

COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

2025 ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

INCLUDES 2024, 2023, 2022 CRIME STATISTICS

COASTLINE
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 institutions; 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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REPORTING AND 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, campus life, 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 on pages 2–5 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 institution 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	Contact
Dr. Leighia Fleming, Title IX Coordinator Dean of Students	(714) 241-6130, lfleming5@coastline.edu Second floor: The Student Services Center, Room 210 11460 Warner Ave, Fountain Valley CA 92708
Public Safety	(714) 241-6040
Electronic reporting form	Available Online

Confidential Resources: Students

Resource	Contact
Health Center	Coastline College Students should contact either Golden West College or Orange Coast College Health Services
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	Contact
Dr. Carla Martinez, Title IX Coordinator Dean of Students	(714) 895- 8781, cmartinez@gwc.cccd.edu Third floor: Learning Resources Center 15744 Goldenwest St, Huntington Beach CA 92647
Public Safety	(714) 895-8924 (714) 895-8999 for emergencies
Electronic reporting form:	Available Online

Confidential Resources: 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	Contact
Shannon Quihuiz, Title IX Coordinator Dean, Student Relations	(714) 432-5930, squihuiz@occ.cccd.edu Second floor: Student Union, suite 202 2701 Fairview Road, Costa Mesa CA 92626
Public Safety	(714) 432-5017 After hours calls are forward to the on duty officer (714) 432-5555 for emergencies
Electronic reporting form:	Available Online

Confidential Resources: 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
Sexual Assault 24 Hour Hotline	(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 & 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) 661-22720 Online Information
Mariposa Women & 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	800-656-HOPE (4673)
Sexual Abuse & Assault of Boys & Men Confidential Support for Men	1in6.org
Center for Victims of Crime	202-467-8700 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 is essential for supporting potential criminal investigations, campus disciplinary proceedings, and ensuring access to medical care and support services. Evidence can be time-sensitive and may be lost if not properly safeguarded.

If an incident of sexual misconduct is reported to Public Safety, the Title IX Coordinator will be notified. The District may issue a mutual or one-way no-contact order. Law enforcement and the District Attorney can also assist in obtaining court-issued restraining orders.

For Physical or Sexual Violence:

Individuals should avoid bathing, showering, changing clothes, eating, drinking, smoking, brushing teeth, or cleaning the area where the incident occurred before seeking medical attention.

Digital and Electronic Evidence:

Harmed persons and witnesses should save and not delete text messages, emails, voicemails, call logs, social media posts, screenshots, photographs, or location data related to the incident.

Physical Evidence:

Clothing, bedding, or objects from the scene should be placed in a paper (not plastic) bag or cardboard box to prevent damage or contamination.

Witness Accounts:

Write down details of what occurred, including times, dates, descriptions, and names of people involved or present. Even small details may later prove helpful. Create a recording on a phone of these details to keep them fresh in memory.

Property Crimes (theft, vandalism, burglary, etc.):

Do not disturb the area where the incident occurred. Secure any damaged items, locks, or equipment, and document the scene with photographs and video if possible.



Resources Exempt from Reporting Under the Clery Act

The Clery Act exempts pastoral and professional counselors from bringing forward information about Clery Act crimes reported to them in their role as a pastoral or professional counselor and not otherwise subject to an exception (such as a threat of a future crime of violence). A pastoral counselor is an employee associated with a religious order or denomination and recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling. A professional counselor is an employee whose official job responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the college's community.

While they may decline to bring forward a disclosure of a crime, consistent with their obligations, the college encourages pastoral and professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the person they are counseling of voluntary and confidential reporting options where the statistic of the crime could be included in federal reporting under the Clery Act. Note that the response may be limited to anonymous reports that do not include enough information to investigate.

Coast Community College District does not have any pastoral counselors.

What is a Campus Security Authority?

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

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

Who is a Campus Security Authority?

The District recognizes several types of Campus Security Authorities (CSAs): Public Safety staff and contracted safety officials; individuals designated by the college 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 using the information at the start of this report. Public Safety is staffed 24/7, trained to respond, and works closely with other college offices.

Those affected by sexual or interpersonal violence or harassment should contact their campus Title IX Office (pages 3–5).

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 uncertain about an employee's reporting obligations may ask directly or contact Public Safety or the Title IX Office for guidance.

The college also requests crime statistics from local law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over its Clery geography and includes their 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.

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.

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 college 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 college 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.

LETTER FROM LEADERSHIP

Dear Friends,

Campus safety is essential to student success. Across our district, Coastline College, Golden West College, and Orange Coast College annually serve more than 60,000 students, each deserving a secure environment where they can focus on learning. This comprehensive report details the proactive steps we've taken to foster safe, inclusive, and welcoming campuses for all students, faculty, staff, and visitors.

While our campuses are generally safer than their surrounding communities, no location is entirely free from crime. This report provides data on specific crimes and reportable fires over the past three years. It also includes valuable information on safety programs, available resources, and practical steps everyone can take to be informed and prepared.

Safety is a shared responsibility. Take this opportunity to become familiar with our safety protocols and emergency procedures. You will also find contact details for our dedicated public safety and student service teams throughout the report. Don't hesitate to reach out because cooperation throughout our community is essential.

Thank you for your continued commitment to making our campuses safe and supportive places to learn.

Sincerely,

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

Dr. Whitney Yamamura
Chancellor

PREVENTION AND EDUCATION



BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

What is Bystander Intervention?

Bystander intervention is crucial in keeping the campus community safe and preventing harm to others through acts of crime, hazing, sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Bystanders witness violence or its contributing factors and choose to act or speak up. 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 is in immediate danger and it is unsafe to intervene, call 911. If it is safe to step in, consider the following ways to help:

Direct: Confront those involved. If a person appears to be in trouble or needs assistance, ask if they are okay.

- Example: “Hey, what are you doing?” “Are you OK?”

Delegate: Seek help from others.

- Example: Contact a friend, bartender, bouncer, police, or another appropriate individual.

Distract: Redirect the attention of those involved.

- Example: Speak loudly, drop something, or say that feeling unwell requires leaving and going home.

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 colleges provide 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 is from the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#): Excessive alcohol use causes significant harm in the United States. Among adults aged 20–64, alcohol accounted for roughly 1 in 8 deaths.

