



Coast Colleges

Annual Security & Fire Safety Report

Contains crime statistics for 2025, 2024, 2023

COASTLINE
COLLEGE



GOLDEN
WEST
COLLEGE



ORANGE
COAST
COLLEGE

This report includes crime safety policies and campus statistics, including residential fire safety policies and statistics for specific fires.

The Coast Community College District (“the District”) has combined all Annual Security Reports and Orange Coast College’s Fire Safety Report into one publication for students and employees. Unless otherwise noted, all policies apply to every campus. References to “the District” include all colleges; any campus-specific differences are identified by name.

- Coastline College (CC) Garden Grove Campus (Garden Grove, CA)
- Coastline College Le-Jao Campus (Westminster, CA)
- Coastline College Newport Beach Campus (Newport Beach, CA)
- Golden West College (GWC) Main Campus (Huntington Beach, CA)
- Orange Coast College (OCC) Main Campus (Costa Mesa, CA)
- Orange Coast College Waterfront Campus (Newport Beach, CA)

EMERGENCY?

In the event of an emergency, the first call should be made to local first responders by dialing 911. As soon as practicable after, contact the appropriate Public Safety Department.

The responders will either provide direct assistance or connect individuals with necessary resources, including local law enforcement, health services, mental health support, Title IX, student services, campus life, and other relevant resources.

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Message from the Chancellor

Dear Friends,

Coastline College, Golden West College, and Orange Coast College annually serve more than 50,000 students, along with countless other community members who regularly visit our campuses. This report highlights the comprehensive efforts undertaken to maintain safe and welcoming spaces for everyone.

Our colleges are here to serve the community. In April, Coast Colleges brought together over 130 emergency management professionals from across Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego counties to prepare for large-scale disaster scenarios. The following May, Golden West College transformed its gymnasium into an overnight evacuation shelter for nearly a week when residents of Garden Grove and neighboring communities were threatened by a potential toxic chemical spill. Our public safety teams prepare for a wide range of dynamic situations, and this report outlines the programs, services, and resources available to support campus safety. It also provides practical information to help our community stay informed and prepared.

This report includes data on specific crimes and reportable fires from the past three years. While no environment is entirely free from risk, our campuses are often among the safest and most supportive places our students experience each day. Maintaining a secure learning environment requires a continuous commitment to improvement. In addition to the dedication of our public safety professionals and campus partners, the district continues to invest in modern technology that enhances student safety, strengthens emergency communications, and supports rapid response efforts across our colleges.

Please take the time to become familiar with the information contained in this report, including our safety procedures, emergency protocols, and available resources. By staying informed and working together, we can help ensure that our campuses remain safe places where everyone can thrive.

With gratitude,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'W. Yamamura', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Whitney Yamamura, Ed.D.

REPORTING & SUPPORT RESOURCES



Anyone who experiences a crime, act of violence, or sexual misconduct is encouraged to report it to the District and local law enforcement. Upon receipt of a report, the District will provide resources to support individuals, help with law enforcement communication, and referral of matters for resolution as appropriate. Responders will either provide direct assistance or connect individuals with necessary resources, including local law enforcement, health services, mental health support, Title IX, student services, and other relevant resources.

Anonymous Reporting Options

Students may request Mental Health Services to facilitate anonymous reporting to capture general details about an incident (date, time, location, and brief description of the type of incident) for inclusion in the District's Annual Security and Fire Safety Report's crime statistics disclosure.

Individuals wishing to submit an anonymous report to the Title IX Coordinator or other college officials may do so using the online reporting forms listed in their campus-specific tables. Please note that anonymity may limit the District's ability to respond.

Disclosures and Response

Upon receiving a report, the District responds promptly and connects individuals with appropriate resources. Recognizing that it can be difficult to identify or access the right support following a trauma or crime, individuals are encouraged to contact the Title IX Coordinator, Human Resources, Public Safety, or any of the offices listed in this section for guidance.

While the District strongly encourages individuals to seek help from Public Safety and/or local law enforcement, employees will notify law enforcement only if the individual requests it or is unable to report the incident themselves.

In accordance with the Clery Act and District policy, individuals have the right to:

- Notify college and/or local law enforcement;
- Receive assistance from the District in doing so; or
- Decline to involve law enforcement.

Consistent with Clery Act requirements, the District ensures that law enforcement is notified immediately, or as soon as practicably possible, of any reported incidents of criminal homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, human trafficking, sexual assault, or hate crimes occurring on or off campus.

COASTLINE

On-campus Reporting

Resource	Electronic Contact	Phone	Location
Shonte Thomas Director of Student Equity and Title IX	sthomas163@cccd.edu	(714) 241-6142	The Student Services Center, Second Floor, Room 210 11460 Warner Ave, Fountain Valley CA 92708
Public Safety	(714) 241-6040		
Electronic reporting	Available Online		

Confidential Resources for Students

Resource	Contact
TimelyCare	Coastline College is now partnered with TimelyCare to deliver a virtual health and well-being platform for students. The service provides 24/7 access to virtual care at no cost.
Mental Health Services	(714) 241-6005

Confidential Resource for Employees

REACH Employee Assistance Program (EAP)

All employees and their immediate family members have access to confidential, professional counseling services through the REACH (EAP). This program is designed to support individuals in addressing personal matters that may impact their well-being or job performance. Counseling services are provided at no cost and are delivered by professionals unaffiliated with the District to ensure confidentiality.

24-Hour Emergency Helpline: 1 (800) 273-5273

Non-Emergency Support: Visit reachline.com or email info@reachline.com

Additional On-Campus Resources

Resource	Contact
Coastline College Legal Clinic	(714) 714-7162
Student Financial Aid	(714) 241-6239
Visa and Immigration Assistance	(714) 432-6847

GOLDEN WEST

On-campus Reporting

Resource	Electronic Contact	Phone	Location
Dr. Carla Martinez, Title IX Coordinator Dean of Students	cmartinez@gwc.cccd.edu	(714) 895-8781	Learning Resources Center Third floor 15744 Goldenwest St, Huntington Beach CA 92647
Public Safety*		(714) 895-8924	
Electronic reporting	Available Online		

*After hours calls to Public Safety are forwarded to the on duty officer.

Confidential Resources for Students

Resource	Contact
Health Center	(714) 895-8379
Mental Health Services	(714) 895-8379

Confidential Resource for Employees

REACH Employee Assistance Program (EAP)

All employees and their immediate family members have access to confidential, professional counseling services through the REACH (EAP). This program is designed to support individuals in addressing personal matters that may impact their well-being or job performance. Counseling services are provided at no cost and are delivered by professionals unaffiliated with the District to ensure confidentiality.

24-Hour Emergency Helpline: 1 (800) 273-5273

Non-Emergency Support: Visit reachline.com or email info@reachline.com

Additional On-Campus Resources

Resource	Contact
Legal Assistance	Students should refer to local resources for legal assistance.
Student Financial Aid	(714) 892-7711
Visa and Immigration Assistance	(714) 892-7711 ext. 55306

ORANGE COAST

On-campus Reporting

Resource	Electronic Contact	Phone	Location
Shannon Quihuiz, Ph.D. Dean, Student Relations and Title IX Coordinator	squihuiz@occ.cccd.edu	(714) 432-5930	Student Union Second Floor, Suite 202 2701 Fairview Rd, Costa Mesa CA 92626
Public Safety		(714) 432-5017 After hours calls are forward to the on duty officer	
Electronic reporting Available Online			

Confidential Resources for Students

Resource	Contact
Health Center	(714) 714-7705
Mental Health Services	(714) 714-7715 Press 9 for an after-hours crisis counselor

Confidential Resource for Employees

REACH Employee Assistance Program (EAP)

All employees and their immediate family members have access to confidential, professional counseling services through the REACH (EAP). This program is designed to support individuals in addressing personal matters that may impact their well-being or job performance. Counseling services are provided at no cost and are delivered by professionals unaffiliated with the District to ensure confidentiality.

24-Hour Emergency Helpline: 1 (800) 273-5273

Non-Emergency Support: Visit reachline.com or email info@reachline.com

Additional On-Campus Resources

Resource	Contact
Legal Assistance:	
Student Life and Leadership	(714) 432-5730
Student Financial Aid	(714) 432-5508
Visa and Immigration Assistance	(714) 432-6847

Medical, Counseling, and Advocacy

Resource	Contact
Domestic Violence Assistance Programs, Orange County	Domestic Violence Orange County California - Sheriff's Department (ocsheriff.gov)
Sexual Assault Victim Services/Rape Crisis, Orange County	24-Hour Hotline (714) 957-2737 (949) 831-9110 Online Information
Child Protective Services	(714) 940-1000
North County Rape Crisis Center	(714) 834-4317
South County Rape Crisis Center	(949) 752-1971
Orange County Health Care Agency STI Clinic Testing and Treatment	(714) 834-8787
Orange County Behavioral Health Services	(855) OC-Links (855) 625-4657
Legal Aid Society of Orange County	(800) 834-5001
LGBTQ Center OC	Online Information
Casa de la Familia	(877) 611-2272 Online Information
Mariposa Women and Family Center	(714) 547-6494 Online Information
Victim/Witness Assistance	
West Justice Center (Westminster)	(714) 896-7188
Central Justice Center (Santa Ana)	(714) 834-4350
Harbor Justice Center (Newport Beach)	(949) 476-4855
North Justice Center (Fullerton)	(714) 773-4575
Lamoreaux Justice Center (Orange)	(714) 935-7074

National Hotlines

Resource	Contact
LGBTQ Support	
LGBT National Center	(888) 843-4564
The Trevor Project Dating, Domestic, and Intimate Partner Violence	(866) 488-7386
Violence and Sexual Assault	
National Domestic Violence Hotline	(800) 799-SAFE (7233) (800) 787-3224 (TTY)
Human Options: Rape, Sexual Assault, Incest, and Abuse	(877) 854-3594
National Sexual Assault Hotline Sexual Abuse and Assault of Boys and Men Confidential Support for Men	(800) 656-HOPE (4673) 1in6.org
Center for Victims of Crime	(202) 467-8700 24/7 hotline is (855) 484-2846 info@victimsofcrime.org
Crisis Response and Prevention	
National Suicide Prevention Lifeline	Dial 988

Reporting a Crime to Local Law Enforcement

A person reporting a crime to Public Safety has the right to report the crime to the local law enforcement. Public Safety officers will discuss this option with the harmed person of a crime and will assist the harmed person with that process.

The filing and process for addressing a crime with a law enforcement entity is a separate process than the District's. In most cases, the District will not wait for a conclusion from any criminal investigation or impending court proceedings, except in cases where the District temporarily delays its investigation while criminal investigators gather evidence. Law enforcement's determination of whether to initiate prosecution will not affect the District's decision to charge a Respondent through the District's resolution process.

Law Enforcement Authority

Contact Numbers

Huntington Beach Police Department 2000 Main St, Huntington Beach CA 92648	(714) 960-8811
Costa Mesa Police Department 99 Fair Dr, Costa Mesa, CA 92626	(714) 754-5280
Fountain Valley Police Department 10200 Slater Ave, Fountain Valley, CA 92708	(714) 593-4485
Newport Beach Police Department 870 Santa Barbara Dr, Newport Beach, CA 92660	(949) 644-3681
Garden Grove Police Department 11301 Acacia Pkwy, Garden Grove, CA 92840	(714) 741-5704
Westminster Police Department 8200 Westminster Blvd, Westminster, CA 92683	(714) 898-3315



Preservation of Evidence

Preserving evidence can support potential criminal investigations, campus disciplinary processes, and access to medical care and other supportive services. Evidence may be time-sensitive and can be lost or degraded if not properly safeguarded. Individuals are encouraged to preserve evidence even if they are unsure whether they wish to report the incident immediately.

When an incident of sexual misconduct or violence is reported the Title IX Coordinator will be promptly notified. The District may issue supportive measures, such as mutual no-contact directives. Law enforcement or the District Attorney's Office can also assist with obtaining court-issued restraining orders, if desired.

Physical or Sexual Violence

Even if someone has bathed, changed clothes, or cleaned up, they can still seek medical care and have evidence collected. If possible, before receiving care, avoid bathing, showering, changing clothes, using the restroom, eating, drinking, smoking, brushing teeth, or cleaning the area, as these may affect evidence.

Forensic Medical Examinations (SART/ Rape Kit) are most effective within 72–120 hours but may still collect useful evidence after that time. Bring any clothing or items involved to the exam, or store them separately in paper bags or a cardboard box (not plastic).

Digital and Electronic Evidence

Relevant electronic communications and media should be preserved, including text messages, emails, call logs, and voicemails, social media messages, posts, or direct messages, photographs, videos, and screenshots, and GPS or location data. Digital files, posts, or messages

should not be deleted or altered. Evidence should be backed up to a secure location, such as a password-protected folder, encrypted drive, or trusted cloud storage. Even deleted digital files may be recoverable by professionals.

Physical Evidence

Items related to the incident, such as clothing, bedding, or personal belongings, should be collected and preserved. Items should be stored in clean paper bags or cardboard boxes, never in plastic. Each item should be labeled with the date, time, and a brief description of where it was found.

Witness Accounts

Individuals should record details of what occurred as soon as possible, including dates and times, descriptions of events and names or identifying information of anyone involved or present. Minor details should also be recorded, as they may later assist investigators or support personnel. Notes should be stored securely and dated for accuracy.

Theft, Vandalism, Burglary

Areas affected by the incident should not be disturbed or cleaned unless necessary for safety. The scene should be photographed or videoed from multiple angles. Damaged property, locks, or equipment should be secured until assessed by law enforcement.

Resources Exempt from Reporting Under the Clery Act

The Clery Act exempts pastoral and professional counselors from reporting crimes disclosed to them in their counseling role, except in cases such as threats of future violence. A pastoral counselor is a religiously recognized employee providing confidential counseling, while a professional counselor's official duties include psychological counseling for the community.

Although counselors may choose not to report crimes, the District encourages them, when appropriate, to inform those they counsel about voluntary and confidential reporting options that could be included in federal Clery Act statistics. Responses may be limited to anonymous reports lacking sufficient information for investigation.

Coast Community College District does not employ any pastoral counselors.

What is a Campus Security Authority?

The term Campus Security Authority (CSA) describes the District officials required to bring forward to Public Safety the report of Clery Act crimes that occur within the District's Clery geography.

Not every District employee is a Campus Security Authority. Some are confidential employees (such as pastoral and professional counselors) exempt from providing this information. Other employees do not qualify as Campus Security Authority under the Clery Act.

Who is a Campus Security Authority?

The District identifies several types of Campus Security Authorities (CSAs): Public Safety staff and contracted officers; individuals designated to receive crime reports; and officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

Anyone who experiences, witnesses, or learns of a crime is encouraged to contact Public Safety, which is staffed 24/7, trained to respond, and collaborates with other District offices. Those affected by sexual or interpersonal violence or harassment should contact the campus Title IX Office.

