



GAVILAN
COLLEGE

2026 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

Includes crime statistics for 2023, 2024, 2025 calendar years



This report includes crime safety policies and campus statistics.

Gavilan College (“the College”) has combined all Annual Security Reports into one publication. Unless otherwise noted, all policies apply to every campus. References to “the College” include all institutions; any campus-specific differences are identified by name.

The campuses affiliated with the College include:

- **MAIN CAMPUS – GILROY:**
5055 Santa Teresa Blvd.,
Gilroy, CA 95020
- **COYOTE VALLEY CENTER:**
560 Bailey Ave.,
San Jose, CA, 95141
- **SAN MARTIN – AVIATION:**
3021 Murphy Ave.,
San Martin, CA 95056
- **HOLLISTER CAMPUS:**
505 Fairview Rd.,
Hollister, CA 95023

EMERGENCY?

In an emergency, the first call should be to the Security Department. To reach first responders, dial 911, and a dispatcher will connect the caller to the Security Department or local law enforcement.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REPORTING AND SUPPORT RESOURCES	3
EMERGENCIES INVOLVING DRUGS OR ALCOHOL	8
PREVENTION AND EDUCATION	9
BYSTANDER INTERVENTION	10
TIMELY WARNINGS AND EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS	27
CAMPUS SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION	32
CAMPUS POLICIES AND GOVERNING LAWS	35
CRIME STATISTICS AND DEFINITIONS	59

REPORTING AND SUPPORT RESOURCES



GAVILAN
COLLEGE

On-campus Reporting

Gavilan College Title IX Coordinator (Employees)

Contact	Phone/Location	Email	Reporting Form
Michelle Tartala			
Supervisor, Human Resources, Title IX, and Employee Relations	408-846-4963 Human Resources Office (MP118)	mtartala@gavilan.edu	Electronic reporting form

Title IX Coordinator (Students)

Contact	Phone/Location	Email	Reporting Form
Ryan Shook	408-848-4898		
Supervisor, Student Health and Wellness Services	Student Health and Wellness Services (SC 128)	rshook@gavilan.edu	Electronic reporting form

Campus Security

Gavilan Security Officers are non-sworn and unarmed.

Security Officers are available on a daily basis from 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.

For urgent assistance, call 408-710-7490

For non-emergency assistance, call 408-848-4703

In case of life-threatening emergency, call 911

security@gavilan.edu

The Security Office on the Main Campus-Gilroy is located at 5055 Santa Teresa Blvd., Gilroy, CA 95020. There is also a Security Desk on the Hollister Campus.

Just Report It

The College maintains a ["One-stop Reporting" webpage](#) for campus concerns. Reports can be submitted anonymously, but reporters should understand College response may be limited if anonymous reports are received.

Confidential Resources

Employees

Emotional Wellness/Mental Health Counseling

Employee Assistance Program (EAP): Claremont EAP, free confidential counseling:
1-800-999-7222

Students

Emotional Wellness/Mental Health Counseling

Free, confidential counseling (in-person, phone, virtual): Appointments via Counseling Support 408- 852-2895

Anonymous Reporting Options

Individuals may submit a report without entering their name into a reporting form. There is an authentication option available.

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

Additional Resources

Legal Assistance: California Rural Legal Assistance (CRLA), 800-337-0690

Student Financial Aid: 408-848-4727, finaid@gavilan.edu

Visa and Immigration Assistance: Visa and Immigration Services, 877-881-8281

Community Resources

Community Solutions (South County), 24-hour confidential bilingual crisis line:
877-363-7238 (domestic/sexual violence services, crisis counseling, emergency shelter).

Emmaus House: Shelter for women and children: 877-778-7978

YWCA Rape Crisis Center Hotline: 408-287-3000

Family Resource Center: 831-636-0686

San Benito County Behavioral Health: 831-636-4020

Crisis text line: Text home to 741741

National Hotlines

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

Reporting a Crime to Local Law Enforcement

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

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

The College also requests statistics for Clery Act crimes that occur in the College Clery geography from local law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction over that geography and includes statistics provided by local law enforcement.

Law Enforcement Authority	Contact Numbers
Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office	
55 W Younger Ave., San Jose, CA 95110	408-808-4400
San Benito County Sheriff's Office	
2301 Technology Pkwy., Hollister, CA 95023	831-636-4080

Disclosures and Response

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

The College understands that after a trauma or a crime it may be a challenge to find the exact contact information for the resource needed, or a person may not be sure which resource they need. The College encourages anyone in need of assistance in understanding the resources or getting connected to them to contact the Title IX Coordinator, Human Resources, the Security Department, or any of the other listed resources.

While the College encourages victims of crime to seek assistance with the Security Department and/or off campus law enforcement agencies, College employees will notify law enforcement when the victim of the crime elects to or is unable to notify. Per the Clery Act and College Policy, the victim of a crime has the right to:

- Notify College and/or local law enforcement;
- Be assisted by the College in notifying law enforcement if they choose to do so; or
- Decline to notify law enforcement.

Disciplinary action at the College is not a substitute for criminal or civil legal action. Therefore, the College encourages reporting criminal conduct promptly to the Security Department/local law enforcement agencies and to the Title IX Office. Individuals have the right to simultaneously report a crime to law enforcement and to the College. If a crime related to sexual misconduct is reported to the Security Department, they will contact the College Title IX Office. While the College can issue a mutual no contact order, meaning continued contact by the covered person or through a third party would be a violation of policy, law enforcement and the District Attorney can assist with obtaining a restraining order issued by a court.

Who is a Campus Security Authority?

The term Campus Security Authority (“CSA”) describes the College officials required to bring forward to the Security Department the report of Clery Act crimes that occur within the College Clery geography. Not every College employee is a CSA.

There are several types of CSA’s, including:

- Campus Security as well as any contracted safety official;
- those to whom the College instructs that crimes should be reported; and
- College officials who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

The College encourages anyone who has experienced a crime, witnesses or learns about a crime, or who would like information on whether what they witnessed or learned about is a crime to contact Campus Security staff using the provided contact information at the beginning of this report.

The College’s Security Department offices have are staffed at various times based on location. Please contact the individual Security Department at each campus for additional details.

Staff are trained to respond to emergency situations and provide appropriate support as needed.

Those who experience sexual and/or interpersonal violence or harassment are encouraged to contact the Title IX Office.

Resources Exempt from Reporting Under the Clery Act

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

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

Evidence Preservation

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

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

Physical or Sexual Violence

Even if an individual has already bathed, changed clothes, or cleaned, they can still seek medical care and support; evidence may still be collected.

Before receiving medical care (if possible), avoid bathing, showering, changing clothes, using the restroom, eating, drinking, smoking, brushing teeth, or cleaning the area where the incident occurred, as these actions can degrade evidence. Forensic Medical Examinations (SART/Rape Kit) are most effective within 72–120 hours after the incident but may still provide valuable evidence afterward.

