternity or sorority houses, and athletic team travel; and events for school clubs that occur off campus.

Off-campus: Even if the sexual violence did not occur in the context of an educational program or activity, a school must process such complaints and consider the effects of the sexual violence when evaluating whether there is a hostile environment on campus or in an off-campus education program or activity.

The Clery Act

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

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

Hate Crimes: Any of the above-mentioned offenses against persons and property and incidents of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation or destruction/damage/vandalism of property, in which an individual or group is intentionally targeted because of their actual or perceived race, gender, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnicity, or disability.

VAWA: The reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 amended the Clery Act to include disclosure of statistics regarding incidents of dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking as defined in 20 U.S.C. §1092(f)(1)(F)(iii) and 20 U.S.C. §1092(f)(7).

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



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

DISTRICT TRAINING AND SAFETY AWARENESS TRAINING

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 on the cooperation of all students, faculty and staff. We seek to minimize criminal activities and opportunities through individual participation in crime awareness programs.

PROVIDING TRAINING TO DISTRICT STAFF, MANAGERS, FACULTY AND CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES

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

There are four training priorities identified for this year's MYTEP:

- **ICS, SEMS, NIMS**

The Incident Command System (ICS) is a management system designed to enable effective and efficient domestic incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure. The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) is the cornerstone of California's emergency response system and the fundamental structure for the response phase of emergency management. National Incident Management System (NIMS) provides a common, nationwide approach to enable the whole community to work together to manage all threats and hazards.

- **Situational Awareness**

Situational awareness is a frame of mind in which you are relaxed yet aware of your surroundings while also being aware of whom or what could be a threat and/or could be of help to you if a problem were to arise.

Criminals read our body language and are astute at discerning when we are vulnerable, therefore, we will discuss apathy, complacency and denial which are primary barriers to good situational awareness. At the end of this training attendees are able to identify the four levels of a situational awareness mental process, identify the signal of denial, identify messengers of intuition and identify strategies to keep you, your family, campus and community safer.

- **CPR/AED/First Aid**

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

- **Disaster Response**

This training is based on past disasters. Personnel are trained in Light Urban Search & Rescue that enable employees to form rescue teams using the Incident Command System (ICS), Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS). Training includes the latest techniques and use forcible entry skills to gain access to victims. Teaches the proper methods for removal of trapped and non-trapped victims using various lifts and carries. Safety is a priority and is stressed throughout the training.

These training priorities are linked to corresponding core capabilities based on existing emergency operations plans, threat assessments, and corrective actions from previous exercises. The MYTEP details a comprehensive training strategy provided by the District Safety and Security Department for its district partners. This strategy ensures that the district continues to build and sustain its ability to provide a safe and secure learning environment to the district community.

Santa Ana College (SAC)

In partnership with Santa Ana College's (SAC) Professional Development Team, Campus Safety personnel provides and facilitates several training opportunities throughout the year that are designed to address issues specific to each campus. In 2018, Campus Safety conducted over 32 presentations at SAC addressing the following topics:

- Active Shooter
- Fire Safety
- Disaster Preparation
- Live Safe
- General Campus Safety
- Student Discipline
- Maxient Reporting

Santiago Canyon College (SCC)

Additionally, Santiago Canyon College (SCC) provides training opportunities throughout the year for all SCC staff. SCC does not currently have a Professional Development Team.

Campus Safety coordinates with campus administration, department heads and managers to facilitate all training opportunities. In 2018, Campus Safety conducted over 18 presentations at SCC addressing the following topics:

- Safety on Campus
- Active Threats
- Campus and Student Interaction
- Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
- Incident Command System (ICS)
- Responsibilities in an Emergency

WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

The District Safety and Security Department maintains a cooperative relationship with law enforcement, such as Santa Ana Police Department (SAPD), Orange Police Department (OPD), Santa Ana Unified School District Police Department (SAUSD) and the Orange County Sheriff's Department (OCSD). This includes joint active shooter training and sharing of information for investigations which occur on or near our campuses. Our ongoing relationship with local law enforcement helps to ensure our campuses and learning centers are safe. It ensures a rapid response in the event of an emergency and training that benefits both local law enforcement and our campuses and learning centers.

PROCEDURES TO REPORT CRIMINAL ACTIONS OR OTHER EMERGENCIES

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

Voluntary, Private Reporting

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

you are reporting, you may be able to file a report while maintaining your privacy. The purpose of a private report is to comply with your wish to keep your personal identifying information private, while taking steps to ensure your safety and the safety of others. The private reports allow the 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 privacy and will inform you in those cases.

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 information in this manner, 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, reporting can also be done anonymously. It is important to note that in the cases of anonymous reporting, the District's response is limited.

Reporting to District Safety and Security Department

Anyone may call the District Safety and Security Department at 714-564-6330 to report concerning information. Callers may remain anonymous. Crime reports are taken at the Campus Safety office of Santa Ana College (X Bldg.), the Campus Safety office at Santiago Canyon College (U-90

Building) or at the administrative offices of the other sites and centers. District safety officers can also respond to your location on campus to take a report.

The District Safety and Security Department Chief is located at the District administration offices (714-480-7331). He/She is the crime prevention officer for the District and may also be contacted to report suspicious activity. For assistance and guidance, contact information and locations are found on the table below.

Table of locations where crimes can be reported:

Office	Address	Phone Number
District, Safety and Security (SAC)	X Building 1530 W. 17th St. Santa Ana, CA 92706	714-564-6330 (24 hr)
District, Safety and Security (SCC)	U Building (89 & 90) 8045 E Chapman Ave. Orange, CA 92869	714-628-4730
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)	1937 W. Chapman Ave. Suite 200 Orange, CA 92868	714-628-5910

Emergency Blue Light Tower Phones and Call-boxes

Emergency blue light tower phones and call-boxes are located on all colleges and centers. They are located in public areas including buildings, elevators, administration buildings, and numerous outdoor locations. The phones provide direct voice communication to the Safety and Security department 24/7 and can be used to report suspicious activity and crime.

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 the District Safety and Security Department at 714-564-6330, we also understand that some may prefer to report to other individuals or College offices. The Clery Act recognizes certain college officials and offices as "Campus Security Authorities (CSA)." The Act defines these individuals as "officials" of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings.



An official is defined “as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.” An example of offices where campus community members may notify their CSAs includes but are not limited to:

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

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

Professional Mental Health Psychologist

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

DAILY CRIME LOG

The District Safety and Security Department maintains a Daily Crime Log. To review the log, stop by any Campus Safety and Security office. It is available for viewing Monday through Thursday, from 7:30am to 9:00pm, and on Fridays from 7:30am to 4:00pm. The crime log contains a brief description of all incidents reported to the District Safety and Security Department at all RSCCD sites and centers. The District carefully monitors all reported incidents that occur and allocates resources as needed to maintain a safe environment.

CAMPUS CRIME AND SAFETY ALERTS AND TIMELY WARNINGS

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

The Chief of the District Safety and Security Department or designee, will make a decision, in consultation with other administrative personnel as needed, whether to disclose the incident through a Timely Warning Notice. The circumstances of any situation are unique. In the event an alleged Clery Crime (defined below) occurs on campus, on public property within or immediately adjacent to the campus, or



in non-campus buildings or property controlled by the College. The college will determine, in its best judgment, if the allegations present a serious or continuing threat to the college community. For purposes of this policy, “timely” means as soon as reasonably practicable, generally not more than 48 hours after an incident has been reported to the District Safety and Security Department or the Campus Security Authorities identified by RSCCD, or local police agencies that have concurrent jurisdiction and shared information with the impacted College. If the Chief or designee is not available, a member of the campus emergency response contingent who are part of the Incident Command System (ICS) team will make the determination.

Issuing a Timely Warning Notice is determined on a case-by-case basis for Clery Act crimes: 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. The Chief of the District Safety and Security Department,

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.

Chancellor, Presidents, Vice Presidents, or their designees also may distribute notices for other crimes as deemed necessary.

