COLUMBIA COLLEGE
MCRD SAN DIEGO

2025 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

Columbia College
established 1851

Columbia College-MCRD San Diego

2025 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

Introduction

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act. It provides students and employees of Columbia College ("College") with information on: the College's security arrangements, policies and procedures; programs that provide education on such things as drug and alcohol abuse, awareness of various kinds of sex offenses, and the prevention of crime generally; and procedures the College will take to notify the campus community in the event of an emergency. Its purpose is to provide students and employees with information that will help them make informed decisions relating to their own safety and the safety of others.

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by the Assistant Director of Institutional Compliance & Clery Coordinator in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the College's campus security authorities and various other elements of the College. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. Prospective students and employees are also notified of the report's availability. This report provides vital information about Columbia College's campus and is located online at:
https://www.ccis.edu/directory/campus-safety/reports-stats

A hard copy of the report is available for easy access and reference in the following locations:

Columbia College-MCRD San Diego
4025 Tripoli Bldg. 111
San Diego, California 92140

Campus Safety
1001 Rogers Street
Columbia, MO 65216
Phone: (573) 875-7315

The College is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure working/learning environment for all students and staff. As a member of the campus community, you can feel safe and comfortable knowing that security procedures are in place that represent best practices in the field, and are constantly tested and re-evaluated for their effectiveness. This report includes pertinent policies, procedures, and statistics related to the College's MCRD San Diego location at 4025 Tripoli Bldg. 111, San Diego, California 92140.

General Safety and Security Policies

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

The College does not have a campus security or police department. While the College does not have any written agreements with local law enforcement agencies, it does maintain a close working relationship with local police.

Campus Security Authorities

The College has designated certain officials to serve as campus security authorities. Reports of criminal activity can be made to these officials. They in turn will ensure that the crimes are reported for collection as part of the College's annual report of crime statistics. The campus security authorities to whom the College would prefer that crimes be reported are listed below.

- Tara Clawson-Inga, Director, MCRD San Diego at (573)875-1460
- Brian Wager, Director of Campus Safety at (573) 875-7304
- Jessica Sprague, Assistant Dean for Student Wellbeing at (573) 875-7877
- Dave Roberts, Associate VP of Student Experience & Dean of Student Affairs at (573) 875-7401
- Patty Fischer, VP of Operations & Chief Human Resources Officer at (573) 875-7255
- Kristie Douglas, Title IX and Student Conduct Coordinator at (573) 875-7182
- Dusti Schnedler, Assistant Director of Institutional Compliance & Clery Coordinator at (573) 875-3960

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The College encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the College, or on nearby public property to the appropriate administrator and appropriate police agencies. Such a report is encouraged when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

Any individual may submit an electronic report online at https://www.ccis.edu/directory/campus-safety/report-an-incident. The person submitting the report will be asked to identify her or his relationship to the College and will then be directed to complete the form with additional information.

- Situations that pose imminent danger or while a crime is in progress should be reported to local law enforcement by calling 911 from any campus phone or cell phone. Keep in mind that the individual making the call from a cell phone will need to provide the address where the emergency has occurred.
- Students, staff, and visitors should report criminal actions, accidents, injuries, or other emergency incidents to one of the campus security authorities identified above. Once reported, the individual making the report will be encouraged to also report it to appropriate police agencies. If requested, a member of College staff will assist a student in making the report to the police.
- Anonymous incident reports can also be made as described in the next section.

Confidential Reporting

The College will protect the confidentiality of victims. Only those with a need to know the identity for purposes of investigating the crime, assisting the victim or disciplining the perpetrator will know the victim's identity.

Pursuant to the College's Title IX and Sexual Harassment Policy, any person may report sexual harassment (including, but not limited to, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking), to the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator upon receiving such information. Reports may be made in person, by regular mail, telephone, electronic mail, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report. In-person reports must be made during normal business hours, but reports can be made by regular mail, telephone, or electronic mail at any time, including outside normal business hours. In addition to reporting to the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator, any person may report sexual harassment to a College Reporting Official. A list of College Reporting Officials can be found at https://www.ccis.edu/about/policies/title-ix-sexual-harassment. College reporting officials are required to forward such a report promptly to the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator.

Anonymous complaints will be accepted by the College, although it is often difficult to gather facts and conduct a thorough investigation via anonymous complaints. To make an anonymous complaint, access the Electronic Reporting Option at https://www.ccis.edu/directory/campus-safety/report-an-incident, identify your relationship to Columbia College and then write in "Anonymous" under the "Your Name" and "Your Email" fields. Employees cannot fulfill their obligations as responsible employees under this policy using this anonymous reporting option. These confidential reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the College.

A victim of other types of crimes (e.g., aggravated assault, burglary, etc.) who does not want to pursue action within the College disciplinary system or the criminal justice system is nevertheless encouraged to make a confidential report to a campus security authority. Upon the victim's request, a report of the details of the incident can be filed with the College without revealing the victim's identity. Such a confidential report complies with the victim's wishes, but still helps the College take appropriate steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and others. With such information, the College can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving members of the campus community, determine where a pattern of crime may be developing and alert the community as to any potential danger. These confidential reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the College.

The College does not employ any pastoral or professional counselors and thus does not have procedures for these positions to inform the persons they are counseling of any procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

On the Columbia College-MCRD San Diego location, most buildings are open only when classes are in session or during regular business hours. Employees who have a key to a campus building and plan to work after normal working hours are encouraged to contact the

appropriate administrator and notify them of their presence on campus. Persons who do not have a key and need access must follow the appropriate procedures as established by the campus administration.

An authorized individual entering or leaving a locked building must not allow any unauthorized individual to enter that building. Authorized personnel may have guests with them as long as the guest stays near the faculty or staff members who have an assigned key. The authorized individual assumes full responsibility for their presence. Any staff member entering or leaving a secured building shall be responsible for checking the door to ensure that it is secured.

The theft or loss of assigned keys should be reported immediately to the person who issued the keys. Campus keys must not be "lent" to anyone unless properly authorized. The person to whom the keys have been assigned is solely responsible for those keys.

Employees must adhere to policies regarding unauthorized access to school facilities, theft of, or damage to, school property, or other criminal activity. In particular, rendering inoperable or abusing any fire prevention or detection equipment is prohibited. Violation of these policies may lead to disciplinary action, up to and including termination and the filing of charges with law enforcement authorities.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

Maintenance of all facilities is the responsibility of the campus administration, facility owner or a contracted service provider. Fire safety systems (fire sprinkler systems, fire doors, fire extinguishers, etc.) are inspected regularly by the campus administration, facility owner or a contracted fire protection service provider. The campus administration is responsible for ensuring all egress lighting, pathways and mechanical rooms are inspected on a regular basis. The campus administration will address reports of any malfunctions or mechanical problems, including street or safety lights that are not functioning properly, or shrubs or other landscaping that may be overgrown, observed that would create an unsafe situation. Campus community members are encouraged to report maintenance or safety problems to the campus administration.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

The College seeks to enhance the security of its campus and the members of the campus community by periodically presenting educational programs to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others and to inform them about the prevention of crimes. These programs are discussed below.

- The College provides information at the beginning of each academic term for students and employees regarding the College’s security procedures and practices. This information may be in the form of posters, e-mail blasts, and social media posts. Among other things, it advises students and employees of the importance of reporting criminal activity, to whom crimes should be reported, being responsible for their own safety and the safety of others and practices regarding timely warnings and emergency notifications.

- Columbia College-MCRD San Diego does not provide continuing crime prevention programs, but any questions or concerns can be directed to the director's office or the local law enforcement agency.

