

Mt. SAN JACINTO COLLEGE

2022 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

CLERY ACT DISCLOSURES

(01/2021-12/31/2021)

Mt. San Jacinto College (MSJC or District) is dedicated to providing a safe and healthy campus environment for students, employees, and the public who visit our campus.

The Campus Safety Department operates seven days a week. The dispatch line is answered 24 hours a day. A Riverside County Sheriff's Deputy assigned to the campus along with a campus safety officer is on duty during these times to respond to calls for assistance.

In 1990, the U.S. Congress enacted the "Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990," which requires colleges and universities to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses. This law was renamed in 1992 to the "Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act." The following information is available to the public and provides statistical, policy, and procedural information required by law.

MSJC Annual Reporting Policy

The Campus Safety Department with assistance from the [Judicial Affairs Department](#) and the [Riverside County Sheriff's Office](#), prepares this annual security report to comply with the [Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act](#). The full text of this report can be accessed from [The Campus Safety website](#). This report is prepared in cooperation with the police agencies surrounding our campuses and alternate sites. Campus Safety also maintains a daily crime log at each Campus Location available for public view at each site's Campus Safety Office.

To comply with the act, MSJC collects crime statistics from local police agencies, by providing the addresses of off campus properties either owned or controlled by the college or public property immediately adjacent to the college campus. All local police agencies provide automated statistics for the property and a radius around the property requested. These statistics may also include crimes that have occurred in private residences or businesses that are not required to be reported by law. Copies of the report may also be obtained at the Campus Safety Department, 28237 La Piedra Road, Menifee, CA. 92584 or by calling (951) 639-5188. All prospective employees may obtain a copy from Human Resources at 41888 Motorcar Parkway, Temecula, Ca. 92951 or by calling (951) 487-3150. The Campus Safety Director, Judicial Affairs Officer, Title IX Coordinator, and Riverside Sheriff's Office take lead roles in assimilating information for the annual report which includes the Banning Police Department, and the Menifee Police Department statistics.

Campus wide emails to all current faculty, staff, and students are sent on or before October 1st, and at the beginning of the spring semester each school year, regarding the availability of the annual security report on the college website at: <https://www.msjc.edu/campussafety/>

SECURITY REPORTS

Campus Law Enforcement Authority

The Mt. San Jacinto Campus Safety Department, along with Riverside County Sherriff's Deputies assigned to the college, have the authority to enforce [AP 5500](#) Standards of Conduct Policy and the State of California Penal/Vehicle Code under [Education Code Section 72330](#). The Mt. San Jacinto College Board of Trustees has established the Campus Safety Department as a Community Campus Safety Department under [Education Code Section 72330\(a\)](#), which authorizes the governing board of a community college district to establish a Community Campus Safety Department under the supervision of the Director of Campus Safety. The Mt. San Jacinto College Campus Safety Department has a memorandum of understanding mandated by the "Crime Awareness and Campus Safety Act of 1990," that the Riverside County Sheriff's Department has jurisdiction to investigate all crimes occurring on Mt. San Jacinto College Campuses.

Campus Security Authority

“Campus security authority” is a Clery-specific term that encompasses four groups of individuals and organizations associated with an institution.

- A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution.
- Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security.
- Any individual or organization specified in an institution’s statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.
- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings.
- An official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution. If someone has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, he or she is a campus security authority.

Crime Prevention

The Campus Safety Department’s primary responsibility is the safety and security of all members of the college community. Every effort is made to inform students and staff of criminal activity or any other concern that may be an immediate threat to the safety and security of those on campus.

Information and workshops on crime prevention are made available to college students and staff throughout the academic year, online alerts, and articles in the student newspaper. The Campus Safety Department also collaborates with the Riverside County Sheriff’s Department in crime prevention events that inform the college community about theft prevention practices. It is the responsibility of every member of the campus community to act in ways that promote the safety of self, others, and the protection of district property.

Reporting Crimes & Emergencies

Students and staff should report crimes and emergencies, i.e., fire/medical, occurring on campus to the Campus Safety Department, or call 911. When using a campus phone dial 911. Incidents may be reported to the Campus Safety Department from your cell phone by calling (951) 639-5188, from 7:00 am through 11:00 pm five days a week. During normal business hours, the [Campus Safety Department](#) may be contacted at Building 2004 on the Menifee Valley Campus, Room 2004, Room 102 at the Temecula Valley Campus, or Building 750 at the San Jacinto Campus by calling ext. 5188.

Riverside Sheriff:	Sgt. A. Pelato, (SGP, SJC, & MVC)	(951)-639-5188	2004 MVC, 750 SJC, 103B TVC
Riverside Sheriff:	Sgt. E. Harding (TVC)		
Director of Campus Safety:	Dave Paseman	(951) 639-5188	TVC 104

Interim Vice President of Student Services: Rebecca Teauge	(951) 639-5200	Building 1150 SJC
Vice President of Human Resources: Jeannine Stokes	(951) 487-3156	Building TVC 3
Interim Director of Student Judicial Affairs: Steven Del Castillo	(951) 639-5301	Building 2004 MVC
Director of Student Life and Outreach: Kevin Baker	((951) 487-3273	Building 1007 MVC
Director of Counseling: Mary Lou Dillard	(951) 639-3252	Building 100 MVC
Dean of Athletics: Patrick Springer	(951) 487-3590	Building 1960 SJC
Director of Continuing Education and Adult Programs: Jasmine Port	(951) 639-5700	MVC
Title IX Coordinator: Meaghan Kauffman	(951) 374-0539	TVC 3rd floor