In determining whether to issue a Timely Warning, the College will consider any factors available related to whether the alleged crime represents a serious or continuing threat to the college community. Including, but not limited to, (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 (e) 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 campus will issue a Timely Warning. Unless, based on the information available, it appears unlikely that there is an ongoing threat to the community. The District Safety and Security Department will document and retain for seven years, the reason a Timely Warning Notice may or may not be issued for any reported Clery Crime.

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

The colleges distribute Timely Warning Notices in a variety of ways. Once it is determined a Timely Warning Notice will be issued, the District Safety and Security Department will e-mail the announcement and post it on its website (www.sac.edu or www.sccollege.edu), and bulletin boards throughout campus. Text and email alerts will also be disseminated via our emergency mass communication system, Rave Mobile Safety. 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 Campus Safety at Santa Ana College or Santiago Canyon College. If a report is made to other College administrators, those administrators will immediately notify the District Safety and Security Department.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

The District has developed a comprehensive, all-hazard Emergency Response Plan that outlines steps the District will take to prevent and mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from a full range of likely hazards our campuses may face. An Emergency Procedures guideline is posted in every building at each site and in each classroom. It contains basic instructions 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 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 on campus or in the local area, which poses a risk to the health and safety of our campus community members. To support this commitment, RSCCD has invested in several multi-modal forms of communications that allow administrators to distribute notices in the event of a critical incident or dangerous situation. RSCCD uses Rave Mobile Safety to provide email alerts and text alerts as well as phone notification to the campus communities. Rave Mobile Safety is an emergency notification service which all staff and students are automatically enrolled; it is an opt-out system. Rave Mobile Safety is used to send messages within minutes of an emergency occurring. In addition, using the LiveSafe app, Campus Safety can send a message directly to a targeted or specific area on campus if necessary.

Initiating the Emergency Notification System

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



RSCCD has 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, to initiate all or some portions of the RSCCD's emergency notification system. If, in the professional judgment of first responders, issuing a notification potentially compromises efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency, RSCCD may elect to delay issuing an emergency notification. As soon as the condition that may compromise efforts is no longer present, RSCCD will issue the emergency notification to the campus community or applicable segment of the community.

Target Audience for Emergency Notification

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. They will assist determining what segment or segments of the campus community should receive the notification. Generally, campus community members in the immediate area of the dangerous situation (i.e. the building, adjacent buildings, or surrounding area) will receive the emergency notification first. RSCCD may issue subsequent notifications to a wider group of community members. In addition to the emergency notification that may be issued via the 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.

Contents of the Emergency Notification

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

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

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. Southern California Edison is responding along with Facilities personnel to repair the damage. We expect the outage to last until 2:00pm. Refer to the Colleges homepage for additional information or dial a designated number."
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 develop and send the most succinct message to convey the appropriate message to the community. The goal is to ensure individuals are aware of the situation and know the steps to take to safeguard their personal and community safety.

Procedures to Notify the Campus Community:

In the event of a situation that poses an immediate threat to members of the campus community, the college has various systems in place for communicating information quickly. Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in the event of an emergency notification to all or a segment of the campus community. These methods of communication include the mass notification system Rave Mobile Safety, the District's e-mail system, campus PA system and/or emergency messages through the District telephone system. RSCCD will post updates during critical incidents on the College and Districts homepage. This information is provided as part of RSCCD's commitment to safety and security on our colleges and centers throughout the District.

ACCESS TO CAMPUS AND SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

The District does not have any residential areas and does not operate housing facilities on any campus or center. Most campus buildings are open from 7:00am to 10:30pm. Academic buildings are 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 school functions. Therefore, only those who have approval are provided access. Students and staff may be asked to produce identification if there is a question about authori-

zation to 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 Campus Safety 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 are locked from 10:30pm on Friday until 7:00am 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 Department 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 shall not be duplicated. District property may not be removed from District facilities without authorization. The maintenance and operations, custodial, grounds, and District 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 Department 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 to spot and mitigate safety hazards. Life safety, intrusion alarms, video surveillance systems, and access control systems are installed at various facilities and are monitored and inspected regularly.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROGRAM AND SEX OFFENSE PROCEDURES

RSCCD does not discriminate based on gender or sex in its educational or work environments nor does it tolerate sexual harassment and sexual misconduct, which is a type of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and are prohibited, including dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. As a result, RSCCD issues this statement of policy to inform the community of our com-

prehensive plan for addressing sexual misconduct, including educational programs and procedures that address sexual misconduct, 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 these offenses and reaffirms its commitment to maintain a campus environment emphasizing the dignity and worth of all members of the campus community.

These guidelines apply to all students, faculty, staff, contractors and visitors. Any sexual misconduct 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 non-consensual sexual activity. Sexual misconduct in any form violates the Student Code of Conduct, District policies (<https://www.rsccd.edu/Trustees/Documents/ARs/ARs-Chapter%203/AR%203540%20Sexual%20and%20Other%20Assaults%20on%20Campus.pdf>) and may violate federal and state laws. Violations by students and/or staff are subject to disciplinary sanctions through the office of Student Conduct and Human Resources respectively. Violations are outlined in applicable District policies (please refer to Board Policy BP3540 Sexual and Other Assaults on Campus). Also visit (www.rsccd.edu/departments/titleix) to review procedures, policies and protocols for reporting and addressing allegations of sexual misconduct.

PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING CRIME

Call 9-1-1 in any kind of emergency or when facing immediate harm or threat of harm.

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

Huntington Beach Police Department
2000 Main St
Huntington Beach, CA 92648
714-536-5333

Tustin Police Department
300 Centennial Way
Tustin, CA 92780
714-573-3200

Victims have the right to decide who and when to tell about sexual misconduct, dating and domestic violence, and stalking. However, it is very important that they get medical attention after being assaulted. Following the incident, a victim may be physically injured, may have contracted a sexually transmitted disease, or may become pregnant. Individuals who witness, are subjected to, or are informed about incidents of sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or any form of sexual harassment have the option to file a complaint with the Title IX Coordinator.

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

The District encourages victims of sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking to talk to someone about what happened so they can get the support they need, and so the District can respond appropriately. Whether and to extent to which, a District employee may agree to maintain confidentiality (and not disclose information to the Title IX Coordinator) depends on the employee's position and responsibilities at the District. Only psychologists within the Student Health Centers are required by law to maintain near or complete confidentiality; talking to them is sometimes called a "privileged communication." Most other District employees are considered "responsible employees" and are required to report all details of an incident (including the identities of both the victim and alleged perpetrator) to the Title IX Coordinator so the District can take immediate action to protect the victim, and take steps to correct and eliminate the misconduct.

The Title IX Coordinator

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

Tracie Green
Vice Chancellor Human Resources
Rancho Santiago Community College District
2323 N Broadway | Santa Ana, CA 92706-1640
(714) 480-7489
green_tracie@rsccd.edu



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

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

The Title IX Team monitors the College's overall compliance with Title IX, ensures appropriate training and education, and oversees the College's investigation, response, and resolution of reports made under this Policy. Collectively, the Title IX Coordinator and the individuals supporting the Title IX Coordinator are the "Title IX Team." The Title IX Team is a small circle of individuals who have a "need to know" of any alleged prohibited conduct to effectuate this Policy and procedures. All individuals are employees of the Colleges and have received appropriate training to discharge their responsibilities. Upon receiving reports of prohibited conduct, the Title IX Coordinator ensures that appropriate action is taken to eliminate that conduct, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects. The Title IX Coordinator is available to advise all individuals including individuals who have experienced misconduct, individuals who are alleged to be responsible for misconduct, and third-Parties on this Policy and the processes. The Title IX Coordinator is supported and assisted by the District Administrator for Title IX. In addition, based on the relationship of the Reporting Party(ies) and/or

the Responding Party(ies) to the College, the Title IX Team may be supported by the Vice President of Student or Academic Services, the Dean of Students, the Chief of District Safety and Security Department, Dean of Students Office, and/or Human Resources.