Students and employees are asked to be alert and to not circumvent practices and procedures that are meant to preserve their safety and that of others. The following list includes various methods of crime prevention:

- Be aware of your surroundings and what is going on around you.
- Avoid using cell phones or other electronic devices while walking as they can distract you from your environment and nearby activities.
- Keep a list of campus phone numbers with you or in your phone.
- Do not prop open doors.
- Do not leave personal property unattended.
- Report suspicious individuals to college officials.
- Walk with a friend or in a group.
- Stay on main walkways.
- Become familiar with the campus. Get familiar with the geography of places you frequent. Explore the campus or your venue in daylight to become aware of surroundings. This will provide orientation when walking at night.
- Remove valuables from your vehicle and secure the doors.
- Mark your valuables with personalized identification information.
- Always carry your identification.

If you assume responsibility for your own safety and encourage others to do the same, the opportunities for crime are drastically reduced.

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

The College does not have any officially recognized student organizations with off campus locations and therefore does not monitor or record criminal conduct occurring at such locations.

Disclosure of the Outcome of a Crime of Violence or Non-Forcible Sex Offense

Upon written request, the College will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the College against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of the paragraph.

The previous paragraph does not apply to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking because under the Violence Against Women Act both the accused and accuser in these cases are given the results without the need to make a written request.

Drug and Alcohol Policy

Columbia College is committed to creating and maintaining an environment that is free of alcohol abuse. The College prohibits the manufacture, possession, use, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages, regardless of age, on College-owned property and at College sponsored or supervised events or activities, unless an exception is granted pursuant to applicable policy, and it enforces the state's underage drinking laws.

The College also enforces federal and state drug laws. The manufacture, possession, use, distribution, and sale of illegal drugs is prohibited under both state and federal laws. Violators of the College's policies or federal and state laws regarding illegal drugs will be subject to disciplinary action and possibly criminal prosecution.

Federal Drug Laws (updated 07.18.2025)

Denial of Federal Benefits (21 U.S.C. § 862) A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses, although the Department of Education has said it will no longer disqualify students from Title IV aid for a federal or state conviction for possession or sale of a controlled substance.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 U.S.C. § 853) Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation. A warrant of seizure may be issued and property seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 841) Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the type and quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. Penalties for subsequent convictions are more severe. Federally-defined schedules of controlled substances are published at 21 U.S.C. § 812.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or schedule II, GHB (or, "liquid ecstasy"), or flunitrazepam (or, "rohypnol"), a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces the possibility of a life sentence and fines ranging up to $10 million.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule III, a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, and if death or serious bodily injury results, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 15 years or a fine not to exceed $500,000, or both, for a first offense.

For less than 50 kilograms of marijuana, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than $250,000, or both, for a first offense.

In the case of a schedule IV substance, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than $250,000, or both, for a first offense.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of an elementary school, secondary school, college, or university **(21 U.S.C. § 860)** face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least one year, unless the offense involves five grams or less of marijuana.

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 844) Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one year in prison, a mandatory fine of no less than $1,000, or both. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than two years in prison and a minimum fine of $2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than three years in prison and a minimum fine of $5,000.

For the most recent and complete Federal Trafficking Penalties information, visit the website of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/content/drug-scheduling-and-penalties.

Drug and Alcohol State Laws

Category	Summary (California Code)
Possession of Marijuana	It is legal for persons 21 years of age or older to smoke or ingest cannabis or cannabis products. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 11362.1. It is legal for persons 21 years of age or older to possess, process, transport, purchase, obtain, or give away to persons 21 years of age or older without any compensation whatsoever, not more than 28.5 grams of cannabis not in the form of concentrated cannabis or not more than eight grams of cannabis in the form of concentrated cannabis, including as contained in cannabis products. *Id.* Persons under 18 years of age who are found guilty of a first offense of possession of not more than 28.5 grams of cannabis, or not more than eight grams of concentrated cannabis, or both, will be required to complete four hours of drug education or counseling and up to 10 hours of community service over a period not to exceed 60 days. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 11357. For a second offense or subsequent offense, persons under 18 years of age will be required to complete six hours of drug education or counseling and up to 20 hours of community service over a period not to exceed 90 days. *Id.* If the offender is at least 18 years of age but less than 21, a fine of not more than $100 will be imposed. *Id.* If the offender is over 18 years of age and possesses more than 28.5 grams of cannabis, or more than eight grams of concentrated cannabis, or both, a term of imprisonment for a period of not more than six months and/or a fine of not more than $500 will be imposed. *Id.* As the quantity of cannabis increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase. *Id.* Except as otherwise authorized by law, a person aged 18 or older who transports, imports, sells, furnishes, administers, or gives away, or offers to transport, import, sell, furnish, administer, or give away, or attempts to import or transport any cannabis will generally be punished by

Category	Summary (California Code)
	imprisonment for six months, a fine of not more than $500, or both. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 11360. However, for a person who transports, offers to transport, or attempts to transport not more than 28.5 grams of cannabis, other than concentrated cannabis, that person will instead be guilty of an infraction and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars ($100). *Id.*
Controlled Substances	California statutes cover a wide range of offenses related to delivering, selling, furnishing, transferring, possessing, or manufacturing controlled substances formerly classified as "narcotics" and "restricted dangerous drugs." *See* Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 11350 – 11392. Penalties include prison sentences and monetary fines. *See* Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 11350, 11377. These penalties can vary widely based on the type of controlled substance involved, the number and type of prior convictions, and the intent of the individual to manufacture, sell, or use the drug. The possession of many drugs, absent other actions, prior convictions, or additional illicit intent, will lead to a penalty of imprisonment of up to one year. Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 11350, 11377. Possession of controlled substances with intent to sell leads to longer penalties. Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 11351, 11378. Even more serious punishment can result from transporting, importing into the state, selling, furnishing, administering, or giving away controlled substances. Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 11352, 11379. Involving a minor in any capacity—such as using or employing a minor, inducing a minor to violate provisions, selling or furnishing to a minor, or acting in locations where minors are present—can also result in lengthy penalties. Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 11353 – 11354, 11380.
Alcohol and Minors	Any person under 21 years of age who purchases any alcoholic beverage or consumes any alcoholic beverage in any on-sale premises is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $250 and/or between 24 and 32 hours of community service. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 25658. Second or subsequent offenses are punishable by a fine of up to $500 and/or between 36 and 48 hours of community service. *Id.* Additionally, any person under 21 years of age who possesses any alcoholic beverage on any street or highway or in any public place or in any place open to the public is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of $250 or 24 hours to 32 hours of community service. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 25662. Any person who uses false evidence of age or identity for the purpose of ordering, purchasing, attempting to purchase or otherwise procuring or attempting to procure, the serving of any alcoholic beverage, or who possesses any false evidence of age and identity, is guilty of a misdemeanor and will be punished by a fine of at least $250, 24 to 32 hours of community service, or both. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 25661. It is also a misdemeanor for a person to be intoxicated or under the influence of a controlled substance in public to the extent that the person is unable to exercise care for their own safety or the safety of others or to the extent that they interfere with or obstruct any street, sidewalk, or other public way. Cal. Penal Code § 647(f). This is punishable by a fine of $1,000,

Category	Summary (California Code)
	imprisonment for six months or less, or both, although there are circumstances where a person will not be criminally charged. Cal. Penal Code §§ 647(f)-(g), 19. A person who sells, furnishes, gives, or causes to be sold, furnished, or given away any alcoholic beverage to any person under 21 years of age is guilty of a misdemeanor. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 25658. Furnishing an alcoholic beverage to any person under 21 years of age is punishable by a fine of $1,000 and at least 24 hours of community service. *Id.* If the person under 21 years of age subsequently consumes the alcohol and causes great bodily injury or death to themself or any other person, the person who furnished the alcohol will be imprisoned for a term between 6 months and 1 year and/or fined $3,000. *Id.*
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	It is illegal to operate a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or any drug, or to operate a vehicle or with a blood alcohol content of 0.08 percent or more. Cal. Veh. Code § 23152. It is also illegal to operate a vehicle when addicted to the use of any drug unless the person is participating in an approved narcotic treatment program. *See* Violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor. Cal. Veh. Code § 40000.15. Punishment for a first offense is between 96 hours to 6 months imprisonment, with at least 48 hours of imprisonment being continuous, as well as a fine of $390 to $1,000. Cal. Veh. Code § 23536. It is an infraction punishable by a fine of up to $250 to drink any alcoholic beverage or smoke or ingest marijuana or any marijuana product while driving or riding as a passenger in a motor vehicle on the highway or on many lands open and accessible to the public. Cal. Veh. Code §§ 23220 – 23221; Cal. Penal Code § 19.8. It is also an infraction punishable by a fine of up to $250 for a driver or passenger of a motor vehicle on a highway or on many lands open and accessible to the public to possess an opened container of alcohol. Cal. Veh. Code § 23223. With exceptions, it is illegal for a person under 21 to drive a motor vehicle carrying an alcoholic beverage or for a passenger in a motor vehicle under 21 to possess or have under their control an alcoholic beverage. Cal. Veh. Code § 23224(d). This is punishable by a fine of up to $1,000, imprisonment for up to six months, or both. Cal. Veh. Code § 23224(d).