In the event of an emergency, students and staff are requested to make a prompt and accurate report to the Campus Safety Department. Students are also encouraged to report crimes and any problems within the campus environment to the Campus Safety Department and the Riverside Sheriff's Office (housed within the Campus Safety Office on each campus.) In addition, you may report a crime to the following areas:

The Campus Safety Department partners with the [WE-TIP](#) anonymous crime tip line at (800) 78-CRIME or (800) 782-7463. Reports can be made 24 hours a day, seven days a week and are completely anonymous. **Any of the above departments and representatives will accept confidential and anonymous reports of crimes for inclusion in the annual statistical report.** It is our goal to aid wherever the report is made to make sure we include the crime in our annual security report.

In cases of medical emergencies call 911, the Campus Safety Department should also be notified immediately at 951-639-5188.

Important Phone Numbers:

Emergencies	9-1-1
Campus Safety Department	951-639-5188
Risk Management	951-487-3190
Facilities/Maintenance	951-487-3103
·Utility outages	
·Fire alarm maintenance	
·Fire suppression equipment maintenance	

Mt. San Jacinto College also encourages anyone who witnesses or has knowledge of a crime, or if you have seen or know of someone who has committed a crime, is dealing drugs, or has defaced Mt San Jacinto College property, to report the information to Riverside County Sheriff's Department at (951) 776-1099 non-emergency, or 911 for emergencies, or to the MSJC Campus Safety Department. Those wanting to remain anonymous may call [WeTIP](#) by calling 800-78-CRIME. Reports to WeTIP are taken 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and are completely anonymous.

If you are interested in information about registered sex offenders, you can call or visit the State of California "Megan's Law" sex offender search web page at <http://meganslaw.ca.gov/disclaimer.aspx>. Information can also be obtained from the

following locations:

For the Menifee Area: [Riverside County Sheriff's Department Perris Station](#) at:
137 N. Perris Boulevard, Perris, California.

For the San Jacinto area: [Riverside County Sheriff's Department, San Jacinto Station](#) at:
160 West Sixth Street, San Jacinto, CA 92583

For the Temecula Area: [Riverside County Sheriff's Department Temecula Station](#) at:
30755 Auld Rd, Murrieta, CA 92563

For the San Geronio Pass Area: [City of Banning Police Department](#) at:
125 E Ramsey St, Banning, CA 92220

Timely Warning Policy

If a situation arises on campus that poses an ongoing or continuing threat to the college community, the college Director of Campus Safety in consultation with the college President and Vice-President of Student Services will determine if a “timely warning” will be issued to inform the campus of the threat. Students and employees are encouraged to update their alert information by going to msjc.edu/Alert/. Timely warnings are given through college email and electronic text systems to students, faculty and staff. Timely warnings provide the college community with information about serious incidents and crime prevention recommendations.

Campus Emergency Notification System

The Mt. San Jacinto Campus Safety Department has the responsibility to respond and assess situations or incidents that may pose an immediate or ongoing threat to the safety and health of the college community. The Director of Campus Safety will assess situations or incidents reported on campus and the surrounding areas to determine whether an immediate or ongoing threat exists.

Upon confirming that there is an immediate threat to the safety of the college community or specific segments of the college community, the Director of Campus Safety, the Chief Technology Officer, the Director of Public Information and Marketing, and the college Superintendent/President or their designees are the authorized administrators who will collaborate to determine the content of the emergency notification notice and will use part or all of the emergency notification systems listed below, to communicate the threat to the entire college population or segments thereof.

Mt. San Jacinto College has a campus wide emergency notification system. This system will enable the authorized college personnel to quickly notify students, faculty, and staff about any campus emergency with personalized voice, text, and e-mail messages. It is important that all students, staff and faculty provide the college administration with correct contact information so that proper emergency notification can be made. Go to the following web site for directions on how to update your information to ensure you receive emergency notifications.

<http://www.msjc.edu/Alert/Documents/MSJCAAlertContactInformation.pdf>

The Campus Safety Department has mobile and stationary public address systems available for as needed. The college digital marquee signs located in the front of the Menifee Valley and San Jacinto campuses may also be used to communicate and notify students and staff of immediate or ongoing threats. The campus email system will be utilized to communicate alerts and ongoing updates to faculty and staff. The college's student Web Portal will also be utilized to notify students of threats and emergency updates as well. Currently, the District is in the process of installing an alert public address system that can send emergency messages to each or specific computers within the District.

Emergency Response/Evacuation Maps

In compliance with the Higher Education Act, Mt San Jacinto College Evacuation route maps are located on the walls of all rooms near the doors. In addition to evacuation maps posted online within the MSJC emergency manual are evacuation routes on the [MSJC Campus Safety](#) web page

Access & Security Issues

All buildings will be secured by the Campus Safety Department by 11:00pm on weekdays. The campuses are closed on the weekends except for authorized special events. We recognize that there will be some need for after-hours and weekend access to buildings. After hours, a faculty or staff I.D. is required. Anyone working late should notify the Campus Safety Department at (951) 639-5188.