CSAs include, among others: advisors to student organizations, athletic coaches, Residence Life staff, the Dean of Students Office, Campus Life directors, Title IX staff, Campus Recreation and Library staff who monitor access, Student Health Services staff, Summer Program staff, and designated HR staff.

Reporters unsure about an employee's reporting obligations may ask the employee directly or contact Public Safety or the Title IX Office.

The District also requests crime statistics from local law enforcement with jurisdiction over its Clery geography and includes that data in this report.

EMERGENCIES INVOLVING DRUGS OR ALCOHOL

Call for Help

If someone needs medical attention from using alcohol or drugs, contact either Public Safety, Residential Life (if living in campus residence), or 911 immediately. A person can call for themselves or others. If calling for another person, stay with them until help arrives.

Student Amnesty

The District considers the safety of the campus community to be of paramount importance. While District policy does not condone underage drinking or the use of illegal drugs; the District will extend amnesty to students who call for help for another student in need of emergency medical attention due to drug or alcohol use.

Additionally, amnesty will be granted for individuals that are Complainants, Respondents, witnesses, and others involved in a Sexual Harassment and/or Sexual Misconduct grievance process from punitive sanctioning for illegal use of drugs and/or alcohol when evidence of such use is discovered or submitted.

Notwithstanding the provision of amnesty for students as described in this paragraph, the District reserves the right to refer Complainants, Respondents, witnesses, and others involved in a grievance process for substance abuse assessment, education, and/or treatment.

The District can provide amnesty only for its own policies, not federal, state, or local laws.

The District does not condone underage drinking or the use of illegal drugs. The District encourages students to reach out to professional staff for help, regardless of whether they, or their friend, have been using alcohol or other drugs.

How to Help

[The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism](#) advises anyone providing support to someone impacted by substance use to be ready to give responders key details, including how much and what type of substance was consumed and relevant health information (such as medications, allergies, or medical conditions).

- Never leave a person alone due to the risk of injury or choking.
- Keep them seated on the ground or partially upright, not in a chair.
- If they are vomiting, have them lean forward.
- If unconscious or lying down, place them on their side with one ear toward the ground to help prevent choking.

The background of the slide is a photograph of a modern, multi-story building with large windows and a flat roof. The building is partially obscured by a semi-transparent green overlay that covers the left and center portions of the image. The text is centered within this green area.

PREVENTION & EDUCATION PROGRAMS

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

Bystander intervention is an important part of creating a safe and respectful campus community.

A bystander is anyone who sees or becomes aware of a situation that could lead to harm (including hazing, sexual misconduct, dating or domestic violence, stalking, or other concerning behavior) and chooses to take action.

Intervening safely, whether by speaking up, checking in, or getting help, can prevent harm and support those at risk.

The District aims to foster a culture of community accountability and encourages bystanders to intervene if the situation is safe to do so.

How to be an Active Bystander

If someone appears to be in immediate danger, call 911. Your safety matters—only intervene in ways that feel safe for you. If it is safe to do so, consider these options:

DIRECT

Address the situation in the moment. Check in with the person who may be at risk or set a clear boundary.

Example: “Are you okay?” “Let’s step outside.” “That’s not cool.”

DELEGATE

Ask someone else to help.

Example: Contact a friend, host, bartender, campus staff member, RA, or call campus police.

DISTRACT

Interrupt the situation without direct confrontation.

Example: Spill a drink, start a conversation, say you need help finding the bathroom, or suggest leaving together.

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Coast Community College District is committed to providing an environment that maximizes academic achievement and personal growth. The Coast District recognizes that alcohol and other drug abuse pose a significant threat to the health, safety, and well-being of users and the people around them. Substance abuse also interferes with academic, co-curricular, and extra-curricular interests, and can lead to health, personal, social, economic, and legal problems.

Substance Testing

The District provides free Narcan, Fentanyl test strips, and Drink Spike strips to all students. Students can pick these items up at their Student Health Center. Coastline College also has these items available at their Public Safety Office.

Student Employee Training

Resident Advisors receive yearly training from the Orange County Sheriff's department about the importance of safe substance use and how to communicate this information to their residents.



Health Risks of Alcohol and Other Drugs

Alcohol

The following information on health risks are from the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#): Excessive alcohol use causes significant harm in the United States. From 2020-2021, it led to about 178,000 deaths and 4 million years of potential life lost each year, shortening lives by an average of 24 years. About 4,000 people under the age of 21 die from excessive alcohol use each year.

Two-thirds of alcohol related deaths are from chronic conditions developed from drinking alcohol over time, approximately 117,000 each year. One-third of alcohol related deaths were from binge drinking or drinking too much on one occasion, approximately 61,000 each year.

The Dietary Guidelines define moderate drinking as up to one drink per day for women and up to two drinks per day for men and do not recommend that non-drinkers start drinking. Excessive alcohol use can cause immediate and long-term health problems, including high blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, digestive problems, several types of cancer, mental health issues, memory and learning problems, social challenges, and alcohol dependence. Reducing alcohol consumption lowers the risk of these harms.

Cannabis/Marijuana

The following information on health risks is from the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#): Marijuana is the most commonly used drug in the United States and can have a range of effects on the body and brain.

About 3 in 10 users develop a cannabis use disorder. The risk of developing cannabis use disorder is greater for people who begin to use cannabis before 18. Frequent or high-dose use can impair attention, memory, and learning, and may cause disorientation, anxiety, paranoia, or temporary psychosis.

Long-term use increases the risk of mental health challenges, including schizophrenia, or psychosis. Smoking marijuana can harm lung tissues, damage small blood vessels, and increase the risk of bronchitis and respiratory symptoms, which often improve after quitting. Higher THC concentrations and concentrated forms, such as dabbing or edibles, can intensify these effects.

MDMA

The following information on health risks from the [National Institute on Drug Abuse](#): MDMA (ecstasy or Molly) is usually taken as a capsule, tablet, or liquid. “Molly” is often sold as pure powder, but may contain other substances such as synthetic cathinones (“bath salts”). Some users combine MDMA with alcohol or marijuana.

MDMA increases dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin, producing heightened energy, mood, empathy, and increased heart rate and blood pressure. Effects last about 3–6 hours, and high doses can impair the body’s temperature regulation, potentially causing organ failure or death. After use, individuals may experience irritability, anxiety, depression, sleep problems, memory and attention difficulties, and reduced sexual interest.

Prescription Opioids

The following information on health risks is from the [National Institute on Drug Abuse](#): Prescription opioids are effective for short-term pain relief when taken as directed, but they carry risks of misuse and addiction. They work by binding to opioid receptors in the brain, spinal cord, and other organs, blocking pain signals and releasing dopamine, which reinforces drug use. Short-term effects include pain relief, relaxation, and euphoria, while side effects can include drowsiness, nausea, constipation, confusion, and slowed breathing.

Opioid misuse or overdose can reduce oxygen to the brain (hypoxia), causing coma, permanent brain damage, or death. Withdrawal from opioids can begin within hours and include muscle pain, insomnia, diarrhea, cold flashes, leg movements, and strong cravings.

In cases of overdose, calling 911 immediately is critical. Medical personnel can administer naloxone, a medication that quickly blocks opioid receptors and reverses overdose effects. Naloxone is available as an injection, auto-injector (EVZIO®), and nasal spray (NARCAN®).

Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Drugs

The following information on health risks is from the [Drug Enforcement Agency](#). There are three specific drugs that are commonly utilized in drug facilitated sexual assault: Rohypnol®, GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid), or Ketamine.

[Rohypnol®](#): (flunitrazepam) is not approved in the United States but is prescribed as a sleep aid in some other countries. It usually comes as a tablet, taken orally or dissolved in a drink. Short-term effects include drowsiness, sedation, sleep, amnesia, impaired judgment

and coordination, confusion, slurred speech, slowed breathing and heart rate, and, in some cases, aggression or excitability. When combined with alcohol, it can cause severe sedation, unconsciousness, dangerously slowed breathing and heart rate, and even death. Rohypnol® can remain in the body for 36-72 hours, and its long-term health effects are not well understood.

[GHB \(Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid\)](#): GHB is a depressant approved for treating narcolepsy and is also known as Goop, liquid ecstasy, or liquid X. It usually appears as a colorless liquid or white powder and is often ingested orally, sometimes with alcohol. Short-term effects include euphoria, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, memory loss, slowed heart rate and breathing, lowered body temperature, seizures, unconsciousness, coma, and death. Mixing GHB with alcohol increases the risk of nausea, respiratory problems, and severe depressant effects. GHB is eliminated from the body within 10–12 hours, and its long-term effects are not well understood.

[Ketamine](#): Ketamine is a dissociative anesthetic used in medicine and, under supervision, for treatment-resistant depression. Found as a liquid or white powder, it can be swallowed, snorted, smoked, or injected. Short-term effects include hallucinations, sedation, confusion, memory and attention impairment, high blood pressure, unconsciousness, and slowed breathing. Long-term use may lead to bladder and kidney damage, abdominal pain, depression, and memory problems.

If someone suspects they or a friend ingested Rohypnol®, GHB, or ketamine, they should seek medical attention. A urine sample should be collected for toxicology testing.

CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY EDUCATION

The District is committed to fostering a safe environment through education and crime prevention. Each college offers a variety of prevention and education programs that support this commitment.

New Student Orientation

Introduces incoming students to campus policies, resources, and expectations around safety, consent, and community standards.

New Employee Orientation

Introduces new staff to public safety policies, emergency procedures, and available prevention resources.

Self-defense Training

Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) training is available for students through the Public Safety Office.

Emergency Notification Training

Training for staff and students on how campus emergency alerts are issued and how to respond to notifications.

Bike Theft Prevention Notifications

Provides students with safety tips and strategies to reduce bicycle theft on-campus.

Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Notifications

Educates students and employees on protecting their vehicles from theft through awareness and prevention strategies.

Emergency Preparedness

Workshops and resources designed to help students and staff plan for and respond effectively to emergencies.

Hate Crimes vs. Hate Speech: Is it Protected under the First Amendment?

Educational session clarifying legal distinctions between hate crimes and hate speech, and implications for public safety.

Green Dot Bystander Intervention Training

Equips participants with skills to recognize and safely intervene in situations of potential harm.

Crime Prevention Flyers

Distributed throughout campus to share safety tips, crime prevention strategies, and reporting resources.

Campus Security Authority (CSA) Annual Training

Required training for CSAs to understand their Clery Act responsibilities in reporting crime.

Crime Prevention On-Campus Tabling Event

Outreach event providing safety information, crime prevention tips, and engagement with public safety.

Student Worker De-Escalation Techniques

Training sessions that equip student employees with strategies to manage and de-escalate conflict safely.

Building Marshal Training

Prepares designated staff to lead building evacuations and assist during emergencies.

Workspace Safety

Training on safe workplace practices to prevent accidents, injuries, and security risks.

Coffee with Public Safety

An informal meeting with Public Safety to learn about services, provide feedback, and build relationships with staff.

Lockdown Trainings

Regularly administered training during class times.

Student Employee Training

Public Safety does provides Clery Act training during on-boarding of all Resident Assistants.

Great Shakeout

An annual statewide earthquake drill.



CRIME RISK REDUCTION

The following steps are ways to contribute to a safe and healthy community.

1. Stay Alert

Be aware of your surroundings at all times and trust your instincts.

2. Report Suspicious Activity Immediately

Call 911 to report crimes or suspicious behavior. Prompt reporting improves evidence collection, recovery of stolen property, prosecution, and access to victim support services.

3. Avoid Walking Alone at Night

Whenever possible, walk with a group, especially after dark.

4. Keep Doors Secure

Lock your room or residence door at all times, even if you are away briefly. Never prop open exterior doors, and do not open your door to someone you do not know.

5. Safeguard Keys and Access Cards

Do not lend your key or key card. Report lost or stolen keys immediately.

6. Report Harassing or Suspicious Communications

Report concerning calls, messages, or online activity so Public Safety and law enforcement can investigate and identify patterns.

7. Report Maintenance and Safety Hazards

Immediately report broken locks, doors, windows, lighting issues, overgrown shrubbery, or any unsafe conditions to Public Safety or Maintenance.

8. Protect Your Vehicle and Bicycle

Park in well-lit areas, lock your car, secure valuables in the trunk, and use a U-style lock for bicycles.

9. Secure Laptops and Valuables

Keep laptops and other high-value items secured in your room and study areas to reduce theft risk.

10. Stay Informed and Participate in Safety Programs

Review campus crime updates and participate in available personal safety and security awareness programs.

FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION

All residents residing on-campus receive ongoing fire safety prevention and education sessions to promote a safe living environment.

Emergency Evacuation Training and Drill

Practice evacuations in emergency situations including fires or earthquakes.

Building Marshal Training

Prepares designated staff to lead building evacuations and assist during emergencies.



SEXUAL MISCONDUCT PREVENTION

Preventing Sexual Misconduct

Sexual misconduct, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, is prohibited. Individuals are responsible for their own behavior. A person's clothing, words, actions, or level of intoxication never constitutes an invitation to engage in sexual activity without consent. Experiencing non-consensual sexual behavior is never the survivor's fault.

Anyone initiating sexual activity must respect their partner's boundaries, including any refusal to continue. Partners should communicate clearly and check in with each other throughout the interaction to ensure ongoing, mutual consent.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY INFORMATION

Pursuant to the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, members of the community may obtain information regarding registered sex offenders through the [California Megan's Law website](#).

WHEN ENGAGING IN AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP



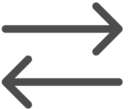
Respect personal boundaries.

Clearly communicate intentions to a sexual partner before initiating any sexual act.



Never assume someone wants, is able, or can consent to sex. Ambiguous or mixed signals mean no consent. If in doubt, do not initiate sexual activity.

Proceed slowly. Allow all partners to express their intentions clearly.



Never exploit someone who is intoxicated; being drunk or high is never an excuse for sexual misconduct.

Recognize that a partner may feel intimidated or uneasy due to power imbalances; maintain respectful communication during and after intimacy.



Education and Prevention Programs

SafeZone Training

Builds awareness and allyship to support LGBTQ+ students and create inclusive campus spaces.

Clothesline Project

A visual display raising awareness of gender-based violence, featuring t-shirts created by survivors and allies.

Spill the Title IX Tea-sdays

Informal, recurring sessions where students can learn about Title IX rights, resources, and reporting in a casual setting.

Movies for Mental Health (Workshop)

Uses film and guided discussion to reduce stigma and encourage conversations around mental health.

Green Dot Bystander Intervention Training

Empowers students to recognize and safely intervene in situations of potential harm to prevent violence.

Yoga as Healing

Trauma-informed yoga practice designed to support survivors' healing and promote stress reduction.