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, the College has a drug abuse and prevention program and conducts a biennial review of this program to evaluate its effectiveness and ensure sanctions are being consistently enforced. As part of this prevention program, an annual notification is sent to all students and employees covered certain drug/alcohol-related topics (such as possible legal sanctions, health risks, etc.). More information about the program, including the College's drug and alcohol policies, can be located at: https://www.ccis.edu/about/policies/alcohol-drugs. In addition, you may contact the Department of Human Resources or Division of Student Affairs for more information about, or a copy of, the College's biennial review.

The College is committed to the safety and well-being of all members of the College community. The College's Good Samaritan Policy is intended to encourage students to seek assistance from appropriate sources in the event of a health, medical or safety emergency by alleviating the threat of disciplinary action by the College if a student's conduct would otherwise violate the College's Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy.

Policies, Procedures, and Programs Related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Consistent with applicable laws, the College prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The College's policy used to address complaints of this nature, as well as the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints, may be found at:

- Title IX and Sexual Harassment Policy: https://www.ccis.edu/about/policies/title-ix-sexual-harassment
- Student Behavioral Misconduct Policy and Procedures: https://www.ccis.edu/policies/student-behavioral-misconduct
- Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity Policy and Complaint Resolution Procedure: https://www.ccis.edu/policies/non-discrimination-equal-opportunity

The following sections of this report discuss the College's educational programs to promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking; provides information concerning procedures students and employees should follow and the services available in the event they do become a victim of one of these offenses, and advises students and employees of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed after an allegation that one of these offenses has occurred.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program:

The College conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. The PPAP advises campus community members that the College prohibits the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. They are also informed of the topics discussed below, including relevant definitions, risk reduction, and bystander intervention.

Crime Definitions

Crime Type (California Penal Code)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that California law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence	"Domestic violence" is abuse perpetrated against any of the following persons: (a) A spouse or former spouse. (b) a cohabitant or former cohabitant, as defined in Section 6209. (c) A person with whom the respondent is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship. (d) A person with whom the respondent has had a child, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child of the female parent under the Uniform Parentage Act. (e) A child of a party or a child who is

Crime Type (California Penal Code)	Definitions
	the subject of an action under the Uniform Parentage Act, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child to be protected. (f) Any other person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree. (Cal Fam. Code. § 6211). California law (Cal. Pen. Code §§ 242 & 243(e)(1)) provides penalties for battery (defined as any willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another) when it is committed against a spouse, a person with whom the defendant is cohabiting, a person who is the parent of the defendant's child, former spouse, fiancé, or fiancée, or a person with whom the defendant currently has, or has previously had, a dating or engagement relationship. Also, Cal. Pen. Code § 273.5 provides penalties for willful infliction of corporal injury: a. A person who willfully inflicts corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition upon a victim described in subdivision (b) is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of up to six thousand dollars ($6,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment. b. Subdivision (a) shall apply if the victim is or was one or more of the following: 1. The offender's spouse or former spouse. 2. The offender's cohabitant or former cohabitant. 3. The offender's fiance, or someone with whom the offender has, or previously had, an engagement or dating relationship, as defined in paragraph (10) of subdivision (f) of Section 243. 4. The mother or father of the offender's child. c. Holding oneself out to be the spouse of the person with whom one is cohabiting is not necessary to constitute cohabitation as the term is used in this section. d. As used in this section, “traumatic condition” means a condition of the body, such as a wound, or external or internal injury, including, but not limited to, injury as a result of strangulation or suffocation, whether of a minor or serious nature, caused by a physical force. For purposes of this section, “strangulation” and “suffocation” include impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of a person by applying pressure on the throat or neck. e. For the purpose of this section, a person shall be considered the father or mother of another person's child if the alleged male parent is presumed the natural father under Sections 7611 and 7612 of the Family Code.

Crime Type (California Penal Code)	Definitions
Stalking (Cal. Pen. Code § 646.9)	• Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for their safety, or the safety of their immediate family, is guilty of the crime of stalking. • The following definitions apply to the crime of stalking: o "harasses" means engages in a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that seriously alarms, annoys, torments, or terrorizes the person, and that serves no legitimate purpose. o "course of conduct" means two or more acts occurring over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of "course of conduct." o "credible threat" means a verbal or written threat, including that performed through the use of an electronic communication device, or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal, written, or electronically communicated statements and conduct, made with the intent to place the person that is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for their safety, or the safety of their family, and made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat so as to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for their safety or the safety of their family. It is not necessary to prove that the defendant had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of a person making the threat shall not be a bar to prosecution under this section. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of "credible threat." o the term "electronic communication device" includes, but is not limited to, telephones, cellular phones, computers, video recorders, fax machines, or pagers. "Electronic communication" has the same meaning as the term defined in Subsection 12 of Section 2510 of Title 18 of the United States Code.
Sexual Assault	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that California law does not define the term sexual assault. California prosecutes such crimes as "sexual battery" under Cal. Penal Code § 243.4, defined as: a. Any person who touches an intimate part of another person while that person is unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice, and if the touching is against the will of the person touched and is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery.

Crime Type (California Penal Code)	Definitions
	b. Any person who touches an intimate part of another person who is institutionalized for medical treatment and who is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and if the touching is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery. c. Any person who touches an intimate part of another person for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act because the perpetrator fraudulently represented that the touching served a professional purpose, is guilty of sexual battery. d. Any person who, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, causes another, against that person's will while that person is unlawfully restrained either by the accused or an accomplice, or is institutionalized for medical treatment and is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, to masturbate or touch an intimate part of either of those persons or a third person, is guilty of sexual battery. e. (1) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and is for the specific purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, or any person who, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, causes another, against that person's will, to masturbate or touch an intimate part of either of those persons or a third person, is guilty of misdemeanor sexual battery. (2) As used in this subdivision, "touches" means physical contact with another person, whether accomplished directly, through the clothing of the person committing the offense, or through the clothing of the victim. f. As used in subdivisions (a), (b), (c), and (d), "touches" means physical contact with the skin of another person whether accomplished directly or through the clothing of the person committing the offense. g. As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings: 1. "Intimate part" means the sexual organ, anus, groin, or buttocks of any person, and the breast of a female. 2. "Sexual battery" does not include the crimes defined in Section 261 or 289. 3. "Seriously disabled" means a person with severe physical or sensory disabilities. 4. "Medically incapacitated" means a person who is incapacitated as a result of prescribed sedatives, anesthesia, or other medication. 5. "Institutionalized" means a person who is located voluntarily or involuntarily in a hospital, medical treatment

Crime Type (California Penal Code)	Definitions
	facility, nursing home, acute care facility, or mental hospital. 6. "Minor" means a person under 18 years of age.
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	For purposes of the Clery Act, the term "sexual assault" includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. These definitions under California law are as follows: **Rape** (Cal. Pen. Code § 261): a. Rape is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished under any of the following circumstances: 1. If a person who is not the spouse of the person committing the act is incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act. This paragraph does not preclude the prosecution of a spouse committing the act from being prosecuted under any paragraph of this subdivision or any other law. 2. If it is accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another. 3. If a person is prevented from resisting by an intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or a controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused. 4. If a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused. As used in this paragraph, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets any one of the following conditions: (A) Was unconscious or asleep; (B) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred; (C) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact; (D) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose. 5. If a person submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone known to the victim other than the accused, and this belief is induced by artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief.