Access to College facilities is limited to staff, students and escorted guests. Entry is monitored during hours when the college is open, from 7:00 am to 11:00 pm Monday, through Friday. The campus facilities are maintained by [Facilities Management](#) and patrolled by the Campus Safety Department and Riverside County Sheriff's deputies assigned to the college. The officers patrolling the campuses recommend the trimming of shrubbery for safety reasons and conduct periodic lighting surveys. Officers report the need for replacement of lights and any other physical hazards they notice. Periodic crime prevention surveys are conducted when a crime trend occurs or upon physical changes of office space and equipment when requested by an administrator. Lighting and security improvements are constantly being evaluated.

Safety of Campus Facilities / Residences

Mt. San Jacinto College does not provide housing or residences for students, faculty, or staff on or off-campus. Regarding on-campus security, Mt. San Jacinto College strives to:

Create and maintain an environment for learning that promotes respect and appreciation of scholarship, freedom, human diversity, and the cultural mosaic of the campus community. Promote excellence in instruction and intellectual accomplishments. Provide broadly accessible higher education for residents of the region, state and/or nation.

The Mt. San Jacinto Campus Safety Department assists in delivery of the College's mission and strives to create a safe environment conducive to academic excellence. We

understand that crime is a nationwide problem, and we strive to make our campus community a safe and secure environment. The Campus Safety Department works closely with local police agencies, and the contracted on-campus law enforcement agency (Currently Riverside Sheriff's Office) and employs security measures to reduce and prevent crime.

Alcohol & Drug Policy

Mt. San Jacinto College makes every effort to provide a drug-free campus. Assistance is available for those who seek help for themselves or others who may be addicted to substances. Please contact the Campus Safety Department for assistance.

The possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages or illegal drugs prior to, or during any college sponsored activity, on or off-campus, by any person attending, regardless of age, is forbidden by State law. The Federal government has mandated that as of October 1, 1990, there will be no drug usage by students, staff, or faculty on college campuses anywhere in the United States. Please see the latest schedule of classes for the college's Alcohol and Other Drug Policy.

MSJC Board Policy [3550](#) prohibits the possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on college property, during any college-sponsored field trips, activities or workshops, by students and employees. MSJC [Administrative Procedure 3550](#) gives the specifics of the colleges Alcohol and Drug Policy. To view a copy of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities ACT (DFSC Act) [biennial review here](#), or contact the [Judicial Affairs Officer](#) at 951-639-5824.

COMMONLY USED AND ABUSED SUBSTANCES

Drugs commonly used and abused include alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, methamphetamine (crystal meth), prescription drugs such as Vicodin, and anabolic steroids (used to build muscle). While some of these substances are legal, they all may result in serious health problems including death, addiction, financial and legal challenges, and negative social implications.

Alcohol

Effects of alcohol are primarily determined by the amount of alcohol that has been consumed and can include:

- Euphoria
- Excitement
- Confusion
- Stupor
- Coma
- Death

Marijuana (pot, grass, weed, joints, roaches)

Effects of marijuana can include:

- .Impaired short-term memory and concentration
- .distorted perception and judgment
- .diminished motor skills
- accelerated heart rate and increased blood pressure
- Apathy

Additional information can be found at:

- http://www.drugabuse.gov/sites/default/files/marijuana_0.pdf
- <http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/marijuana>

Cocaine (coke, rock, toot, blow, snow)

Effects of cocaine can include:

- Accelerated heart rate and increased blood pressure
- Dilated pupils
- Seizures and strokes
- Nasal damage requiring medical or surgical intervention

Additional information can be found at:

http://www.emedicinehealth.com/cocaine_abuse/article_em.htm

Methamphetamines (crystal, crack, crank)

Effects of methamphetamines can include:

- Loss of appetite
- Delusions, hallucinations, psychosis
- Psychological and physical dependence

Substance Abuse Prevention Programs

MSJC has counseling available at each campus location that can provide assistance and recommendations for treatment of alcohol and drug abuse. MSJC also has a [SAFE team](#) which works in conjunction with several treatment and recovery services.

MSJC Also partners with [Intervention America](#) and [MFI Recovery Locations](#) both of which have services for Substance Abuse and Recovery Related Services. Examples of services offered are Drug Rehabilitation, Alcohol Treatment, Inpatient Drug Rehabilitation, Out Patient services, Substance Abuse Treatment, and Residential Treatment. [Intervention America](#) can be contacted at 888-653-5557. [MFI Recovery Locations](#) can be contacted at (951)-683-6596. Additionally, students, Faculty, and staff may contact MSJC Counseling Departments for assistance.

MSJC Counseling Departments

<p>San Jacinto Campus 1499 N. State Street San Jacinto, CA 92583 (951) 487-3255 Hours: Mon – Thurs 8:00 – 5:30 Fri 8:00 – 12:00pm</p>	<p>Menifee Valley Campus 28237 La Piedra Road Menifee, CA 92584 951-639-5255 Hours: Mon – Thurs 8:00 – 5:30 Fri 8:00 – 12:00pm</p>
<p>San Geronio Pass Campus 3144 W. Westward Avenue Banning, CA 92220 951-922-1327 Closed (Please call San Jacinto)</p>	<p>Temecula Valley Campus 41888 Motorcar Parkway Temecula, Ca. 92951 Hours: Mon-Thurs 8:00-530 Friday 8:00-12:00</p>

The [MSJC Mental Health Team](#) has a list of recommended resources for mental health, recovery, and crisisintervention on [their MSJC Campus Web Page](#).