Healthy Relationships Workshops

Focuses on communication, respect, boundaries, and recognizing unhealthy patterns in relationships.

Denim Day

Annual awareness event where participants wear denim to stand against victim-blaming in cases of sexual violence.

Surviving and Thriving in the Digital Age of AI (Webinar)

Explores risks and protective strategies around privacy, safety, and wellbeing in an AI-driven world.

Bites and Boundaries: A Snack Size Guide to Bystander Intervention

Short, interactive sessions over snacks to introduce students to key bystander intervention strategies.

CCCD Student Title IX Online Training

Mandatory online training for students covering Title IX rights, reporting processes, and prevention of sexual misconduct.

QPR Suicide Prevention Training

A certified training program designed to help participants recognize the warning signs of suicide, increase confidence in discussing suicide, and equip individuals with the skills to respond effectively to someone in crisis.

Health Resources Fair

A campus-wide event that connects students with community resources and service providers. Participating vendors offer education and referrals on a range of topics, including substance use (e.g., benzodiazepines, cocaine, heroin, fentanyl, marijuana, methamphetamine, sleep aids, inhalants, depressants, and stimulants), suicide prevention, alcohol use disorder, tobacco cessation, and vaping. This event also connects students to physical, mental, and sexual health resources and support services.

Domestic Violence 101: Back to Basics

This introductory webinar describes the dynamics and common tactics that characterize domestic violence. It also provides an overview of the root causes of domestic violence, as well as the scope and impact on individuals and society. This session will help new advocates, allied professionals, students, and the general public achieve a basic understanding of this complex issue and how they can be part of the solution.

Mental Health Workshops

Educational workshops offered to students, staff, and faculty on relevant mental health topics, including:

- Navigating Social Anxiety
- Mindfulness
- Compassionate Communication
- AI Mental Health Therapy

Orange Coast Sessions

In addition to District-wide offerings, Orange Coast offers the following awareness and prevention training for students and Harbour Apartments staff:

- Title IX Training with The Harbour resident assistants
- Green Dot Bystander Intervention Training – Empowers students to recognize and safely intervene in situations of potential harm to prevent violence.

BUILDING A CULTURE OF COMMUNITY CARE

Everyone can have a critical role in preventing sexual and relationship violence. The District is committed to fostering a culture of community care in which community members actively and safely intervene to prevent harm without causing further injury. While many individuals want to help, they may not always know what to do.

If an intervention does not feel safe, or if someone appears to be in immediate danger or requires urgent medical attention, call 911.

If there is no immediate emergency, check in with the person and ask what they need to feel supported and safe.

Respect their choices and autonomy whenever possible.

Remember

Safety First

If a situation feels unsafe or someone needs immediate medical attention, dial 911.

Offer Support

If there is no immediate danger, they should ask how they can help.

They should support the person in identifying what they need to feel safe and supported.

Bystanders are never responsible for someone else's violence, but they can be part of the solution.

How to Help

Look Out for Others

Someone who looks uncomfortable, scared, or unable to give clear consent may be signaling through nonverbal cues like avoiding eye contact, turning away, or focusing on their phone.

Check in if someone appears uncomfortable, distressed, or isolated.

Speak Up

Prioritize safety by confronting anyone who tries to isolate or engage sexually with an incapacitated person, and speak up if you hear plans to take sexual advantage of someone.

Interrupt Harmful Behavior

When safe, intervene if someone is targeting or engaging with a person who is incapacitated.

Believe and Support

Believe individuals who disclose sexual assault, abuse, or stalking.

Connect to Resources

Refer individuals to on- or off-campus resources for medical care, counseling services, legal assistance.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT RISK REDUCTION

Responsibility for sexual assault and harassment lies solely with those who commit these acts. The following are optional risk-reduction strategies that individuals may choose to consider. This information is adapted from the Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network (RAINN).

1

Know the resources.

Identify whom to contact for help and where to go. Locate key resources like Public Safety and the Title IX Coordinator. Be aware of the locations of emergency phones on-campus and store the phone numbers and app in a cell phone for quick access.

2

Be cautious about posting location.

Many social media platforms use geolocation to publicly share location. Disabling this feature and reviewing other privacy settings can help protect personal information.

3

Think ahead. Have a plan.

Consider backup options for potential problems. Memorize a few important phone numbers in case a phone battery dies and carry emergency cash in case electronic payments or credit cards are not available. Know the addresses of important campus locations, such as a Residence Hall or friend's house.

4

Stay alert.

When moving around campus or in nearby neighborhoods, remain aware of the surroundings. Consider traveling with a friend or requesting a campus escort. When alone, use headphones in one ear only to maintain awareness.

5

Allow others to earn trust.

College environments can create a false sense of security. Although some individuals may seem friendly quickly, it is important to give them time to earn trust before relying on them.

6

Prioritize security.

Always lock doors and windows when sleeping or leaving the room. If others frequently prop open exterior doors, report it to Public Safety or a trusted authority. Never allow someone to "tailgate" (follow) into a building without proper access.

7

Plan.

When attending parties, some people choose to go with trusted friends and look out for one another. Groups may plan to arrive and leave together, and check in if plans change. Staying connected with friends can help everyone make sure others get home safely.

8

Be mindful of limits.

Keeping track of personal consumption and staying aware of others' behavior can help people look out for themselves and their friends. If someone suddenly feels more tired or intoxicated than expected, it may help to step away and seek support.

9

Be a supportive friend.

Trust instincts. If something feels wrong, it likely is. Learn how to protect friends in social situations and promote safety in shared environments (RAINN).

10

Stay Aware.

In social settings, some people choose to keep their drinks with them and avoid leaving them unattended. If they need to step away, they may take the drink with them or discard it. Some individuals also prefer unopened containers or choose to watch their drinks being prepared. Paying attention to one's own drink and checking in on friends can be one way people support each other's safety.

11

Safety First.

If someone needs to leave a situation quickly and worries about causing conflict or discomfort, it's okay to make an excuse. No one is obligated to stay in a situation that feels uncomfortable, pressured, or unsafe. The same applies to helping a friend leave a potentially risky situation. Offering a simple reason, like an urgent call or another commitment, can help them get out safely.

12

Know how to help.

If a friend has experienced sexual misconduct. Know how to help.

Visit the [Title IX website](#) for more information on how to support a friend who's experienced sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking.

HAZING PREVENTION & EDUCATION



Community Building without Hazing

The District believes that strong communities are built through respect, shared purpose, and positive engagement. Hazing does not align with these principles and is prohibited. Consent to participate in an activity does not excuse hazing.

Prevention Programs

The District has developed a comprehensive research-informed prevention education program to inform the community about the importance of building relationships in a productive manner free from hazing.

All students and employees must complete anti-hazing training upon joining the District and annually thereafter. The District will provide education campaigns, including workshops, speaker events, and social media campaigns throughout the academic year to reinforce anti-hazing and encourage a culture of safety.

Hazing Prevention Training

The District provides hazing prevention training that addresses practices to prevent hazing in the District's community. The District is continuously evaluating new hazing prevention training for its students, faculty, and staff.

Hazing Transparency Report

The District maintains a [Campus Hazing Transparency Report](#) to help students and families make informed decisions.

Reporting Hazing

Members of the community are encouraged to report any behavior that may involve hazing. Reports may be made through designated campus officials. Hazing reports can be made to:

Office/Contact Person	Phone Number
Coastline Public Safety	(714) 241-6040
Golden West College Public Safety	(714) 895-8924
Orange Coast Public Safety	(714) 432-5017

Online Reporting Options

[Coastline Reporting Form](#)

[Golden West Reporting Form](#)

[Orange Coast Reporting Form](#)

Investigation Procedures

The Office of the Dean of Students or the Title IX Coordinator at each College has the oversight of investigating and adjudicating hazing violations. All personnel involved with investigating and adjudicating hazing act with independence and authority free from bias and conflicts of interest. Such personnel are trained annually to ensure they are not biased and also to ensure that they have the skills to investigate and adjudicate disclosures of hazing. To raise any concerns involving bias or conflict of interest by any such personnel or to report misconduct or discrimination committed by such personnel, an individual may follow Board Policy 3435 and Administrative Procedure 3435.

District Definition

Students must treat their fellow classmates with respect at all times and may not engage in hazing in any circumstance. Hazing is defined as any reckless or intentional act that endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a student for the purpose of initiation, admission into, affiliation with, or as a condition for continued membership in a group or organization. This may include the destruction or removal of public or private property or any act that a reasonable person would find demeaning, uncomfortable, embarrassing, humiliating, or ridiculing. The expressed or implied consent of participants is not an excuse for hazing. Students must report any hazing that they witness. Apathy or acquiescence in the presence of hazing will be considered participation in hazing.

California Anti-hazing Law

Matt's Law

CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR HAZING (Section 245.6(c-e))

A violation of this section that does not result in serious bodily injury is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100), nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or both.

Any person who personally engages in hazing that results in death or serious bodily injury as defined in paragraph (4) of subdivision (f) of Section 243 of the Penal Code, is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

The person against whom the hazing is directed may commence a civil action for injury or damages. The action may be brought against any participants in the hazing, or any organization to which the student is seeking membership whose agents, directors, trustees, managers, or officers authorized, requested, commanded, participated in, or ratified the hazing.

A photograph of a modern college building with a large blue shield logo on its facade. The logo contains a stylized 'C' and the words 'COASTLINE COLLEGE' above it. In the foreground, there is a paved walkway, a grassy area, and some trees. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue rectangle on the left side, which serves as a background for the text.

TIMELY WARNINGS & EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

Emergency Notifications

Each college will notify the campus community without delay upon confirmation of an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on-campus. Confirmation occurs when authorized personnel determine, based on available information, that such a situation exists.

Upon confirmation, the College will assess the nature and scope of the threat to determine the appropriate segment(s) of the campus community to receive the notification. The decision regarding which individuals, groups, or areas will be notified will be based on factors including the type of incident, its location, and its potential impact. Notifications may be directed to the entire campus community or limited to those most likely to be affected. For example, a hazardous materials incident confined to one building may require notification only to occupants of that building and nearby facilities, whereas a severe weather event may warrant a campus-wide alert.

Notifications will be issued without undue delay, taking into account the safety of the community. Emergency notifications will be disseminated using the College's mass notification system and may include text messages, email, in-building notification systems, outdoor audible warning systems, computer pop-ups, or in-person communication, as appropriate.

The College may delay an emergency notification if responsible authorities determine that issuing the notification would compromise efforts to assist a victim, contain the emergency, respond to the incident, or otherwise mitigate the situation.

The College will provide follow-up information to the campus community as additional details become available or as needed.

Emergency Alert Procedures

A team of staff will assist with assessing emergency situations to determine whether there is an ongoing threat or need for safety notice.

The following staff collaborate in deciding the type of notification the College community will receive:

- President
- Vice President, Administrative Services
- Vice President, Instruction
- Vice President, Student Services
- Director, Public Relations and Marketing
- Director, Maintenance and Operations
- Area Deans
- Director of Public Safety

In making the determination to issue a warning, the team will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the team, compromise efforts to assist the harmed persons or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Timely Warning

The College will issue Timely Warnings for crimes required to be reported under the Clery Act that:

- Occur within the College’s Clery Act geography;
- Are reported to a Campus Security Authority or a local law enforcement agency; and
- Are determined to represent a serious or continuing threat to students or employees.

Timely Warnings are intended to aid in the prevention of similar crimes and will be issued as soon as pertinent information is available. Such warnings will withhold the names and other identifying information of victims to the extent permitted by law.

Timely Warnings may not be issued for crimes reported to pastoral or professional counselors acting in those capacities. Additionally, if the College issues an Emergency Notification for a criminal incident that poses an immediate threat to health or safety, a separate Timely Warning may not be issued for the same incident. However, follow-up information may be provided as appropriate.

Timely Warnings may include, but are not limited to, the following information:

- Type of crime or incident
- Date, time, and location of the crime
- Description of suspect(s), if available
- Relevant public safety guidance and prevention tips

Emergency Notifications

An Emergency Notification informs recipients of a situation that is currently occurring or imminently threatening the campus community. Such notifications may include, but are not limited to:

- Type of emergency
- Date, time, and location of the emergency or incident
- Immediate actions being recommended
- Relevant public safety instructions or reminders

Public Safety Alert

A “Public Safety Alert” may be issued in other circumstances when an emergency notification or timely warning is not required, but the College deems the information important for the safety and well-being of the community.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

In some emergency situations, such as severe weather, utility failures, etc., an evacuation of the campus may be ordered. A campus evacuation or closure is an organized withdrawal from campus facilities where the time of return is determined by the circumstances of the emergency event.

Preparing for Emergencies

Watch for people who may need assistance, particularly those with limited mobility or physical disabilities.

An alarm should be activated if instructed to do so by police or emergency personnel. Everyone should remain at the designated emergency assembly point. A head count may be conducted, and emergency responders may provide additional instructions. No one should re-enter a building until firefighters, police, or campus officials declare it safe to do so.

Individuals should be familiar with the building's floor plan, including the locations of stairways, fire extinguishers, and emergency exits. For locations visited frequently within a building, individuals should become familiar with the number of doors passed along the evacuation route before reaching the nearest exit.

When evacuating in smoky conditions, individuals should keep a hand on the wall and crawl to the nearest exit. Awareness of more than one exit route and the number of doors between the room and the exit should be maintained at all times.

Leaving Campus

In the event of a campus evacuation or relocation, steps should be taken to ensure that everyone is informed of the plan, including the route, transportation arrangements, and estimated arrival time.

Individuals with access to a vehicle should ensure it is in good working condition and maintain at least half a tank of fuel or sufficient electric charge to travel approximately 50–100 miles. If a personal vehicle is not available, alternative transportation should be arranged.

An emergency kit should be brought when evacuating, if possible.

A note indicating the time of departure and destination should be left in a visible location for others to see.

Campus identification and vehicle registration should be kept accessible, as access to campus facilities may be restricted.

Shelter in Place Procedures

Shelter in place means remaining indoors in a designated safe location when it is unsafe to go outside. Choose a small, interior room whenever possible, ideally one with few or no windows, and remain there until it is safe to move.

Sheltering in place may be required during severe weather, hazardous contamination, or an active threat on-campus. Use good judgment when deciding whether to remain in place. If there is a fire or hazardous contamination inside the building, evacuate immediately.

Severe Weather

- Choose a location with as few windows as possible.
- Try to locate to the lowest level of the building.
- Keep a radio or television on to listen to news updates.

Chemical Contamination

- Select an interior space above the ground floor with the fewest windows or vents. The room should have adequate space for everyone to sit. Use more rooms to avoid overcrowding.
- Seal cracks around the door with material that will block air flow.
- Shut off ventilation systems and fans.
- Keep a radio, television, or streaming service on to listen to news updates.