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 1 in 10 users develop cannabis use disorder, rising to 1 in 6 among those who start before age 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, depression, and anxiety. 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 is 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 used for pain relief are generally safe when taken for a short time and as prescribed by a doctor, but they can be misused. Opioids bind to and activate opioid receptors on cells located in many areas of the brain, spinal cord, and other organs in the body, especially those involved in feelings of pain and pleasure. When opioids attach to these receptors, they block pain signals sent from the brain to the body and release large amounts of dopamine throughout the body. This release can strongly reinforce the act of taking the drug, making the user want to repeat the experience. In the short term, opioids can relieve pain and make people feel relaxed and happy. However, opioids can also have harmful effects, including drowsiness, confusion, nausea, constipation, euphoria, and slow breathing.

Opioid misuse can cause slow breathing, which can cause hypoxia, a condition that results when too little oxygen reaches the brain. Hypoxia can have short- and long-term psychological and neurological effects, including coma, permanent brain damage, or death. Researchers are also investigating the long-term effects of opioid addiction on the brain, including whether damage can be reversed. People addicted to opioid medication who stop using the drug can have severe withdrawal symptoms that begin as early as a few hours after the drug was last taken. These symptoms include muscle and bone pain, sleep problems, diarrhea and vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps, uncontrollable leg movements, and severe cravings. An opioid overdose occurs when a person uses enough of the drug to produce life-threatening symptoms or death.

When someone overdoses on opioid medication, their breathing may slow or stop, reducing the amount of oxygen reaching the brain, which can lead to coma, permanent brain damage, or death. If an overdose is suspected, the most important action is to call 911 for immediate medical attention. Once medical personnel arrive, they will administer naloxone. Naloxone is a medication that can reverse an opioid overdose when given promptly. It works by rapidly binding to opioid receptors and blocking the effects of opioid drugs. Naloxone is available as an injectable solution, a hand-held auto-injector (EVZIO®), and a nasal spray (NARCAN® Nasal Spray).

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®](#): Rohypnol®, also known as flunitrazepam, is not approved in the United States, although it is available for use as a prescription sleep aid in other countries. It is most commonly found as a tablet which is consumed by dissolving it in a drink or swallowing it. The possible short term health effects include drowsiness, sedation, sleep, amnesia, blackout; decreased anxiety; muscle relaxation, impaired reaction time and motor coordination; impaired mental functioning and judgment; confusion; aggression; excitability; slurred speech; headache; slowed breathing and heart rate. When combined with alcohol the possible health effects include severe sedation, unconsciousness, and slowed heart rate and breathing, which can lead to death. At this point the long-term health effects of Rohypnol® are still unknown. Rohypnol® can take between 36-72 hours to leave the body.

[GHB \(Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid\)](#): GHB is a depressant approved for use in treatment of narcolepsy, and commonly goes by the other names of Goop, liquid ecstasy, and liquid X. It is most commonly a colorless liquid or white powder which is consumed through swallowing, often in combination with alcohol. The possible short term health effects include euphoria, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, memory loss, unconsciousness, slowed heart rate and breath, lower body temperature, seizures, coma, and death. In combination with alcohol the possible health effects include nausea, problems with breathing, and greatly increased depressant effects. Currently, the long-term effects of GHB are unknown. GHB, unlike Rohypnol, leaves the body between 10-12 hours after consumption.

[Ketamine](#): Ketamine is a dissociative drug used as a surgical anesthetic, an anesthetic in veterinary practice, and as a prescription for treatment resistant depression under strict medical supervision. It is most commonly a liquid or white powder and is consumed through swallowing, smoking, snorting, or injections. The possible short term health effects include problems with attention, learning, and memory; dreamlike states, hallucinations; sedation; confusion; loss of memory; raised blood pressure, unconsciousness; and dangerously slow breathing. If ketamine is consumed with alcohol there is a risk of adverse effects. The possible health effects associated with long term use include ulcers and pain in the bladder; kidney problems; stomach pain; depression; and poor memory. If an individual believes they or a friend have consumed Rohypnol®, GHB, or Ketamine they should visit a local healthcare facility that can care for survivors of sexual assault and provide a forensic exam. While receiving care the individual who has ingested the drug can request the hospital to take a urine sample for drug toxicology testing, if the individual cannot immediately go to a hospital, they should save their urine in a clean, sealable container as soon as possible, and place it in the refrigerator or freezer for future 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.

Great Shakeout

An annual statewide earthquake drill.

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.



CRIME RISK REDUCTION

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

1. BE ALERT.

Stay alert and always remain aware of the surroundings.

2. CALL FOR HELP.

Call Public Safety or 911 to report any suspicious activity or criminal acts immediately. Prompt reporting increases the chances of gathering critical evidence, recovering stolen property, and prosecuting offenders, particularly in cases involving sex offenses. Reporting to the police also ensures access to available victim support services.

3. AVOID WALKING ALONE.

Whenever possible, arrange to walk with a group.

4. KEEP DOORS LOCKED.

Locking doors with a key fob, regardless of the residence, helps reduce theft and enhance personal safety. Many thefts occur from unlocked rooms, even during brief absences.

5. DO NOT PROP DOORS.

Exterior doors should never be propped open, and any found in that state should be closed immediately, as they pose a significant security risk. Doors should not be opened to unknown individuals.

6. NEVER LEND A KEY OR KEY CARD TO ANYONE.

Doing so may lead to referral to the campus Conduct system. Report lost or stolen keys as soon as possible.

7. REPORT ALL SECURITY-RELATED MAINTENANCE PROBLEMS.

Campus facilities and landscaping are maintained to minimize hazardous conditions. Issues such as broken locks, malfunctioning doors or windows, inadequate lighting, or overgrown shrubbery should be reported immediately to Public Safety or Maintenance and Operations.

8. VEHICLE SAFETY.

Park vehicles in well-lit areas and ensure they are locked. Store valuables securely in the trunk.

9. LOCK BIKES.

Secure bicycles properly. The college strongly recommends using a U-style bike lock, as properly locked bicycles are far less likely to be stolen.

10. PROTECT LAPTOPS AND OTHER DEVICES.

These high-value items should always be secured, whether in a room or a study area, to reduce the risk of theft.

11. BE AWARE OF CAMPUS CRIME TRENDS.

Crime-related information is available through Public Safety including in the Daily Crime and Fire Log, which is described in this Annual Security Report and accessible at each campus Public Safety Office or online.

12. REPORT CALLS AND MESSAGES.

Public Safety will investigate and collaborate with Information Technology Services to identify offenders as patterns develop.