MSJC Sexual Assault Policy

Mt. San Jacinto College recognizes that sexual assault is a serious issue and will not tolerate actions of sexual assault on or off campus. Reference [AP 3540](#) for detailed information on the college’s response to Sexual Assaults on Campus. The college will investigate all allegations of sexual assault and take appropriate disciplinary, criminal, and legal action.

As soon as possible, the victim of a sexual assault should report the incident to the Title IX Coordinator, and if desired, the local police, or any faculty or staff member. The victim should make every attempt to preserve any physical evidence of the assault. This may include a voluntary medical exam, not showering or disposing of any damaged clothing or other items that are present after/during the assault. Victims are encouraged to call any law enforcement agency by dialing 911 after a sexual assault for a criminal investigation, referral or transport for medical treatment and referral to crisis counseling and legal advocacy.

Disciplinary actions may be imposed on recognized individual students, student organizations and/or any college faculty or staff responsible for a sexual assault. College sanctions following campus disciplinary procedures depend on the outcome of the investigation and may range up to and including expulsion. The accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during a campus disciplinary proceeding and both shall be informed of the outcome.

Important Addresses and Phone Numbers

[Riverside Area Rape Crisis Center](#)
1845 Chicago Ave., Suite "A"
Riverside, CA 92507
www.rarcc.org

Phone: (951) 686-7273

Phone: 1-866-686-7273

The Riverside Area Rape Crisis Center, a non-profit organization, has been a visible presence and resource for the victims of sexual assault and their families during a particularly traumatic time in their lives. Over the years, the Center’s service areas, program staff, and volunteer base have expanded to better meet the needs of the communities we serve throughout Western Riverside County. The services of the Riverside Area Rape Crisis Center are provided free of charge.

[C.A.S.A. Center for Restoring the Heart](#)

1600 E Florida Ave #206

Hemet, CA 92544

Phone: (951) 652-8300 Phone:

1-866-373-8300

<http://www.swcasa.org>

- 24/7 CRISIS HOTLINE
- Individual Therapy is available, at no charge, to survivors, their families and significant others with C.A.S.A.'s professional staff of Marriage and Family Therapist.
- Child Abuse and Neglect Therapy Services.
- Case Management Services.
- Support Groups C.A.S.A. holds many support groups to meet the needs of the community we serve. The groups we currently have are: Women Group, Males Group, Beyond Parenting, Parents Support Group, Spanish Speaking Women Group, WBW Teen Art Therapy Group, WBW Child Art Group and a group for members of the LBGTQIA community.
- Accompaniment Services, C.A.S.A. State Certified Advocates will provide survivors with in-person support during: Interviews with law enforcement, Forensic exams at Rancho Springs Medical Center and Hemet Valley Medical Center, Any other legal proceedings, Law Enforcement.
- Advocacy Services C.A.S.A. staff are available to assist survivors, their families and significant others with completing Assistance with Applications for Temporary Restraining Orders of Protection, Victim Compensation Packet and The Safe at Home Enrollment Application.
- Referrals and Resources C.A.S.A. provides survivors, their families and significant others with additional resources and referrals to outside agencies including financial, legal and housing.
- Campus Based Title IX Prevention and Intervention Services at MSJC San Jacinto Campus.

Mt. San Jacinto college, via the Title IX Coordinator will change a victim's academic situation after an alleged sex offense if those changes are requested by the victim and are reasonably available. Victims of sexual assault may report the crime to the Title IX Coordinator. Victims or witnesses to crimes should follow the basic policy for reporting crimes [AP3515](#).

Sexual Assault Information

Sexual assaults are among the ugliest and most devastating crimes. Rapists often threaten, degrade, violate, and criminally deprive victims of their basic human right to the safety and sanctity of their person. Sexual assaults are also among the most underreported crimes because of the victim's fear, shame and misunderstanding of their rights. Sexual assault is a crime of violence. It is estimated that more than 80 percent of all sexual assaults involve the use of weapons, or the threat of violence or death. Rapists often look for potential victims who appear weak or vulnerable; however, anyone can be a victim of a sexual assault, regardless of behavior or appearance. Rape can happen to any person,

anywhere or anytime. In a significant number of cases, the rapist is known to the victim.

Facts about Sexual Assault

Some people believe that rapists are overcome with sexual desire, or that women "ask for it" by the way they dress. Some people even believe that women want to be raped. These ideas assume that rape is motivated by sexual desire. **IT IS NOT.** Rape is a violent crime, a hostile act, and is motivated by the assailant's need to hurt and humiliate the victim. It is about power. In California, any form of sexual conduct carried out upon a person, against that person's will, is a crime. Rape, specifically, is defined as "sexual intercourse, however slight, accomplished against the will of the victim". Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime of rape. (Penal Code Sections [261](#) and [263](#)).

Reporting Sexual Assault

As soon as convenient, the victim should report incidents of sexual assault, including date or acquaintance rape to the [MSJC Title IX](#) coordinator who can also contact [The Riverside County Sheriff's Department](#) if desired.

[The Riverside County Sheriff's Department](#) can initiate criminal investigations on your behalf for any assault that occurred on campus or with a nexus to the college. The Title IX Coordinator can assist you in the process. Victims will be provided information on counseling and support groups. The College also encourages persons reporting to seek the support and assistance of friends or family when needed in presenting their concerns.