Active Attacker or Armed Intruder

- **Secure the location.** Individuals should immediately lock doors, close blinds, and turn off lights. They should remain quiet and move away from windows and doors. If possible, furniture or other objects should be used to barricade the door.
- **Assess escape options.** If the room cannot be locked, individuals should determine whether there is a safe route to exit the building. They should evacuate only if it is safe to do so. If gunfire is nearby, it may be safer to stay in place and hide.
- **Stay out of sight and take cover.** Individuals should get low to the floor and remain behind solid objects if possible, avoiding windows or areas visible from outside.
- **Silence communication devices.** Cell phones should be placed on silent mode (not vibrating) to avoid making noise that could reveal the location.
- **Call for help when safe.** If the shooter is nearby and it is safe to use a phone, individuals should call 911, report their location and the situation, and remain on the line until directed to hang up.
- **Avoid triggering fire alarms.** Fire alarms should not be activated, as this may draw others into dangerous areas.
- **Be prepared to take action.** If confronted directly and escape is impossible, individuals should be ready to defend themselves using any available means.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

Students, Faculty, and Staff are automatically enrolled in RAVE Alert using the contact information listed in their self-service employee portal for the campus they are affiliated with.

In addition to auto-enrollment, the District offers the ability for community partners, parents, or anyone that frequents the campuses the ability to opt-in and receive emergency alerts and notifications through the RAVE Alert System.

Register for RAVE Alert System

- Coastline College: Text **CCCCCOMMUNITY** to **67283**
- Golden West College: Text **GWCCCOMMUNITY** to **67283**
- Orange Coast College: Text **OCCCOMMUNITY** to **67283**

The local news media may be utilized to disseminate emergency information to members of the larger community, including neighbors, parents and other interested parties. The larger community can also access emergency information via the campus homepage and/or social media.

Testing of Notification System

In conjunction with other emergency agencies, each college conducts at least one emergency response exercise each year. RAVE is tested several times a year. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency response plans and capabilities of the college.

Each campus will publicize a summary of the emergency response and evacuation procedures on an annual basis via email in conjunction with a test (exercise or drill). The documentation for each test will be retained and shall include a description of the exercise, the date and time, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

The colleges' main campuses of the District participated in the annual statewide earthquake drill, the Great Shakeout on October 16, 2025. The colleges' main campuses and the Coastline Student Services Center conducted a drop, cover, and hold-on drill, followed by an evacuation drill. The drills were announced.

District Wide Testing

The RAVE Emergency Notification System was tested District-wide on October 16, 2025. This test was unannounced and conducted to test the email notification for campus employees.

MISSING STUDENTS

The background of the slide is a photograph of a modern campus. It features a multi-story building with large glass windows and a curved facade. In the foreground, there is a paved walkway where several students are walking. One student in the center-right is wearing a blue backpack and walking towards the right. Another student is visible on the left, walking away. The ground is a mix of concrete paths and green grass. The sky is a clear, pale blue. A large, solid green vertical bar is positioned on the left side of the image, partially obscuring the building and sky.

The following policies and procedures apply to the Orange Coast College (“OCC”) Main Campus as that campus is the only campus with on-campus Student Housing Facilities.

Most missing student reports in a campus environment result from students changing their routines without informing friends. If a member of the community has reason to believe that a student is missing, all efforts will be made to locate the student to determine their state of health and well-being.

At the beginning of each academic year, every student is asked to identify a confidential contact to be notified if that student is determined to be missing. The missing student contact information is collected and maintained by Housing and Residence Life.

Reporting Missing Students

Students, employees, or other individuals who want to report that an on-campus residential student is missing should contact Public Safety immediately using the contact information at the beginning of this Annual Security Report. They may also dial 911. Missing students may be reported at any time; there is no requirement to wait 24 hours.

Missing Defined

Missing is defined as a student not responding to the Public Safety staff for more than 24 hours and their whereabouts unknown for more than 24 hours. Any member of the College community who is concerned that a student is missing should contact Public Safety immediately at (714) 432-5017. Public Safety is responsible for investigating each report of a missing student and for determining whether the student is missing in accordance with the Board Policy.

Confidentiality of Emergency Contact

Contact information is registered confidentially, and the information is accessible only to authorized campus officials and law enforcement. The contact information is not disclosed outside of a missing person’s investigation.

Students Under 18

Parents or guardians of persons under the age of 18 who are not emancipated will be notified in addition to any additional contact person designated by the student, within 24 hours of determining that they are missing.

Notifications to Law Enforcement

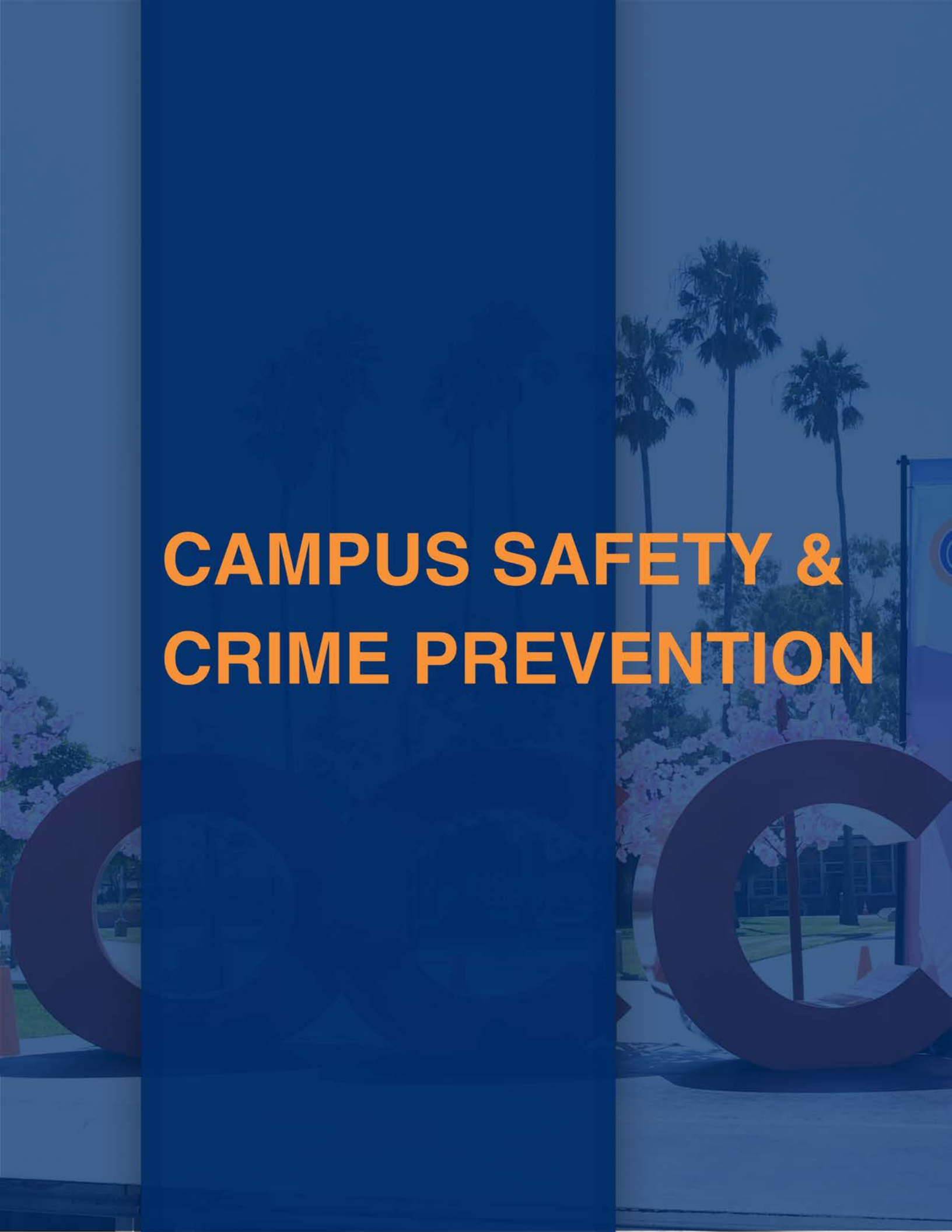
The College notifies local law enforcement, Costa Mesa Police Department or Newport Beach Police Department (or the local law enforcement with jurisdiction) within 24 hours of determining a student is missing, unless the missing persons report came from that law enforcement agency. This occurs regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor.



Procedure if a Student is Reported Missing

If a student is residing in an on-campus housing facility and is reported missing, the Director of Public Safety (“The Director”) will:

- Initiate an investigation into the status of the missing student.
- The Director initiates whatever action is deemed appropriate under the circumstances in the best interest of the missing student.
- The Director, or designee, will notify the Costa Mesa Police Department or Newport Beach Police Department (or the local law enforcement with jurisdiction) within 24 hours after determining whether the student is missing.
- The Director, or designee, will notify the confidential contact, regardless of age, if provided by the student within 24 hours after determining the student is missing.
- If the missing student is under the age of 18 and not emancipated: the Team member will also notify the custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours after determining the student is missing.

The background of the slide is a photograph of a campus scene. It features several tall palm trees against a clear sky. In the foreground, there are large, stylized letters 'C' and 'P' in a reddish-brown color. The 'C' is on the left and the 'P' is on the right, both partially visible. The text 'CAMPUS SAFETY & CRIME PREVENTION' is overlaid in the center in a bold, orange font. A dark blue vertical bar runs down the left side of the slide.

CAMPUS SAFETY & CRIME PREVENTION

Public Safety Authority

Each college employs Public Safety officers with training specific to parking and public safety. Public Safety Officers are not peace officers and do not have peace officer powers of arrest. Public Safety Officers receive initial training that complies with California Senate Bill 1626. Under Penal Code Section 837, Public Safety officers can conduct a private person's arrest. Officers enforce campus-specific policies and parking regulations. Public Safety officers are also trained in basic first aid, CPR, and receive specialized training in public safety and security operations.

The Public Safety Officers have jurisdiction to operate on their District campus in owned or controlled property. The patrol jurisdiction of Public Safety Officers is limited to any buildings or properties owned or controlled by Coast Community College District.

Public Safety Officers are required to pass the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training P.C. 832.2, School Peace Officer Course. The course outline includes: the role of school peace officers, laws impacting school campuses, maintaining campus community relations, reporting offenses to other law enforcement agencies, dealing with violence/gangs on-campus, dealing with campus parking and traffic, facility protection, and emergencies and disasters. Officers are required to maintain current certification in First Aid and CPR Training. All officers are required to have training in the use of Automated External Defibrillators (A.E.D.s).

These units are standard office equipment to assist in saving the lives of cardiac-arrest victims.

Working Relationships with Local and State Law Enforcement Agencies

As needed, each campus requests assistance from their local Police Department for incidents that require resources not available to the college. Moreover, the college will summon the assistance of other agencies to provide services for incidents that require special resources, including homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assaults on-campus.

Written Memoranda of Understanding with Local Police

The Coast Community College District has written Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with the below listed police departments:

- The Costa Mesa Police Department
- The Huntington Beach Police Department
- The Westminster Police Department
- The Garden Grove Police Department
- The Fountain Valley Police Department
- The Newport Beach Police Department

These Memoranda of Understanding (MOU's) with local law enforcement agencies pertain to the investigation of alleged criminal incidents. The local police departments will be responsible for all law enforcement and criminal investigative activities on any college within the Coast Community College District.

MOU's designate the operational responsibility and define specific geographic boundaries of response for violent crimes which includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assaults. In addition, the colleges will report any hate crimes and sexual assaults. This agreement also ensures the proper reporting of violent crime and property crime occurring on-campus property in compliance with the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Safety and Access Policies

Each college maintains a physically secure campus through various methods that minimize hazardous and unsafe conditions. Parking lots and pathways are illuminated with lighting. Public Safety works with Maintenance and Operations for repair to address burned out lights in the parking lot or other campus locations; malfunctioning door lock mechanisms; observing and reporting suspicious persons; and reporting unsafe conditions.

For urgent issues, such as a broken door, contact Public Safety immediately.

Coastline College

Safety and Access

Consistent with the educational mission of the District and its Colleges, scheduled facilities will be open to students, employees, contractors, guests, and invitees during regular business hours. Business hours are generally defined as being from 8:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m.,

Monday through Friday, unless different business hours are posted. Each College may operate outside these days and hours based on class schedules and other operational needs.

All staff members have been issued identification cards, and non-distance learning students are strongly encouraged to obtain one which they may be asked to produce if there is a question about their authorization in a specific area. Members of the public or public groups who want to use campus buildings or other areas must secure a Permit to Use College Facilities for the date and time concerned from the Business Office. The Public Safety Department is notified when the facility use permits are approved. Campus buildings will normally be locked during weekends. Public Safety, M&O personnel, or staff will unlock doors for weekend classes and other events as necessary. Public Safety officers conduct routine patrols of campus buildings to evaluate and monitor security-related matters. The officers conduct checks of the parking lot and exterior of the building before classes begin. When classes are over, they check the entire building before it is locked. The officers are available for escorts or to help students with special needs that may require assistance going to or from their vehicles.

Keys are provided to staff members on a need-to-enter basis as determined by the appropriate supervisor or dean. Lost keys must be reported immediately to one's supervisor and to the Public Safety Department. Keys should never be loaned to other staff members or students. Unauthorized duplication of District keys is strictly prohibited. Electronic access cards are issued to staff and faculty at all centers based on their need to enter secure areas at any time, or the facility during their hours of instruction, or gaining entry

during off-hours. In addition, each campus has a security camera system with cameras placed at strategic locations on the interior and exterior of the buildings.

Golden West College

Safety and Access

Consistent with the educational mission of the District and its Colleges, scheduled facilities will be open to students, employees, contractors, guests, and invitees during regular business hours. Business hours are generally defined as being from 8:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, unless different business hours are posted. Each College may operate outside these days and hours based on class schedules and other operational needs.

Keys

The responsibility of maintaining custody of campus keys is managed by Public Safety, and keys are provided to staff and faculty members on a need-to-enter basis as determined by the appropriate Manager or Dean. Lost keys must be reported immediately to one's supervisor and to the College's Public Safety Department. College Public Safety personnel will confiscate any keys which have not been specifically issued to a particular individual. Unauthorized duplication of District keys is not permitted. Classroom doors are accessible by using an assigned electronic access card. The doors can be secured by faculty from the inside and can also be electronically locked remotely by Public Safety. The College can perform an emergency "lock-down" of a specific building or classrooms campus-wide for security.

Campus buildings are typically locked from 5:00 p.m. on Friday until 8:00 a.m. on Monday. Public Safety personnel will

unlock doors for weekend classes and other events as listed in either the College's Facility Usage Agreement or the academic calendar. It is the responsibility of those who use rooms, offices, and areas, to lock access doors, turn off lights, and close windows. The M&O Department and Public Safety staff will check many areas of the campus during off-hours but the primary responsibility for security lies with the user. Public Safety officers conduct routine patrols of campus buildings to evaluate and monitor security related matters.