Exceptions to Confidentiality

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

Additionally, under California law, physicians, psychotherapists, professional counselors, licensed clinical social workers, clergy, and sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and advocates are mandatory child abuse and neglect reporters, and are required to report incidents involving victims under 18 years of age to local law enforcement. These professionals will explain this limited exception to victims, if applicable. Finally, some or all of these professionals may also have reporting obligations under California law to (1) local law enforcement in cases involving threats of immediate



or imminent harm to self or others where disclosure of the information is necessary to prevent the threatened danger; (2) to the court if compelled by court order or subpoena in a criminal proceeding related to the sexual violence incident. If applicable, these professionals will explain this limited exception to victims.

Non-Reporting

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

Civil Lawsuit

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

Administrative

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

Many resources and options are available on and off campus including confidential and privileged communication options. The Title IX Team is available to explain and discuss rights

to file a criminal complaint and to assist in doing so; the District's relevant complaint process, and rights to receive assistance with that process, including the investigation process; how confidentiality is handled; available resources, both on and off campus; and other related matters.

When a victim tells the Title IX Team or another non-confidential District employee about a sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking incident, the victim has the right to expect the District to take immediate and appropriate steps to investigate what happened and to resolve the matter promptly and equitably. In all cases, the District strongly encourages victims to report sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking directly to the Title IX Team.

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

If a victim requests of the Title IX Team or another District employee that their identity remain completely confidential, the Title IX Team will explain that the District cannot always honor that request and guarantee complete confidentiality. If a victim wishes to remain confidential or request that no investigation be conducted or disciplinary action taken, the District must weigh that request against the District's obligation to provide a safe, non-discriminatory environment for all students, employees and third parties, including the victim. Under those circumstances, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether the victim's request for complete confidentiality and/or no investigation can be honored under the facts and circumstances of the particular case, including whether the District has a legal obligation to report the incident, conduct an investigation or take other appropriate steps. Without information about a victim's identity, the District's ability to meaningfully investigate the incident and pursue disciplinary action against the perpetrator may be severely limited.

The Title IX Team will inform the victim of the initiation of an investigation prior to starting an investigation and will, to the extent possible, only share information with people responsible for handling the District's response to the incident. The Title IX Team will remain mindful of the victim's well-being, and will take ongoing steps to protect the victim from retaliation or harm, and work with the victim to create a safety plan. Retaliation against the victim, whether by students, employees or third parties, will not be tolerated. The District and Title IX Team will also:

- Provide interim remedies requested by the victim, if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report to campus or local police;

- Assist victims in accessing available victim advocacy, academic support, counseling, disability, medical/health or mental health services, and legal assistance both on and off campus;
- Provide security and support, which could include issuing a no-contact order, helping arrange a change of campus-based working arrangements or course schedules (including for the perpetrator pending the outcome of the investigation) or adjustments for assignments, tests, or work duties; and
- Inform victims of their right to report a crime to District or local police – and provide victims with assistance if desired.

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

Criminal

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

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

A victim has the right to have a confidential advocate present when reporting to law enforcement and during examinations. With the victim's consent, the confidential advocate will assess the victim's immediate needs and provide support and referral as appropriate. This confidential assistance may

include: counseling, information concerning rape trauma syndrome; information on the collection of medical evidence and available health services to test for injuries, sexually transmitted diseases, and/or pregnancy. Assistance is also available with access to other resources and services, including assistance in obtaining emergency protection orders and restraining orders. To learn more about Victim Services in Orange County, please use the following link: <http://www.ocgov.com/gov/probation/victim> .

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

After an incident of sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking occurs it is important to seek medical attention, preserve evidence to aid in the possibility of a successful criminal prosecution. The victim of a sexual misconduct should not wash, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical exam. Any clothing removed should be placed in a paper bag. Evidence of violence, such as bruising or other visible injuries following an incident of domestic or dating violence should be documented including the preservation of photographic evidence. Victims of sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to District hearing boards/investigators or police. A victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking who proceeds through the criminal process has the following rights:

- transportation to a hospital, if necessary;
- counseling by Student Health Center psychologist, or referral to a counseling center;
- notice to the police, if desired;
- assistance with disciplinary process by Vice President of Student Services/Vice President of Continuing Education or designee;
- a list of other available campus resources or appropriate off-campus resources by Chief, District Safety and Security Department.

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



What is Affirmative Consent?

Affirmative consent means affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. It is the responsibility of each person involved in the sexual activity to ensure that they have the affirmative consent of the other to engage in the sexual activity. Lack of protest or resistance does not mean consent, nor does silence mean consent. Affirmative consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual activity and can be revoked at any time. The existence of a relationship between the persons involved, or past sexual relations between them, should never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of consent. If coercion, intimidation, threats or physical force is used there is no consent. If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated and cannot understand the fact, nature or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent. This includes incapacitation due to alcohol or drug consumption, or being asleep or unconscious. Inducement of incapacitation of another with the intent to affect the ability of an individual to consent or refuse to consent to sexual contact, negates consent.

Defining Sexual Misconduct, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking

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

Sexual misconduct is committed by boyfriends, girlfriends, friends, acquaintances, family, lovers, partners and strangers and affects people of all ages, races, genders, sexualities, and abilities. Sexual misconduct does not discriminate. Sexual misconduct is sometimes used as a way to hurt, humiliate or gain control over someone else. The fact that

someone has been intimate with a partner in the past does not mean they have consented to any or all future sexual activity with that partner.

Sexual Misconduct

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 misconduct includes sexual assault, rape, battery, and sexual coercion; domestic violence; dating violence; and stalking. Sexual misconduct 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 <https://www.rainn.org>.

The District maintains a zero tolerance policy regarding sexual misconduct 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 (<https://www.rscdd.edu/Trustees/Documents/ARs/ARs-Chapter%203/AR%203540%20Sexual%20and%20Other%20Assaults%20on%20Campus.pdf>) and AR 3435 Discrimination and Harassment Investigations (<https://www.rscdd.edu/Trustees/Documents/ARs/ARs-Chapter%203/AR%203435%20Discrimination%20and%20Harassment%20Complaints%20and%20Investigations.pdf>).

On & Off Campus Resources

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

Community resources for victims of sexual misconduct, stalking and intimate partner violence include:

- Sexual Assault Victim Services South 949-831-9110
- Human Options 877-854-3594
- Laura's House 949-498-1511
- Anaheim Regional Medical Center 714-774-1450

- Chapman Global Medical Center 714-633-0011
- St. Joseph Hospital 714-633-9111
- OC Global Medical Center 714-953-3500
- Waymakers 714-957-2737

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. In addition, while physical injury may be the most obvious danger, the emotional and psychological consequences of domestic and dating violence are severe. Warning signs of dating and domestic violence include:

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

Help Reduce Your Risk and Avoid Potential Attacks

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

Sexual Assault Prevention (From RAINN)

- Be aware of rape drugs.
- Try not to leave your drink unattended.

- Only drink from unopened containers or from drinks you have watched being made and poured.
- Avoid group drinks like punch bowls.
- Cover your drink. It is easy to slip in a small pill even while you are holding your drink. Hold a cup with your hand over the top, or choose drinks that are contained in a bottle and keep your thumb over the nozzle.
- If you feel extremely tired or drunk for no apparent reason, you may have been drugged. Find your friends and ask them to leave with you as soon as possible.
- If you suspect you have been drugged, go to a hospital and ask to be tested.
- Keep track of how many drinks you have consumed.
- Try to come and leave with a group of people you trust.
- Avoid giving out your personal information (phone number, where you live, etc.). If someone asks for your number, take their number instead of giving out yours.