If You Are A Victim Of Sexual Assault:

1. GET to a safe place.
2. CONTACT your local authorities by dialing 911 or the [Title IX Coordinator](#)
3. DO NOT shower, bathe, douche, change or destroy clothing or bedding.
4. DO NOT straighten up the area.
5. SEEK medical attention. You can request a SART examination at any emergency room.
6. Consider seeing a counselor; they are trained to assist you in your time of need
7. Do not feel ashamed, you are the victim and have done absolutely nothing wrong
8. SEEK emotional support from the [Riverside Area Rape Crisis Center \(RARCC\)](#) at **(951) 686- 7273** for the Menifee, Murrieta, Perris, and Temecula areas or [Center Against Sexual Assault CASA](#) at **1-866-373-8300** for the San Jacinto and Hemet area.

Definitions for Violence against Women Act (VAWA)

As required by California law and policy [AP 3540](#), Mt. San Jacinto College prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Federal VAWA Definitions

The following definitions are used for purposes of reporting dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking under the Clery Act as amended by **VAWA**.

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 determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

• **For the purposes of this definition –**

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

Domestic Violence - A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed –

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

- **Sexual Assault** - An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape.
- **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 body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- **Incest** - Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory Rape** - Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- **Stalking** – Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to –

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

• **For the purposes of this definition –**

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

2. **State Definitions** (California)

The following definitions reflect California state law and may be different from the federal definitions above. The federal definitions are used for purposes of reporting crime statistics as mandated by the Clery Act as amended by **VAWA**. It is important to be aware of state law definitions that govern criminal proceedings.

Dating Violence - Included within the definition of domestic violence as set forth in California Penal Code § 13700.

Domestic Violence - “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 spouses, (5) The continuity of the relationship, and (6) The length of the relationship.

“**Abuse**” means intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury, or placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to himself or herself, or another.

Sexual Assault (Defined under the Clery Act to be an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape):

• **Rape** –

(A) Rape is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person not the spouse of the perpetrator, under any of the following circumstances:

- (1) Where a person 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.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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 any one of the following conditions:
 - (A) Was unconscious or asleep.
 - (B) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.
 - (C) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator’s fraud in fact.
 - (D) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator’s fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.
- (5) Where 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 any artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief.
- (6) 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.

(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.

(A) 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 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.

(C) As used in this section, “menace” means any threat, declaration, or act which shows an intention to inflict an injury upon another.

• **Sexual Battery (Fondling)** –

(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. . . .

(B) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person who is institutionalized for medical treatment and who is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and if the touching is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery. . . .

(C) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act because the perpetrator fraudulently represented that the touching served a professional purpose, is guilty of sexual battery. . . .

(D) Any person who, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, causes another, against that person’s will while that person is unlawfully restrained either by the accused or an accomplice, or is institutionalized for medical treatment and is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, to masturbate or touch an intimate part of either of those persons or a third person, is guilty of sexual battery. . . .

(E)(1) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and is for the specific purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of misdemeanor sexual battery.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (5) “Institutionalized” means a person who is located voluntarily or involuntarily in a hospital, medical treatment facility, nursing home, acute care facility, or mental hospital.
- (6) “Minor” means a person under 18 years of age.

• **Incest** –

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

• **Statutory Rape** –

- (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 at least 18 years of age.
- (B) Any 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) Any person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is more than three years younger than the perpetrator is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section [1170](#).
- (D) Any person 21 years of age or older who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is under 16 years of age is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section [1170](#) for two, three, or four years. . . .

• **Stalking** –

- (A) 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. . .
- (B) For the purposes of this section, “harasses” means engages in a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that seriously alarms, annoys, torments, or terrorizes the person, and that serves no legitimate purpose.
- (C) For the purposes of this section, “course of conduct” means two or more acts occurring over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of “course of conduct.”
- (D) For the purposes of this section, “credible threat” means a verbal or written threat, including that performed through the use of an electronic communication device, or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal, written, or electronically communicated statements and conduct, made with the intent to place the person that is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family, and made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat so as to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family. It is not necessary to prove that the defendant had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of a person making the threat shall not be a bar to prosecution under this section. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of “credible threat.”
- (E) For purposes of this section, the term “electronic communication device” includes, but is not limited to, telephones, cellular phones, computers, video recorders, fax machines, or pagers. “Electronic communication” has the same meaning as the term defined in [Subsection 12 of Section 2510 of Title 18 of the United States Code](#).
- (F) This section shall not apply to conduct that occurs during labor picketing. . . .
- (G) For purposes of this section, “immediate family” means any spouse, parent, child, any

person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree, or any other person who regularly resides in the household, or who, within the prior six months, regularly resided in the household.

Consent in Reference to Sexual Activity is defined under California Law as the Following:

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 where consent is at issue in a prosecution under Section [261](#), [262](#), [286](#), [288a](#), or [289](#). Nothing in this section shall affect the admissibility of evidence or the burden of proof on the issue of consent.

California Penal Code § 261.6

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.

Frequently Asked Questions about Consent:

Does the definition require "freely given consent" or "affirmative consent"?

Answer

Yes. [California Penal Code § 261.6](#)

Capacity to Consent

At what age is a person able to consent?

• **Answer**

18 years old. [California Penal Code § 261.5](#)

Does difference in age between the victim and actor impact the victim's ability to consent?

• **Answer**

Yes, the punishments for unlawful sexual intercourse with a person under 18 years old, under section 261.6, and aggravated sexual assault of a child, under section 269, vary based on the difference in age between the victim and actor. [California Penal Code §§ 261.5; 269](#).

Does elderly age impact the victim's ability to consent?