Orange Coast College (Main Campus and Waterfront Campus)

Safety and Access

Consistent with the educational mission of the District and its Colleges, scheduled facilities will be open to students, employees, contractors, guests, and invitees during regular business hours. Business hours are generally defined as being from 8:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, unless different business hours are posted. Each College may operate outside these days and hours based on class schedules and other operational needs.

Residential facilities are only accessible to residents and their authorized guests and visitors, as monitored by residential life staff. Residents are expected to avoid allowing unknown individuals access to the residential buildings. Residential life staff and private security officers monitor security in the residential facilities and encourage building residents to report suspicious or unusual activity.

Individuals who need to be in campus buildings or areas other than during regularly scheduled work hours must

complete a Use of Facility Form to use college facilities for that date and time. The Public Safety Department is notified when such facility use permits are approved. Many campus rooms and buildings are protected by intrusion alarms and monitored by video cameras. Before entering such areas, the Public Safety Department should be notified.

Campus buildings will normally be locked from 5:30 p.m. Friday to 7:30 a.m. Monday. College personnel will unlock doors for weekend classes and other events as published in the facility use schedule. It is the responsibility of those who use rooms, offices and areas to lock access doors, turn off lights, and close windows. Keys and access cards are provided to staff members on a need-to-enter basis as determined by the appropriate supervisor. Lost keys and access cards must be reported immediately to one's supervisor and the Public Safety Department. Public Safety Officers conduct routine patrols of campus buildings in order to monitor security related matters.

Maintenance Security Consideration

Safety inspections of buildings are conducted regularly. Public Safety personnel make note of damage or threats to safety and report to the M&O Department. Community members are urged to report to Public Safety any threats to safety in the facilities (e.g., suspicious persons, doors propped open, locks or windows in need of repair, etc.).

Monitoring and Recording Crime Activity

The District is not aware of any criminal activity monitored by local law enforcement agencies of non-campus officially recognized student organizations. The District does not recognize any off-campus housing or off-campus student organization facilities.

Crime Log

Each Public Safety Department in the Coast Community College District maintains a Daily Crime Log that includes all crimes reportedly occurring within the applicable campus Clery Geography. All entries are reflected in these logs without the presumption of guilt or innocence. Public Safety maintains established procedures to ensure that appropriate staff and officers are trained to prepare the Daily Crime Log. In the event of the Public Safety Director's absence, designated personnel are equipped to compile and maintain this information in a timely and accurate manner.

A log for the most recent 60-day period is open to the public for inspection and review during business hours. Public Safety will make any crime log older than 60 days available within two business days upon request. There is no fee to access this information.

The Crime Log is used to record crimes reported to the college by incident number, date of crime, time of occurrence, general location, and disposition (if known). All reports of crimes received by Public Safety that occurred within the required geographic locations are entered into the Crime Log, except where such disclosures are prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim.

Such information may also be withheld if there was clear and convincing evidence that the release of the information would cause the suspect to flee or result in the destruction of evidence, however once the adverse effect described above is no longer likely to occur the information required will be disclosed in the log.

Entries or a change in a complaint's disposition will be recorded within two business days of receipt.

Accessing a Crime Log

The Daily Crime Logs for each college can be accessed as follows:

Coastline College

Monday to Friday: 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Location:

11460 Warner Ave,
Fountain Valley, CA 92708.

Golden West College

Monday to Friday: 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Location:

Southwest corner of the campus off the
Edinger Parking Lot

[The Crime Log is also available online.](#)

Orange Coast College

Monday to Friday: 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Location:

2701 Fairview Rd, Costa Mesa, CA 92626
(near Lot C)

[The Crime Log is also available online.](#)

Fire Log

The Fire Log is used to record all fires that occur in any on-campus student housing facility. This includes extinguished fires and those discovered while still burning, regardless of whether it was an emergency requiring a response from the Fire Department or a minor fire easily extinguished. All fires will be recorded by date the fire was reported, nature of the fire, date and time of the incident, and the general location. All fires should be reported to the appropriate Public Safety Office.

The background of the slide is a photograph of a building, likely a school, with a large blue overlay. On the right side, a sign is visible with the text "E OF THE... COASTLINE COLLEGE" in bold, blue, sans-serif capital letters. Below this, the word "Dolphins" is written in a blue, cursive script. The main title "FIRE SAFETY & PREVENTION" is centered in the blue overlay in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters.

FIRE SAFETY & PREVENTION

The following policies and procedures apply to the OCC Main Campus as that campus is the only campus with on-campus Student Housing Facilities.

Reporting a Fire

Students and employees should immediately report any fire that occurs on-campus to Public Safety. Active fires should be reported by calling 911.

Reports should be made as soon as possible to ensure proper response, documentation, and inclusion in the annual fire safety statistics.

Safety Policies

Smoking and Tobacco Use (BP/AP 3570)

Smoking and tobacco use are prohibited on all Orange Coast College property, including in all buildings, student housing, exterior open spaces, parking lots, on-campus sidewalks, stadiums, recreational spaces, and practice facilities. Smoking and tobacco use are prohibited in all District-owned or leased vehicles.

Open Flames

Any open/exposed flame, whether located indoors or outdoors, that could cause a potential fire hazard (i.e. bonfires, campfires, leaf burning, art work involving flames, pyrotechnics of any kind, etc.) is prohibited.

Prohibited Items

The following items are prohibited in all buildings in the community: candles with wicks, incense, flammable liquids or gases (including propane and gasoline), or other flammable or incendiary substances, grills or other outdoor cooking devices.

Future Improvements

No fire safety upgrades are currently planned for residence halls. They utilize a third party vendor, Capstone, to conduct regular inspections of all fire systems to ensure maintenance and to keep all systems fully operational, promptly addressing any issues. Future improvements will be evaluated in collaboration with campus partners and external fire safety experts.

Evacuating in an Emergency or Fire

- Exit immediately when the fire alarm sounds.
- Alert others and assist if safe; wake roommates/suite mates.
- Wear shoes and a coat.
- Check doors for heat: if hot, stay inside; if cool, open slowly and close if smoke/heat enters.
- Take your fob; close doors and windows behind you.
- Residential Life staff: assist evacuation, knock on doors, and announce the emergency.
- If there's smoke, crawl low and follow walls; know multiple exits.
- Go to your assembly area; staff should account for residents.
- If trapped, signal from a window (flashlight or cloth); don't break glass unless necessary.
- Never use elevators.

Using a Fire Extinguisher

Using a fire extinguisher properly is crucial for effectively putting out small fires and preventing them from spreading. Here's a step-by-step guide:

Assess the situation

Before attempting to use a fire extinguisher, ensure it is safe to do so. If the fire is large, spreading quickly, or if there is uncertainty about the ability to control it, evacuate the area immediately and call emergency services.

Plan an exit route

Never fight a fire that could potentially cut off the exit path.

Extinguish the fire

Once ready, aim the nozzle at the base of the flames, not at the flames themselves, to cut off the fire's oxygen supply.

Watch for re-ignition

Even if the fire seems to be out, monitor the area for signs of re-ignition. If the fire reignites, repeat the extinguishing process.

Evacuate if necessary

If the fire cannot be extinguished or starts spreading rapidly, evacuate the area immediately and contact emergency services.

Inspect and recharge

Notify campus officials so the extinguisher can be replaced.

REMEMBER P.A.S.S.

From a safe Distance

Maintain approximately 6 to 8 feet from the fire while aiming and operating the extinguisher.

P	Pull the pin to break the tamper seal.
A	Aim low and direct the extinguisher nozzle or hose at the base of the fire.
S	Squeeze the handle and release the extinguishing agent.
S	Spray from side to side moving the extinguisher back and forth until the fire is extinguished.

Fire Drills and Fire Safety Systems

1369 Adams Ave, Costa Mesa, CA 92626	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done On Site	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans/ Placards	Number of Evacuation (fire) drills held
The Harbour at OCC Building 1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Common Areas	Yes	2
The Harbour at OCC Building 2	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Common Areas	Yes	2
The Harbour at OCC Building 3	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Common Areas	Yes	2
The Harbour at OCC Building 4	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Common Areas	Yes	2
The Harbour at OCC Building 5	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Common Areas	Yes	2
The Harbour at OCC Building 6	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Common Areas	Yes	2
The Harbour at OCC Building 7	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Common Areas	Yes	2

Reported Fires

2025

1369 Adams Ave, Costa Mesa, CA 92626	Total Number of Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire (in USD)
The Harbour at OCC Building 1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Harbour at OCC Building 2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Harbour at OCC Building 3	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Harbour at OCC Building 4	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Harbour at OCC Building 5	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Harbour at OCC Building 6	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Harbour at OCC Building 7	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2024

1369 Adams Ave, Costa Mesa, CA 92626	Total Number of Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire (in USD)
The Harbour at OCC Building 1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Harbour at OCC Building 2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Harbour at OCC Building 3	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Harbour at OCC Building 4	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Harbour at OCC Building 5	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Harbour at OCC Building 6	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Harbour at OCC Building 7	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2023

1369 Adams Ave, Costa Mesa, CA 92626	Total Number of Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire (in USD)
The Harbour at OCC Building 1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Harbour at OCC Building 2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Harbour at OCC Building 3	1	N/A	Unintentional – Cooking	0	0	\$0-99
The Harbour at OCC Building 4	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Harbour at OCC Building 5	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Harbour at OCC Building 6	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Harbour at OCC Building 7	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



CAMPUS POLICIES & GOVERNING LAWS

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG BOARD POLICIES

Alcohol and Other Drug Policies

The District policy is all use of alcohol and other drugs is prohibited on District property, including on-campus housing and at any District sponsored activity regardless of its location with the limited exception for the on-site living housing and residential coordinator(s) at the housing facility. Furthermore, the use of tobacco is prohibited in all District buildings and vehicles, and in designated outdoor areas.

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited on District property; during District-sponsored field trips, activities, or workshops; and in any facility or vehicle operated by the District.

The possession, sale, or furnishing of alcohol on-campus is governed by California state law and this Board Policy. The possession, sale, consumption or furnishing of alcohol is controlled by the California Department of Alcohol and Beverage Control. 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 Board Policy for anyone to consume or possess alcohol at any District facility without prior District approval.

Student Sanctions

Sanctions for Board Policy violations are progressive in nature and are assigned based on the severity of the violation. Sanctions may include warnings, probation, suspension (interim, general, or limited to on-campus activities), campus housing relocation or expulsion, full expulsion, community service, educational requirements (such as reflection papers, workshops, or apology letters), loss of privileges, or restitution.

Employee Disciplinary Sanctions

The district generally applies progressive discipline, which may include informal conferences, performance improvement plans, written reprimands, suspensions, demotions, or termination. However, steps may be bypassed or accelerated at the district's discretion, and serious misconduct may result in immediate termination.

State Laws for Alcohol and Other Drugs

Alcohol Offenses

Driving Under the Influence (DUI): California Vehicle Code § 23152

It is unlawful for a person to drive under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, or to have a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.08% or higher.

Public Intoxication: California Penal Code § 647(f)

It is unlawful for a person to be found in a public place unable to exercise care for their own safety or the safety of others due to drug or alcohol intoxication. The statute covers situations where an individual is so impaired by alcohol or drugs that they are a danger to themselves or others or are obstructing public ways. Public Intoxication is generally charged as a misdemeanor, and can result in fines, mandatory alcohol education programs, community service, or jail time, depending on the circumstances and the individual's criminal history.

Minor in Possession: California Business and Professions Code § 25662

It is unlawful for a person under 21 years of age to possess alcohol in a public place or to consume alcohol in a public place.

The law is designed to prevent underage drinking and to impose penalties on minors found in possession of alcohol. Penalties may include fines, community service, and mandatory participation in educational programs regarding alcohol use.

Drug Offenses

Possession of Controlled Substances, California Health and Safety Code § 11350

It is illegal for any person to possess a controlled substance that is classified in Schedule I or II (which includes drugs like cocaine, heroin, and certain prescription medications) without a valid prescription.

Possession of a controlled substance can result in misdemeanor or felony charges, with possible penalties including fines and imprisonment. The severity of the punishment often depends on the amount of the substance and prior convictions

Possession for Sale, California Health and Safety Code § 11351

It is unlawful to possess a controlled substance with the intent to sell it.

Possession for sale involves possession of drugs under California's controlled substances schedules, including narcotics, stimulants, hallucinogens, and more, with the intent to distribute or sell to others, rather than for personal use.

Possession for sale is typically charged as a felony, with the possibility of significant penalties, including imprisonment. The severity of the punishment can vary based on circumstances, including the amount and substance involved.

Sale, Transportation and Distribution, California Health and Safety Code § 11352

It is unlawful to sell, furnish, administer, or give away a controlled substance unless permitted by law.

Classified as a felony, violations can lead to severe penalties, including fines, and imprisonment. The severity of the punishment varies depending on the circumstances of the sale, including type and amount of the substance involved.

Driving Under the Influence of Drugs, California Vehicle Code § 23152(d)

It is unlawful for a person to drive under the influence of any drug. This includes both illegal substances (like narcotics) and legal substances that impair the person's ability to drive safely.

The law encompasses a wide range of substances, including prescription medications, over-the-counter drugs, and illegal drugs provided they impair an individual's ability to drive safely by an appreciable degree.

Charged as a misdemeanor, penalties can include jail time, probation, license suspension or revocation, mandatory attendance at DUI education programs, and fines.

Possession of Drug Paraphernalia, California Health and Safety Code § 11364

It is unlawful to possess drug paraphernalia with the intent to use it for the consumption of illegal drugs.

Federal Penalties

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V (except Marijuana, App. 2)

Schedule	Substance	Quantity
II	Cocaine	500-4,999 grams mixture
II	Cocaine Base	28-279 grams mixture
IV	Fentanyl	40-399 grams mixture
I	Fentanyl Analogue	10-99 grams mixture
I	Heroin	100-999 grams mixture
I	LSD	1-9 grams mixture
II	Methamphetamine	5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture
II	PCP	10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture

First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual.

Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.

Schedule	Substance	Quantity
II	Cocaine	5 kilograms or more mixture
II	Cocaine Base	280 grams or more mixture
IV	Fentanyl	400 grams or more mixture
I	Fentanyl Analogue	100 grams or more mixture
I	Heroin	1 kilogram or more mixture
I	LSD	10 grams or more mixture
II	Methamphetamine	50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture
II	PCP	100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more

First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.

Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.

2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.

Substance/Quantity	Penalty - First Offense	Penalty - Second Offense
Any amount of other Schedule I and II substances OR Any amount of any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid OR Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram	Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.	Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.
Any amount of other Schedule III Drugs	Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual.	Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.
Any amount of all other Schedule IV drugs (other than Flunitrazepam)	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) (Other than 1 gram or more)	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.
Any amount of all Schedule V drugs	Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.	Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.