Crime Type (California Penal Code)	Definitions
	6. If the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat. As used in this paragraph, "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death. 7. If the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official. As used in this paragraph, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official. b. For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply: (1) "Duress" means a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, or retribution sufficient to coerce a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibilities to perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed, or acquiesce in an act to which one otherwise would not have submitted. The total circumstances, including the age of the victim, and the victim's relationship to the defendant, are factors to consider in appraising the existence of duress. (2) "Menace" means any threat, declaration, or act that shows an intention to inflict an injury upon another. **Fondling:** The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that California law does not define the term fondling. California prosecutes such crimes as "sexual battery" under Cal. Penal Code § 243.4 (defined above). **Incest** (Cal. Pen. Code § 285): Persons being within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are declared by law to be incestuous and void, who intermarry with each other, or who being 14 years of age or older, commit fornication or adultery with each other, are punishable by imprisonment in the state prison. **Statutory Rape**: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that California law does not define the term statutory rape. California prosecutes such crimes as "Unlawful sexual intercourse with person under 18" under Cal. Penal Code § 261.5 (defined below).
Other "sexual assault" crimes	Other crimes under California law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following: • Unlawful sexual intercourse with person under 18 (Cal. Pen. Code § 261.5):

Crime Type (California Penal Code)	Definitions
	a. Unlawful sexual intercourse is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person who is not the spouse of the perpetrator, if the person is a minor. For the purposes of this section, a "minor" is a person under 18 years of age and an "adult" is a person who is 18 years of age or older. b. A person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is not more than three years older or three years younger than the perpetrator, is guilty of a misdemeanor. c. A person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is more than three years younger than the perpetrator is guilty of either a misdemeanor or felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170. d. A person 21 years of age or older who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is under 16 years of age is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for two, three, or four years. • Unlawful sexual intercourse, sexual penetration, oral copulation or sodomy; consent procured by false or fraudulent representation with intent to create fear (Cal. Pen. Code § 266c): Every person who induces any other person to engage in sexual intercourse, sexual penetration, oral copulation, or sodomy when his or her consent is procured by false or fraudulent representation or pretense that is made with the intent to create fear, and which does induce fear, and that would cause a reasonable person in like circumstances to act contrary to the person's free will, and does cause the victim to so act, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year or in the state prison for two, three, or four years. As used in this section, "fear" means the fear of physical injury or death to the person or to any relative of the person or member of the person's family. • Aggravated sexual assault of a child (Cal. Pen. Code § 269): Any person who commits any of the following acts [as defined by state law] upon a child who is under 14 years of age and seven or more years younger than the person is guilty of aggravated sexual assault of a child: (1) Rape; (2) Rape or sexual penetration, in concert; (3) Sodomy; (4) Oral copulation; (5) Sexual penetration. • Sodomy (Cal. Pen. Code § 286): Sodomy is sexual conduct consisting of contact between the penis of one person and the anus of another person. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime of sodomy.

Crime Type (California Penal Code)	Definitions
	• Oral copulation (Cal. Pen. Code § 287): Oral copulation is the act of copulating the mouth of one person with the sexual organ or anus of another person. • Forcible acts of sexual penetration (Cal. Pen. Code § 289): A. Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years. B. Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration upon a child who is under 14 years of age, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 8, 10, or 12 years. C. Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration upon a minor who is 14 years of age or older, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 6, 8, or 10 years.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity)	• Cal. Pen. Code § 261.6: (a) In prosecutions under Section 261, 286, 287, or 289, or former Section 262 or 288a, in which consent is at issue, "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. (b) A current or previous dating or marital relationship is not sufficient to constitute consent if consent is at issue in a prosecution under Section 261, 286, 287, 289, or former Section 262 or 288a. • Cal. Pen. Code § 261.7: In prosecutions under Section 261, 286, 287, or 289, or former Section 262 or 288a, in which consent is at issue, evidence that the victim suggested, requested, or otherwise communicated to the defendant that the defendant use a condom or other birth control device, without additional evidence of consent, is not sufficient to constitute consent.

College Definition of Consent

In addition to the definition of consent under state law, the institution uses the following definition of consent in its Title IX and Sexual Harassment Policy for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

"Consent" refers to words or actions that a reasonable person in the perspective of the Respondent would understand as unambiguous permission to engage in the sexual conduct at issue. A person who is incapacitated is not capable of giving Consent. A person who is below the statutory age of consent is not capable of giving Consent. Consent must be given voluntarily. It cannot be procured through physical violence, threats, blackmail, or other unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. Consent to some form of sexual activity cannot be automatically taken as consent to any other form of sexual activity. Previous relationships or prior consent do not imply consent to future sexual acts. In order to give effective consent, a person must be of legal age.

Risk Reduction

If you find yourself in an uncomfortable sexual situation, these suggestions may help you reduce your risk:

- Make your limits known before going too far.
- You can withdraw consent to sexual activity at any time. Do not be afraid to tell a sexual aggressor "NO" clearly and loudly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor. Be direct as possible about wanting to leave the environment.
- Grab someone nearby and ask them for help.
- Be responsible about your alcohol and/or drug use. Alcohol and drugs can lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views an intoxicated/high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Attend large parties with friends you trust. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you.
- Be aware of someone trying to slip you an incapacitating "rape drug" like Rohypnol or GHB.

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, these suggestions may help you to reduce your risk of being accused of sexual assault or another sexual crime:

- Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.
- Don't make assumptions about the other person's consent or about how far they are willing to go.
- Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.
- If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent, stop immediately.
- Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you their intentions.
- Consider "mixed messages" a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
- Don't take advantage of someone who is really drunk or on drugs, even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, don't be afraid to step in if you see someone else trying to take advantage of a nearly incapacitated person.
- Be aware of the signs of incapacitation, such as slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, vomiting, unusual behavior, passing out, staggering, etc.
- It is also important to be aware of the warning signs of an abusive person. Some examples include: past abuse; threats of violence or abuse; breaking objects; using

force during an argument; jealousy; controlling behavior; quick involvement; unrealistic expectations; isolation; blames others for problems; hypersensitivity; cruelty to animals or children; "playful" use of force during sex; Jekyll-and-Hyde personality.

Bystander Intervention

In addition to reporting incidents to appropriate authorities, below are some ways in which individuals can take safe and positive steps to prevent harm and intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking against another person.

- Look out for those around you.
- Realize that it is important to intervene to help others.
- Treat everyone respectfully. Do not be hostile or an antagonist.
- Be confident when intervening.
- Recruit help from others if necessary.
- Be honest and direct.
- Keep yourself safe.
- If things get out of hand, don't hesitate to contact the police.

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

The PPAP also provides information on possible sanctions and protective measures that may be imposed following a determination that an offense of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, an explanation of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed when one of these offenses is alleged, the rights of the parties in such a proceeding, available resources, and other pertinent information. Much of this information is set forth in the upcoming sections of this security report.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign:

The College also conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at all students and employees. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP, but is intended to increase the understanding of students and employees on these topics and to improve their skills for addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods:

The PPAP and OPAC are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the College. Methods include, but are not limited to: online presentations, online training programs, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. Past programming and currently planned programming include the following:

- SafeColleges Sexual Violence Prevention for Undergraduate Students: An online training program focused on the needs of non-traditional students that is offered to all undergraduate students enrolled in day, evening, graduate, and Columbia College Global venues. The program educates students on consent, sexual assault, stalking, domestic/dating violence, bystander intervention, sexual harassment, risk reduction,

and more. Campus definitions and policies are provided as well as state-specific definitions.