Digital and Electronic Evidence

Relevant electronic communications and media should be preserved, including text messages, emails, call logs, and voicemails, social media messages, posts, or direct messages, photographs, videos, and screenshots, and GPS or location data. Digital files, posts, or messages should not be deleted or altered. Evidence should be backed up to a secure location, such as a password-protected folder, encrypted drive, or trusted cloud storage. Even deleted digital files may be recoverable by professionals.

Physical Evidence

Items related to the incident, such as clothing, bedding, or personal belongings, should be collected and preserved.

Items should be stored in clean paper bags or cardboard boxes, never in plastic. Each item should be labeled with the date, time, and a brief description of where it was found.

Witness Accounts

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

Theft, Vandalism, Burglary

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

EMERGENCIES INVOLVING DRUGS OR ALCOHOL

Call for Help

If someone needs medical attention from using alcohol or drugs, contact Campus Security or 911 immediately. A person can call for themselves or others. If calling for another person, stay with them until help arrives.

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

How to Help

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

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

Student Amnesty

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

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

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

PREVENTION AND EDUCATION



GAVILAN
COLLEGE

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

What is Bystander Intervention?

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

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

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

How to be an Active Bystander

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

DIRECT

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

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

DELEGATE

Ask someone else to help.

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

DISTRACT

Interrupt the situation without direct confrontation.

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

Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Programs

The College recognizes that alcohol and other drug abuse pose a significant threat to the health, safety, and well-being of users and the people around them. Substance abuse also interferes with academic, co-curricular, and extra-curricular interests, and can lead to health, personal, social, economic, and legal problems.

The College assists in coordinating the following prevention programs.

Addiction Recovery Support Meetings

Weekly peer support groups open to students in recovery, exploring recovery, or curious about reducing substance use. Meetings follow a harm-reduction approach; abstinence is not required.

Prevention and Intervention Events

Campus-wide events each semester provide education, resources, and awareness on substance use prevention and intervention strategies.

Narcan and Fentanyl Test Strip Training

Participants receive hands-on training in overdose prevention and leave with Narcan and fentanyl test strips. Test strips are always available in the Student Health and Wellness Services Office during business hours.

Drink Safety Testing Kits

Free test kits are available to detect common date-rape drugs in beverages. The test strips are always available in the Student Health and Wellness Services Office during business hours.

Short-Term Therapy for Students

Enrolled students have access to confidential short-term counseling with licensed mental health and wellness professionals.

Annual Compliance Distribution

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, required information is distributed annually:

- To students by the Supervisor of Student Health and Wellness Services
- To employees by the Vice President of Human Resources

Counseling, Treatment, and Referral Services

Students concerned about alcohol or drug use are encouraged to seek confidential support through the College's Student Health and Wellness Center. Services include counseling, referrals, and access to treatment or rehabilitation programs. Resources are available at 408-848-4898 or online through the Student Health Center website.

Employees may access support through the College's Human Resources Office or the Employee Assistance Program, with additional treatment resources available online.

Health Risks of Alcohol and Other Drugs

Alcohol

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

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

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

Cannabis/Marijuana

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

About 3 in 10 users develop a cannabis use disorder. The risk of developing cannabis use disorder is greater for people

who begin to use cannabis before 18. Frequent or high-dose use can impair attention, memory, and learning, and may cause disorientation, anxiety, paranoia, or temporary psychosis.

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

MDMA

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

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

Prescription Opioids

The following information on health risks is from the [National Institute on Drug Abuse](#): Prescription opioids are effective for short-term pain relief when taken as directed, but they carry risks of misuse and addiction.

They work by binding to opioid receptors in the brain, spinal cord, and other organs, blocking pain signals and releasing dopamine, which reinforces drug use. Short-term effects include pain relief, relaxation, and euphoria, while side effects can include drowsiness, nausea, constipation, confusion, and slowed breathing.

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

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

Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Drugs

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

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

and coordination, confusion, slurred speech, slowed breathing and heart rate, and, in some cases, aggression or excitability. When combined with alcohol, it can cause severe sedation, unconsciousness, dangerously slowed

breathing and heart rate, and even death. Rohypnol® can remain in the body for 36–72 hours, and its long-term health effects are not well understood.

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

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

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

HAZING PREVENTION



GAVILAN
COLLEGE

Community Building without Hazing

Gavilan College is committed to providing a safe, respectful, and inclusive educational environment in which students may participate in classes, athletics, clubs, student organizations, and other College activities without being subjected to hazing.

The College recognizes that hazing can cause physical and psychological harm and is inconsistent with Gavilan College's Principles of Community and expectations for student behavior.

Gavilan College does not currently maintain residential housing or recognized fraternities or sororities. However, the prohibition against hazing and applicable federal and California hazing laws extend beyond Greek organizations and may apply to student clubs, athletic teams, organizations, and other student groups.

Gavilan College is currently working to incorporate the requirements of the federal Stop Campus Hazing Act and applicable California law into its policies, procedures, prevention efforts, reporting practices, and campus safety programs.

Prevention Programs

Existing College programs and structures provide a foundation for future hazing prevention efforts, including Student Life, student club and organization activities, Athletics, campus safety education, student conduct education, and existing College reporting mechanisms.

Gavilan College has recently hired a Student Life Coordinator with previous experience facilitating hazing prevention and education programming, including programming for student organizations and Greek-affiliated populations. Although Gavilan College does not have residential or Greek life, this experience provides an opportunity to develop hazing prevention programming appropriate to Gavilan's community college environment.

Hazing Prevention Training

As the College implements the federal Stop Campus Hazing Act and California hazing requirements, Gavilan intends to identify appropriate opportunities to incorporate additional hazing prevention and awareness education into existing programs and activities.

Potential delivery points include:

- Student Life and student organization programming;
- Club officer and student leader orientation;
- Club advisor education;
- Athletic team and coach education;
- New student orientation;
- Employee awareness and professional development; and
- Campus safety and student conduct education.

Future education should include recognition of hazing behaviors, the federal and California definitions of hazing, physical and psychological risks, alcohol and other drug-related hazing, bystander intervention, positive group and team-building practices, reporting options, and potential institutional and legal consequences.

Hazing Transparency Report

The federal Stop Campus Hazing Act amended the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act and requires institutions to publicly disclose certain findings of hazing involving established or recognized student organizations.

The College will maintain and publish required information concerning student organizations found responsible for hazing in accordance with applicable federal requirements.

If no student organization has received a qualifying finding of responsibility for hazing during a reporting period, the College may indicate that there were no findings of hazing behavior during the applicable period.