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



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 who engage in such misconduct are responsible for their behavior. What a person wears, says, or does, and whether they are intoxicated or sober, are not invitations to engage in sexual activity without consent. Someone who experiences sexual misconduct without consent is not at fault. If someone is initiating sexual activity, the initiator must respect their partner, especially if they decline further sexual activity. Partners should check in with each other throughout the interaction.

When engaging in an intimate relationship:

- Respect personal boundaries.
- Clearly communicate intentions to a potential sexual partner before initiating any sexual act.
- Proceed slowly. Allow all partners to express their intentions clearly.
- Do not assume that someone wants to engage in sex, is available, or can give consent. If there are mixed messages or ambiguous responses, consent is not present. If there are doubts about a partner's consent to sexual activity, do not initiate it.
- Never take advantage of someone who is intoxicated from alcohol or drugs. Intoxication is never an excuse for sexual misconduct.
- Understand that a potential partner might feel intimidated or fearful. There may be a power imbalance due to gender, size, or behavior. Continue communications through intimate moments and after.

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.

Your Body, Your Rules – Even Online (Webinar)

Teaches students about digital consent, online harassment, and protecting personal boundaries in virtual spaces.

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.

They Came for Taylor Swift! Emerging Challenges to our Digital Safety (Webinar)

Highlights online harassment, doxxing, and digital safety strategies through timely, pop-culture connections.

Healthy Relationships Workshop

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.

Health Resource Fair

Campus-wide event connecting students to physical, mental, and sexual health resources and support services.

Bites & Boundaries: A Snack Size Guide to Bystander Intervention

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

Red Flag or Green Flag: Exploring Healthy Relationships (Workshop)

Interactive program teaching students how to identify warning signs and positive indicators in relationships.

CCCD Student Title IX Online Training

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

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.



THE ROLE OF BYSTANDERS

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. The District wants to promote a culture of community care where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. Individuals may not always know what to do even if they want to help.

If the intervention does not seem safe or if someone appears to be in immediate danger or needs medical attention, dial 911. If the individual does not seem to need immediate medical attention, ask how they can be helped and what is needed to feel supported and safe.

Recognize Warning Signs

- Someone attempting to isolate another person who is intoxicated or vulnerable may be trying to take advantage of the situation.
- A person showing signs of unwanted touching, coercion, or persistent advances despite rejection may need assistance.
- A person appearing uncomfortable, scared, or unable to give clear consent might be signaling this through non-verbal cues. These could include making eye contact, turning their body away, or trying to look at their phone.

Trust Intuition and Act

- If a person seems to be in trouble or needs help, ask if they are okay.
- With safety in mind, confront those who attempt to seclude, flirt with, kiss, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
- Speak out when hearing discussions about plans to take sexual advantage of another person.

How to Help

- Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experiences with stalking.
- Direct individuals to on- or off-campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or legal assistance.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT RISK REDUCTION

With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment.

This information is from the [Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network \(RAINN\)](#).

1

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.

2

Be cautious about location sharing.

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

3

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 gain trust before relying on them.

4

Be mindful of limits.

Keep track of personal consumption and stay aware of others' behavior. If someone feels excessively tired or drunk, they may have been drugged. Leave the situation immediately and seek help.

5

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 locations, such as an apartment.

6

Prioritize security.

Always lock doors and windows.
Report frequently propped doors to Public Safety.
Never allow someone to "tailgate" (follow) into a building without proper access.

7

It's okay to lie.

If feeling uncomfortable, pressured, or threatened, it's acceptable to fabricate an excuse to leave.

Examples include needing to care for a friend or family member, having an urgent phone call, not feeling well, or needing to leave by a certain time.

8

Watch drinks closely.

Never leave a drink unattended and watch friends' drinks when possible. If stepping away from a drink, take it along or dispose of it. Only drink from unopened containers or watch how drinks are being made and poured, as substances with no color, taste, or odor may be added without notice.

9

Stay together.

When attending parties, go with trusted friends. Agree to watch out for each other and plan to leave together.

If plans change, touch base with others in the group.

Never leave someone behind in an unsafe or unfamiliar situation.

10

Know available resources.

Identify whom to contact for help and where to go.

Locate key resources like Public Safety and Counseling and Wellness Services.

Be aware of the locations of emergency phones on campus and store the campus security number and app in a cell phone for quick access.

11

Be supportive.

[RAINN encourages supporters to remember:](#)

Respect autonomy and agency. Don't press someone to talk about their trauma or what they're going through, and don't offer advice unless they ask for it. Let them lead.

Validate experiences and feelings and respond with supportive statements like: "I believe you," "You didn't do anything to deserve this," and "I'm here for you".

12

Know how to help.

Visit the your campus Title IX website for more information on how to support someone who has experienced sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking.

[Coastline Title IX](#)

[Golden West Title IX](#)

[Orange Coast Title IX](#)



TIMELY WARNINGS AND EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

Emergency Notifications

Each college will immediately notify their campus community upon confirmation of an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus. An emergency notification will be issued utilizing the RAVE Emergency Notification System, which may include a banner on the college homepage, text messages, phone calls, and social media posts.

If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, the college will follow its emergency notification procedures and adequate follow-up information will be provided to the community, as needed.

Each college will issue timely warnings about Clery Act crimes that occur within Clery Act geography and are reported to a Campus Security Authority or local law enforcement, when those crimes pose an ongoing threat to students or employees. Warnings will be sent in a manner that is timely, that withholds the names of victims as confidential, and that will aid in the prevention of similar circumstances.

The college may issue Community Alerts for incidents or dangers that do not meet Clery Act standards but for which the college would like to raise awareness, though not required to do so by federal law. Clery Act geography is described in this Report, below.

Timely Warning

Timely warnings are notifications about Clery Act crimes that may have already occurred but represent an ongoing threat and apply to crimes that occur within the college Clery Act geography. Such warnings may include, but are not limited to the following information:

- Type of crime or incident
- Date, time, and location of crime
- Description of suspect(s)
- Public safety reminders
- Prevention tips
- How to report similar incidents

Emergency Notifications

An emergency notification informs recipients about an event that is currently occurring or imminently threatening the campus. Such warnings may include, but are not limited to the following information:

- Type of emergency
- Date, time, and location of crime/ incident
- Immediate action being recommended
- Public safety reminders
- Prevention tips
- How to report similar incidents
- Evacuation procedures, if appropriate

Public Safety Alert

A “Community 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 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.