• **Answer**

No.

Does developmental disability and/or mental incapacity impact the victim's ability to consent?

• **Answer**

Yes, a person can be incapable of giving legal consent because of a mental disorder or developmental disability. [California Penal Code § 261](#)

Does physical disability, incapacity or helplessness impact the victim's ability to consent?

• **Answer**

Yes, a person can be incapable of giving legal consent because of a mental disorder or developmental disability. [California Penal Code § 261.](#)

Does consciousness impact the victim's ability to consent?

- **Answer**

Yes, the accused is guilty of rape if engaging in an act of sexual intercourse where the other person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and it is known to the accused. California Penal Code § 261.

“Unconscious of the nature of the act” means incapable of resisting because the victim meets any one of the following conditions: was unconscious or asleep; was not aware, knowing, perceiving or cognizant that the act occurred; was not aware, knowing, perceiving or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact; or 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.

Does intoxication impact the victim's ability to consent?

- **Answer**

Yes, the accused is guilty of rape if engaging in an act of sexual intercourse where the other 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. [California Penal Code § 261.](#)

Does the relationship between the victim and actor impact the victim's ability to consent?

- **Answer**

Yes, a minor is capable of consenting to sexual intercourse with an adult who is the minor's spouse. [California Penal Code § 261.5.](#)

Is consent a defense to sex crimes?

- **Answer**

Yes, consent is a defense to rape under section [261](#), rape of a spouse under section [262](#), abduction for defilement under section [265](#), abduction for prostitution under section [266a](#), and abduction to live in an illicit relation under section [266b](#). California Penal Code

Is voluntary intoxication a defense to sex crimes?

- **Answer**

No.

California has adopted Affirmative Consent Law

The law established that consent is a **voluntary, affirmative, conscious, agreement to engage in sexual activity, that it can be revoked at any time, that a previous relationship does not constitute consent, and that coercion or threat of force can also not be used to establish consent.**

Sexual Assault Prevention Programs at MSJC

MSJC San Diego offers various programs to assist students with a wide range of issues, including primary and ongoing programs to promote the prevention and awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. These programs are primarily available through the [MSJC](#) in conjunction with [Restoring the Heart Center Against Sexual Assault of Southwest Riverside County](#). In addition, other MSJC departments and student organizations may organize campaigns throughout the

school year on topics that overlap with dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. Previously, all incoming freshmen and transfer students could take an online program provided by MSJC entitled “Not Anymore,” which introduced MSJC’s non-discrimination policies, and policies prohibiting dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. “Not Anymore” also included information about definitions, reporting options, red flag behaviors, bystander intervention strategies, and information about confidential resources. The Title IX Coordinator is in the process of adding new sexual assault training material for student awareness. In addition, each year [MSJC](#) in conjunction with the [Riverside Area Rape Crisis Center \(RARCC\)](#) and [C.A.S.A. Center for Restoring the Heart](#) provides on-going education through a number of violence prevention programs, lectures, training sessions and workshops to departments, and student organizations.

The Department of Human Resources, under the coordination of the Mt San Jacinto College, provides ongoing mandated staff training about sexual violence awareness in compliance with the Violence against Women Act (VAWA). This training takes the form of on-line courses offered via the campus wide email system and also as part of the new employee orientation.

New Employees, In addition to Online training for supervisors, non-supervisors and faculty are required to take training online training courses provided by [Keenan Safe Colleges](#) which include:

Sexual harassment, Harassing Behaviors, Hostile Work Environment, Consensual Relationships, Preventing Harassment, and Sensitivity Awareness. Additionally, the [Title IX](#) Coordinator presents programs throughout the year to various departments on sexual assault, stalking, student conduct and other issues. On-going education throughout the year includes MSJC Program content specialized for each group in which the MSJC , [Riverside Area Rape Crisis Center](#) and [C.A.S.A Center for Restoring the Heart](#) works.

The Title IX Coordinator for MSJC Students is [Meaghan Kauffman](#). her phone number is (951) 374-0539. The Title IX Coordinator can set up a meeting to explain the process, refer you to resources as needed, or help you file the report.

MSJC has also hosted several speakers and training events on campus in conjunction with RARCC and C.A.S.A. Center for Restoring the Heart. In Addition, there are courses in understanding violent offenders available through the Administration of Justice Program. This course is a study of the violent crimes of felony assault, robbery, rape, the various types of homicide, and the characteristics of both the offender and the victim. Students should check the schedule of classes each semester to determine when these classes are offered.

Mt. San Jacinto is committed to providing a safe, inclusive learning and working environment for all students. In compliance with the [Violence against Women Act \(VAWA\)](#), students should participate in sexual violence prevention training.