Reporting Hazing

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

Office/Contact	Phone Number	Email	Office Location
Student Health and Wellness Services: Ryan Shook, MSW	408.848.4898	rshook@gavilan.edu	SC128
Campus Security	408.710.7490	security@gavilan.edu	Security Office

Institutional Policy

Gavilan College has not yet amended its Board Policies and Administrative Procedures to establish a separate, explicit hazing policy. Pending those updates, alleged hazing involving students is addressed through Gavilan College's existing student conduct framework:

BP 5500 – Standards of Student Conduct

Board Policy 5500 establishes the College's Standards of Student Conduct and provides the institutional authority for student discipline. Conduct that constitutes hazing may also constitute one or more existing violations of BP 5500 depending upon the circumstances.

AP 5500 – Standards of Student Conduct

Administrative Procedure 5500 identifies conduct constituting good cause for student discipline.

Existing prohibited conduct that may encompass behavior associated with hazing includes, but is not limited to:

- Causing, attempting to cause, or threatening to cause physical injury to another person;
- Unlawful possession, use, furnishing, or being under the influence of alcohol, controlled substances, or intoxicants;
- Sexual assault or sexual exploitation;
- Harassment or discriminatory conduct;
- Intimidating conduct or bullying;
- Willful misconduct resulting in injury or death;
- Lewd, indecent, or obscene conduct;

- Disruptive behavior; and
- Other serious or repeated violations of College rules.

AP 5500 expressly provides that students who engage in prohibited conduct are subject to the procedures established in AP 5520, Student Discipline Procedures.

AP 5520 – Student Discipline Procedures

Administrative Procedure 5520 establishes Gavilan College's process for responding to alleged violations of the Standards of Student Conduct. AP 5520 is intended to provide a prompt and equitable means of addressing violations while providing students the due-process protections guaranteed under state and federal law.

Accordingly:

- BP 5500 and AP 5500 establish the behavioral standards applicable to alleged hazing, while AP 5520 establishes the process used to investigate, adjudicate, and impose discipline for violations of those standards.

Gavilan College is reviewing the need for revisions to its policies and administrative procedures to expressly identify and prohibit hazing consistent with the federal Stop Campus Hazing Act and California law.

Student Organizations

- a. Student clubs and organizations are expected to comply with Gavilan College's Standards of Student Conduct and applicable College requirements.
- b. Concerns involving a recognized student club or organization may be referred to Student Life in addition to review under the College's student conduct process.

- c. Individual student conduct associated with an organization remains subject to BP 5500, AP 5500, and AP 5520.
- d. Gavilan College's AP 5400, Associated Student Body Organization, establishes the College's Associated Student Body organizational structure. Unlike institutions whose AP 5400 expressly contains student-club hazing investigation procedures, Gavilan College does not currently rely upon AP 5400 as its primary student disciplinary procedure for hazing.

Accordingly, the primary existing disciplinary framework for alleged student hazing at Gavilan is BP 5500, AP 5500, and AP 5520.

Definition of Hazing

For purposes of the federal Stop Campus Hazing Act, hazing generally means an intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person, individually or together with others, against another person or persons, regardless of that person's willingness to participate, when the conduct:

1. Occurs in connection with initiation into, affiliation with, or maintenance of membership in a student organization; and
2. Causes or creates a risk of physical or psychological injury above the reasonable risks normally associated with participation in the institution or organization.
3. Hazing may include conduct such as:
 - Whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, or similar physical activity;

- Placing harmful substances on another person's body;
- Sleep deprivation;
- Exposure to the elements;
- Confinement in small spaces;
- Extreme calisthenics or other extreme physical activity;
- Forced, coerced, or induced consumption of alcohol, drugs, food, liquids, or other substances;
- Forced, coerced, or induced sexual acts;
- Threatening activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm;
- Conduct that adversely affects another person's mental health or dignity;
- Requiring another person to perform conduct that violates criminal law; or
- Other conduct meeting the applicable federal definition.

A person's willingness or consent to participate does not, by itself, prevent conduct from constituting hazing under federal law.

Response Procedures

Gavilan College has not adopted a separate hazing-specific adjudication procedure. Until such procedures are adopted, reports of alleged hazing involving students are addressed through the College's established student conduct framework.

1. Initial Report and Safety Assessment

- Upon receiving a report of suspected hazing, the College will first evaluate whether there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of any individual.

- Emergency medical or public safety concerns should be referred to 911 and/or Gavilan College Campus Security.

2. Student Conduct Assessment — BP 5500 and AP 5500

- Reported conduct will be reviewed to determine whether it may violate BP 5500 and AP 5500, Standards of Student Conduct.
- Although Gavilan's current BP/AP 5500 does not separately identify "hazing" as a named violation, conduct associated with hazing may constitute one or more existing student conduct violations, including physical injury, alcohol or drug misconduct, intimidation or bullying, harassment, sexual misconduct, lewd or indecent conduct, disruptive behavior, or other serious misconduct.

3. Student Discipline Process — AP 5520

- When there is a basis to proceed with student disciplinary action, the matter will be processed under AP 5520, Student Discipline Procedures.
- AP 5520 provides the College's procedures for addressing alleged violations of the Standards of Student Conduct and provides applicable procedural and due-process protections.

4. Student Organizations

- When reported conduct involves a student club, organization, athletic team, or other student group, appropriate College officials, including Student Life and/or Athletics, may be notified and involved in the institutional response.

- Individual students remain subject to the student conduct process established by BP 5500, AP 5500, and AP 5520.
- The College will also determine whether a finding involving an established or recognized student organization must be included in its Campus Hazing Transparency Report.

5. Campus Safety and Clery Review

- Reports will be referred or communicated as appropriate to Campus Security/Clery personnel to determine whether the conduct constitutes a reportable hazing crime under the Clery Act and whether other campus safety requirements apply.

6. Employee Involvement

- Reports alleging hazing or related misconduct by an employee may also be referred to Human Resources and processed under applicable employee policies, collective bargaining agreements, and College procedures.

7. Title IX and Other Discrimination Laws

- Hazing is not automatically a Title IX matter.
- When reported hazing may also involve sex discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, or other sex-based misconduct, the matter may also be referred to the Title IX Coordinator for assessment under applicable Title IX policies and procedures.

8. Criminal Conduct

- Conduct that may violate criminal law may be reported to Gavilan College Campus Security and/or the appropriate local law enforcement agency.
- College disciplinary proceedings do not replace or prevent separate criminal or civil proceedings.

Sanctions and Outcomes

Gavilan College has not adopted separate hazing-specific sanctions.

Students found responsible for conduct constituting hazing may therefore be subject to sanctions available under the College's existing student conduct framework.

Under BP 5500 and AP 5500, violations of the Standards of Student Conduct may constitute good cause for discipline, including removal, suspension, or expulsion.

Disciplinary actions are administered pursuant to AP 5520, Student Discipline Procedures.