Traveling around campus (walking)

- Make sure your cell phone is easily accessible and fully charged. Subscribe to LiveSafe and use this free safety app. You can get the app at www.sac.edu/livesafe for Santa Ana College and www.sccollege.edu/livesafe for Santiago Canyon College.
- Be familiar with where emergency phones are installed on the campus.
- Be aware of open buildings where you can use a phone.
- Take major, public paths rather than less populated shortcuts.
- Avoid dimly lit places and talk to campus 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, call 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, emails or letters. The calls may start with one or two a day but can quickly increase in frequency. Stalkers may conduct covert surveillance of the victim, following every move his/her target makes. Even the victim's home may be staked out. Many will stop after they have been arrested, prosecuted and/or convicted. Unfortunately, laws do not stop most stalkers. Studies of stalkers indicate that they stop when their target is no longer available to them, or they find someone else to harass. Here are some strategies that might help you fight back and regain some control of your life:

- Notify the stalker to stop: Your attorney or you can send a registered letter to the stalker stating that they must stop the behavior immediately.
- Notify law enforcement: Request that law enforcement agencies log your complaint each time you call whether they respond or not. Request a copy of the report.
- Obtain a Protective Order: You will need to go to court to get a criminal warrant and then file for a protective order. While the stalker may not respect the order, the police are required to make an arrest if the order is violated.
- Document everything: Record any information that you or any witnesses can provide.
- Tell everyone: Give friends, neighbors, coworkers and family members a description of the stalker. Ask them to watch for the stalker, document everything listed above and give you a written account for your records.
- Take pictures: When you see the stalker, try to take a photo or videotape if it is safe to do so.
- Press charges: Call the police each time the stalker breaks a law. The stalker should be arrested, bonded, and then released. Request that one of the terms of the bond be that the stalker may not have any contact with you at all. Obtain copies of all documents and the name of the arresting officer.
- Save all communications: Save and date all cards, letters, notes, envelopes, e-mails, and 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:
 - Do not ask the Post Office to forward your mail. Have them hold it for you.
 - Take all important records with you: your (and your children's) medical, financial, academic records, Social Security cards, green cards, passports, driver's licenses, etc.
- Take a self-defense class: You may find that you feel more empowered and self-sufficient, even if you never employ the techniques that you learn in your class.

The National Center for Victims of Crime Stalking Resource Center (2012b) provides a number of online resources for victim services providers to aid in promoting victim safety, here is the link: 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 threatens physical harm to yourself or another student ask someone for help or contact the police.

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

not know either person in the situation, you could also ask around to see if someone else does and check in with him or her. See if they can go talk to their friend, text their friend to check in or intervene.

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

Prevention, Education and Awareness

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

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

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

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

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

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

Administrative Investigative Procedures

The District has procedures that provide for an administrative resolution (informal or formal) of reports of sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, and written findings based on the preponderance of the evidence standard, provided to the complainant and respondent. The complainant may appeal written findings to the Board of Trustees. When a student or employee reports to the District that they have been a victim of sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the District will provide the student or employee a written explanation of their rights and options.

As set forth above, where the parties opt for an informal resolution, the Title IX Coordinator may limit the scope of the investigation, as appropriate. The District will keep the investigation confidential to the extent possible, but cannot guarantee confidentiality because release of some information on a “need-to-know-basis” is essential to a thorough investigation. When determining whether to maintain confidentiality, the District may weigh the request for confidentiality against the following factors: the seriousness of the alleged harassment; the complainant’s age; whether there have been other harassment complaints about the same individual; and the accused individual’s rights to receive information about the allegations if the information is maintained by the District as an “education record” under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 U.S. Code Section 1232g; 34 Code Federal Regulations Part 99.15. The District will inform the complainant if it cannot maintain confidentiality.

The District will fairly and objectively investigate harassment and discrimination complaints. Employees designated to serve, as investigators under this policy shall have adequate training on what constitutes discrimination, including sexual harassment and sexual violence, racial discrimination, disability discrimination and age discrimination and understand how the District’s grievance procedures operate. The

investigator may not have any real or perceived conflicts of interest and must be able to investigate the allegations impartially. Investigators will use the following steps: interviewing the complainant(s); interviewing the accused individual(s); identifying and interviewing witnesses and evidence identified by each party; identifying and interviewing any other witnesses, if needed; reminding all individuals interviewed of the District’s no-retaliation policy; considering whether any involved person should be removed from the campus pending completion of the investigation; reviewing personnel/academic files of all involved parties; reaching a conclusion as to the allegations and any appropriate disciplinary and remedial action; and seeing that all recommended action is carried out in a timely fashion. When the District evaluates the complaint, it shall do so using a preponderance of the evidence standard. Thus, after considering all the evidence it has gathered, the District will decide whether it is more likely than not that discrimination or harassment has occurred.

The District will undertake its investigation as promptly and as swiftly as possible. To that end, the investigator shall complete the above steps, and prepare a written report within 90 days of the District receiving the complaint, unless an extension has been granted. The Vice Chancellor of Human Resources will notify all the parties involved of the District’s determination, in writing, within 10 working days of the determination being made.

The complete procedures can be viewed at <https://www.rscdd.edu/Trustees/Documents/ARs/ARs-Chapter%203/AR%203435%20Discrimination%20and%20Harassment%20Complaints%20and%20Investigations.pdf>

All persons who are a Reporting Party or a Responding Party to this grievance process are permitted to bring an Advisor of their own choosing, including a family member or an attorney, to provide support. The Advisor may accompany the Party to any and all portions of the grievance process. The Advisor may not participate directly in, or interfere with, the proceedings. Although reasonable attempts will be made to schedule proceedings consistent with advisors availability, the process will not be delayed to schedule the proceedings at the convenience of the Advisor.

Interim Measures

The District may take action to ensure the safety and security of the community and its members, while resolution of the Title IX case is pending. Interim protections and remedies may be imposed during the investigation of a Title IX report. Interim actions will be reviewed and implemented by the Title IX Team. The College will make reasonable efforts to communicate with the Parties to ensure that all safety, emotional, and physical well-being concerns are being addressed. Interim actions are issued pending an investigation of the allegations. Interim actions may be imposed on any member of the District community, including students and/or employees, and may be imposed regardless of whether



formal disciplinary action is sought by the reporting party or the District, and regardless of whether the crime is reported to Campus Safety or local law enforcement.

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

For Students Interim Actions

- A no-contact order placed between students, or between a student and another member of the college.
- Changes in academic and work schedules, and/or student groups/clubs/organizations.
- Assistance in requesting academic allowances, including rescheduling of exams and assignments
- Providing alternative course completion options (with agreement of appropriate faculty).
- A formal request or warning that the behavior ceases.

- Removal of privileges or suspension of activity (including attendance in a specific class). Issuance of a timely warning to college community.
- Providing academic support services, such as tutoring.
- Interim Suspension from campus.
- Providing an escort to ensure safe movement between class and/or work locations on campus for Employees Interim Actions.
- A no-contact order placed between employees, or between an employee and another member of the college.
- Changes in work, duties assigned, work groups, office location, or supervision.
- Temporary suspension of duties.
- Reassignment of Parking.
- Progressive Discipline measures as stated in college policy.
- Providing an escort to ensure safe movement between class and/or work locations on campuses.

Retaliation against any person, who in good faith, exercises their rights or responsibilities to file a complaint of discrimination, participates in an investigation, or opposes a discriminatory employment or educational practices or policies, under any provision of federal or state law, including Title IX, Title VII, and the VAWA or this policy, is strictly prohibited by District policy, and federal and state law. Retaliation against a Reporting Party, alleged victim (if different from

the Reporting Party), Responding Party, and any witness, is, in itself, a violation of College policy and the law, and is a serious separate offense. Retaliation includes intimidating, threatening, coercing, and/or in any way discriminating against any person or group for exercising rights under these procedures. Retaliation may be present even where there is a finding of "Not Responsible" on the alleged violation of policy. A person who believes retaliation has occurred should notify the Title IX Team as soon as possible.

Disciplinary Procedures

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

- 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 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.
- E. **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.
 - d. 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.
- F. **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 range from:

 - g. Letter of Direction,
 - h. Letter of Reprimand,
 - i. Suspension,
 - j. Termination.
- G. **REMOVAL** – An instructor or department administrator may remove a student from his or her class or departmental service for up to two days and shall report all such action to the Academic Dean of the appropriate division and to the administrative designee responsible for student discipline.

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

During the period of the removal, the student shall not be returned to a class from which he or she was removed without the concurrence of the instructor and administrative designee responsible for student discipline; nor shall the student be returned to the service, department, office from which they were removed or the campus without concurrence of appropriate administrator.

If the student is a minor, the college President, or designee shall ask the parent or guardian to attend a conference regarding the removal as soon as possible and if the parent so requests, the Dean of Student Affairs or designee at Santa Ana College or the Vice President of Student Services or designee at Santiago Canyon College shall attend (depending on the college).