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. When such action is warranted, the campus community will be appropriately advised.

Things to Watch For:

- Watch for people who need help, particularly people with limited mobility or physical disabilities.
- Activate an alarm if told to do so by police or emergency workers.
- Remain at an emergency assembly point. A head count may be taken, and emergency workers may have additional instructions.
- Do not go back into a building until firefighters, police or college officials say it is safe.

Prepare for Emergencies:

- Know the building's floor plan and the locations of stairs, fire extinguishers, and emergency exits.
- For frequent visits to the same location within a building, become familiar with the number of doors passed along the evacuation route before reaching the nearest exit.
- When exiting in smoky conditions, keep a hand on the wall and crawl to the nearest exit. Always be aware of more than one path out of the location and the number of doors between the room and the exit.

Leaving Campus:

- In the event of a campus evacuation or relocation, ensure everyone is informed of the plan, including the route, transportation, and estimated arrival time.
- For those with a vehicle, ensure it is in good condition and maintain at least half a tank of gas or electric charge sufficient to drive 50-100 miles. If a personal vehicle is not available, arrange for alternative transportation.
- Bring an emergency kit when evacuating.
- Leave a note indicating the departure time and destination for others to see.
- Keep campus ID and vehicle registration accessible, as access to campus may be restricted.

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 **CCCCOMMUNITY** to **67283**
- Golden West College: Text **GWCCOMMUNITY** 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 also tested several times a year. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency response plans and capabilities of the college. These tests may be announced or unannounced. 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) that meets all the requirements of the Higher Education Opportunity Act. 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 17, 2024. 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 July 2, 2024, at 10:00 am. This test was unannounced and conducted to test the email notification for campus employees.

Shelter in Place Procedures

Shelter in place refers to a designated area of safety when it is not safe to go outside. Use a small, interior room, if possible, with as few windows as possible, and take refuge.

Shelter in place may be necessary for severe weather, contamination, or an active threat on campus. Use common sense when determining whether to stay put. If there is contamination or a fire within the building, leave.

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 be able 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 or television on to listen to news updates.

Active Shooter or Armed Intruder

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Silence communication devices. Cell phones should be placed on silent mode (not vibrating) to avoid making noise that could reveal the location.

5. 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.

6. Avoid triggering fire alarms. Fire alarms should not be activated, as this may draw others into dangerous areas.

7. Be prepared to take action. If confronted directly and escape is impossible, individuals should be ready to defend themselves using any available means.

MISSING STUDENTS



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 are 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.





CAMPUS SAFETY AND 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 & 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

The Coastline Student Services Center (administration building) is generally open from 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., while the offices at the three campuses (Garden Grove, Le-Jao, and Newport Beach) are

open from 7:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Public Safety Officers are on-duty until 10:30 p.m., after classes are finished. It is the responsibility of those who use rooms, offices, and other areas to turn off lights and close windows. Doors are on a remote access schedule and will lock according to the schedule of the campus. Maintenance & Operations (M&O) staff will check many areas of the campus during off-hours, but the primary responsibility for security remains with the concerned users.

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

Most campus buildings are open from 7:30 a.m. until 7:30 p.m., and are accessible to students, staff, faculty and members of the public. Students and staff members are asked to identify themselves if there is a question about their authorization in a specific area. Members of the public or public groups who use campus buildings or other areas must secure a college Facility Usage Agreement for that date and time from the Facilities Office. The Public Safety Department is notified of approved college Facility Usage Agreements.

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 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 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

Access to academic, recreational, and administrative facilities on campus will be restricted to students, faculty, and employees of the District. Some outdoor athletic facilities on campus, unless locked, are open for unrestricted use to the general public as long as the public's activities do not conflict with authorized college activities. Access to cultural and recreational events on campus by the public will be limited to only the facilities in which the events occur. Most campus buildings are open Monday through Thursday from 7:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

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 institution can be accessed as follows:

Coastline College

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

Location:

11460 Warner Avenue,
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 Road, 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.



FIRE SAFETY AND 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.

Evacuating in an Emergency or Fire

- Leave the building immediately when the fire alarm sounds.
- Alert others, assist if safe, and wake roommates/suitemates.
- Dress appropriately for evacuation (shoes, coat).
- Check doors for heat before opening. If hot, stay inside; if cool, open slowly. Close the door if smoke/heat enters.
- Take your key/key card; close doors and windows tightly before leaving.
- Residential Life staff should assist evacuation, knock on doors, and announce the emergency.
- In smoke, crawl low and follow walls; know multiple exits and count doors to the nearest one.
- Go to assigned assembly areas; staff should account for residents.
- If trapped, signal with a flashlight, a phone flashlight, or a bright cloth from a window. Do not break glass unless necessary.
- Never use elevators; they may fill with smoke or fail during alarms.

Fire Extinguisher Use

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.

QUICK STEPS FOR USE:

Stand at a safe distance:

Maintain approximately 6 to 8 feet from the fire while aiming and operating the extinguisher using the "PASS" method:

Pull the pin to break the tamper seal.

Aim low and direct the extinguisher nozzle or hose at the base of the fire.

Squeeze the handle and release the extinguishing agent.

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

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

2022

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



CAMPUS POLICIES AND 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 college 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, & 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 & II substances OR Any amount of any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid OR Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram	Not more that 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 mo \$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.

Substance/ Schedule	Quantity	Penalty - First Offense	Penalty - Second Offense
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

Title IX office

Each college has a Title IX Coordinator identified by the District to respond to reports and will provide a prompt, effective, and equitable response. The Title IX Coordinator will initiate an initial evaluation, contact the Complainant or Reporter to offer Supportive Measures, explain the Resolution Process, and determine how they wish to proceed.