Depending upon the facts, severity of the conduct, prior disciplinary history, applicable College procedures, and involvement of a student organization, possible outcomes may include:

- Admonition or warning;
- Reprimand;
- Educational or restorative requirements;
- Required prevention or educational programming;
- Restrictions on participation in College activities;
- Removal from student leadership positions;

- Organizational restrictions or loss of privileges when authorized under applicable College rules;
- Short-term or long-term suspension;
- Expulsion;
- Employee corrective or disciplinary action when applicable;
- Referral to law enforcement; and
- Other appropriate institutional remedies.

California Anti-hazing Law

Matt's Law

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

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

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

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

Crime Prevention and Safety Education

Safety Resources and Communication

Crime prevention and personal safety tips are shared through the [College's Safety website](#) and distributed periodically via email and social media to the entire campus community.

Staff and Faculty Education

The Supervisor of Safety and Security participates in staff, faculty, and professional development meetings to provide guidance on crime prevention, timely incident reporting, and strategies for educating students about personal safety.

Incident Reporting

Campus professionals are encouraged to use the online "Just Report It" system to report incidents efficiently and ensure timely follow-up.

Security Escort Services

Campus Security provides on-request escorts to support the safety of community members traveling on campus, particularly during low-light hours or when safety concerns arise.



CRIME RISK REDUCTION

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

1. Stay Alert

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

2. Report Suspicious Activity Immediately

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

3. Avoid Walking Alone at Night

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

4. Keep Doors Secure

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

5. Safeguard Keys and Access Cards

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

6. Report Harassing or Suspicious Communications

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

7. Report Maintenance and Safety Hazards

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

8. Protect Your Vehicle and Bicycle

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

9. Secure Laptops and Valuables

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

10. Stay Informed and Participate in Safety Programs

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

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT PREVENTION

Preventing Sexual Misconduct

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

Sex Offender Registry Information

Pursuant to the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, members of the community may obtain information regarding registered sex offenders through the California Megan's Law website: <https://www.meganslaw.ca.gov>.

WHEN ENGAGING IN AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP



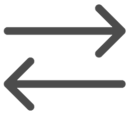
Always respect personal boundaries. Every individual has the right to define their own limits physically, emotionally, and sexually.

Clearly communicate your intentions before initiating any sexual activity. Open, honest conversation helps ensure that all partners understand each other's expectations and comfort levels.



Consent must be active, voluntary, informed, and enthusiastic. A clear and willing "yes" is required. Silence, uncertainty, or lack of resistance does not equal consent.

Consent can be withdrawn at any time, even after sexual activity has begun. Continue checking in during intimate moments to ensure ongoing comfort and mutual agreement.



Never initiate sexual activity with someone who is intoxicated or impaired by alcohol or drugs. Intoxication is never an excuse for misconduct.

Do not assume someone wants to engage in sex, is available, or is able to give consent. If there are mixed signals, ambiguity, or doubt, stop and clarify before proceeding.



BUILDING A CULTURE OF COMMUNITY CARE

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

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

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

Respect their choices and autonomy whenever possible.

Remember

Safety First

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

Offer Support

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

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

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

How to Help

Look Out for Others

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

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

Speak Up

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

Interrupt Harmful Behavior

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

Believe and Support

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

Connect to Resources

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

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT RISK REDUCTION

Responsibility for sexual assault and harassment lies solely with those who commit these acts. The following are optional risk-reduction strategies that individuals may choose to consider.

This information is adapted from the Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network (RAINN).

1

Know the resources.

Identify whom to contact for help and where to go. Locate key resources like Counseling and Wellness Services, Campus Security, and the Title IX Coordinator.

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

2

Be cautious about posting location.

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

3

Think ahead. Have a plan.

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

4

Stay alert.

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

5

Allow others to earn trust.

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

6

Prioritize security.

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

7

Plan.

When attending parties, go with trusted friends. Agree to watch out for each other and plan to leave together. If plans change, touch base with others in the group.

Never leave someone behind in an unsafe or unfamiliar situation.

8

Be mindful of limits.

Keep track of personal consumption and stay aware of others' behavior.

If someone feels excessively tired or drunk, they may have been drugged. Leave the situation immediately and seek help.

9

Be a supportive friend.

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

10

Stay Aware.

In social settings, some people choose to keep their drinks with them and avoid leaving them unattended. If stepping away, you might consider taking the drink with you or discarding it. Some also prefer unopened containers or watching drinks being prepared. Looking out for your own drink and checking in on friends can be one way to support one another's safety.

11

Safety First.

If someone needs to exit a situation immediately and fears causing conflict or discomfort, it is acceptable to lie.

No one is obligated to stay in a situation that feels uncomfortable, [pressured](#), or threatening. Similarly, it is appropriate to lie to help a friend leave a potentially dangerous situation. For example, by saying they need to help another friend, take an urgent call, or leave for an appointment.

12

How to help.

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

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

TIMELY WARNINGS AND EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS



**GAVILAN
COLLEGE**

Campus Notifications

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

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

Timely Warning

Timely warnings are notifications about Clery Act crimes that may have already occurred but represent an ongoing threat and apply to crimes that occur within the College's Clery Act geography and are reported to a Campus Security Authority or local law enforcement. Such warnings may include, but are not limited to the following information:

- Type of crime or incident
- Date, time, and location of crime
- Description of suspect(s)
- Public safety reminders

Timely Warnings are not required for crimes reported to pastoral or professional counselors, but all community members are strongly encouraged to report emergencies to the Security Department immediately.

Warnings will be sent in a timely manner, that withholds the names of victims to maintain confidentiality, and that will aid in the prevention of similar circumstances.

Emergency Notifications

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

- Type of emergency
- Date, time, and location of crime/incident
- Immediate action being recommended
- Public safety reminders

If the College issues an emergency notification, it may not issue a separate timely warning for the same incident, but may send additional information and updates, including an all-clear notice.

Community Alert

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

Emergency notification Procedures and Systems

The College's staff will assist with assessing emergency situations to determine whether there is an ongoing threat or need for safety notice (including a Timely Warning, Emergency Notification, or Community Alert).

The College has partnered with Rave Mobile Safety to provide an emergency notification system called GavAlert. The system is used to send emergency notifications to the College's faculty, staff, and students in the event of a campus emergency such as a campus closure or hazardous situation. The system will send

notifications through email, voice calls, and text messaging.

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

- President
- Assistant Superintendent/Vice President of Student Services
- Vice President of Administrative Services
- Vice President of Academic Affairs
- Vice President of Human Resources
- Campus Public Information Officer (PIO)

The College staff listed above, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, will determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the staff, compromise efforts to assist the harmed persons or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The College will assess the nature, scope, and impact of the threat to determine which segments of the community should receive notification. Depending on the incident, notifications may be sent to the entire campus or only those most likely to be affected.