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

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:

1. Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
2. Defines what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
3. Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of California;
4. 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;
5. 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;
6. Provides an overview of information contained in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act.
7. 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:

- a. Speakers on Healthy Relationships & Sexual Assault
- b. Student Affairs campus training and inclusion of campus resources from the RSCCD web page: (www.rsccd.edu/Pages/default.aspx).

Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act

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

**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**

Also registered sex offender information is available at the Megan's Law website: (www.meganslaw.ca.gov).





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 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 cause for disciplinary action. RSCCD will impose sanctions for violation of this policy, which may include completion of an

appropriate rehabilitation program, expulsion from school, or referral to the authorities for prosecution. All federal and state drug and alcohol laws will be enforced.

In accordance with Public Law 101-226, "Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989", the Board of Trustees of Rancho Santiago Community College District, in BP 3550 (www.rsccd.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 Department 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 are available to students and employees on the District and college websites, including the employee intranet, Admissions

and Records, the college Health Centers, Student Services and Campus Safety. It will also be included in the Annual Security Report, the college catalogs, the Student Handbooks, and Schedule of Classes.

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 Department and Risk Management. At Santa Ana College, alcohol & other prescription drug education and awareness programs offer students the opportunity to learn about prescription & other nonprescription drug abuse and impaired driving involving drugs and alcohol. Discussion topics include informed decision-making, alcohol myths, serving sizes, alcohol overdoses, 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 is an average size drink). CHP also provides education for students on prescription drug abuse. (This is targeted towards young adults who take medicine not prescribed).

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 gain insight into their relationship with alcohol by taking a brief assessment tool, which takes about 6-7 minutes to complete; it is self-guided, requires no face-to-face contact time with a counselor, and is completely anonymous. After information is entered, it is calculated and compared to national responses and SCC’s local college norms. Then personalized feedback is displayed for you in a standard format. Another tool used at 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 HELPLINE, 800-662-HELP

- Al-Anon/Alateen Family Group Headquarters, 800-356-9996
- Nar-Anon Family Group Headquarters, 800-477-6291
- Cocaine, an information and referral hotline, 800-559-9503

Alcohol Use (BP 3560)

California State Law and these procedures govern the possession, sale or the furnishing of alcohol on campus. The possession, sale, consumption or furnishing of alcohol is controlled by the California Department of Alcohol and Beverage Control. However, the enforcement of alcohol laws on-campus is the primary responsibility of the Chief, District Safety and Security Department. 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. Only 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 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 a small amount of beer could put a person over the limit.

About Alcohol

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

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

hypnotic. Alcohol depresses the brain centers for self-control and inhibition, which can lead to loud or aggressive behavior and makes alcohol appear to act like a stimulant. Like all drugs, its effects depend on the dosage and consumer.

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

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

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

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

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



Emergencies

If you suspect that someone needs medical attention or is in need of other assistance, it is important that you call for help. 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 0.08%, but a novice or social drinker could be in serious danger. The following situations, caused by alcohol consumption, are indicators that the individual needs immediate medical assistance or professional evaluation.

The individual may show the following symptoms:

- vomiting, causing the person to choke or stop breathing;
- passed out or in a stupor;
- fever or chills;
- difficulty speaking or breathing;
- an injury;
- unable to stand or walk, or can do so only with difficulty;
- 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.

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 an infraction. Penalties vary by age and include community service, education or fine of 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 a county jail. (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 (narcotic) are being unlawfully ingested 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).

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 do not know.
- Drink from tamper-proof bottles or cans and insist on opening them yourself.
- Watch while any beverage you drink is mixed or prepared.
- Do not ask someone to watch your drink while you dance or go to the bathroom.
- The new formulation for Rohypnol produces a blue coloration in liquid. When used in darker liquids, the drink appears murky.

If You Think You're Being Drugged

- Do not go anywhere with anyone you do not 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; do not 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

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

- 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 Access Center: 800-854-7771 – 24 hour hotline, 365 days a year

Orange County

- National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence: 949-595-2288; www.ncadd.oc.org
- Alcoholics Anonymous: 800-923-8722;
- www.oc-aa.org or <http://www.aa.org/>
- California Health and Human Services Agency www.chhs.ca.gov
- Narcotics Anonymous: 714-590-2388; www.na.org
- SMART Recovery: www.smartrecovery.org

Statewide

- California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs: 800-879-2772
- California Health and Human Services Agency; www.chhs.ca.gov
- Center for Substance Abuse Referral Hotline: 800-662-HELP (4357)

ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

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 because theft is often seen as a crime of opportunity. Open study areas, recreation facilities, and many open classrooms and laboratories provide thieves with effortless opportunities. Due to the friendly nature of the campus environment, many often feel a sense of security and become



too trusting of their peers, while others leave classrooms and laboratories unlocked when not occupied for short periods of time.

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

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

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 Department collects the Clery crime statistics disclosed in the following charts through a number of methods. District Safety and Security Department maintains a close relationship with all police departments where RSCCD owns or controls property to ensure that crimes reported directly to these police departments that involve RSCCD are brought to the attention of 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 Department (through dispatchers and officers) are entered into an integrated computer aided-dispatch systems/records management system. The entries are recorded in the system in accordance with the crime definitions outlined in the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System Handbook (sex offenses only). To ensure each report is appropriately classified in the correct crime category, after a dispatcher or officer enters the report in the system, a department supervisor reviews the report to ensure it is appropriately classified. The department also periodically examines data in the system for appropriate classification.

In addition to the crime data that the District Safety and Security Department maintains, RSCCD collects Clery crime statistics of reports made to various campus security authori-

ties, 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 law violations, drug abuse violations, and illegal weapons possession represent the number of people arrested or referred to campus judicial authorities for respective violations, not the number of offenses documented.

Definitions of Reportable Crimes

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.

1. 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.
2. Fondling is the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
3. Incest is sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
4. Statutory Rape is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Robbery – defined as taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault – defined as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Burglary – unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Motor Vehicle Theft – theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Arson – any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

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.

Categories of Prejudice

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

Religion – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being.

Sexual Orientation – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

Gender – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender.

Gender Identity – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity.

Ethnicity – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry.

National Origin – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth.

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

Larceny/Theft – the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.

Simple Assault – unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or 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 – 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.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA Offenses)

Dating Violence – as defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

- Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence – is defined as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim.
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common.
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner.
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Stalking – is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to; fear for the person's safety or the safety of others and suffer substantial emotional distress.

- Course of conduct – means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicate to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- Reasonable person – means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- Substantial emotional distress – means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.



Non Discrimination Policy

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

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

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

Centennial Education Center Crime Statistics • 2016–2018

CENTENNIAL EDUCATION CENTER	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
CRIMINAL OFFENSES					
Criminal Homicide Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	1	0
Aggravated Assault	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2016	1	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
ARREST					
Liquor Law Violations	2016	1	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION					
Liquor Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2016	1	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Centennial Education Center Crime Statistics • 2016–2018

CENTENNIAL EDUCATION CENTER	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
VAWA OFFENSES					
Dating Violence	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	1	0
Stalking	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	1	0
HATE CRIMES					
Criminal Homicide: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime Key: (D) Disability (E) Ethnicity (Ra) Race (Re) Religion (S) Sexual Orientation (G) Gender (N) National Origin (GI) Gender Identity					

College and Workforce Preparation Center Crime Statistics • 2016–2018

COLLEGE AND WORKFORCE PREPARATION CENTER	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
CRIMINAL OFFENSES					
Criminal Homicide Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
ARREST					
Liquor Law Violations	2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION					
Liquor Law Violations	2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0

*Note: Campus opened 2/2016. First year reporting 2017 statistics combined with Santiago Canyon College. 2017 had zero offenses to report.

College and Workforce Preparation Center Crime Statistics • 2016–2018

COLLEGE AND WORKFORCE PREPARATION CENTER	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
VAWA OFFENSES					
Dating Violence	2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES					
Criminal Homicide: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime Key: (D) Disability (E) Ethnicity (Ra) Race (Re) Religion (S) Sexual Orientation (G) Gender (N) National Origin (Gl) Gender Identity					

*Note: Campus opened 2/2016. First year reporting 2017 statistics combined with Santiago Canyon College. 2017 had zero offenses to report.