- "Title IX and Sexual Harassment Prevention for Employees" and "Sexual Harassment Staff to Staff" through the Safe Colleges online Learning Management System. This course is designed to provide essential knowledge on Title IX regulations to employees so they can assist students or colleagues when they reach out for help and to give you background on recent laws to help guide their response. Topics covered include why people commit sexual harassment, primary prevention methods, federal requirements, reporting obligations, trauma-informed response, and campus policies and resources.
- New Employee Training, Overview of Title IX and DFSCA: Overview of Title IX and related requirements as a Responsible Employee. Additionally, information about DFSCA requirements and expectations are discussed.
- New Director Training: The Title IX Coordinator partners with the Division of Columbia College Global to provide training to all new campus directors regarding Title IX, VAWA, duties as a responsible employee, and bystander intervention strategies.
- ENGAGE New Student Orientation Program: ENGAGE is an interactive program presented to new students in Foundations courses (required general education courses). Developed by a statewide coalition, Partners in Prevention, ENGAGE challenges perceptions about alcohol use, drug use, and relationships through social norms and interactive activities. The program focuses on active intervention and engagement.
- Title IX Overview and ENGAGE Training: Training on Title IX/VAWA and bystander intervention specifically tailored for student leaders.
- Responding to Title IX Situations: Training specific to responding to possible Title IX/VAWA related situations that are brought to the attention of Residential Life staff.
- Healthy Relationships Month: Poster and social media campaign during the month of February, to include direct email with director(s) of individual campus locations.
- Sexual Assault Awareness Month: Poster and social media campaign during the month of April.
- Relationship Violence Awareness Month: Poster and social media campaign during the month of October with a focus on the red flags of interpersonal violence.
- Step Up! and Title IX: On demand video available to all employees discussing Title IX and bystander intervention.
- SafeColleges Title IX and Sexual Harassment training provided to employees and new hires through online SafeColleges module.
- SafeColleges Title IX: Roles of Employees training provided to all employees and new hires.

Procedures to Follow if You are a Victim of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking:

If you are a victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911 or the Director of Campus Safety at (573) 875-7315. At the earliest opportunity, you may also contact the College's Title IX Coordinator at (573) 875-7182 or via email at titleixcoordinator@ccis.edu.

Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported (contact the Title IX Coordinator or refer to the other resources listed in this report).
2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order.
3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the option to notify either on-campus or local police; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the institution is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.
4. Where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

Preservation of Evidence & Forensic Examinations

Victims of physical assault are advised to not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence. Don't bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred. You can obtain a forensic examination at Scripps Mercy Hospital, 4077 Fifth Avenue, San Diego, CA 92103, (619)294-8111.

Completing a forensic examination does not require you to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case you decide at a later date to file a police report.

Victims are also advised to retain evidence in electronic formats (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.). Such evidence is valuable in all situations, and it may be the only type of evidence available in instances of stalking.

Security/Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

- San Diego Police Department, (858) 484-3154, 1401 Broadway, San Diego, CA 92101

- To make a police report, a victim should contact the local police agency listed above either by phone or in-person. The victim should provide as much information as possible, including name, address, and when and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.

Information about Legal Protection Orders

In California, victims may obtain an Order of Protection, which provides protective relief for victims of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault. Information about Orders of Protection may be found at: http://www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-abuse.htm.

A protection order may be obtained by filing a petition with the court. Courts can issue three types of orders: (1) Temporary Restraining Order, (2) "Permanent Restraining Order, and (3) Criminal Protective Order or "Stay Away" Order. Additional information about the orders may be found at: http://www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-domesticviolence.htm.

A Petition for Order of Protection can be filed for in the California Superior Court of San Diego at the Hall of Justice. The address is: 330 W. Broadway, Room 225, San Diego CA 92101. The phone number is (619) 450-7275. More information is available here: http://www.sdcourt.ca.gov/portal/page?_pageid=55,1&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL.

- Information about obtaining an Order of Protection in San Diego County can be found here: http://www.sdcourt.ca.gov/portal/page?_pageid=55,1524115&_dad=portal.
- Victims may contact local domestic violence and sexual assault advocates for assistance in obtaining a protection order.

When a protection order is granted, it is enforceable statewide. If you have obtained a protection order and need it to be enforced in your area, you should contact the local police department.

The College will also enforce any temporary restraining order or other no contact order against the alleged perpetrator from a criminal, civil, or tribal court. Any student or employee who has a protection order or no contact order should notify the Title IX Coordinator and provide a copy of the restraining order so that it may be kept on file with the institution and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the institution will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.

The College does not issue legal orders of protection. However, as a matter of institutional policy, the College may impose a no-contact order between individuals in appropriate circumstances. The College may also issue a "no trespass warning" if information available leads to a reasonable conclusion that an individual is likely to cause harm to any member of the campus community. A person found to be in violation of a No Trespass Warning may be arrested and criminally charged.

Available Victim Services:

Victims will be provided written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to them, both within the College and in the surrounding community.

College Resources

- Title IX and Student Conduct Coordinator, Kristie Douglas, Phone (573) 875-7182
- Employee Assistance Program, Work Life Matters, Phone (800) 386-7055, https://worklife.uprisehealth.com/ (Short term counseling, coaching, legal services, and work life matters resources).
- Student Financial Aid: If a student is considering a leave of absence based on the circumstances of a complaint, he/she should understand there may be financial aid implications in taking such leave. This should be discussed with financial aid personnel, and the Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired. The College's financial aid website can be found at: https://www.ccis.edu/offices/financialaid.aspx.

Local Resources

- County of San Diego Health Department, Phone (858) 505-6700

- San Diego Police Department, Phone (858) 484-3154 or (619) 692-4800
- Scripps Mercy Hospital, Phone (619) 294-8111

National Resources

- National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, Phone: Dial 988, https://988lifeline.org/ (you can call, text, or chat online) 988lifeline.org/chat
- Boys & Girls Town National Hotline, Phone (800) 448-3000 or https://www.boystown.org/child-family-services/crisis (provides crisis intervention and short-term counseling services)
- Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN), Phone (800) 656-HOPE or (800)656-4673, https://rainn.org/resources (Crisis support services for sexual assault and harassment, domestic and dating violence, and other victims of crime.)
- National Domestic Violence Hotline, Phone (800) 799-SAFE or (800)799-7233 or text "START" to 88788, https://www.thehotline.org/here-for-you/
- Military Safe Helpline, Phone (877) 995-5247, https://www.sapr.mil/dod-safe-helpline
- Immigration Advocates Network - https://www.immigrationadvocates.org
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: https://www.uscis.gov

Accommodations and Protective Measures:

The College will provide written notification to victims about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. If victims request these accommodations or protective measures and they are reasonably available the College is obligated to provide them, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus security or local law enforcement.

Requests for accommodations or protective measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator at (573) 875-7182 or via email at titleixcoordinator@ccis.edu, and the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented.

When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the College may consider, among other factors, the following:

- The specific need expressed by the complainant.
- The age of the students involved.
- The severity or pervasiveness of the allegations
- Any continuing effects on the complainant
- Whether the complainant and alleged perpetrator share the same class or job location.
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

The College will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the College's ability to provide them. However, there may be times when certain information must be disclosed to a third party in order to implement the accommodation or protective measure. Such decisions will be made by the College in light of the surrounding circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information

necessary to implement the accommodation or protective measure is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide an accommodation or protective order, the College will inform the victim of that necessity prior to the disclosure, including which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared and why.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action:

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will be processed through the College's Title IX and Sexual Harassment Policy and the related complaint resolution procedures. The procedures are utilized whenever or wherever a complaint is made, regardless of the status of the complainant and the respondent. The complaint resolution procedures are invoked once a report is made to one of the following individuals:

Title IX Coordinator
Kristie Douglas
Title IX and Student Conduct Coordinator
(573) 875-7182
AHSC - Student Affairs
Email titleixcoordinator@ccis.edu

Deputy Title IX Coordinator
Patty Fischer
VP of Operations & Chief Human Resources Officer
(573) 875-7255
123 Missouri Hall
Email pafischer@ccis.edu

An electronic form available at the report an incident webpage can also be used to file a report. https://www.ccis.edu/directory/campus-safety/report-an-incident

Once a formal complaint is made, the Title IX Coordinator will provide notice to the parties of the investigation, including a description of the process to be utilized, the identities of the parties, the conduct at issue, and the date and location of the alleged incident.