Emergency Notification System

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

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

Register for Rave Alert System

Students and employees are auto-enrolled via Banner for GavAlert (Rave Mobile Safety) emergency notification system.

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

Testing of Notification System

In conjunction with other emergency agencies, the College conducts at least one emergency response exercise each year. Rave is also tested several times a year. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency response plans and capabilities of the college. These tests may be announced or unannounced.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

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

Preparing for Emergencies

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

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

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

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

Leaving Campus

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

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

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

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

Campus identification and vehicle registration should be kept accessible.

Shelter in Place Procedures

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

Sheltering in place may be required during severe weather, hazardous contamination, or an active threat on campus. If there is a fire or hazardous contamination inside the building, evacuate immediately.

Severe Weather

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

Chemical Contamination

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

Active Attacker or Armed Intruder

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

CAMPUS SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION



**GAVILAN
COLLEGE**

Security Department Authority

Campus Security Department officers have jurisdiction to operate on their campus' owned or controlled property. The patrol jurisdiction of Campus Security officers is limited to buildings or properties owned or controlled by the College. Some Campus Security staff may affect arrests by authority of California Penal Code section 830.7(b).

Interagency Relationships

As needed, each campus requests assistance from their local sheriff's department or police department for incidents that require resources not available to the College. Moreover, the College will summon the assistance of other agencies to provide services for incidents that require special resources, including homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assaults on campus. The College does not currently maintain a Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with local law enforcement agencies.

Safety and Access Policies **Campus Facilities**

Each campus maintains a physically secure space through various methods that minimize hazardous and unsafe conditions. Parking lots and pathways are illuminated with lighting. Campus Security works with maintenance and facilities to address:

- burned out lights in the parking lot or other campus locations;
- malfunctioning door lock mechanisms;
- suspicious persons; and
- reports of unsafe conditions.

Security Considerations

Safety inspections of buildings are conducted regularly. Campus Security personnel make note of damage or threats to safety and report them to the facilities and grounds departments. In situations that require immediate assistance, such as a broken door, contact Campus Security. Community members are urged to report to Campus Security any threats to safety in facilities (e.g., suspicious persons, doors propped open, locks or windows in need of repair, etc.)

Monitoring and Recording Crime Activity at Non-campus Locations

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



Crime Log

For more information on how to access the Daily Crime Logs for each campus, please contact the specific Security Department.

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

The Crime Log is used to record crimes reported to the College by incident number, date of report, date and time of occurrence, nature of the crime, general location, and disposition (if known). All reports of crimes received by Campus Security that occurred within the required geographic locations are entered into the Crime Log, except where such disclosures are prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim. Such information may also be withheld if there was clear and convincing evidence that the release of the information would cause the suspect to flee or result in the destruction of evidence, however once the adverse effect described above is no longer likely to occur the information required will be disclosed in the log. Entries or a change in a complaint's disposition will be recorded within two business days of receipt.

The College does not maintain a Fire Log due to the College not maintaining student housing facilities. Individuals interested in learning about local fires should contact their local fire department.

CAMPUS POLICIES AND GOVERNING LAWS



GAVILAN
COLLEGE

Alcohol and Other Drug Policies

The College's policy is that all use of alcohol and other drugs is prohibited on College property and at any College sponsored activity regardless of its location. Furthermore, the use of tobacco is prohibited in buildings and vehicles and in designated outdoor areas.

The possession, sale, or furnishing of alcohol on campus is governed by California State Law and this Policy. The possession, sale, consumption or furnishing of alcohol is controlled by the California Department of Alcohol and Beverage Control. It is unlawful to sell, furnish or provide alcohol to a person under the age of 21. The possession of alcohol by anyone under 21 years of age in a public place or a place open to the public is illegal. It is also a violation of this policy for anyone to consume or possess alcohol at any facility without prior approval.

Student Sanctions

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

Employee Disciplinary Sanctions

In general, discipline for employees is applied in progressive steps. An employee will first be provided with an oral warning, followed by a written warning, followed by potential suspension or probation, followed

by termination. This procedure is not contractual in nature and does not constitute an agreement that any procedure will apply. Disciplinary steps may be omitted, accelerated, or repeated, as the College deems appropriate. If an employee's actions are found to be sufficiently serious, the employee may be immediately terminated without any prior disciplinary steps.

The purpose of disciplinary measures short of termination is corrective and to encourage employees to improve their conduct or performance so that they may continue their employment with the College. The College expects all employees to behave in a mature and responsible manner and to perform their jobs conscientiously, without the need for disciplinary action.

State Laws for Alcohol and Other Drugs

Alcohol Offenses

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

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

Public Intoxication: California Penal Code § 647(f):

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

community service, or jail time, depending on the circumstances and the individual's criminal history.

Minor in Possession: California Business and Professions Code § 25662:

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

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

Drug Offenses:

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

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

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

Possession for Sale, California Health and Safety Code § 11351:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal Penalties

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sexual Violence Policies and Procedures

Immediate Needs Following a Sexual Assault and Related Violence

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

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

Medical Care

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

Exams may include treatment for injuries and access to medications:

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

Medications are most effective soon after an assault.

Forensic Exam Rights

A person receiving an exam has the right to:

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

Preserving Evidence

Avoid showering, bathing, douching, brushing teeth, or changing clothes until after medical care. Save clothing in a paper bag or cardboard box. Preserve digital communications (texts, emails, social media messages) and photos or logs that may be relevant.

Immediate Help

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

Title IX Office

The College has a designated a Title IX Coordinator for students and a designated a Title IX Coordinator for employees. The Title IX Coordinators respond to reports and will provide a prompt, fair, effective, and equitable response. The Title IX Coordinators will initiate an initial evaluation, contact the Complainant or Reporter to offer Supportive Measures, explain the Resolution Process, and determine how the Complainant or Reporter wish to proceed.

Title IX Coordinator (Employees)

Michelle Tartala

Supervisor, Human Resources, Title IX, and Employee Relations

408-846-4963, mtartala@gavilan.edu

Human Resources Office (MP118)

[Electronic reporting form](#)

Title IX Coordinator (Students)

Ryan Shook

Supervisor, Student Health and Wellness Services

408-848-4898, rshook@gavilan.edu

Student Health and Wellness Services (SC 128)

[Electronic reporting form](#)

All personnel who work on any part of the disclosure, investigation, or resolution of any cases of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking will be annually trained on the issues related to sexual and interpersonal violence, how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability, and other related topics. No personnel working on any of these cases shall have a conflict of interest or bias, including a bias for or against Complainants or Respondents.

Procedural Transparency

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

College proceedings are independent of California's criminal legal process. Cases under this policy may proceed before, during, or after any civil or criminal

proceedings. Decisions by law enforcement or courts do not determine whether a College policy violation has occurred.