Digital Media Center Crime Statistics • 2016–2018

DIGITAL MEDIA CENTER	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
CRIMINAL OFFENSES					
Criminal Homicide	*2016				
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	*2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	*2016				
Rape	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	*2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	*2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	*2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	*2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	*2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	*2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	*2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	*2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
ARREST					
Liquor Law Violations	*2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	*2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	1	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	*2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION					
Liquor Law Violations	*2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	*2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	*2016				
	*2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0

*Note: Statistics for 2016 and 2017 combined with Santa Ana College. Zero offenses to report for 2016 and 2017.

Digital Media Center Crime Statistics • 2016–2018

DIGITAL MEDIA CENTER	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
VAWA OFFENSES					
Dating Violence	*2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	*2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	*2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES					
Criminal Homicide: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	*2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	*2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	*2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	*2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	*2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	*2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	*2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	*2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	*2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	*2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	*2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	*2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	*2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	*2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	*2016 *2017 2018	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime Key: (D) Disability (E) Ethnicity (Ra) Race (Re) Religion (S) Sexual Orientation (G) Gender (N) National Origin (GI) Gender Identity					

*Note: Statistics for 2016 and 2017 combined with Santa Ana College. Zero offenses to report for 2016 and 2017.

O.C. Regional Sheriff's Training Academy • 2016–2018

O.C. REGIONAL SHERIFF'S TRAINING ACADEMY	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
CRIMINAL OFFENSES					
Criminal Homicide Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
ARREST					
Liquor Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION					
Liquor Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

O.C. Regional Sheriff's Training Academy • 2016–2018

O.C. REGIONAL SHERIFF'S TRAINING ACADEMY	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
VAWA OFFENSES					
Dating Violence	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES					
Criminal Homicide: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime Key: (D) Disability (E) Ethnicity (Ra) Race (Re) Religion (S) Sexual Orientation (G) Gender (N) National Origin (GI) Gender Identity					

OEC Provisional Education Facility Crime Statistics • 2016–2018

OEC PROVISIONAL EDUCATION FACILITY	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
CRIMINAL OFFENSES					
Criminal Homicide Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	1	0
Arson	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
ARREST					
Liquor Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2016	1	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION					
Liquor Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

OEC Provisional Education Facility Crime Statistics • 2016–2018

OEC PROVISIONAL EDUCATION FACILITY	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
VAWA OFFENSES OFFENSES					
Dating Violence	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES					
Criminal Homicide: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime Key: (D) Disability (E) Ethnicity (Ra) Race (Re) Religion (S) Sexual Orientation (G) Gender (N) National Origin (Gl) Gender Identity					

Remington Adult Education Center Crime Statistics • 2016–2018

• REMINGTON ADULT EDUCATION CENTER	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
CRIMINAL OFFENSES					
Criminal Homicide Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2016 2017 2018	 0	 0	 0	 0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2016 2017 2018	 0	 0	 0	 0
Sexual Assault Rape	2016 2017 2018	 0	 0	 0	 0
Fondling	2016 2017 2018	 0	 0	 0	 0
Incest	2016 2017 2018	 0	 0	 0	 0
Statutory Rape	2016 2017 2018	 0	 0	 0	 0
Robbery	2016 2017 2018	 0	 0	 0	 0
Aggravated Assault	2016 2017 2018	 0	 0	 0	 0
Burglary	2016 2017 2018	 0	 0	 0	 0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2016 2017 2018	 0	 0	 0	 0
Arson	2016 2017 2018	 0	 0	 0	 0
ARREST					
Liquor Law Violations	2016 2017 2018	 0	 0	 0	 0
Drug Abuse Violations	2016 2017 2018	 0	 0	 0	 0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2016 2017 2018	 0	 0	 0	 0
REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION					
Liquor Law Violations	2016 2017 2018	 0	 0	 0	 0
Drug Abuse Violations	2016 2017 2018	 0	 0	 0	 0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2016 2017 2018	 0	 0	 0	 0

*Note: Campus opened August 2017.

Remington Adult Education Center Crime Statistics • 2016–2018

*REMINGTON ADULT EDUCATION CENTER	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
VAWA OFFENSES					
Dating Violence	2016				
	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2016				
	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2016				
	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES					
Criminal Homicide: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2016				
	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2016				
	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2016				
	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2016				
	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2016				
	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2016				
	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2016				
	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2016				
	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2016				
	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2016				
	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2016				
	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	2016				
	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2016				
	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2016				
	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	2016				
	2017				
	2018	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime Key: (D) Disability (E) Ethnicity (Ra) Race (Re) Religion (S) Sexual Orientation (G) Gender (N) National Origin (Gl) Gender Identity					

*Note: Campus opened August 2017.

Santa Ana College Crime Statistics • 2016–2018

SANTA ANA COLLEGE	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
CRIMINAL OFFENSES					
Criminal Homicide Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2016	2	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2016	3	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	4	0	0	0
	2018	5	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2016	1	0	0	0
	2017	2	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	0
Arson	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
ARREST					
Liquor Law Violations	2016	2	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2016	2	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2016	1	0	0	0
	2017	2	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	0
REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION					
Liquor Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	4	0	0	0
	2018	3	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	3	0	0	0
	2018	5	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2016	1	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	0

Santa Ana College Crime Statistics • 2016–2018

SANTA ANA COLLEGE	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
VAWA OFFENSES					
Dating Violence	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	2	1	0	0
Domestic Violence	2016	3	0	0	0
	2017	2	0	0	0
	2018	3	1	0	0
Stalking	2016	1	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	4	2	0	0
HATE CRIMES					
Criminal Homicide: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	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					

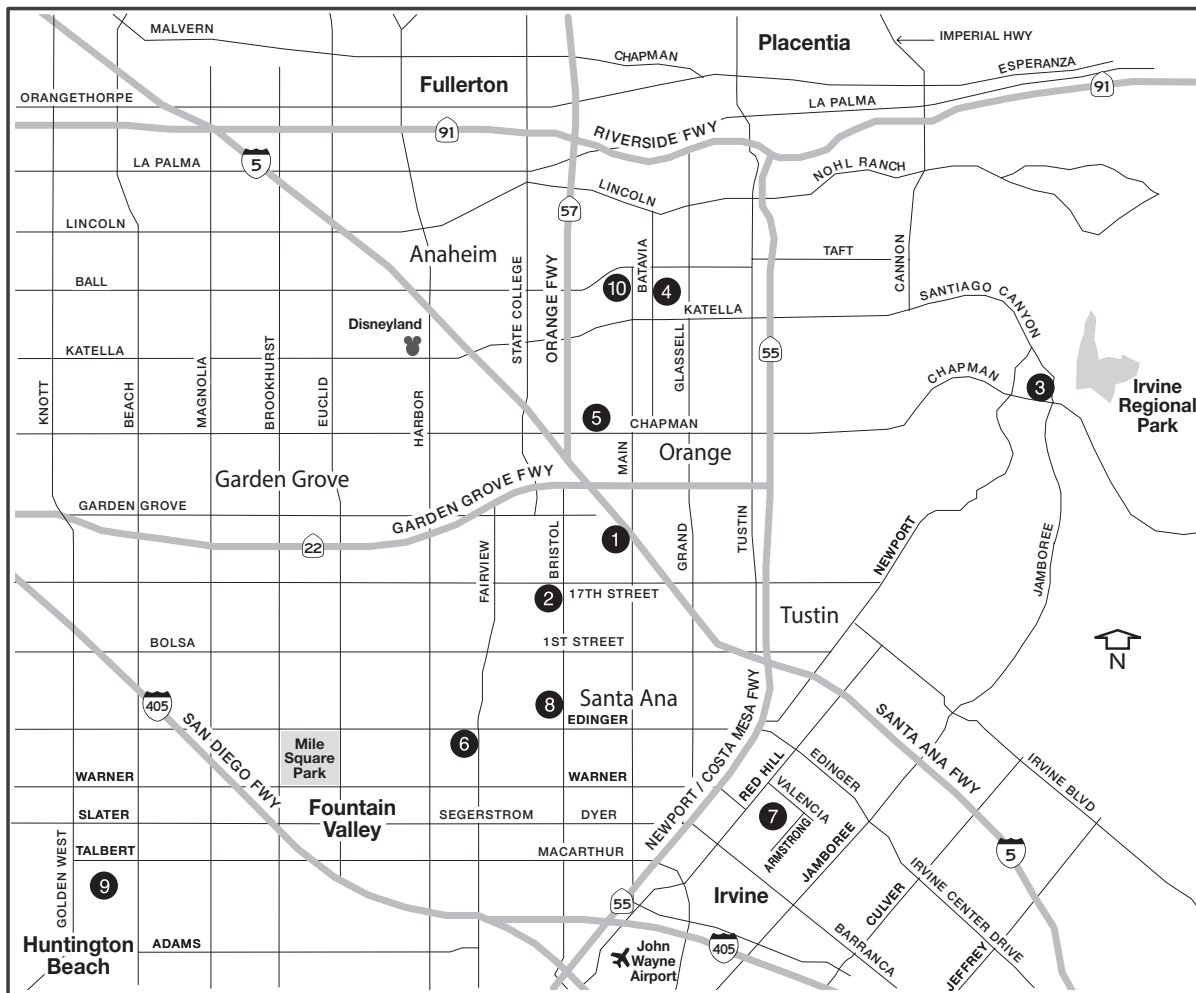
Santiago Canyon College Crime Statistics • 2016–2018