Substance/ Schedule	Quantity	Penalty - First Offense	Penalty - Second Offense
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants	Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants;	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The District is committed to fostering a safe and inclusive environment where harassment and discrimination in any form—including sexual harassment, sexual assault, and other forms of sexual violence—are not tolerated. Such behaviors are inconsistent with the District’s values, violate policy, and may also contravene state or federal law. All community members are expected to uphold these standards and engage respectfully with one another. When incidents of discrimination or harassment are reported, the District is dedicated to addressing them promptly and effectively while minimizing their impact.

The Title IX Coordinator plays a central role in overseeing the investigation and resolution of all reports of sexual harassment. This includes ensuring compliance with procedural requirements, maintaining accurate records, adhering to the timelines outlined in this Policy, and coordinating supportive measures and any necessary remedies.

Each college has a designated Title IX Coordinator who is responsible for responding to reports in a timely, fair, and equitable manner. Upon receiving a report, the Title IX Coordinator will conduct an initial assessment, offer Supportive Measures to the Complainant or Reporter, explain the available Resolution Processes, and work collaboratively with them to determine the preferred course of action.

Disclosure and Resources

Individuals who report sexual misconduct can be confident that their reports will be taken seriously and handled with the utmost respect, dignity, and fairness throughout the entire process. All parties involved will be treated in a supportive and non-judgmental manner. A Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination of responsibility is reached.

The District encourages students, employees, and community members to come forward and access support through campus, medical, mental health, law enforcement, and other community resources. Contact information for these resources, including whether they are confidential or non-confidential, is provided at the beginning of this Annual Security Report for easy reference. The District is committed to ensuring that individuals have access to the guidance and support they need at every stage.

The District will provide written notification of students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community.

The District will provide written notification to victims about options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, or working Situations.

While crime statistics are included in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act, personally identifying information is excluded.

Anonymous Reporting

Members of the Health Center and Mental Health Services performing that role on behalf of the District are confidential resources and do not report incidents. In their capacity and function, they do not make identifiable reports of incidents to the official on-campus resources unless the Party specifically requests them to do so; however, the District encourages counselors to inform Parties to report incidents to Public Safety, which can be done directly or anonymously.

Title IX Coordinators and Reporting Options

Coastline College

[*Electronic reporting form*](#)

Contact	Phone	Email	Location
Shonte Thomas Director of Student Equity and Title IX	(714) 241-6142	sthomas163@cccd.edu	Student Services Center, Room 210 11460 Warner Ave, Fountain Valley CA 92708
Public Safety	(714) 241-6040		

Golden West College

[*Electronic reporting form*](#)

Contact	Phone	Email	Location
Dr. Carla Martinez, Dean of Students Title IX Coordinator	(714) 895-8781	cmartinez@gwc.cccd.edu	Learning Resources Center, Third Floor 15744 Golden West St, Huntington Beach CA 92647
Public Safety	(714) 895-8924		

Orange Coast College

[*Electronic reporting form*](#)

Contact	Phone	Email	Location
Shannon Quihuiz, Ph.D. Dean, Student Relations and Title IX Coordinator	(714) 432-5930	squihuiz@occ.cccd.edu	Student Union 2nd Floor, 2701 Fairview Rd, Costa Mesa CA 92626
Public Safety	(714) 432-5017		

Immediate Needs Following a Sexual Assault and Related Violence

Everyone experiences sexual or interpersonal violence differently. There is no “right way” to feel or respond.

The District is committed to supporting anyone harmed by sexual and interpersonal violence and helping them access care and resources.

Medical Care

In California, [*individuals who have experienced sexual or interpersonal violence can receive medical care*](#) and a sexual assault forensic examination at no cost. Access to these services does not require reporting to law enforcement or District officials. The exam may be billed to personal or parental insurance, or to the [*California Victim Compensation Board*](#), without sending any documentation to an insurance company.

Exams may include treatment for injuries and access to medications:

- Emergency contraception
- HIV PrEP
- Hepatitis vaccines
- Medications for bacterial infections, pain, and nausea

Medications are most effective soon after an assault.

Forensic Exam Rights

A person receiving an exam has the right to:

- Decide whether to participate in an exam.
- Pause or stop the exam at any time.
- Have evidence collected anonymously.
- Receive status updates about their exam.
- Reporting to police is optional and does not affect medical care.

Preserving Evidence

Avoid showering, bathing, douching, brushing teeth, or changing clothes until after medical care. Save clothing in a paper bag or cardboard box. Preserve digital communications (texts, emails, social media messages) and photos or logs that may be relevant. Evidence is strongest when collected within 4 days of an assault.

Immediate Help

Call 911 if in need of emergency medical attention or in danger.

District Board Policy

The District and each of its colleges address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking through either AP 7910 or AP 5910:

- [AP 7910](#) addresses reports of sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and retaliation when the Complainant or Respondent is a District Employee or an applicant for a District employment position.
- [AP 5910](#) addresses reports of sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and retaliation when the Complainant or Respondent is a student or student applicant.

Each policy has distinct procedures that are used depending on whether the report falls within the scope of Title IX or California law. In making this determination, the Title IX Coordinator evaluates the alleged conduct against the jurisdictional requirements of both Title IX and California law. Unless noted otherwise, the following information applies to both the Title IX process and processes compliant with California law.

Procedural Transparency

All proceedings will align with District policies and ensure timely, equal access to relevant information for all parties. Parties will receive prompt notice of any meetings at which the Complainant or Respondent may be present.

District proceedings are independent of California's criminal legal process and may occur before, during, or after any civil or criminal case. Law enforcement or court

decisions do not determine whether a District policy violation has occurred.

Proceedings will be conducted by campus officials who receive annual training on issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as well as on conducting investigations and hearings that protect victim safety and promote accountability. Officials must be free of conflicts of interest or bias for or against either party, and parties may challenge the participation of any such individual.

District policies on sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking will be reviewed annually and updated as appropriate.

Supportive Measures

The Title IX Coordinator shall offer and implement appropriate and reasonable Supportive Measures to the Parties upon notice of Prohibited Conduct, regardless of whether a Formal Complaint has been filed. The Title IX Coordinator will provide written notification to victims about options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, or working situations.

Supportive Measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the Parties before or after a Formal Complaint has been filed or where no Formal Complaint has been filed. Supportive Measures are designed to restore or preserve access to the District's educational program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other Party, including measures designed to protect the safety of the Parties or the District's educational environment, and/or deter Prohibited Conduct.

Supportive Measures may include, but are not limited to:

- Campus/Public Safety escort;
- Education and training;
- Implementing contact limitations (i.e., No-Contact Directive) between the Parties;
- Increased security and monitoring of certain areas on-campus;
- On-campus employment assistance (e.g., adjustments to work schedule or assignment) in consultation with Human Resources;
- Other measures deemed appropriate by the Title IX Coordinator;
- Referral to counseling, medical, and/or other healthcare services;
- Referral to the Employee Assistance Program, if an Employee;
- Referral to off-campus community-based service providers;
- Safety planning;
- Timely warnings; and
- Trespass orders

The implementation of Supportive Measures is coordinated by the Title IX Coordinator, and they are kept confidential to the extent possible without impairing the ability for Supportive Measures to be implemented.

The District maintains confidentiality of these supportive measures unless disclosure is necessary to implement them.

Filing a Complaint

Anyone aware of an incident that violates the prohibited conduct listed in AP 7910 or AP 5910 should report it promptly to Public Safety or a Title IX Coordinator.

Individuals interested in initiating a resolution process may do so in person,

by mail, phone, or email, or by any other method that ensures the Title IX Coordinator at the appropriate college receives the information.

When a student or employee reports to the District that the student or employee has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the District will provide the student or employee a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options

Right to an Advisor

Any party participating in a District resolution process has the right to an advisor. The District does not limit the choice of advisor or presence in any meeting or disciplinary proceeding for any party. The District provides the same opportunity for parties to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of choice.

Informal Resolution

The District may offer an informal resolution process to the Parties only after a Formal Complaint has been filed under Title IX or a Complaint has been received under California Law. All Parties must give their voluntary, informed, and written consent to the informal resolution process. Further, the Title IX Coordinator must consent to the use of informal resolution as appropriate in each matter.

Informal resolution options vary and may include, but are not limited to, facilitated discussions with the Parties, facilitated resolution by the Title IX Coordinator, separating the Parties, mediation, and conducting educational prevention and training programs.

The informal resolution process is intended to resolve a complaint without a

full investigation, adjudication process, and administrative decision.

The informal resolution process must not be used to resolve allegations that a District employee sexually harassed a student. The District will never mandate mediation to resolve a disclosure of sexual harassment and will never permit mediation to be used to resolve a disclosure of sexual assault.

Resolution Processes

The Title IX Coordinator determines the appropriate resolution approach based on the nature of the report, the status of the parties, campus safety, and the Complainant's preference. Any resolution process will be conducted by an official free from a conflict of interest or bias for or against the Complaint or Respondent.

Title IX Resolution Process

Under AP 7910 or AP 5910, the Title IX Coordinator will complete the initial assessment promptly. Once the Formal Complaint is accepted, all parties will receive written notification of both the Formal Complaint and the procedures.

The District aims to complete the investigation process within 90 business days, though extensions may be granted for good cause with written notice. Status updates will be provided periodically.

After the investigation, a hearing will be scheduled no less than 10 business days from the conclusion of the investigation when the final investigative report is provided to the Parties and the Hearing Chair.

After the conclusion of the live hearing, the Hearing Chair will issue a written determination regarding responsibility. This notification will be provided to all Parties simultaneously, and the determination becomes final either (i) at

the time the Parties are provided with a written determination of any appeal, if an Appeal is filed, or (ii) the date that time for the filing of the appeal passes without the filing of an Appeal.

Resolution Process Under California Law

Once a Complaint has been promptly reviewed and accepted by the District. The District will initiate the investigation process in accordance with California Code of Regulations, [Section 59334 of Title 5](#). The investigation and determination aims to be completed within 90 business days, though extensions may be granted for good cause with written notice. Status updates will be provided periodically.

At the conclusion of the investigation, the Responsible District Officer will issue an Administrative Determination pursuant to California Law, California Code of Regulations, [Section 59334 of Title 5](#).

Standard of Evidence

Responsibility under District policy is determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard. Preponderance of the evidence means it is more likely than not that the respondent is responsible for a violation of District policy.

Outcome Notification

The District will simultaneously notify, in writing, both the Complainant and Respondent of the result of any disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking including the procedures to appeal the results of the outcome. If there is a change in result, the District will notify parties and provide updates when the outcome is considered final, and complaint is closed.

Disclosure to Victim or Next of Kin

The District shall issue a notice to both the Complainant and Respondent. Reporting victims of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense may submit a written request to receive the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the District against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the victim is deceased as the result of the crime or offense, the victim's next of kin shall be treated as the victim for purposes of this paragraph.

Sanctions

In some cases, a finding of responsibility for one violation may be combined with another (e.g., sexual harassment, Code of Conduct, or Acceptable Use Policy). Additional sanctions, such as educational requirements or those outlined in the relevant District Policies, may apply to these separate violations, beyond the sanctions for the four violations listed above.

When an individual is found responsible for sexual assault, the following sanctions are available:

- District Restriction: Restriction of the Student's access to parts or areas of the District and/or District Property for a specified period of time.
- Exclusion from District Activities: Prohibiting the Student from participating in any District co-curricular and/or extra-curricular activity(ies) for a period of time.
- Expulsion: Prohibits the Student from attending classes or entering onto any District Property for an indefinite period of time.
- Restriction from Attendance at District Events: The College

Disciplinary Officer may restrict the Student from attending some or all District events for a specified period of time.

- Suspension: Prohibits the Student from attending classes or entering onto any District Property for a period of 11 days and up to two years.

When an individual is found responsible for domestic violence, the following sanctions are available:

- District Restriction: Restriction of the Student's access to parts or areas of the District and/or District Property for a specified period of time.
- Exclusion from District Activities: Prohibiting the Student from participating in any District co-curricular and/or extra-curricular activity(ies) for a period of time.
- Expulsion: Prohibits the Student from attending classes or entering onto any District Property for an indefinite period of time.
- Restriction from Attendance at District Events: The College Disciplinary Officer may restrict the Student from attending some or all District events for a specified period of time.
- Suspension: Prohibits the Student from attending classes or entering onto any District Property for a period of 11 days and up to two years.

When an individual is found responsible for dating violence, the following sanctions are available:

- District Restriction: Restriction of the Student's access to parts or areas of the District and/or District Property for a specified period of time.
- Exclusion from District Activities: Prohibiting the Student from participating in any District co-curricular and/or extra-curricular activity(ies) for a period of time.
- Expulsion: Prohibits the Student from attending classes or entering onto any District Property for an indefinite period of time.
- Restriction from Attendance at District Events: The College Disciplinary Officer may restrict the Student from attending some or all District events for a specified period of time.
- Suspension: Prohibits the Student from attending classes or entering onto any District Property for a period of 11 days and up to two years.
- Suspension

When an individual is found responsible for stalking, the following sanctions are available:

- District Restriction: Restriction of the Student's access to parts or areas of the District and/or District Property for a specified period of time.
- Exclusion from District Activities: Prohibiting the Student from participating in any District co-curricular and/or extra-curricular activity(ies) for a period of time.
- Expulsion: Prohibits the Student from attending classes or entering

onto any District Property for an indefinite period of time.

- Restriction from Attendance at District Events: The College Disciplinary Officer may restrict the Student from attending some or all District events for a specified period of time.
- Suspension: Prohibits the Student from attending classes or entering onto any District Property for a period of 11 days and up to two years.

Appeal Options

Title IX

The Complainant or Respondent may appeal a decision on the following grounds:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time that the Formal Complaint was dismissed or at the time of the determination regarding responsibility, that could affect the outcome of the matter; and
- A member of the Title IX Team had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally, or for or against the individual Complainant or Respondent, that affected the outcome of the matter.

A Complainant, Respondent, or both may file an appeal with the Title IX Coordinator within ten Business Days of receiving a Notice of Dismissal or Hearing Outcome.

The Title IX Coordinator appoints a three-member Appeal Committee of trained District employees, who must disclose any conflicts of interest. Parties are informed of the committee members to identify any

potential bias. The Appeal Committee Chair reviews the appeal for timeliness and valid grounds—this is not a review of the case’s merits. Untimely or unsupported appeals are dismissed, and the original decision becomes final. Valid appeals proceed to full committee review.

California Law

If the Complainant is not satisfied with the results of the Administrative Determination issued pursuant to [Section 59336 of Title 5](#), the Complainant, within 30 Days of the Administrative Determination submit a written appeal to the Board pursuant to Section 59338 of Title 5. The Board shall review the original Complaint, the investigative report, the administrative determination, and the appeal.