College Policy

The College is committed to addressing incidents promptly and equitably and prohibits sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The College and each of its campuses address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking through AP 3434 and 3435.

AP 3434 applies to allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment meeting the following three jurisdictional requirements:

- The conduct took place in the United States;
- The conduct took place in a College "education program or activity."
- The conduct meets the definition of Title IX "sexual harassment."

For disclosures of harm that do not meet all the required elements of Title IX Regulations as addressed in AP 3434, the College may address these harms in AP 3435. Which process is utilized will be a determination of the Title IX Coordinator or designee based on the allegations of harm, where they are alleged to have occurred, and the status of the reporting party and Respondent. In all cases, a party or interested student may reach out to the Title IX Coordinator or other resources listed in this Annual Security Report for information as well as explanations of the relevant Policies and Procedures.

Each procedure lists the steps of the process which, in general, include intake, supportive measures and consideration of emergency removal/administrative leave, notice to parties, investigation, provision of an investigative report, hearing, and appeal.

There are also discussions of the differences between the formal and informal resolution processes. The College will undertake its grievance process promptly and as swiftly as possible. The procedures outline specific time frames for major stages of the resolution process. The processes allow for the extension of timelines for good cause with written notice to the parties of the delay and its reasons.

Disclosure and Resources

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

The College encourages students, employees, and third parties to disclose and seek support from campus, medical, mental health, law enforcement, and other supportive resources available on campus and in the community.

Supportive Measures

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

The College provides all students and employees who report domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking with written information on available

supportive measures, regardless if the conduct occurred on or off campus. These non-disciplinary, non-punitive services are offered at no cost to both the Complainant and Respondent, regardless of whether a Formal Complaint is filed, or law enforcement is involved. Supportive measures aim to ensure equal access to College programs while protecting safety and preventing harassment.

Supportive Measures may include access to counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the Parties, changes in work locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of campus, and other similar measures. The College will provide written notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the College and in the community. Supportive Measures may also include any measure that can be arranged by the College, to the extent reasonably available, to support the safety and well-being of the Party.

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

The College maintains confidentiality of these supportive measures unless disclosure is necessary to implement them. While crime statistics are included in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act, personally identifying information is excluded.

Filing a Complaint

Anyone aware of an incident covered by this policy is encouraged to report it promptly to the Title IX Coordinator(s) or Campus Security. Reports can be made in person, by mail, phone, email, or by any method ensuring the Title IX Coordinator(s) receives the information. In this way, reports can be considered for response and investigation and, where appropriate, statistics without identifying information can be included in this Annual Security Report and the College can consider whether it is required to issue a timely warning.

Anonymous Reporting

Individuals may submit a report without entering their name into a reporting form. There is an authentication option available.

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

Advisor Participation

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

Resolution Processes

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

Informal Resolution

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

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

The informal resolution process is intended to resolve a Formal Complaint without a full investigation and adjudication process.

The College will never mandate mediation to resolve a disclosure of sexual harassment and will never permit mediation to be used to resolve a disclosure of sexual assault.

Formal Resolution Processes

The initial assessment, investigation, and hearing processes will be completed promptly, fairly, and impartially

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

Administrative Procedure 3434

The College aims to complete this grievance process within 180 calendar days, though extensions may be granted for good cause with written notice. Status updates will be provided periodically.

The College will conduct an investigation which will gather all relevant and directly related evidence to the allegations. The College will create an investigative report which fairly summarizes the collected evidence. The College will provide each party an equal opportunity to inspect, comment on, and review the relevant and directly related evidence. The College will consider any written response provided by the parties prior to completing the investigation report.

After the investigation, a live hearing will be scheduled no sooner than 10 days from the Notice of Hearing.

After the conclusion of the live hearing, the Decision maker will issue a written determination regarding responsibility.

A Complainant or Respondent may appeal the College's determination regarding responsibility or the dismissal of a Formal Complaint or any allegations. A Complainant or Respondent must submit a written appeal within five business days from the date of the notice of determination regarding responsibility or from the date of the College's notice of dismissal of a Formal Complaint or any allegations.

Administrative Procedure 3435

The College aims to complete this grievance process within 90 days of receiving the Formal Complaint.

The College will interview Complainant(s), Respondent(s), and witnesses which are identified as part of the investigation. Once the investigation is complete, a written report will be created which provides:

- A description of the circumstances giving rise to the Formal Complaint;
- A summary of the testimony provided by each witness interviewed by the investigator;
- An analysis of relevant evidence collected during the course of the investigation;
- A specific finding as to whether there is probable cause to believe that discrimination, harassment, or retaliation occurred with respect to each allegation in the Formal Complaint; and
- Any other information deemed appropriate by the College.

If the College imposes discipline against a student or employee as a result of the findings in its investigation, the student or employee may appeal the decision using the procedure for appealing a disciplinary decision.

Outcome Notification

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

Sanctions

The College must have completed the grievance procedures (investigation, hearing, and any appeal, if applicable) before imposing disciplinary sanctions. If the Decision-Maker determines the Respondent was responsible for conduct that constitutes sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, the College will take disciplinary action against the Respondent and any other remedial action it determines to be appropriate.

The action will be prompt, effective, and commensurate with the severity of the offense. Remedies for the Complainant might include, but are not limited to:

- Providing an escort to ensure that the Complainant can move safely between classes and activities;
- Ensuring that the Complainant and Respondent do not attend the same classes or work in the same work area;
- Providing counseling services or a referral to counseling services;
- Providing medical services or a referral to medical services;
- Providing academic support services, such as tutoring;
- Arranging for a Complainant, if a student, to re-take a course or withdraw from a class without penalty, including ensuring that any changes do not adversely affect the Complainant's academic record; and
- Reviewing any disciplinary actions taken against the Complainant to see if there is a causal connection between the harassment and the misconduct that may have resulted in the Complainant's discipline.

Possible disciplinary sanctions for student Respondents include written or verbal

reprimand, required training or counseling, non-academic probation, suspension, and expulsion. Possible disciplinary sanctions for employee Respondents include written or verbal reprimand, required training or counseling, reduction in pay, demotion, suspension, or discharge.

In certain complex cases, a finding of responsibility for one of the above violations may be combined with a finding of responsibility for another violation of another College policy.

Standard of Evidence

The College utilizes the preponderance of the evidence standard in determining responsibility for complaints of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Preponderance of the evidence means it is more likely than not that the Respondent is responsible for a violation of this policy.

Disclosure to Victim or Next of Kin

The College shall issue a notice to both the Complainant and Respondent. Reporting victims of a crime of violence, incest, or statutory rape may submit a written request to receive the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the College against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense.

If the victim is deceased as the result of the crime or offense, the victim's next of kin shall be treated as the victim for purposes of this paragraph.