SANTIAGO CANYON COLLEGE	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
CRIMINAL OFFENSES					
Criminal Homicide Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
Incest	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2016	1	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
ARREST					
Liquor Law Violations	2016	1	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION					
Liquor Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2016	6	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	9	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

Santiago Canyon College Crime Statistics • 2016–2018

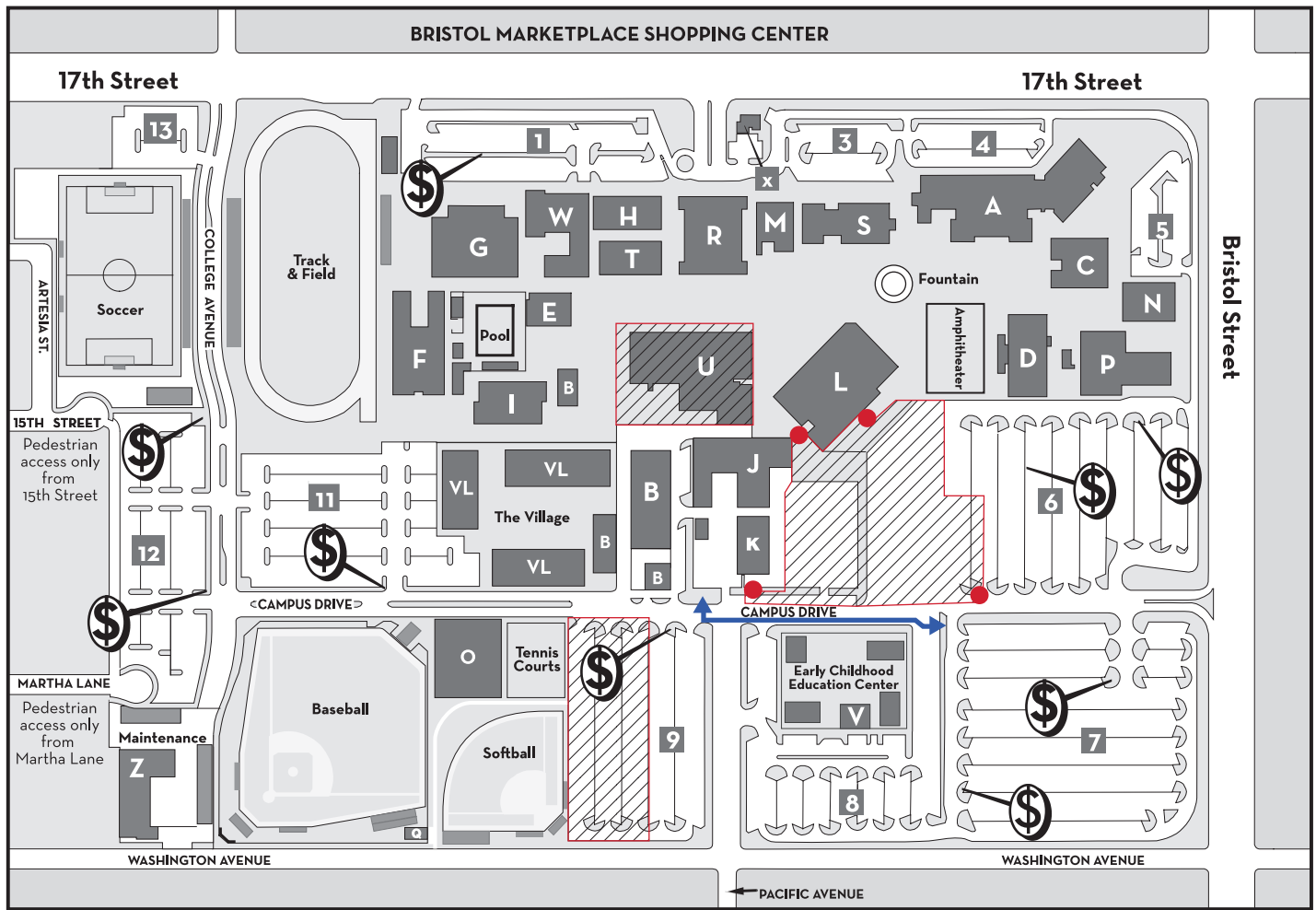
SANTIAGO CANYON COLLEGE	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	UNFOUNDED CRIME
VAWA OFFENSES					
Dating Violence	2016	1	0	0	0
	2017	2	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2016	2	0	0	0
	2017	3	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES					
Criminal Homicide: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Incest	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Arson	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	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



SAC Facilities and Locations

To see the most recent version of this map, go to www.sac.edu/AboutSAC/Maps

Rev. 01.26.18

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

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

SAC PARKING

1	Staff Parking
3	Visitor Parking
4 - 5	Staff Parking
6 - 3	Student Parking (Except as posted)
	Permit Dispenser (\$2.00 for 8 hours)



SAC IS TOBACCO-FREE

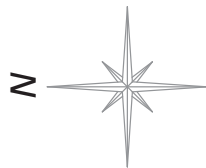
Use of tobacco-related products is
allowed only in parking lots.





Santiago Canyon College

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



A-LOWER LEVEL

Bookstore • Classrooms • Media Systems Office
SCC Outreach • SSS TRIO

A-UPPER LEVEL

Academic Senate Office • Administration
Administrative Services • Associated Student Government
Bellevue Univ. Outreach • CAMP • Classrooms
Foundation Office • Guardian Scholars • International
Students • Office of Student Equity and Success
Publications • Scholarships • Student Life & Leadership
Upward Bound Math and Science • Veterans

B-LOWER LEVEL

Classroom • Faculty Offices

B-UPPER LEVEL

Classrooms • STAR Center

C-BUILDING

Child Development Center

D-FIRST FLOOR

Career Services • Classrooms • Counseling
Faculty Offices • Transfer Success Center

D-SECOND FLOOR

Math Study Center • Faculty Offices • Classrooms

E-FIRST FLOOR

Admissions • CaWORKs • CARE • Cashier
Financial Aid • EOPS • Disabled Students Program
Graduation Office • Photo ID
On-Campus Job Placement

E-SECOND FLOOR

Classrooms • Enrollment and Support Services

E-THIRD FLOOR

Classrooms • Faculty Offices
First Year Support Center • Pathways to Teaching
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