Coastline College

Title IX Coordinator

Dr. Leighia Fleming
Dean of Students
(714) 241-6130

lfleming5@coastline.edu

Student Services Center, room 210
11460 Warner Ave,
Fountain Valley CA 92708

[Electronic reporting form](#)

Public Safety

(714) 241-6040

Golden West College

Title IX Coordinator

Dr. Carla Martinez,
Dean of Students
(714) 895-8781

cmartinez@gwc.cccd.edu

Learning Resources Center, Third Floor
15744 Golden west St,
Huntington Beach CA 92647

[Electronic reporting form](#)

Public Safety

(714) 895-8924 or (714) 895-8999 for emergencies

Orange Coast College

Title IX Coordinator

Shannon Quihuiz
Dean, Student Relations and Title IX
Coordinator

(714) 432-5930

squihuiz@occ.cccd.edu,

Student Union, suite 202
2701 Fairview Road, Costa Mesa CA
92626

[Electronic reporting form](#)

Public Safety

(714) 432-5017

District Board Policy

The District and each of its colleges address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking through a [Board Policy \(“BP”\) and Administrative Procedure \(“AP”\) 5910](#). This Title IX and California law Policy (“Board Policy”) applies to all faculty, staff, and students. This Board Policy addresses Title IX Sexual Harassment through sections denoted (a) and addresses other harms not covered by Title IX but covered by the Clery Act and California law through sections denoted (b). Any section not strictly denoted (a) or (b) applies generally. The Coast Community College District is committed to addressing incidents covered by Title IX, the Clery Act as amended by the Violence Against Women Act, and California law promptly and equitably and the District and its colleges prohibit sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking

For the Title IX elements of the Board Policy (denoted with an (a)) to apply, the college must have actual knowledge of alleged Title IX Sexual Harassment that occurred:

- Against a Party who is participating in or attempting to participate in the college’s education program or activity in the United States;
- On college property, or;
- Off college property and within an education program or activity including locations, events, or circumstances over which the college exercises substantial control over both the Respondent and the context in which the alleged sexual harassment occurs, or;

Any building owned or controlled by a student organization is officially recognized by the college irrespective of whether the building is on campus or off campus.

Disclosure and Resources

An individual who reports Sexual Misconduct can be assured that all reports will be taken seriously, and that everyone involved in the process will be treated with dignity, respect, and in a non-judgmental manner from the initial report to result. A Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.

The District encourages students, employees, and third parties to disclose and seek support from campus, medical, mental health, law enforcement, and other supportive resources available on campus and in the community. For ease of reference, the contact information for those resources is listed at the beginning of this Annual Security Report. Resources are denoted as confidential or non-confidential.

Immediate Needs Following a Sexual Assault and Related Violence

In the wake of sexual and interpersonal violence, everyone’s needs are different. There is no “one way” or “right way” to experience this harm.

The District firmly believes that no one should experience such harm, and it will take steps to assist those who have experienced harm.

Medical Care

Injuries may be clear and obvious or they may be hidden. In California, [victims of sexual or interpersonal violence can access medical care and services](#) of a sexual assault forensic examiner at no cost. A harmed person does not have to speak to police or college officials to access an exam and the exam can be billed to personal (or parental insurance) OR it can be billed to the [California Victim Compensation Board](#) with no documentation sent to an insurance company.

A forensic exam includes access to important medication as well. In California, the State will cover the cost of emergency contraceptives; HIV PREP; Hepatitis vaccines; bacterial prevention medications; and pain and nausea medications related to the sexual assault. Medications are most effective soon after an incident and may become less effective over time.

If in immediate danger or in immediate need of medical care, call 911. Individuals have a right under California law to receive certain medical care related to evidence collected at no cost.

While television shows talk about forensic exams (often called rape kits) as evidence, the main purpose of an exam is to have the assistance of a trained medical professional, to receive treatment for injuries related to an assault, and to receive appropriate medicines. Individuals can receive a forensic exam even if they choose not to speak to the police or have evidence shared with the police.

In a forensic exam, evidence of a crime can be collected. A harmed person has a right to decide how they participate in an exam and to stop or pause at any time.

Evidence can be collected in a forensic exam even if they are not sure if they want to talk to the police or file a police report. Evidence can be tested anonymously or without a name attached, and they have the right to request status information about an exam. The evidence kit collects and preserves DNA evidence from the body and clothing (or other personal items), which can assist law enforcement. Reporting to police is not mandatory and should never prevent someone from seeking medical care.

It is best to avoid showering, bathing, douching, or brushing teeth until after medical attention has been administered. Avoid changing clothes or save all clothing from the time of the assault in a paper bag or cardboard box. Evidence collection is strongest within the first 4 days following an assault. Evidence of [drug facilitated sexual assault](#) (such as the use of Rohypnol, GHB, or other drugs) is best tested for as soon as possible as it can pass out of the body in a short time. Save text and direct messages, social networking pages, and other communications as evidence; and keep pictures, logs, or copies of documents if they have any that could be useful to college professionals or law enforcement investigating the violation.

Supportive Measures

When the Title IX Coordinator receives notice of an incident involving Sexual Harassment, the District will promptly inform the Complainant of available Supportive Measures, regardless of whether a formal complaint is filed. The Title IX Coordinator will consider the Complainant's preferences regarding Supportive Measures and explain the process for filing a formal complaint.

Note: The term “supportive measures” is used in the District BP/AP 5910, and such term is referred to as “accommodations and protective measures” for Clery Act purposes.

The District provides all students and employees who report domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking —whether on or off campus—with written information on available supportive measures. These non-disciplinary, non-punitive services are offered at no cost to both the Complainant and Respondent, regardless of whether a Formal Complaint is filed, or law enforcement is involved. Supportive measures aim to ensure equal access to college programs while protecting safety and preventing harassment.

Supportive Measures may include access to counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, mutual restriction on contact between the Parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of campus, and other similar measures. Supportive Measures may also include any measure that can be arranged by the college, to the extent reasonably available, to support the safety and wellbeing of the Party.

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.

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

Filing a Complaint

Anyone aware of an incident covered by this Board Policy is encouraged to report it promptly to the Title IX Coordinator(s) or Public Safety. Reports can be made in person, by mail, phone, email, or by any method ensuring the Title IX Coordinator(s) receives the information.

Anonymous Reporting

Members of the Health Center and Mental Health Services performing that role on behalf of the college 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 college encourages counselors to inform Parties to report incidents to Public Safety, which can be done directly or anonymously.

Advisor Participation

The Parties may each elect to be accompanied by an Advisor to all meetings and proceedings regarding the allegations to which the party is required or invited to participate. The Parties may select an Advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney (e.g., a friend, family member, mentor, sexual assault/domestic violence advocate) at their own expense. The Advisor’s role is to provide consultation and support to the Parties.

The Advisor may inspect and review all evidence directly related to the allegations and the investigative report that summarizes relevant evidence.

Resolution Processes

Reports of Prohibited Conduct are addressed through:

- Formal Resolution: Involves investigation, adjudication, and potential sanctions.
- Informal Resolution: Offers restorative options if all parties and the college voluntarily consent.