During the investigation, the complainant and respondent will each have an equal opportunity to describe the situation and present witnesses, including both fact and expert witnesses, and other supporting evidence. The investigator(s) will review the statements and evidence presented and may, depending on the circumstances, interview others with relevant knowledge, review documentary materials, and take any other appropriate action to gather and consider information relevant to the complaint. Prior to the conclusion of the investigation, both parties will be provided an opportunity to review the evidence gathered during the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the formal complaint.

Upon completion of the investigation, both parties will be given a copy of an investigation report and a live hearing will be conducted to make a determination as to whether any allegations in the complaint were found to be substantiated by a preponderance of the evidence. During the hearing, each party's advisor will be permitted to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions including those bearing on

credibility. The decision maker(s) will issue a written determination of responsibility, a statement of any disciplinary sanctions and whether any remedies will be provided to the complainant, and a description of the procedures and permissible grounds for appeal. The parties will be notified of this determination in writing within three (3) days of it being made. The institution strives to complete investigations of this nature within ninety (90) calendar days.

Both parties have an equal opportunity to appeal the determination by submitting a written appeal within seven (7) days of being notified of the outcome of the investigation to the Title IX Coordinator who will refer it to the President or designee, who will act as appeal officer. The non-appealing party will be notified of the appeal and permitted to submit a written statement in response to the appeal within seven (7) days. The President or designee will strive to resolve the appeal within twenty-one (21) days of receiving it, and may take any and all actions that he/she determines to be in the interest of a fair and just decision.

If the conduct alleged in the formal complaint falls outside the scope of the Title IX and Sexual Harassment Policy, then the Title IX Coordinator must dismiss the Title IX complaint. At that time, the Title IX Coordinator can refer the subject matter of the formal complaint to other College officials, as appropriate.

A referral may be made to the Student Conduct Officer if the subject matter is a possible violation of the Student Behavioral Misconduct Policy and Procedure. The respondent receives written notice of alleged violations from the Student Conduct Officer. An investigation is conducted into alleged conduct. The respondent and complainant are allowed to present all evidence and potential witnesses they would like considered during the investigation. At the end of the investigation, the Student Conduct Officer will make a determination and will notify respondent, in writing, of the outcome of the investigation and, if appropriate, the corresponding disciplinary action. The respondent has the right to accept the finding of fact and the recommended disciplinary action, at which time the matter is closed; or, the respondent may appeal the decision and the disciplinary action to the Dean for Student Affairs in writing within three (3) business days of the written outcome of the investigation issued by the Student Conduct Officer. The Dean for Student Affairs will review the request for an appeal and notified respondent in writing if the appeal request will proceed. The Dean for Student Affairs or designee will adjudicate the appeal. The Dean or designee will consider all material discovered by the Student Conduct Officer and may consider any additional information the complainant or respondent would like to be considered. The Dean or designee will notify the respondent in writing of the appeal decision. The Dean or designee will strive to resolve the appeal within twenty-one (21) days of receiving it, and may take any and all actions that he/she determines to be in the interest of a fair and just decision.

A referral may be made to the appropriate College official if the subject matter is a possible violation of the Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity Policy and Complaint Resolution Procedures. A qualified College official will be designated an investigator to investigate the report. During the investigation, both the complainant and respondent will have the opportunity to identify witnesses and evidence. Investigations will be handled discreetly, with information shared only with those persons who need to know the information in order for there to be a full and fair investigation. The College may impose interim protective measures during the pendency of the investigation to protect and separate the parties.

The investigator will prepare a written notification that summarizes the results of the investigation. If the complaint is substantiated, the investigator will determine what remedial measures will be taken to address the misconduct, including discipline for the respondent or initiation of disciplinary proceeding pursuant to other applicable College policies. Substantiated incidents of prohibited conduct can lead to discipline up to and including dismissal and termination. The complainant or respondent may appeal the outcome under certain circumstances. Appeals must be filed with the designated Appellate Officer within ten (10) College business days of receipt of the written notice determining the outcome. The Appellate Officer will resolve the appeal within then (10) College business days of receiving it and may take any and all actions that they determine to be in the interest of a fair and just decision. The decision of the Appellate Officer is final. The College strives to resolve complaints of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation within 60 days of a report.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding:

During the course of the process described in the previous section, both the accuser and the individual accused of the offense are entitled to:

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
    - A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
        - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
        - Conducted in a manner that:
            - Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.
            - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
            - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
        - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.

2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.

   Such training addresses topics such as relevant evidence and how it should be used during a proceeding, proper techniques for questioning witnesses, basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding, and avoiding actual and perceived conflicts of interest.

   The following are trainings attended by College officials:

   - Annual Title IX Training for Title IX Team Members, Husch Blackwell (June 2024)

- Annual Title IX Training for Coordinators, Investigators and Title IX Team Members – Husch Blackwell (July 2023)

3. The same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The institution may not limit the choice of advisor, but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.

4. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard.

5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, "result" means "any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters" and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

Possible Sanctions or Protective Measures that the College May Impose for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses:

Following a final determination in the College's disciplinary proceedings that domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed, the College may impose a sanction. Sanctions can include other remedial measures to correct the effects of such conduct on the complainant and others to prevent the recurrence of discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation.

The possible sanctions include written formal warning, suspension, and dismissal depending on the severity of the incident and taking into account any previous disciplinary infractions. A determination that sexual violence occurred may result in permanent dismissal or termination from the College.

If a suspension is imposed on a student, it may be for part of a semester, a full semester, or an entire academic year. An employee may be suspended for any length of time determined appropriate by the Executive Director of Human Resources. Following a suspension, the individual will be required to meet with the Dean of Student Affairs (student) or Executive Director of Human Resources (employee) to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward.

Protective measures that could be implemented may include no-contact orders, classroom reassignment, the provision of counseling or other support services, and/or training, separating the parties in their living or working environments, and placing limitations on contact between the parties.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping:

The College will complete any publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifiable information about victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking who make reports of such to the College to the extent permitted by law.

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights:

When a student or employee reports to the College that he or she has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the College will provide the student or employee a written explanation of his or her rights and options as described in the paragraphs above.

Sex Offender Registration Program:

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the College of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting the Director of Campus Safety at (573)875-7315. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following link:https://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/

Timely Warnings & Emergency Response

Timely Warnings

In the event of criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus that in the judgment of the Director of Campus Safety constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community, a campus-wide "timely warning" will be issued. Examples of such situations may include a sexual assault or a series of motor vehicle thefts in the area that merit a warning because they present a continuing threat to the campus community. Warnings will be communicated to students and employees via one or more of the methods discussed later in this section. Updates to the warnings will be provided as appropriate.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should immediately report the circumstances to:

- Brian Wager, Director of Campus Safety, (573) 875-7315
- You may also contact the Columbia College location nearest you, https://www.ccis.edu/columbia-college-global/locations

The College has communicated with local law enforcement asking them to notify the College if it receives reports or information warranting a timely warning.

Emergency Response

The College has an emergency response plan designed to ensure there is a timely and effective response in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of members of the campus community. To ensure emergency information is provided in the most efficient method, Columbia College has incorporated an emergency alert system known as LiveSafe Alert. The

system, specifically used to send emergency notifications of any event or situation that may present a danger to the campus community, is capable of delivering notification to the student, faculty or staff member's Columbia College email address and personal mobile phone. The system is tested frequently to ensure operational integrity.