Instructional Design Center

MO-MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS

District Publications • District Warehouse

RG-ROSE GARDEN

Classrooms • Faculty Offices • Science Labs

SC-SCIENCE CENTER

Classrooms • Faculty Offices • Science Labs

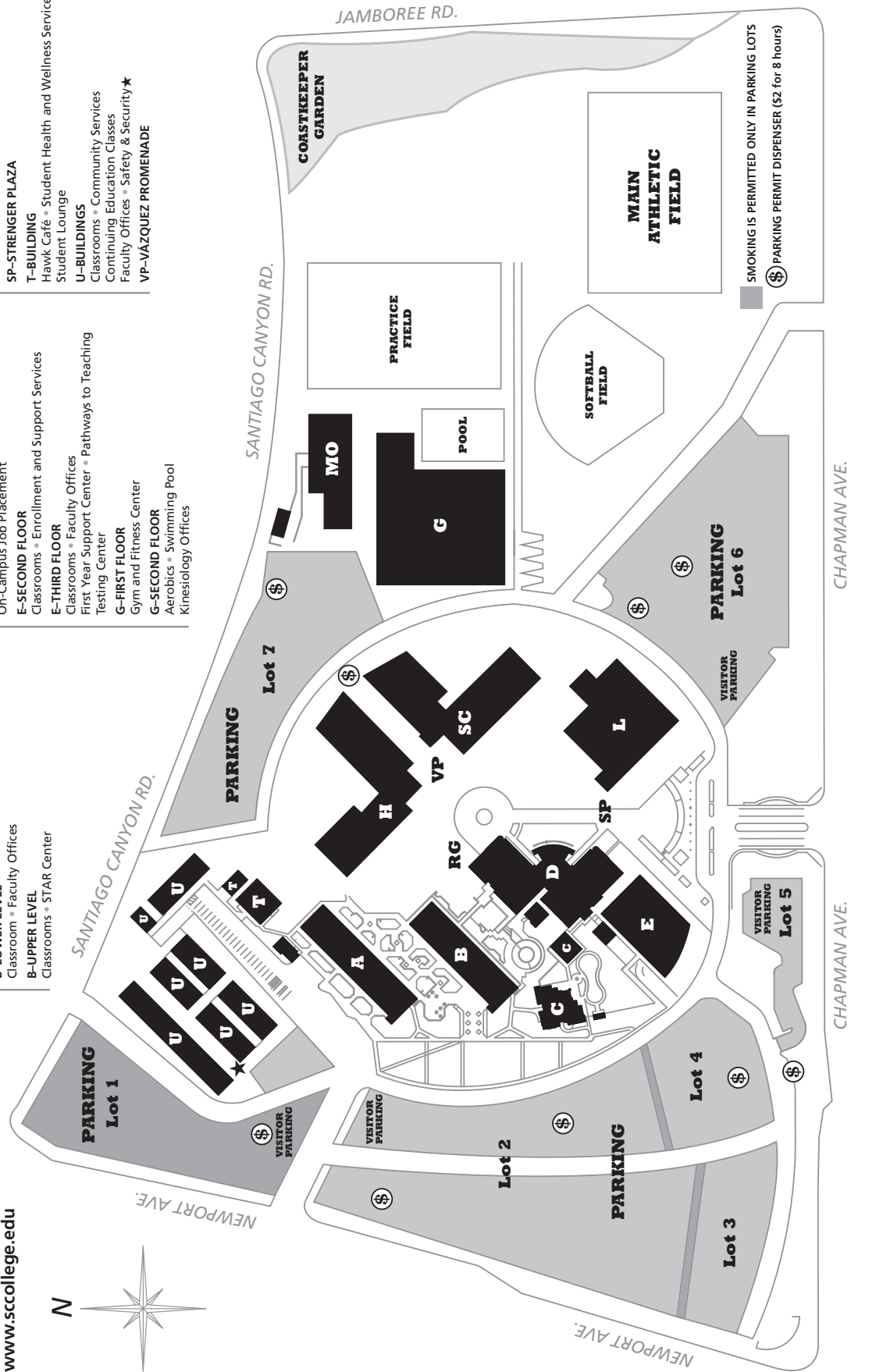
SP-STRENGER PLAZA

Hawk Café • Student Health and Wellness Services
Student Lounge

U-BUILDINGS

Classrooms • Community Services
Continuing Education Classes
Faculty Offices • Safety & Security ★

VP-VAZQUEZ PROMENADE

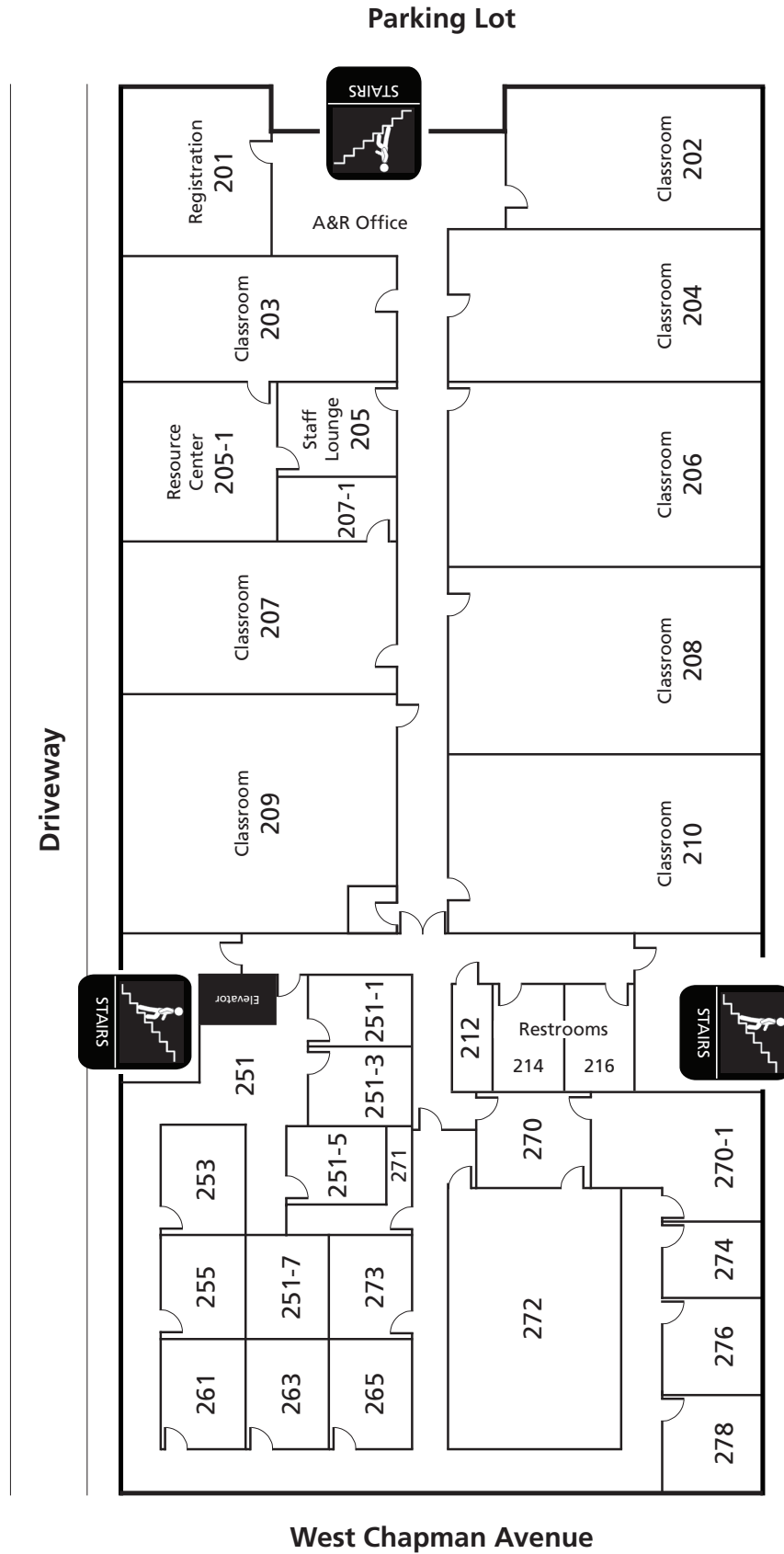


SMOKING IS PERMITTED ONLY IN PARKING LOTS
\$ PARKING PERMIT DISPENSER (\$2 for 8 hours)

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



**1937 West Chapman Avenue, 2nd Floor
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714-628-5900**





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