The Title IX Coordinator determines the appropriate resolution approach based on the nature of the report, campus safety, and the Complainant's preference. Informal Resolution is not available in cases where an employee is accused of sexually harassing a primary or secondary student or when there is a potential risk of harm to others.

Investigation and Hearing Timeline

The initial assessment will be completed promptly.

Once a Formal Complaint is accepted, all parties will receive written notification of the complaint and procedures.

The District aims to complete the grievance 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 sooner than 10 business days from the Notice of Hearing.

After the conclusion of the live hearing, the Decision maker 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.

Informal Resolution

The District may offer an informal resolution process to the Parties only after a formal complaint has been filed. 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 formal complaint without a full investigation and adjudication process.

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.

Procedural Transparency

All proceedings will be conducted in alignment with college policies and ensure timely and equal access to relevant information for all parties. Timely notifications will be provided regarding meetings where the Complainant or Respondent may be present.

District proceedings are independent of California's criminal legal process. Cases under this Board Policy may proceed before, during, or after any civil or criminal proceedings. Decisions by law enforcement or courts do not determine whether a District Board Policy violation has occurred.

The District policies related to sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking will be reviewed annually by appropriate individuals to determine any modifications that might be appropriate.

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.

Standard of Evidence

Responsibility under this Board Policy is determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard. This standard of evidence is applied to all matters within the scope of this Board Policy.

Preponderance of the evidence means it is more likely than not that the respondent is responsible for a violation of this Board Policy.

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, fines, or those outlined in the relevant Board 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

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. If the notice is sent before 5:00 P.M. Pacific Time, that day counts as Business Day 1. Appeals must be based on specific grounds outlined; disagreement with the outcome alone is not sufficient.

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.

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, and complaint is closed.

California State Law

While the response Board Policy as well as the statistics reported in this Annual Security Report rely on the federal definitions included above, pursuant to the requirements of the Clery Act, 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.

Sexual Assault

Rape, California Penal Code § 261

Rape is defined as sexual intercourse accomplished with a person not the spouse of the perpetrator under the following circumstances:

- (a) Against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury.
- (b) Where the victim is unable to consent due to intoxication, unconsciousness, or mental incapacity.
- (c) Where the victim is under 18 years of age.

Rape is a felony with the possibility of increased penalties if the victim is a minor, if there are multiple victims, or if the crime involves force or violence.

Sexual Conduct with a Minor, California Penal Code § 261.5

This section addresses unlawful sexual intercourse with a person under the age of 18, who is not the spouse of the perpetrator. It is charged as a misdemeanor or felony, depending on the circumstances. Aggravating factors, such as the age difference between the minor and the perpetrator, can influence the charge.

Spousal Rape, California Penal Code § 262

Rape of a spouse is defined as sexual intercourse accomplished against the will of the spouse under any of the following circumstances:

- (a) By means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury.
- (b) Where the spouse is unable to consent due to intoxication, unconsciousness, or mental incapacity.

Spousal Rape is a felony. Like Section 261, aggravating factors such as the use of force or threats can lead to enhanced penalties.

Consent

Consent, California Penal Code § 262 Law “consent” means 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.

Sexual Battery, California Penal Code § 243.4

Sexual battery is defined as the unlawful and intentional touching of an intimate part of another person, against the will of the person touched, for the purpose of sexual arousal, gratification, or abuse. This includes touching through clothing.

Sexual Battery can be classified as either a misdemeanor or a felony, depending on the circumstances of the offense. If the sexual battery involves non-forcible touching of an intimate part, it is typically charged as a misdemeanor. If the offense involves force or violence, or if it involves specific circumstances such as the victim being unconscious or restrained, it can be charged as a felony.

Incest, California Penal Code §285

Definition: Incest is defined as sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other in a way that prohibits such conduct by law. This includes relationships such as siblings, parent and child, grandparent and grandchild, and other close relatives. Incest is a felony.

Sodomy, California Penal Code § 286

Sodomy is defined as sexual intercourse via the anus. For the act to be considered lawful, it must occur with the consent of both parties. It is considered a felony if:

It is committed against the will of the person by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury.

Oral Copulation, California Penal Code § 287

Oral copulation is defined as the act of copulating the mouth of one person with the sexual organ or anus of another person.

It can be classified as either a misdemeanor or a felony, depending on the circumstances of the offense. If the offense involves force or violence, or if it involves specific circumstances such as the victim being unconscious or restrained, it can be charged as a felony.

Penetration with a Foreign Object, California Penal Code § 289

Any person who commits a sexual act upon another person by means of a foreign object, or any part of the body, against the will of the person is guilty of a felony. This includes any penetration, however slight, of the genital or anal openings.

Sexual Coercion California Penal Code Sections §§ 518-519

Define extortion and coercion methods that can be applied in cases of sexual offenses, where a person is compelled to engage in sexual acts through threats or unlawful coercion.

Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence, California Penal Code § 13700

(a) "Domestic violence" is abuse committed against an adult or a minor who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or someone with whom the abuser has or has had a dating or engagement relationship.

(b) "Abuse" means:

(1) Intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury;

(2) Sexual assault;

(3) Placing a person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to that person or to another;

(4) Engaging in behavior that has been established as controlling or abusive and has resulted in emotional distress to the victim.

Domestic Violence can be classified as a misdemeanor or a felony, depending on the severity of the offense and the circumstances surrounding it.

Dating Violence

Dating violence is not specifically defined under California State law, but certain intimate relationships are covered under the definitions within domestic violence as stated in California Penal Code Section 13700 and related legislation including the California Family Code, which recognizes domestic violence abuse in dating relationships.

Stalking

Stalking, California Penal Code § 646.9 - Stalking

(a) Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or 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.

(b) For the purposes of this section:

(1) "Credible threat" means a threat made with the intent and ability to carry it out, which would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her immediate family.

(2) "Immediate family" means a person's spouse, parents, children, siblings, or other persons living in the household.

Stalking can be charged as a misdemeanor or a felony depending on the circumstances of the offense and the criminal history of the offender. Generally, stalking is charged as a felony if the offender has a previous conviction for stalking or related offenses, if the offense includes credible threats of violence, or if the offender has violated a court order, such as a temporary restraining order, in effect.