California State Law

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

Domestic Violence (CA Penal Code § 273.5)

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

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

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

When a battery is committed against a spouse, a person with whom the defendant is cohabiting, a person who is the parent of the defendant's child, former spouse, fiancé, or fiancée, or a person with whom the defendant currently has, or has previously had, a dating or engagement relationship, (4) "Serious bodily injury" means a serious impairment of physical

condition, including, but not limited to, the following: loss of consciousness; concussion; bone fracture; protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ; a wound requiring extensive suturing; and serious disfigurement. (5) "Injury" means any physical injury which requires professional medical treatment. (10) "Dating relationship" means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement independent of financial considerations.

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

"Domestic violence" means abuse committed against an adult or a minor who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or person with whom the suspect has had a child or is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship. For purposes of this subdivision, "cohabitant" means two unrelated adult persons living together for a substantial period of time, resulting in some permanency of relationship. Factors that may determine whether persons are cohabiting include, but are not limited to, (1) sexual relations between the parties while sharing the same living quarters, (2) sharing of income or expenses, (3) joint use or ownership of property, (4) whether the parties hold themselves out as husband and wife, (5) the continuity of the relationship, and (6) the length of the relationship.

Dating Violence (CA Penal Code)

"Dating Violence" is not defined under California law.

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

Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family is guilty of the crime of stalking, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison.

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

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

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

Rape (CA Penal Code Chapter 1 § 261)

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

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

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

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

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

- (A) Was unconscious or asleep.
- (B) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.
- (C) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.
- (D) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.
- (5) If a person submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone known to the victim other than the accused, and this belief is induced by artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief.
- (6) If the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat. As used in this paragraph, "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.
- (7) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official. As used in this paragraph, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.
- (b) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

"Duress" means a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, or retribution sufficient to coerce a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibilities to perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed, or acquiesce in an act to which one otherwise would not have submitted.

The total circumstances, including the age of the victim, and his or her relationship to the defendant, are factors to consider in appraising the existence of duress.

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

Rape (CA Penal Code § 262)

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

1. Where it is accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another.
2. Where a person is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known, by the accused.
3. Where a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused. As used in this paragraph, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one of the following conditions:
 - a. Was unconscious or asleep.
 - b. Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.
 - c. Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.

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

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

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

(c) As used in this section, "menace" means any threat, declaration, or act that shows an intention to inflict an injury upon another.

Sexual Battery (CA Penal Code § 243.4)

(a) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person while that person is unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice, and if the touching is against the will of the person touched and is for the

purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery.

Sodomy (CA Penal Code Chapter 1 § 286)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Was unconscious or asleep.

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

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

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

(g) Except as provided in subdivision (h), a person who commits an act of sodomy,

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

(h) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known, or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, and both the defendant and the victim are at the time confined in a state hospital for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered or in any other public or private facility for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered approved by a county mental health director, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for not more than one year. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.

(i) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, where the victim is prevented from resisting by an intoxicating or

anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

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

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

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

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

Oral Copulation (CA Penal Code Chapter 1 § 287)

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

(b) (1) Except as provided in Section 288, any person who participates in an act of

oral copulation with another person who is under 18 years of age shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year.

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

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

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

(B) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation upon a person who is under 14 years of age, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 8, 10, or 12 years.

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

(3) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to

retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(d) (1) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or by aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of oral copulation (A) when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, or (B) where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat, or (C) where the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for five, seven, or nine years. Notwithstanding the appointment of a conservator with respect to the victim pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime described under paragraph (3), that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.

(2) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of oral copulation upon a victim who is under 14 years of age, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force or fear of

immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 10, 12, or 14 years.

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

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

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

- (1) Was unconscious or asleep.
- (2) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.
- (3) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.
- (4) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the oral

copulation served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.

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

(h) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, and both the defendant and the victim are at the time confined in a state hospital for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered or in any other public or private facility for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered approved by a county mental health director, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or

physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.

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

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

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

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

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

(m) In addition to any punishment imposed under this section, the judge may assess a

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Any person who, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, causes another, against that person's will while that person is unlawfully restrained either by the accused or an accomplice, or is institutionalized for medical treatment and is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, to masturbate or touch an intimate part of either of those persons or a third person, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(e)(1) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and is for the specific purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of misdemeanor sexual battery, punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment. However, if the defendant was an employer and the victim

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

(2) As used in this subdivision, "touches" means physical contact with another person, whether accomplished directly, through the clothing of the person committing the offense, or through the clothing of the victim.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(j) A person who commits a violation of subdivision (a), (b), (c), or (d) against a minor when the person has a prior felony conviction for a violation of this section shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

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

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

(b) A person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is not more than three years older or

three years younger than the perpetrator, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(D) An adult over 21 years of age who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor under 16 years of age is liable for a civil penalty not to

exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

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

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

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

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

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

Consent (CA Penal Code § 261.6)

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

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

Consent (CA Penal Code § 261.7)

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

REPORT PREPARATION AND CRIME STATISTICS



**GAVILAN
COLLEGE**

Preparation of the Annual Security Report

This report is compiled by the Director of Security and Support Services. The Director produces the annual disclosure of crime statistics from the crimes reported to Security and the College, along with crime statistics it receives through consultation with the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office, Morgan Hill Police Department, and the Hollister Police Department.

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

Incidents that Occur Outside Clery Geography

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

Reporting Geography

The Clery Act specifically defines the geography of the College which is used to report crimes and in certain cases arrests and referrals for discipline.

On Campus

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

On Campus Residential

Crimes that occur in on campus residence halls are counted in the On Campus category as well as the On Campus residential category. On Campus Residential is a sub-set of On Campus, and the crime counts should not be added together. The College does not maintain any residence halls.

Non-campus Building or Property

(i) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the College; or

(ii) Any building or property owned or controlled by a College that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the College's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the College.