Such situations that would warrant use of the LiveSafe Alert system include, but are not limited to: tornadoes, bomb threats, chemical spills, disease outbreaks, fires, active shooters, etc. The College has communicated with local police requesting their cooperation in informing the College about situations reported to them that may warrant an emergency response.

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Director of Campus Safety at (573) 875-7315 of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

The Director of Campus Safety in collaboration with other appropriate personnel, will determine who should be notified, and will, as soon as practicable, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the Livesafe notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency. In the absence of the Director of Campus Safety, another member of Campus Safety under the authority of the Director of Campus Safety or other appropriate College official, may activate the system.

Depending on the segments of the campus the notification will target, the content of the notification may differ. Initial notifications may be pre-set or pre-recorded in the Livesafe Alert system. When appropriate, the content of the notification will be determined in consultation with local authorities. Also, as appropriate, the notification will give guidance as to whether its recipients should shelter in place or evacuate their location.

Once the emergency is confirmed and based on its nature, the Director of Campus Safety will consult with other appropriate College officials to determine the appropriate segment or segments of the College community to be notified. Notifications will be sent to the entire campus in the event of an emergency unless it is determined only a segment of the College community should receive the notification.

In response to a dangerous situation that may present an immediate threat to the health and safety of the campus community, campus authorities will, without delay, confirm there is a significant emergency. The Location Director or another campus official will make the appropriate calls to verify the information is valid. Verification of the information will be completed by contacting the local authorities or the initial reporting person. If verification has not been successful, the information will be considered valid. The appropriate authorities will be requested to respond to all valid emergencies.

The Location Director will direct the issuance of emergency notifications, which will be accomplished using one or more of methods discussed later in this section, depending on the nature of the threat and the segment of the campus community being threatened.

A designated command center may be set-up by authorities having jurisdiction (City, County, State or Federal Law Enforcement) to communicate with the College community members and distribute information to the larger community through media and other means.

Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

The method(s) listed below may be utilized when the College issues a timely warning or emergency notification to the campus community.

Method	Sign-Up Instructions
Campus email	Individuals are automatically enrolled
Columbia College Cougar Alert Mass Notification System (LiveSafe)	Individuals are automatically enrolled - Additional information is available on MyPortal

Testing & Documentation

Evaluating response and evacuation procedures is a vital element in ensuring a safe and secure environment on campus. The Director of Campus Safety facilitates an annual assessment of those procedures by conducting an annual scheduled test during each academic year. The test includes a coordinated exercise of activities designed to increase awareness of emergency procedures and allow evaluation of performance capabilities. The primary goal is to prepare the campus community for proper reaction to an emergency and provide the Director of Campus Safety information necessary to improve any deficiencies.

Emergency response and evacuation procedures are described in the Columbia College Emergency Response Plan. Frequent "small group" tests of the LiveSafe Alert emergency notification system will be conducted by the Director of Campus Safety or designated campus official to ensure operational integrity.

The Director of Campus Safety maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test, the College will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the College's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Stop Campus Hazing Policy and Programming

Consistent with applicable laws, the College prohibits hazing. The College's policy used to address complaints of this nature, as well as the procedures for filing, investigating and procedure, consequences and programming, may be found at:

- Prohibition on Hazing and Bullying Policy: https://www.ccis.edu/policies/prohibition-on-hazing-bullying
- Hazing Prevention Programs and Responses: https://www.ccis.edu/directory/institutional-compliance/hazing-prevention
- Report Hazing: https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?ColumbiaCollegeMO&layout_id=8

Participation or cooperation by the person(s) being hazed does not excuse the violation. Failure by a group's or organization's executive officers to intervene to prevent, discourage, and/or report hazing of which they are aware or reasonably should be aware also will be deemed a violation of this policy.

Prohibition on Hazing and Bullying Policy

Columbia College's Prohibition on Hazing and Bulling Policy establishes the College's commitment to providing a healthy and safe environment. Columbia College prohibits bullying and/or hazing as defined in this policy. Bullying and/or hazing will not be accepted or tolerated, and the College will investigate and respond to all reports of bullying and/or hazing as outlined by this policy. The policy applies to all members of the Columbia College Community.

Definitions

Hazing - Any intentional act or situation that is created on or off campus against someone joining, becoming a member, or maintaining membership in any group, which is humiliating, intimidating or demeaning; which produces physical, mental, or emotional pain or discomfort; and/or which endangers the health and safety of the person. A person's willingness to participate in an act of hazing does not justify, exempt or excuse the act. Hazing creates an environment/climate in which dignity and respect are absent.

Participation or cooperation by the person(s) being hazed does not excuse the violation. Failure by a group's or organization's executive officers to intervene to prevent, discourage, and/or report hazing of which they are aware or reasonably should be aware also will be deemed a violation of this policy.

Bullying - Intimidation, unwanted aggressive behavior, or harassment that is repetitive or is substantially likely to be repeated and causes a reasonable student to fear for his or her physical safety or property; substantially interferes with the educational performance, opportunities, or benefits of any student without exception; or substantially disrupts the orderly operation of the school. Bullying may consist of physical actions, including gestures, or oral, cyberbullying, electronic, or written communication, and any threat of retaliation for reporting of such acts. Bullying of students is prohibited on school property, at any school function, or on a school bus.

Cyberbullying - Bullying through the transmission of a communication including, but not limited to, a message, text, sound, or image by means of an electronic device including, but not limited to, a telephone, wireless telephone, or other wireless communication device, computer, or pager.

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

Hazing, bullying, and cyberbullying and related misconduct are expressly prohibited by Columbia College. Individual students, organizations, athletic teams, faculty, staff, employees or others who commit an act of hazing, bullying or cyberbullying or related

misconduct will be subject to disciplinary action by the College up to and including dismissal as a student, termination of employment, and could be subject to prosecution under Missouri Law. This Policy is effective from enrollment to commencement including breaks in academic year. This Policy applies to conduct that occurs on or off campus, between two or more people who are affiliated with the College, or any student or other organization associated with the College. This Policy also applies to volunteers acting in an official capacity that advises or coaches student organizations who have direct contact with students.

A person violates this policy if the person:

- Engages in hazing
- Solicits, encourages, directs, aids, or attempts to aid another in engaging in hazing
- Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly permits hazing to occur
- Has firsthand knowledge of the planning of a specific hazing incident involving a student, or firsthand knowledge that a specific hazing incident has occurred and knowingly fails to report said knowledge in writing to the Associate VP of Student Experience, the Asst. Dean for Student Wellbeing, Human Resources or other appropriate officials of Columbia College.

An organization violates this policy if the organization's officer or any combination of members, new members, or alumni of the organization, team, or other group commits or assists in the commission of hazing, condones, or encourages hazing, or fails to prevent or report hazing.

Conditions That Create a Hazing Dynamic: Members often wish to be accepted into any group and will submit to hazing in order to be included. Because of this, consent to be hazed does not excuse hazing. Any activity that places members in a subservient position to experienced members of the group creates an unhealthy and unsafe power dynamic in which control has been yielded to the experienced member. Members in any organization may expect to be trained or oriented for a period of time, but membership in any group that puts any member in a lesser role, unrelated to the original conditions for membership, is inappropriate and unfair to the members. Hazing behaviors can emphasize a power imbalance and can cause humiliation, emotional, and physical distress to students.

Regardless of severity, all hazing behaviors will be defined as hazing and result in a campus policy violation, with the possibility of including law enforcement. Examples of hazing are included below; these examples are intended to be illustrative and not all-inclusive:

- Restrictions or interference with academic engagement
- Requiring member to practice periods of silence
- Verbal harassment
- Requiring physical activity or personal servitude (errands, cooking, cleaning, etc.)
- Pressuring or coercing any person to participate in activities that are inconsistent with the
- College's community standards or policies or applicable law
- Requiring or suggesting that members/new members/prospective members dress in costumes or apparel or obtain, carry or possess items
- Sleep deprivation
- Forced consumption of any substance

- Psychological Hazing - causing embarrassment of shame, ridicule, or causing or inducing mental or emotional distress
- Physical injury
- Kidnapping or imprisonment

Examples of bullying behavior include, but are not limited to: repeated and health harming abuse; manipulation and sabotage by others that prevent work from getting done; verbal and written abuse; threatening conduct; intimidation and humiliation; persistent, ongoing, harsh, unreasonable, and unjustified criticisms; credit stealing; setting impossible deadlines; malicious gossiping and rumor-mongering; false accusations towards others; yelling, shouting, berating others; cyberbullying (lack of email etiquette, social media postings, etc.).