WEAPONS BOARD POLICY

Weapons—including firearms, knives, explosives, tasers, stun guns, and any replicas—are strictly prohibited on District, college, and satellite properties. Exceptions include:

- Pepper spray: Permitted for self-defense only.
- Approved use: Items such as theater props, starter pistols (with blanks), or training weapons used for academic purposes (e.g., police academies) are allowed when used for their intended purpose and with prior notification to the college Vice President of Administrative Services.
- External armed security: Requires prior approval by the Chancellor.
- Law enforcement: Only on-duty or honorably retired peace officers conducting District business may carry firearms on District property.
- Knives: Fixed blades longer than 2.5 inches are prohibited unless approved by college Public Safety for employment-related use. Students or employees authorized to possess knives (e.g., kitchen knives) must use and store them responsibly.
- Student housing exception: Kitchen knives are permitted for residents of the Orange Coast College housing facility, provided they remain within the residence.

Only those explicitly authorized under Board Policy 3530 may carry weapons, regardless of state firearm permits.

**REPORT
PREPARATION
AND CRIME
STATISTICS**



PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

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

The procedures for preparing the annual disclosure of crime statistics include reporting statistics to the college community obtained from the following sources: each college 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 2024 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 2024 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 College 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 college’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 subset 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.

College Geography

Coastline Fountain Valley Student Services Center



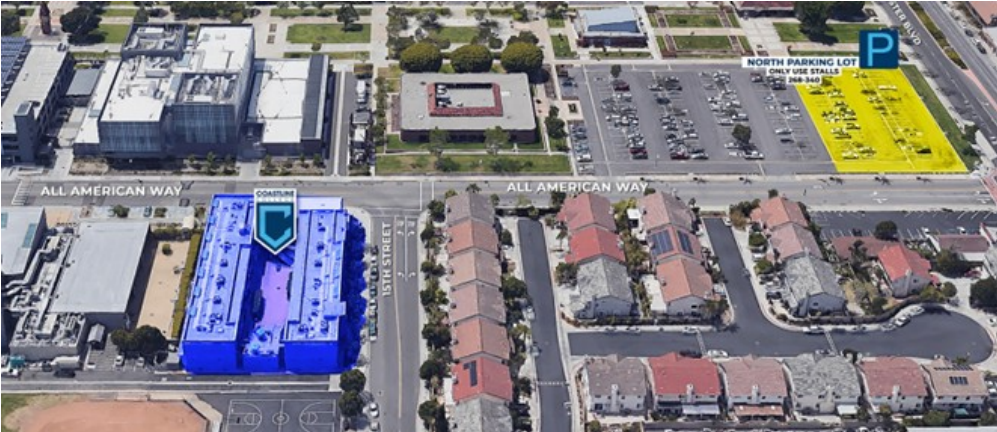
Coastline Newport Beach Campus



Coastline Garden Grove Campus



Coastline Westminster - Le-Jao Campus



Golden West College

Orange Coast College



Building Name	Room Number	Building Name	Room Number
Academic Success Center (ASC) - 18	108	Academic Success Center (ASC) - 18	108
Administration & Records - 96	109	Administration & Records - 96	109
Area & Career Office (Language Arts) - 19	110	Area & Career Office (Language Arts) - 19	110
Art Gallery - 8	111	Art Gallery - 8	111
Athletic Training Room - 15	112	Athletic Training Room - 15	112
Athletic Physical Education Office - 18	113	Athletic Physical Education Office - 18	113
Automotive Technology Bldg - 14 (1000)	114	Automotive Technology Bldg - 14 (1000)	114
Bank Branch Center (FirstBank) - 18	115	Bank Branch Center (FirstBank) - 18	115
Bookstore - 91	116	Bookstore - 91	116
Business - 16	117	Business - 16	117
Business Bldg - 3 (1000)	118	Business Bldg - 3 (1000)	118
California Student and Inmate Trustee - 10	119	California Student and Inmate Trustee - 10	119
Child Care Center and Infant Toddler - 10	120	Child Care Center and Infant Toddler - 10	120
Communications Bldg - 5 (1000)	121	Communications Bldg - 5 (1000)	121
Computer Bldg - 16 (1000)	122	Computer Bldg - 16 (1000)	122
Counseling Center & Transfer Centers - 96	123	Counseling Center & Transfer Centers - 96	123
Disabled Student Program & Services (DSPS) - 96	124	Disabled Student Program & Services (DSPS) - 96	124
Dual Enrollment Office (Business Bldg) - 3	125	Dual Enrollment Office (Business Bldg) - 3	125
EMPS - 96	126	EMPS - 96	126
Facilities Office (Store & Operations) - 13	127	Facilities Office (Store & Operations) - 13	127
Financial Aid - 96	128	Financial Aid - 96	128
Fire Arms Bldg - 16 (1000)	129	Fire Arms Bldg - 16 (1000)	129
Foreign Bldg - 2 (1000)	130	Foreign Bldg - 2 (1000)	130
Foreign Bldg - 17 (1000)	131	Foreign Bldg - 17 (1000)	131
Foundation - 18	132	Foundation - 18	132
Global and Cultural Programs - 96	133	Global and Cultural Programs - 96	133
Graphic Arts Center - 16	134	Graphic Arts Center - 16	134
Gymnasium (Creative Education) - 18	135	Gymnasium (Creative Education) - 18	135
Gymnasium (Health & Human Development) - 18	136	Gymnasium (Health & Human Development) - 18	136
Health Center - 36	137	Health Center - 36	137
Human Resources - 18	138	Human Resources - 18	138
International/Intercultural Programs - 96	139	International/Intercultural Programs - 96	139
Language Arts & Social Sciences Bldg - 19 (1000)	140	Language Arts & Social Sciences Bldg - 19 (1000)	140
Learning Resources Center - 18 (1000)	141	Learning Resources Center - 18 (1000)	141
Library - 2nd & 3rd floors of UC	142	Library - 2nd & 3rd floors of UC	142
Land and Found (Public Safety Bldg) - 99	143	Land and Found (Public Safety Bldg) - 99	143
The Lounge (100) - 18	144	The Lounge (100) - 18	144
Math & Science - 17 (1000)	145	Math & Science - 17 (1000)	145
Math Bldg - 19	146	Math Bldg - 19	146
Music Bldg - 16 (1000)	147	Music Bldg - 16 (1000)	147
Nonprofit Adult Education (Business Bldg) - 3	148	Nonprofit Adult Education (Business Bldg) - 3	148
Nursing and Health Services - 36 (1000)	149	Nursing and Health Services - 36 (1000)	149
Online Instruction Office (UC Annex) - 18	150	Online Instruction Office (UC Annex) - 18	150
Outreach (UC Annex) - 18	151	Outreach (UC Annex) - 18	151
President's Office - 96	152	President's Office - 96	152
Public Safety - 99	153	Public Safety - 99	153
Recreation Education Bldg - 18 (1000)	154	Recreation Education Bldg - 18 (1000)	154
By-Design (Golf) Center - 96	155	By-Design (Golf) Center - 96	155
Regional/Global/Inmate Training Center - 96 (1000)	156	Regional/Global/Inmate Training Center - 96 (1000)	156
Regional Learning Center (Inmate) - 2	157	Regional Learning Center (Inmate) - 2	157
Registration Office - 96	158	Registration Office - 96	158
Stage West Theater (Communications Bldg) - 5	159	Stage West Theater (Communications Bldg) - 5	159
The Strand (Food/Pantry) - On 18 Bldg - 18	160	The Strand (Food/Pantry) - On 18 Bldg - 18	160
Student City Center - 92	161	Student City Center - 92	161
Student Computer Center (SCC) - 18	162	Student Computer Center (SCC) - 18	162
Student Services Center - 96 (1000)	163	Student Services Center - 96 (1000)	163
Student Union/Cafeteria - 92	164	Student Union/Cafeteria - 92	164
Swamp Area Office - 99	165	Swamp Area Office - 99	165
Technology Bldg - 19 (1000)	166	Technology Bldg - 19 (1000)	166
Technology Support Services Center (TSS) - 16	167	Technology Support Services Center (TSS) - 16	167
Theater Bldg - 20 (1000)	168	Theater Bldg - 20 (1000)	168
Tutoring & Academic Success Center (ASC) - 18	169	Tutoring & Academic Success Center (ASC) - 18	169
University Business Center - 96	170	University Business Center - 96	170
Women's H. - 11	171	Women's H. - 11	171