The District will promptly forward to the Complainant and the Respondent a copy of the final District decision rendered by the Board, or a notification that the Board took no action, and if applicable, notice of the Student Complainant’s right to appeal the District decision to the State Chancellor’s Office within 30 Days from the date of the notice.

The State Chancellor’s review on appeal is limited to the following issues: (1) whether there was a procedural error in violation of Title 5; (2) whether there was a defect in the investigation; (3) whether new evidence unavailable during the investigation, despite the appealing Party’s due diligence, would substantially impact the outcome of the investigation; (4) whether correct legal standards were applied; or (5) whether the District’s determination was an abuse of discretion.

Any appeal regarding student conduct will be conducted pursuant to [AP 5500 Student Code of Conduct](#).

Appeal Outcome

The District will simultaneously notify, in writing, both the Complainant and Respondent of the result of any appeal proceeding that arises from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

The outcome is considered final at the conclusion of the appeals phase.

California State Law

Below please find California State definitions for crimes that are comparable to the Violence Against Women Act crimes of the Clery Act. In addition, consent is defined in California State law and included below.

Domestic Violence (CA Penal Code §273.5)

Section 273.5(a) Any person who willfully inflicts corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition upon a victim described in subdivision (b) is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of up to six thousand dollars (\$6,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment. (b) Subdivision (a) shall apply if the victim is or was one or more of the following:

1. The offender's spouse or former spouse.
2. The offender's cohabitant or former cohabitant.
3. The offender's fiancé or fiancée, or someone with whom the offender has, or previously had, an engagement or dating relationship, as defined in paragraph (10) of subdivision (f) of Section 243.
4. The mother or father of the offender's child.

Domestic Violence (CA Penal Code §243(e)(1))

When a battery is committed against a spouse, a person with whom the defendant is cohabiting, a person who is the parent of the defendant's child, former spouse, fiancé, or fiancée, or a person with whom the defendant currently has, or has previously had, a dating or engagement relationship, (4) "Serious bodily injury" means a serious impairment of physical condition, including, but not limited to, the following: loss of consciousness; concussion; bone fracture; protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ; a wound requiring extensive suturing; and serious disfigurement. (5) "Injury" means any physical injury which requires professional medical treatment. (10) "Dating relationship" means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement independent of financial considerations.

Domestic Violence (CA Penal Code § 13700(b))

"Domestic violence" means abuse committed against an adult or a minor who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or person with whom the suspect has had a child or is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship. For purposes of this subdivision, "cohabitant" means two unrelated adult persons living together for a substantial period of time, resulting in some permanency of relationship. Factors that may determine whether persons are cohabiting include, but are not limited to,

- (1) sexual relations between the parties while sharing the same living quarters,
- (2) sharing of income or expenses,

- (3) joint use or ownership of property,
- (4) whether the parties hold themselves out as husband and wife,
- (5) the continuity of the relationship, and
- (6) the length of the relationship.

Dating Violence (CA Penal Code)

"Dating Violence" is not defined under California law.

Stalking (CA Penal Code, Chapter 2, § 646.9)

Any person who 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 is guilty of the crime of stalking, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison.

Stalking (CA Penal Code, Chapter 2, § 653)

(a) Every person who, with intent to annoy, telephones or makes contact by means of an electronic communication device with another and addresses to or about the other person any obscene language or addresses to the other person any threat to inflict injury to the person or property of the person addressed or any member of his or her family, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Nothing in this subdivision shall apply to telephone calls or electronic contacts made in good faith.

(b) Every person who, with intent to annoy or harass, makes repeated telephone calls or makes repeated contact by means of an electronic communication device, or

makes any combination of calls or contact, to another person is, whether or not conversation ensues from making the telephone call or contact by means of an electronic communication device, guilty of a misdemeanor. Nothing in this subdivision shall apply to telephone calls or electronic contacts made in good faith or during the ordinary course and scope of business.

Rape (CA Penal Code Chapter 1 § 261)

(a) Rape is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished under any of the following circumstances:

(1) If a person who is not the spouse of the person committing the act is incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving consent. This paragraph does not preclude the prosecution of a spouse committing the act from being prosecuted under any other paragraph of this subdivision or any other law.

(2) If it is accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another.

(3) If a person is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or

reasonably should have been known by the accused.

(4) If a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused. As used in this paragraph, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets any one of the following conditions:

(A) Was unconscious or asleep.

(B) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.

(C) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.

(D) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.

(5) If a person submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone known to the victim other than the accused, and this belief is induced by artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief.

(6) If the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat. As used in this paragraph, "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.

(7) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official. As used in

this paragraph, “public official” means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

(b) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

“Duress” means a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, or retribution sufficient to coerce a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibilities to perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed, or acquiesce in an act to which one otherwise would not have submitted. The total circumstances, including the age of the victim, and his or her relationship to the defendant, are factors to consider in appraising the existence of duress.

“Menace” means any threat, declaration, or act that shows an intention to inflict an injury upon another.

Rape (CA Penal Code § 262)

(a) Rape of a person who is the spouse of the perpetrator is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished under any of the following circumstances:

(1) Where it is accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another.

(2) Where a person is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known, by the accused.

(3) Where a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused. As used in this paragraph, “unconscious of the nature of the act” means incapable of resisting

because the victim meets one of the following conditions:

(a) Was unconscious or asleep.

(b) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred. c. Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.

(4) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat. As used in this paragraph, “threatening to retaliate” means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.

(5) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official. As used in this paragraph, “public official” means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

(b) As used in this section, “duress” means a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, or retribution sufficient to coerce a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibilities to perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed, or acquiesced in an act to which one otherwise would not have submitted. The total circumstances, including the age of the victim, and his or her relationship to the defendant, are factors to consider in appraising the existence of duress.

(c) As used in this section, “menace” means any threat, declaration, or act that

shows an intention to inflict an injury upon another.

Sexual Battery (CA Penal Code § 243.4)

(a) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person while that person is unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice, and if the touching is against the will of the person touched and is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery.

Sodomy (CA Penal Code Chapter 1 § 286)

Sodomy is sexual conduct consisting of contact between the penis of one person and the anus of another person. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime of sodomy.

(b) (1) Except as provided in Section 288, any person who participates in an act of sodomy with another person who is under 18 years of age shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for not more than one year.

(2) Except as provided in Section 288, any person over 21 years of age who participates in an act of sodomy with another person who is under 16 years of age shall be guilty of a felony.

(c) (1) Any person who participates in an act of sodomy with another person who is under 14 years of age and more than 10 years younger than he or she shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(2) (A) Any person who commits an act of sodomy when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be

punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(B) Any person who commits an act of sodomy with another person who is under 14 years of age when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 9, 11, or 13 years.

(C) Any person who commits an act of sodomy with another person who is a minor 14 years of age or older when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 7, 9, or 11 years.

(3) Any person who commits an act of sodomy where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(d) (1) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of sodomy when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person or where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for five, seven, or nine years.

(2) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of sodomy upon a victim who is under 14 years of age, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 10, 12, or 14 years.

(3) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of sodomy upon a victim who is a minor 14 years of age or older, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 7, 9, or 11 years.

(e) Any person who participates in an act of sodomy with any person of any age while confined in any state prison, as defined in Section 4504, or in any local detention facility, as defined in Section 6031.4, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for not more than one year.

(f) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years. As used in this subdivision, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one of the following conditions:

(1) Was unconscious or asleep.

(2) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.

(3) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.

(4) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.

(g) Except as provided in subdivision (h), a person who commits an act of sodomy, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known, or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving consent.

(h) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known, or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, and both the defendant and the victim are at the time confined in a state hospital for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered or in any other public or private facility for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered approved by a county mental health director, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for not more than one year. Notwithstanding the existence of a

conservatorship pursuant to the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.

(i) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, where the victim is prevented from resisting by an intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(j) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, where the victim submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone known to the victim other than the accused, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(k) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

As used in this subdivision, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

(l) As used in subdivisions (c) and (d), "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.

Oral Copulation (CA Penal Code Chapter 1 § 287)

(a) Oral copulation is the act of copulating the mouth of one person with the sexual organ or anus of another person.

(b) (1) Except as provided in Section 288, any person who participates in an act of oral copulation with another person who is under 18 years of age shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year.

(2) Except as provided in Section 288, any person over 21 years of age who participates in an act of oral copulation with another person who is under 16 years of age is guilty of a felony.

(c) (1) Any person who participates in an act of oral copulation with another person who is under 14 years of age and more than 10 years younger than he or she shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(2) (A) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(B) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation upon a person who is under 14 years of age, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person,

shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 8, 10, or 12 years.

(C) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation upon a minor who is 14 years of age or older, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 6, 8, or 10 years.

(3) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(d) (1) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or by aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of oral copulation (A) when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, or (B) where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat, or (C) where the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for five, seven, or nine years. Notwithstanding the appointment of a conservator with respect to the victim pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of

Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime described under paragraph (3), that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.

(2) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of oral copulation upon a victim who is under 14 years of age, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 10, 12, or 14 years.

(3) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of oral copulation upon a victim who is a minor 14 years of age or older, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 8, 10, or 12 years.

(e) Any person who participates in an act of oral copulation while confined in any state prison, as defined in Section 4504 or in any local detention facility as defined in Section 6031.4, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year.

(f) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act and this is known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years. As used in this subdivision,

“unconscious of the nature of the act” means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one of the following conditions:

- (1) Was unconscious or asleep.
- (2) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.
- (3) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator’s fraud in fact.
- (4) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator’s fraudulent representation that the oral copulation served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.
- (g) Except as provided in subdivision (h), any person who commits an act of oral copulation, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, for three, six, or eight years. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving consent.
- (h) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, and both the defendant and the victim are at the time

confined in a state hospital for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered or in any other public or private facility for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered approved by a county mental health director, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.

(i) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, where the victim is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

(j) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, where the victim submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone known to the victim other than the accused, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

(k) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, where the act is accomplished against the victim’s will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public

official, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

As used in this subdivision, “public official” means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

(l) As used in subdivisions (c) and (d), “threatening to retaliate” means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.

(m) In addition to any punishment imposed under this section, the judge may assess a fine not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70) against any person who violates this section, with the proceeds of this fine to be used in accordance with Section 1463.23. The court shall, however, take into consideration the defendant's ability to pay, and no defendant shall be denied probation because of his or her inability to pay the fine permitted under this subdivision.

Fondling (CA Penal Code Chapter 9, § 243.4, Assault and Battery)

(a) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person while that person is unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice, and if the touching is against the will of the person touched and is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(b) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person who is institutionalized for medical treatment and who is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and if the touching is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(c) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act because the perpetrator fraudulently represented that the touching served a professional purpose, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(d) Any person who, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, causes another, against that person's will while that person is unlawfully restrained either by the accused or an accomplice, or is institutionalized for medical treatment and is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, to masturbate or touch an intimate part of either of those persons or a third person, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding

two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(e)(1) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and is for the specific purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of misdemeanor sexual battery, punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment. However, if the defendant was an employer and the victim was an employee of the defendant, the misdemeanor sexual battery shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding three thousand dollars (\$3,000), by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any amount of a fine above two thousand dollars (\$2,000) which is collected from a defendant for a violation of this subdivision shall be transmitted to the State Treasury and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, distributed to the Civil Rights Department for the purpose of enforcement of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 12900) of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code), including, but not limited to, laws that proscribe sexual harassment in places of employment. However, in no event shall an amount over two thousand dollars (\$2,000) be transmitted to the State Treasury until all fines, including any restitution fines that may have been imposed upon the defendant, have been paid in full.

(2) As used in this subdivision, “touches” means physical contact with another person, whether accomplished directly,

through the clothing of the person committing the offense, or through the clothing of the victim.

(f) As used in subdivisions (a), (b), (c), and (d), “touches” means physical contact with the skin of another person whether accomplished directly or through the clothing of the person committing the offense.

(g) As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) “Intimate part” means the sexual organ, anus, groin, or buttocks of any person, and the breast of a female.

(2) “Sexual battery” does not include the crimes defined in Section 261 or 289.

(3) “Seriously disabled” means a person with severe physical or sensory disabilities.

(4) “Medically incapacitated” means a person who is incapacitated as a result of prescribed sedatives, anesthesia, or other medication.

(5) “Institutionalized” means a person who is located voluntarily or involuntarily in a hospital, medical treatment facility, nursing home, acute care facility, or mental hospital.

(6) “Minor” means a person under 18 years of age.

(h) This section shall not be construed to limit or prevent prosecution under any other law which also proscribes a course of conduct that also is proscribed by this section.

(i) In the case of a felony conviction for a violation of this section, the fact that the defendant was an employer and the victim was an employee of the defendant shall be a factor in aggravation in sentencing.

(j) A person who commits a violation of subdivision (a), (b), (c), or (d) against a minor when the person has a prior felony conviction for a violation of this section

shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

Statutory Rape (CA Penal Code, Chapter 1, § 261.5)

(a) Unlawful sexual intercourse is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person who is not the spouse of the perpetrator, if the person is a minor. For the purposes of this section, a “minor” is a person under the age of 18 years, and an “adult” is a person who is 18 years of age or older.

(b) A person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is not more than three years older or three years younger than the perpetrator, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) A person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is more than three years younger than the perpetrator is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

(d) Any person 21 years of age or older who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is under 16 years of age is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for two, three, or four years.

(e) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, an adult who engages in an act of sexual intercourse with a minor is in violation of this section may be liable for civil penalties in the following amounts:

(A) An adult who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor less than two years younger than the adult is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

(B) An adult who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor at least two years younger than the adult is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

(C) An adult who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor at least three years younger than the adult is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(D) An adult over 21 years of age who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor under 16 years of age is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

(2) The College attorney may bring actions to recover civil penalties pursuant to this subdivision. From the amounts collected for each case, an amount equal to the costs of pursuing the action shall be deposited with the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered, and the remainder shall be deposited in the Underage Pregnancy Prevention Fund, which is hereby created in the State Treasury. Amounts deposited in the Underage Pregnancy Prevention Fund may be used only for the purpose of preventing underage pregnancy upon appropriation by the Legislature.

(3) In addition to any punishment imposed under this section, the judge may assess a fine not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70) against a person who violates this section with the proceeds of this fine to be used in accordance with Section 1463.23. The court shall, however, take into consideration the defendant’s ability to pay, and a defendant shall not be denied

probation because of their inability to pay the fine permitted under this subdivision.

(f) A person convicted of violating subdivision (d) who is granted probation shall not complete their community service at a school or location where children congregate.

Incest (CA Penal Code, Chapter 1, § 285)

Persons being within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are declared by law to be incestuous and void, who intermarry with each other, or who being 14 years of age or older, commit fornication or adultery with each other, are punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.