Public Property

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

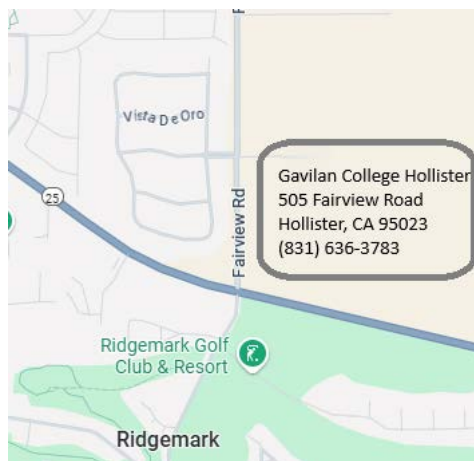
Campus Maps

The specific Clery Act geography is as follows:

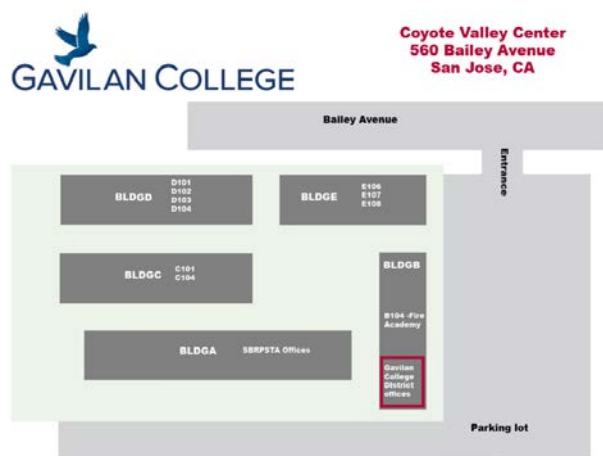
Gilroy



Hollister



Coyote Valley Center



Gavilan College Aviation Maintenance Technology Department
(San Martin Airport)



CLERY ACT CRIME DEFINITIONS

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

Primary Crimes

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter

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

Manslaughter by negligence

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sex Offenses

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

Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

Fondling: The touching of the private parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

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

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

Robbery

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

Aggravated assault

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by a means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

Burglary

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

Motor vehicle theft

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

Arson

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

Drug, Alcohol, and Weapons Violations

Liquor Law Violations:

The violation of State or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, excluding driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Drug Abuse Violations:

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

Weapon Law Violation:

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Definitions Relating to Hate/Bias-Related Crime

A hate crime is a criminal offense committed against a person or property that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin.

In addition to the Primary Crime offenses mentioned above, there are also four additional criminal offenses related to Hate Crimes: larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property.

The following are definitions of Hate/Bias crimes that are reportable under the Clery Reporting Requirements:

Larceny-Theft:

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

Simple assault:

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

Intimidation:

To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to physical attack.

Destruction/damage/vandalism of property:

To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Violence Against Women Act **Domestic Violence**

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—

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

Dating Violence

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

The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of

interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

For the purposes of this definition—

Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Stalking

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—

- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition—

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

Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Stop Campus Hazing Act

Hazing

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

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

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

Student Organization

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

CRIME STATISTICS

Gilroy: Main Campus

Part I Crimes

Incident	On-campus 2025	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2023	Non- campus 2025	Non- campus 2024	Non- campus 2023	Public Property 2025	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2023
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests

Incident	On-campus 2025	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2023	Non- campus 2025	Non- campus 2024	Non- campus 2023	Public Property 2025	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Referrals

Incident	On-campus 2025	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2023	Non-campus 2025	Non-campus 2024	Non-campus 2023	Public Property 2025	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses

Incident	On-campus 2025	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2023	Non-campus 2025	Non-campus 2024	Non-campus 2023	Public Property 2025	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dating Violence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Stop Campus Hazing Act

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

Hate Crimes

2025: No hate crimes reported.

2024: No hate crimes reported.

2023: No hate crimes reported.

Unfounded Crimes

2025: No crimes unfounded.

2024: No crimes unfounded.

2023: No crimes unfounded.

Briggs Building – Hollister

Part I Crimes

This building was closed in 2025.

Incident	On-campus 2025	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2023	Non- campus 2025	Non- campus 2024	Non- campus 2023	Public Property 2025	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2023
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests

Incident	On-campus 2025	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2023	Non- campus 2025	Non- campus 2024	Non- campus 2023	Public Property 2025	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Referrals

Incident	On-campus 2025	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2023	Non-campus 2025	Non-campus 2024	Non-campus 2023	Public Property 2025	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses

Incident	On-campus 2025	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2023	Non-campus 2025	Non-campus 2024	Non-campus 2023	Public Property 2025	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Stop Campus Hazing Act

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

Hate Crimes

2025: No hate crimes reported.

2024: No hate crimes reported.

2023: No hate crimes reported.

Unfounded Crimes

2025: No crimes unfounded.

2024: No crimes unfounded.

2023: No crimes unfounded.

Coyote Valley Educational Center

Part I Crimes

Incident	On-campus 2025	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2023	Non- campus 2025	Non- campus 2024	Non- campus 2023	Public Property 2025	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2023
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests

Incident	On-campus 2025	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2023	Non- campus 2025	Non- campus 2024	Non- campus 2023	Public Property 2025	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Referrals

Incident	On-campus 2025	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2023	Non-campus 2025	Non-campus 2024	Non-campus 2023	Public Property 2025	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses

Incident	On-campus 2025	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2023	Non-campus 2025	Non-campus 2024	Non-campus 2023	Public Property 2025	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Stop Campus Hazing Act

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

Hate Crimes

2025: No hate crimes reported.

2024: No hate crimes reported.

2023: No hate crimes reported.

Unfounded Crimes

2025: No crimes unfounded.

2024: No crimes unfounded.

2023: No crimes unfounded.

Gavilan College Aviation

Part I Crimes

Incident	On-campus 2025	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2023	Non- campus 2025	Non- campus 2024	Non- campus 2023	Public Property 2025	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2023
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests

Incident	On-campus 2025	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2023	Non- campus 2025	Non- campus 2024	Non- campus 2023	Public Property 2025	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Referrals

Incident	On-campus 2025	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2023	Non- campus 2025	Non- campus 2024	Non- campus 2023	Public Property 2025	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses

Incident	On-campus 2025	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2023	Non- campus 2025	Non- campus 2024	Non- campus 2023	Public Property 2025	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Stop Campus Hazing Act

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

Hate Crimes

2025: No hate crimes reported.

2024: No hate crimes reported.

2023: No hate crimes reported.

Unfounded Crimes

2025: No crimes unfounded.

2024: No crimes unfounded.

2023: No crimes unfounded.

Hollister Campus

Part I Crimes

The Hollister Campus officially opened on January 6, 2025.

Incident	On-campus 2025	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2023	Non- campus 2025	Non- campus 2024	Non- campus 2023	Public Property 2025	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2023
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests

Incident	On-campus 2025	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2023	Non- campus 2025	Non- campus 2024	Non- campus 2023	Public Property 2025	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Referrals

Incident	On-campus 2025	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2023	Non- campus 2025	Non- campus 2024	Non- campus 2023	Public Property 2025	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses

Incident	On-campus 2025	On-campus 2024	On-campus 2023	Non- campus 2025	Non- campus 2024	Non- campus 2023	Public Property 2025	Public Property 2024	Public Property 2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Stop Campus Hazing Act

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

Hate Crimes

2025: No hate crimes reported.

2024: No hate crimes reported.

2023: No hate crimes reported.

Unfounded Crimes

2025: No crimes unfounded.

2024: No crimes unfounded.

2023: No crimes unfounded.