Procedures
Managers and supervisors will ensure that all employees are aware of the bullying and hazing policy and procedures and that any reported incident of bullying and/or hazing is formally addressed.

They will provide leadership and role-modeling in appropriate professional behavior. Respond in a timely manner, sensitively and confidentially (when possible) to all situations where bullying and/or hazing behavior is observed or alleged to have occurred.

Employees should be familiar with and behave according to this policy. Report incidents to Human Resources if the employee is a witness to bullying and/or hazing behavior. Speak to the alleged bully(ies) and/or those hazing to object to the bullying behavior where appropriate.

Other member of the College community and visitors should be familiar with and behave according to this policy, Report incidents at Incident Report. Speak to the alleged bully(ies) and/or those hazing to object to the behavior where appropriate.

The College will maintain a report of all violations of this policy that are reported to the College and that result in a charge of violation of this policy that are reported to the College and result in a charge of violation of this policy. The College will update the report bi-annually on January 1 and August 1 of each year and will post the updated report on the College's website.

Grievance Procedure
If an individual becomes aware of conduct that is potentially prohibited by this policy, the individual should submit an Incident Report in a timely manner. The appropriate designees from Institutional Compliance, Student Affairs or Human Resources will receive the report, make an initial evaluation, and determine appropriate next steps based on the specific circumstances of the situation.

Investigation Procedure
Columbia College investigates all reported hazing incidents, collecting evidence, interviewing witnesses, and consulting with involved parties. Investigations aim to conclude within 30 days, though complex cases may require additional time. If additional time is required, all parties involved will receive communication of an edited timeline.

- When a report of hazing is received and involves a student, the College's Student Conduct Officer or designee will make a determination regarding whether an investigation must occur. All reports of hazing will be investigated and adjudicated in accordance with the Colleges policies and procedures outlined in the Student Behavioral Misconduct Policy and Procedures. The Student Conduct Officer or designee will report any findings and make a recommendation for sanctions as appropriate to the relevant administrator for implementation.
- If the incident involves College faculty or staff, the incident is referred to the Human Resource Office for investigation. The VP of Operations & Chief Human Resources Officer conducts an investigation in accordance with the Employee Disciplinary Action Policy.

Upon completion of an investigation of hazing, the above-mentioned offices notify the affected parties and/or student organization involved of the findings and any disciplinary actions in writing.

Consequence
When appropriate, the College will investigate. If a violation of this policy is found, the College will take steps to stop the prohibited conduct, remedy its effects, and prevent future recurrence. Students found to have violated this Policy may be subject to disciplinary action up to and including expulsion from the College. Employees found to have violated this Policy may be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.

Questions about this policy or individuals seeking resources related to matters set forth herein should contact the Students Affairs office or Human Resources.

Report a Hazing Incident
If you are a victim of hazing, go to a safe place and call the Campus Safety Office at (573)875-7315. Those who witness or hear about an incident of hazing are also encouraged to report in the same manner.

Hazing Prevention and Awareness Program

The College recognizes that the prevention of hazing is important and offers educational programming on an annual and ongoing basis to a variety of groups such as: campus personnel; incoming students and new employees participating in orientation; and members of athletic teams and other student organizations.

The College is committed to providing a healthy, safe and productive educational environment for all members of the College Community. Consistent with this commitment, the College prohibits hazing, bullying, cyber bullying, and related misconduct in all of its programs and activities.

Columbia College is committed to preventing hazing through education and early intervention. These initiatives represent the ongoing effort to prevent campus hazing:

- SafeColleges Online Hazing Prevention Training- Prevent Hazing on Campus
- Partners in Prevention programing
- Development of a Hazing Prevention website
- Social Media Awareness Campaign

- Student Organizational Essential Educational Session, Prevention of Hazing
- Information on Report an Incident webpage to report hazing

The community is reminded that hazing is prohibited and is provided information regarding how to file a report, along with how reports of hazing are investigated and information regarding local, state, federal, and tribal laws on hazing which is provided on the College's website.

In addition, the institution provides research-informed programming for students and employees that covers a wide range of information designed to stop hazing before it occurs. It includes information regarding bystander intervention, such as how to take steps to watch out for those around you, as well as information regarding ethical leadership. Community members are also provided information regarding how to strengthen group ties without engaging in hazing behavior. Hazing Resources are provided on the College's Hazing Prevention Programs and Responses webpage.

Hazing State Laws

Summary (Code of California)
a. It shall be unlawful to engage in hazing, as defined in this section. b. "Hazing" means any method of initiation or preinitiation into a student organization or student body, whether or not the organization or body is officially recognized by an educational institution, which is likely to cause serious bodily injury to any former, current, or prospective student of any school, community college, college, university, or other educational institution in this state. The term "hazing" does not include customary athletic events or school-sanctioned events. c. A violation of this section that does not result in serious bodily injury is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100), nor more than five thousand dollars ($5,000), or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or both. d. Any person who personally engages in hazing that results in death or serious bodily injury as defined in paragraph (4) of subdivision (f) of Section 243 of the Penal Code, is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170. e. The person against whom the hazing is directed may commence a civil action for injury or damages. The action may be brought against any participants in the hazing, or any organization to which the student is seeking membership whose agents, directors, trustees, managers, or officers authorized, requested, commanded, participated in, or ratified the hazing. f. Prosecution under this section shall not prohibit prosecution under any other provision of law. Cal. Penal Code § 245.6. California's Stop Campus Hazing Act, titled in Cal. Educ. Code § 66305 , defines hazing and other applicable terms at § 66306 as follows: Unless the context otherwise requires, for purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

Summary (Code of California)

a. "Affiliated" means currently recognized or sanctioned by the educational institution through its official student organization application process. For purposes of this chapter, an organization that had previously been recognized or sanctioned by the educational institution but has subsequently had that recognition or sanction withdrawn or revoked by the educational institution shall not be considered affiliated.
b. "Educational institution" means a public or private institution of higher education in the state. The term includes the officers, employees, or governing bodies of the institution, when acting in their official capacity.
c. "Hazing" means any method of initiation or preinitiation into an affiliated student organization or student body, which the initiator knows or should have known is likely to cause serious bodily injury to any former, current, or prospective student of any school, community college, college, university, or other educational institution in this state. The term "hazing" does not include customary athletic events or school-sanctioned events. Cal. Educ. Code §§ 66306 and 66309 (West).

Cal. Educ. Code § 66309 further requires annual reports to be made regarding the total number of hazing incidents to the state legislature (disaggregated by campus) and defines "student organizations" in this part to include:

A. A conference-based competitive program at the institution of higher education.
B. A sorority or fraternity that has officially met the formal chartering and recognition requirements at the institution of higher education where it operates and remains in good standing at the time of the alleged hazing incident. Cal. Educ. Code § 66309.

The California State Universities are subject to additional requirements under Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 41301.

Crime Statistics

The statistical summary of crimes for this College over the past three calendar years follows:

	On Campus			Non Campus			Public Property		
Crime	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Hazing	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0

Crime	On Campus			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0

* The College does not have on-campus student housing facilities.

Hate crimes:

2024: No hate crimes reported.
2023: No hate crimes reported.
2022: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.
2023: 0 unfounded crimes.
2022: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.
2023: 0 unfounded crimes.
2022: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The data above reflects statistics provided from law enforcement agencies related to crimes that occurred on the College's Clery Geography.