Consent (CA Penal Code § 261.6)

In prosecutions under Section 261, 262, 286, 288a, or 289, in which consent is at issue, “consent” shall be defined to mean positive cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved. A current or previous dating or marital relationship shall not be sufficient to constitute consent. Consent is informed. Consent is an affirmative, unambiguous, and conscious decision by each participant to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity. Consent is voluntary. It must be given without coercion, force, threats, or intimidation.

Consent means positive cooperation in the act or expression of intent to engage in the act pursuant to an exercise of free will.

Consent (CA Penal Code § 261.7)

In prosecutions under Section 261, 262, 286, 288a, or 289, in which consent is at issue, evidence that the victim suggested, requested, or otherwise communicated to the defendant that the defendant use a condom or other birth control device, without additional evidence of consent, is not sufficient to constitute consent.

The background image shows a museum or gallery setting. A large, clear glass sphere is suspended from the ceiling, reflecting the interior. In the background, a person is visible near a red display case. The scene is dimly lit, with the primary light source being the ambient museum lighting.

REPORT PREPARATION & CRIME STATISTICS

PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

This report is compiled by the Coast Community College District Public Safety Departments which include Golden West College (“GWC”) Public Safety, Orange Coast College Public Safety (“OCC”), and Coastline College (“CCC”) Public Safety.

The procedures for preparing the annual disclosure of crime statistics include reporting statistics to the District community obtained from the following sources: each college’s Public Safety Department (which also includes various reports submitted through the internal incident reporting systems, Maxient and Omnigo), local law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction on or within each campus, and non-police campus security authorities of each institution (as defined by federal law). For statistical purposes, crime statistics reported to any of these sources are recorded in the calendar year the crime was reported. A written request for statistical information is made on an annual basis to all campus security authorities, and local law enforcement agencies.

The liquor law violation referral classifications for the calendar year 2025 reflect a significant reduction of Clery-reportable incidents as compared to prior years. While the actual number of underage consumption and possession incidents in OCC on-campus student housing in 2025 is relatively consistent with the data from prior years, the number of Clery-reportable liquor law violation referrals has decreased significantly based on the results of a recent data audit regarding the classification of liquor law violation referrals under the Clery Act. Liquor law violation referrals are reportable under the Clery Act when the incident would otherwise represent a criminal act under state and local law. In California, underage possession and consumption of alcohol by a minor in a private setting, such as on-campus housing, is not a violation of the law. Therefore, these incidents are Board Policy violations only, and, as a result, the District will no longer include liquor referrals for conduct reported to have occurred in on-campus housing in the annual Clery Act statistics.

Incidents that Occur Outside Clery Geography

It is important to note that members of the community may be impacted by crime or incidents occurring outside of Clery Act geography. These incidents may be subject to Board Policy, but will not appear in the Clery Act statistics. At the same time, incidents that occur in Clery Act geography that do not involve members of the community would be included in these statistics.

Reporting Geography

The Clery Act defines the District's reporting geography for crimes, arrests, and disciplinary referrals. The Annual Security Report discloses federally defined crimes and state law violations resulting in arrests or referrals.

ON-CAMPUS

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

ON-CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Crimes that occur in OCC on-campus student housing are counted in the on-campus category as well as the on-campus residential category. On-campus Residential is a sub-set of on-campus, and the crime counts should not be added together.

NON-CAMPUS

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

PUBLIC PROPERTY

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

District Geography

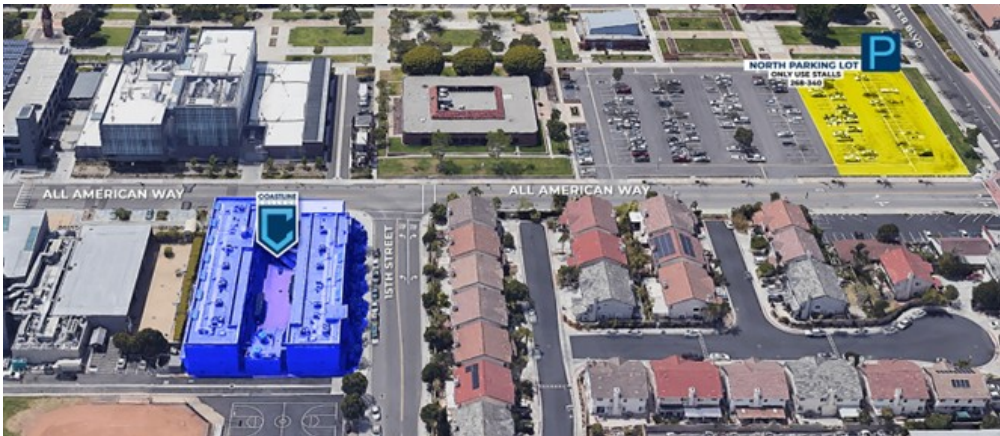
Coastline Fountain Valley Student Services Center



Coastline Newport Beach Campus



Coastline Westminster - Le-Jao Campus



Coastline Garden Grove Campus



Golden West College



BUILDING & DEPARTMENT NAMES/NUMBERS

Academic Success Center (ASC) - 18	Dual Enrollment Office/Success - 3	Lost and Found (Public Safety Bldg) - 93
Admissions & Records - 96	ESPT - 96	The Lounge (ASC) - 18
Area & Letter Office/Language Arts Bldg - 99	Facilities Office (Plant & Operations) - 13	Business & Economics - 13
Art Gallery - 8	Financial Aid - 96	Math & Science - 17 (MATH)
Athletic Training Room - 15	Fire Arms Bldg - 10 (FIRE)	Music Bldg - 10
Automotive Technology Bldg - 14 (ATV)	Food Bldg - 2 (FOOD)	Music Bldg - 10 (MUSIC)
Basic Needs Center (Food Pantry) - 18	Food Bldg - 2 (FOOD)	Nursing & Health Services - 36 (NHS)
Bookstore - 91	Food Bldg - 2 (FOOD)	Online Instruction Office (OL) - 36
Business Bldg - 3 (BUS)	Food Bldg - 2 (FOOD)	Outreach (OL) - 36
Business - 16	Food Bldg - 2 (FOOD)	President's Office - 96
California Student Union - 92	Food Bldg - 2 (FOOD)	Public Safety - 93
Child Care Center and Infant Toddler - 19	Food Bldg - 2 (FOOD)	Recruitment Education Bldg - 18 (REC)
Communications Bldg - 5 (COMM)	Food Bldg - 2 (FOOD)	Regional Center/Online Testing Center - 96 (RC)
Communications Bldg - 5 (COMM)	Food Bldg - 2 (FOOD)	Regional Center/Online Testing Center - 96 (RC)
Counseling Bldg - 16 (COUN)	Food Bldg - 2 (FOOD)	Regional Center/Online Testing Center - 96 (RC)
Counseling Services & Transfer Centers - 96	Food Bldg - 2 (FOOD)	Regional Center/Online Testing Center - 96 (RC)
Disabled Students Progress & Services (DSPS) - 96	Food Bldg - 2 (FOOD)	Regional Center/Online Testing Center - 96 (RC)



Orange Coast College



Academic Success Center (ASC) - 18	Dual Enrollment Office/Success - 3	Lost and Found (Public Safety Bldg) - 93
Admissions & Records - 96	ESPT - 96	The Lounge (ASC) - 18
Area & Letter Office/Language Arts Bldg - 99	Facilities Office (Plant & Operations) - 13	Business & Economics - 13
Art Gallery - 8	Financial Aid - 96	Math & Science - 17 (MATH)
Athletic Training Room - 15	Fire Arms Bldg - 10 (FIRE)	Music Bldg - 10
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California Student Union - 92	Food Bldg - 2 (FOOD)	Public Safety - 93
Child Care Center and Infant Toddler - 19	Food Bldg - 2 (FOOD)	Recruitment Education Bldg - 18 (REC)
Communications Bldg - 5 (COMM)	Food Bldg - 2 (FOOD)	Regional Center/Online Testing Center - 96 (RC)
Communications Bldg - 5 (COMM)	Food Bldg - 2 (FOOD)	Regional Center/Online Testing Center - 96 (RC)
Counseling Bldg - 16 (COUN)	Food Bldg - 2 (FOOD)	Regional Center/Online Testing Center - 96 (RC)
Counseling Services & Transfer Centers - 96	Food Bldg - 2 (FOOD)	Regional Center/Online Testing Center - 96 (RC)
Disabled Students Progress & Services (DSPS) - 96	Food Bldg - 2 (FOOD)	Regional Center/Online Testing Center - 96 (RC)

CLERY ACT CRIME DEFINITIONS

The following are definitions of crimes that are reportable under the Clery Act reporting requirements.

Primary Crimes

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

SEX OFFENSES

Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

RAPE

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.

FONDLING

The touching of the private 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 their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

INCEST

Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

STATUTORY RAPE

Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

ROBBERY

The 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

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 a means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

BURGLARY

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes, this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking and safe cracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Motor vehicle theft is classified as any case where an automobile is taken by a person not having lawful access, even if the vehicle is later abandoned, including joy riding.

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.

Drug, Alcohol, and Weapons Violations

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS

The violation of State or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting

instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Hate/Bias-Related Crime

A hate crime is a criminal offense committed against a person or property that 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 actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin.

In addition to the Primary Crime offenses mentioned above, there are also four additional criminal offenses related to Hate Crimes, they are: larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property. The following are definitions of Hate/Bias crimes that are reportable under the Clery Reporting Requirements:

LARCENY-THEFT

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

SIMPLE ASSAULT

An 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 threatening words and/or other conduct,

but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to physical attack.

DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/ VANDALISM OF 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 Crimes

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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; or
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

DATING VIOLENCE

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

1. The existence of such a relationship shall be 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.

For the purposes of this definition:

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

STALKING

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; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition:

- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts that the stalker directly, indirectly or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person or interferes with a person's property.
- 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.

Stop Campus Hazing Act

Hazing

Any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that (1) is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization (e.g., a club, athletic team, fraternity, or sorority); and (2) causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the IHE or the organization, of physical or psychological injury including:

- Whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body or similar activity;
- Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
- Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
- Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
- Any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
- Any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and

- Any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

Student Organization

For the purposes of the Stop Campus Hazing act, Student Organization means an organization at an institution of higher education (such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution.

CRIME STATISTICS:

COASTLINE WESTMINSTER - LE-JAO CAMPUS

PRIMARY CRIMES

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	0	7	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	3	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	1	2	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	1	1	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Weapons Law Violation	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	3	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0

REFERRALS

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	4	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	3	7	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	1	0	0	0	0

HAZING

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Hazing	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0

HATE CRIMES

2025

No hate crimes were reported in 2025.

2024

No hate crimes were reported in 2024.

2023

No hate crimes were reported in 2023.

UNFOUNDED

2025

No crimes unfounded.

2024

No crimes unfounded.

2023

No crimes unfounded.

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CRIME STATISTICS:

COASTLINE GARDEN GROVE CAMPUS

PRIMARY CRIMES

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	0	7	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	3	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	1	2	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	1	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0

REFERRALS

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	4	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	3	7	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	1	0	0	0	0

HAZING

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Hazing	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0

HATE CRIMES

2025

No hate crimes were reported in 2025.

2024

No hate crimes were reported in 2024.

2023

No hate crimes were reported in 2023.

UNFOUNDED

2025

No crimes unfounded.

2024

No crimes unfounded.

2023

No crimes unfounded.

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CRIME STATISTICS:

COASTLINE NEWPORT BEACH CAMPUS

PRIMARY CRIMES

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	0	7	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	3	0	1	0
Incest	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	1	2	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	1	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0

REFERRALS

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	4	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	3	7	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	1	0	0	0	0

HAZING

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Hazing	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0

HATE CRIMES

2025

No hate crimes were reported in 2025.

2024

No hate crimes were reported in 2024.

2023

No hate crimes were reported in 2023.

UNFOUNDED

2025

No crimes unfounded.

2024

No crimes unfounded.

2023

No crimes unfounded.

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CRIME STATISTICS:

GOLDEN WEST COLLEGE

PRIMARY CRIMES

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	0	7	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	3	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	1	2	0	1	0
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	7	5	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	1	0	0	0
Arson	7**	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0

** On-Campus Arson statistics reported for calendar year 2023 are from a string of arsons committed by a group of juveniles over a period of 8 days.

ARRESTS

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Weapons Law Violation	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	3	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0

REFERRALS

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Domestic Violence	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	4	0	0	0
Dating Violence	1	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	3	7	0	0	0
Stalking	6	2	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	1	0	0	0	0

HAZING

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Hazing	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0

HATE CRIMES

2025

No hate crimes were reported in 2025.

2024

No hate crimes were reported in 2024.

2023

No hate crimes were reported in 2023.

UNFOUNDED

2025

No crimes unfounded.

2024

No crimes unfounded.

2023

No crimes unfounded.

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CRIME STATISTICS:

ORANGE COAST COLLEGE MAIN CAMPUS

PRIMARY CRIMES

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	3	0	7	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	3	1	4	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	1	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	10	10	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Weapons Law Violation	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

REFERRALS

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Weapons Law Violation	5	5	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	4	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Domestic Violence	0	4	5	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	5	3	11	5	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	8	6	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HAZING

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Hazing	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0

HATE CRIMES

2025

No hate crimes were reported in 2025.

2024

- One on-campus incident of intimidation based on religion and national origin bias.
- One on-campus incident of intimidation based on sexual orientation bias.
- Two on-campus incidents of destruction/damage/vandalism of property based on racial bias.

2023

No hate crimes were reported in 2023.

UNFOUNDED

2025

No crimes unfounded.

2024

No crimes unfounded.

2023

No crimes unfounded.

CRIME STATISTICS:

ORANGE COAST WATERFRONT CAMPUS

PRIMARY CRIMES

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	0	7	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	3	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	1	2	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	1	1	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0

REFERRALS

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	4	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	3	7	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	1	0	0	0	0

HAZING

Incident	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2025	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	On-campus, Residential 2025	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Non-campus 2025*	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2025
Hazing	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0

HATE CRIMES

2025

No hate crimes were reported in 2025.

2024

No hate crimes were reported in 2024.

2023

No hate crimes were reported in 2023.

UNFOUNDED

2025

No crimes unfounded.

2024

No crimes unfounded.

2023

No crimes unfounded.

* Students enrolled at any of the Coast Community College District campuses are eligible to take classes from other campuses and at any location. This means that in certain cases students who are living at the Orange Coast College Harbour Apartments may take classes at the Coastline campuses, the Golden West campus, or the Orange Coast Campuses. In an abundance of caution, and in consideration of the guidance from the Department of Education, we are including statistics of crimes that occur in the Harbour Apartments in the on-campus residential section for Orange Coast College as well as in the "non-campus" sections of all other locations. When reviewing, please know that this means many of these crimes are counted in multiple places even though they only occurred once.