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 safecracking; 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.

CRIME STATISTICS:

COASTLINE WESTMINSTER - LE-JAO CAMPUS

PART I CRIMES

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022*	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
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	6	3	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	1	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	0	1	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	5	1	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	0	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	1	1	0
Arson	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022*	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Weapons Law Violation	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	4	0	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	1	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 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022*	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	4	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	2	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	81	2	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022*	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	0	1	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	5	3	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	5	1	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES

2024

No hate crimes were reported in 2024.

2023

No hate crimes were reported in 2023.

2022

One non-campus incident of intimidation based on sexual orientation.*

UNFOUNDED

2024

No crimes unfounded.

2023

No crimes unfounded.

2022

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.

CRIME STATISTICS:

COASTLINE GARDEN GROVE CAMPUS

PART I CRIMES

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022*	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
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	6	3	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	1	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	0	1	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	5	1	1	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	0	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022*	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	1	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	1	2	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0

REFERRALS

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022*	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	4	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	2	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	81	2	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022*	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Domestic Violence	3	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	0	1	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	5	3	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	5	1	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES

2024

No hate crimes were reported in 2024.

2023

No hate crimes were reported in 2023.

2022

One non-campus incident of intimidation based on sexual orientation.*

UNFOUNDED

2024

No crimes unfounded.

2023

No crimes unfounded.

2022

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.

CRIME STATISTICS:

COASTLINE NEWPORT BEACH CAMPUS

PART I CRIMES

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022*	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
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	6	3	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	1	0	0	1
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	0	1	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	5	1	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	0	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022*	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
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	0	1	1	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 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022*	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	4	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	2	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	81	2	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022*	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	0	1	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	5	3	0	0	0
Stalking	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	5	1	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES

2024

No hate crimes were reported in 2024.

2023

No hate crimes were reported in 2023.

2022

One non-campus incident of intimidation based on sexual orientation.*

UNFOUNDED

2024

No crimes unfounded.

2023

No crimes unfounded.

2022

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.

CRIME STATISTICS: GOLDEN WEST COLLEGE

PART I CRIMES

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022*	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
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	6	3	0	0	0	0
Fondling	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	1	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	0	1	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	5	1	0	0	1
Burglary	5	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	0	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	10	7	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	7*	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 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022*	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Weapons Law Violation	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	4	0	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	1	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 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022*	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Weapons Law Violation	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	4	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	2	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	3	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	81	2	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022*	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Domestic Violence	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	0	1	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	5	3	0	0	0
Stalking	7	6	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	5	1	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES

2024

No hate crimes were reported in 2024.

2023

No hate crimes were reported in 2023.

2022

One non-campus incident of intimidation based on sexual orientation.*

UNFOUNDED

2024

No crimes unfounded.

2023

No crimes unfounded.

2022

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.

CRIME STATISTICS:

ORANGE COAST COLLEGE MAIN CAMPUS

PART I CRIMES

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022	Non-campus 2023	Non-campus 2024	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
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	6	3	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	5	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	9	3	1	8	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	17	1	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	15	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022	Non-campus 2023	Non-campus 2024	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Weapons Law Violation	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	2	2	1	0	1	1	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 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022	Non-campus 2023	Non-campus 2024	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Weapons Law Violation	3	5	5	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	46	2	1	46	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	82	4	5	81	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022	Non-campus 2023	Non-campus 2024	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Domestic Violence	16	0	4	10	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	5	3	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	18	8	6	9	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES

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.

2022

- One on-campus residential housing facility incident of intimidation based on sexual orientation.
- One on-campus incident of destruction/damage/vandalism of property based on racial bias.
- One on-campus incident of intimidation based on racial bias.
- One on-campus incident of intimidation based on sexual orientation bias.

UNFOUNDED

2024

No crimes unfounded.

2023

No crimes unfounded.

2022

No crimes unfounded.

CRIME STATISTICS:

ORANGE COAST WATERFRONT CAMPUS

PART I CRIMES

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022*	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
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	6	3	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	1	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	0	1	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	5	1	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	0	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	1	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022*	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
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	0	1	1	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 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022*	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	4	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	2	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	81	2	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022*	Non-campus 2023*	Non-campus 2024*	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	0	1	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	5	3	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	5	1	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES

2024

No hate crimes were reported in 2024.

2023

No hate crimes were reported in 2023.

2022

One non-campus incident of intimidation based on sexual orientation.*

UNFOUNDED

2024

No crimes unfounded.

2023

No crimes unfounded.

2022

No crimes unfounded.

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