Risk Reduction Strategies

Risk reduction strategies include knowledge or behaviors to use in-the-moment should an act of violence take place. Some individuals may feel safer knowing that risk reduction strategies exist. Some also may feel more empowered to address situations after learning different risk reduction strategies. Below are risk reduction strategies that are incorporated throughout all primary and ongoing prevention and awareness programs:

- Understand consent. Consent is a mutual, affirmative, voluntary, and revocable agreement by each participant to engage in sexual activity. An informed verbal “yes” must accompany positive and engaging body language.
- The initiator of sexual activity is responsible for receiving consent from their partner. Obtaining consent is a continuous process, meaning consent to kissing doesn’t mean consent to everything else. Consent is voluntary and can be withdrawn at any time. Consent must be given without coercion, force, threats or intimidation by the initiator.
- Understand the influence of alcohol and other substances. Consent cannot be given when someone is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol. However, perpetrators may attempt to use alcohol and/or drugs to facilitate a sexual assault. Statistically, the majority of reported sexual assaults occur while one or both parties are under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Alcohol or drugs are never an excuse for choosing to violate another person.
- There are several drugs that may be added to beverages with the intent of altering the consciousness or incapacitating a person without their knowledge. Substances are particularly dangerous when combined with alcohol, and often produce amnesia, leaving a victim unclear about what occurred. These drugs can facilitate criminal activity; most often acts of sexual misconduct or sexual assault.
- Know the definition of sexual assault. Sexual assault is any unwanted, non-consensual behavior from kissing and fondling to rape. Ignorance of the law or of university policy concerning sexual assault, sexual misconduct and sexual harassment is never an excuse for non-consensual sexual behavior.
- Identify common behaviors that often precede an assault. Recognizable red flags include seeing someone who is attempting to separate an intoxicated individual from their friends or continuing to pour drinks for an individual who is clearly beyond their limit.
- Take action as a responsive bystander if you see those behaviors happening. You can help someone who is intoxicated by reconnecting them with their friends or calling a CSO to escort that person to an area of safety.

Bystander Intervention Techniques

Bystander intervention is when someone chooses to take action when witnessing an uncomfortable situation. It encompasses safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. Bystander Intervention Techniques can empower you with the skills needed to become a responsive bystander in everyday situations. Here are some techniques for getting involved:

- Interrupt - Ask a question that's not related to what's going on. "Excuse me, where's the bathroom?"
- Distract - Draw attention to something else. "Hey, your car is getting towed!"
- Engage Peers - Involve a friend or someone else around you. "Let's do something."
- Alert Authorities - In some situations, authorities may be the best source for help (e.g. Police, Faculty, Campus Security, party hosts, bar staff, and/or designated drivers).
- Safety First - Keep your safety and the safety of others in mind and let that determine how you respond.

Primary and ongoing prevention and awareness programs at MSJC emphasize that community members are not limited to just the techniques presented here. All campus affiliates are encouraged to choose their own strategy or technique to intervene.

Options, Rights and Procedures for Victims/Survivors of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

MSJC is committed to creating and maintaining a community where all individuals who participate in prevention and awareness programs and activities can work and learn together in an atmosphere free of harassment, exploitation, or intimidation. Every member of the community should be aware that the MSJC prohibits sexual harassment and sexual violence and that such behavior violates both law and MSJC policy. MSJC takes all complaints of sexual violence very seriously. The safety and well-being of our students, faculty and staff are among the college's highest priorities. Anyone who has been affected by sexual violence, whether on or off campus, is encouraged to utilize the support services provided by the college and in the community. Victims/Survivors of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking have the right to choose whether they want to pursue criminal or civil remedies in court and/or administrative remedies through the college. Victims/Survivors also have the right not to pursue a criminal, civil or administrative remedy. Regardless of what course of action the victim/survivor chooses to pursue, MSJC strongly encourages all victims/survivors to contact the [Title IX Coordinator at 951-374-0539](tel:951-374-0539), MSJC counseling team, [Riverside Area Rape Crisis Center \(951\) 686-7273](tel:951-686-7273) or [C.A.S.A. Center for Restoring the Heart \(951\) 652-8300](tel:951-652-8300). Victim advocates can provide confidential support and resources and are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. When a student or employee victim/survivor reports to the college that they have been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the Center and/or the Riverside Sheriff's Office will provide the victim/survivor with a written explanation of their rights or

options relating to the following:

- Resources for victims/survivors (including resources in the areas of victim advocacy, counseling, health, mental health, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other areas).
- Non-reporting options.
- Understanding confidentiality versus privacy
- Law enforcement reporting options, including medical exams and the importance of preserving evidence.
- Civil reporting options & protective orders.
- College reporting options, including the investigative and disciplinary process.
 - College-facilitated interim measures and remedies.

CLERY DISCLOSURE REPORT - NEXT PAGE

ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT- CLERY DISCLOSURE- MT. SAN JACINTO COLLEGE

(Temecula Valley Campus must complete one full Calendar year with students on site prior to inclusion)

2022 Clery Stats-SJC	2019 San Jacinto Campus	2020 San Jacinto Campus	2021 San Jacinto Campus
Criminal Offenses on Campus			
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	1	1	0
Aggravated Assault	1	2	0
Burglary	2	4	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	2	0
Arson	0	0	0
2022 Clery Stats-SJC	2019 San Jacinto Campus	2020 San Jacinto Campus	2021 San Jacinto Campus
Criminal Offenses Public Property			
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
2022 Clery Stats-SJC	2019 San Jacinto Campus	2020 San Jacinto Campus	2021 San Jacinto Campus
Hate Crimes on Campus			
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	0	0	0

Intimidation	0	0	0
Destruction/damage/ vandalism of prop	0	0	0
2022 Clery Stats-SJC	2019 San Jacinto Campus	2020 San Jacinto Campus	2021 San Jacinto Campus
Hate Crimes Public Property			
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0
Destruction/damage/ vandalism of prop	0	0	0
2022 Clery Stats-SJC	2019 San Jacinto Campus	2020 San Jacinto Campus	2021 San Jacinto Campus
VAWA Offenses- On Campus			
Domestic Violence	1	1	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	1	0	0
2022 Clery Stats-SJC	2019 San Jacinto Campus	2020 San Jacinto Campus	2021 San Jacinto Campus
VAWA Offenses-Public Property			
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	1	0
2022 Clery Stats-SJC	2019 San Jacinto Campus	2020 San Jacinto Campus	2021 San Jacinto Campus
Arrests on Campus			
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	1	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	4
Liquor Law Violations	0	1	0
2022 Clery Stats-SJC	2019 San Jacinto Campus	2020 San Jacinto Campus	2021 San Jacinto Campus
Arrests-Public Property			
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	1	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
2022 Clery Stats-SJC	2019 San Jacinto Campus	2020 San Jacinto Campus	2021 San Jacinto Campus
Disciplinary Actions-On Campus			
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0

Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
2022 Clery Stats-SJC	2019 San Jacinto Campus	2020 San Jacinto Campus	2021 San Jacinto Campus
Disciplinary Actions-Public Property			
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
2022 Clery Stats-SJC	2019 San Jacinto Campus	2020 San Jacinto Campus	2021 San Jacinto Campus
Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0
Clery Statistics 2022 MVC	2019 Menifee Valley Campus	2020 Menifee Valley Campus	2021 Menifee Valley Campus
Criminal Offenses on Campus			
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	1	0
Burglary	2	2	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	1	1
Arson	0	0	0
Clery Statistics 2022 MVC	2019 Menifee Valley Campus	2020 Menifee Valley Campus	2021 Menifee Valley Campus
Criminal Offenses Public Property			
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Clery Statistics 2022 MVC	2019 Menifee Valley Campus	2020 Menifee Valley Campus	2021 Menifee Valley Campus
Hate Crimes on Campus			
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0

Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0
Destruction/damage/ vandalism of prop	0	0	0
Clery Statistics 2022 MVC	2019 Menifee Valley Campus	2020 Menifee Valley Campus	2021 Menifee Valley Campus
Hate Crimes Public Property			
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0
Destruction/damage/ vandalism of prop	0	0	0
Clery Statistics 2022 MVC	2019 Menifee Valley Campus	2020 Menifee Valley Campus	2021 Menifee Valley Campus
VAWA Offenses- On Campus			
Domestic Violence	2	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0
Clery Statistics 2022 MVC	2019 Menifee Valley Campus	2020 Menifee Valley Campus	2021 Menifee Valley Campus
VAWA Offenses-Public Property			
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0
Clery Statistics 2022 MVC	2019 Menifee Valley Campus	2020 Menifee Valley Campus	2021 Menifee Valley Campus
Arrests on Campus			
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0

Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	2
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Clergy Statistics 2022 MVC	2019 Menifee Valley Campus	2020 Menifee Valley Campus	2021 Menifee Valley Campus
Arrests-Public Property			
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Clergy Statistics 2022 MVC	2019 Menifee Valley Campus	2020 Menifee Valley Campus	2021 Menifee Valley Campus
Disciplinary Actions-On Campus			
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Clergy Statistics 2022 MVC	2019 Menifee Valley Campus	2020 Menifee Valley Campus	2021 Menifee Valley Campus
Disciplinary Actions-Public Property			
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Clergy Statistics 2022 MVC	2019 Menifee Valley Campus	2020 Menifee Valley Campus	2021 Menifee Valley Campus
Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0
2022 Clergy Statistics SGP	2019 San Geronio Campus	2020 San Geronio Campus	2021 San Geronio Campus
Criminal Offenses on Campus			
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	2	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	3	0
Arson	0	0	0
2022 Clergy Statistics SGP	2019 San Geronio Campus	2020 San Geronio Campus	2021 San Geronio Campus
Criminal Offenses Public Property			
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0

Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
2022 Clery Statistics SGP	2019 San Gorgonio Campus	2020 San Gorgonio Campus	2021 San Gorgonio Campus
Hate Crimes on Campus			
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0
Destruction/damage/ vandalism of prop	0	0	0
2022 Clery Statistics SGP	2019 San Gorgonio Campus	2020 San Gorgonio Campus	2021 San Gorgonio Campus
Hate Crimes Public Property			
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0
Destruction/damage/ vandalism of prop	0	0	0

2022 Clery Statistics SGP	2019 San Gorgonio Campus	2020 San Gorgonio Campus	2021 San Gorgonio Campus
VAWA Offenses- On Campus			
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0
2022 Clery Statistics SGP	2019 San Gorgonio Campus	2020 San Gorgonio Campus	2021 San Gorgonio Campus
VAWA Offenses-Public Property			
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0
2022 Clery Statistics SGP	2019 San Gorgonio Campus	2020 San Gorgonio Campus	2021 San Gorgonio Campus
Arrests on Campus			
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
2022 Clery Statistics SGP	2019 San Gorgonio Campus	2020 San Gorgonio Campus	2021 San Gorgonio Campus
Arrests-Public Property			
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
2022 Clery Statistics SGP	2019 San Gorgonio Campus	2020 San Gorgonio Campus	2021 San Gorgonio Campus
Disciplinary Actions-On Campus			
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
2022 Clery Statistics SGP	2019 San Gorgonio Campus	2020 San Gorgonio Campus	2021 San Gorgonio Campus
Disciplinary Actions-Public Property			
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
2022 Clery Statistics SGP	2019 San Gorgonio Campus	2020 San Gorgonio Campus	2021 San Gorgonio Campus
Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0