

2025

Annual Security Report



COALINGA
COLLEGE

BETTER TOMORROWS BEGIN HERE.

 **COALINGA** FIREBAUGH
COLLEGE CENTER

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Message from the President

Dear Faculty, Staff, Students, and Community Members, Ensuring a safe and secure learning environment is one of our greatest responsibilities as an institution. Each day, our faculty, classified professionals, administrators, and campus safety personnel work together to strengthen the foundation on which student success is built.

This Annual Security Report outlines the systems, policies, and partnerships that guide our campus safety efforts. It serves not only as a compliance document under the Jeanne Clery Act but also as a reflection of our dedication to openness and accountability. Our partnerships with local law enforcement agencies, along with our internal safety teams, allow us to respond to emerging needs with clarity and coordination.

However, the strength of our safety efforts extends beyond formal procedures. It thrives through the active participation of each member of our campus community. Through active awareness, sharing concerns, and mutual support, we cultivate a community where learning, working, and personal growth can take place securely and confidently.

I encourage you to review this report carefully and to make use of the many services and resources available. Thank you for your partnership in maintaining a secure, welcoming, and inclusive environment for everyone.



Dr. Carla Tweed - President of Coalinga College

Preparation of the Report

This report is prepared by the Office of the Dean of Student Services in collaboration with the Police Departments from Coalinga and Firebaugh, Student Life, Human Resources, and the Title IX Office. It complies with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act).

Statistics are compiled from: Coalinga College in Collaboration with Coalinga Police Department, Firebaugh Police Department, and Coalinga College Student Services Division.

Notification: The report is published online at <https://coalingacollege.edu/student-life/campus-safety/crime-statistics.php> and students and employees are notified via district email.

The policies and procedures guiding this report are aligned with West Hills Community College District Board Policies (e.g., BP 3515, BP 5500, BP 3430) and Administrative Procedures (e.g., AP 3515, BP 5500, AP 3430). These documents can be accessed through the WHCCD Board Policies site: <https://westhillscollge.com/district/administration/board-of-trustees/policies-and-procedures/>

Jeanne Clery

On April 5, 1986, Jeanne Clery, a 19-year-old freshman at Lehigh University, was tragically raped and murdered in her dorm room by another student. In the wake of their daughter's death, Jeanne's parents began a journey of investigation and advocacy. They uncovered a disturbing pattern: approximately 38 violent crimes had occurred on the Lehigh campus in the three years preceding Jeanne's murder. Determined to prevent similar tragedies, they joined forces with other victims of campus crime and successfully lobbied Congress to pass legislation originally titled the "Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990."

About the Clery Act

In 1990, the United States Congress significantly added to the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA) by introducing the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990, designated as Title II of Public Law 101- 542. This amendment carried a crucial mandate for all postsecondary institutions that participated in Title IV student financial aid programs: they were now required to publicly disclose campus crime statistics and security-related information. It marked a pivotal step toward ensuring the safety and transparency of educational environments. Eight years later, in 1998, Congress further solidified this legislation and gave it a new name: the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. This legislative update is more commonly recognized as the "Clery Act."

Coalinga College is committed to full compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act). The College fulfills its Clery obligations through a coordinated effort involving the WHCCD Police Department, Student Services, Title IX, Facilities, and other campus departments.

Key compliance responsibilities include:

- Publishing the Annual Security Report (ASR) by October 1 each year
- Compiling and submitting campus crime statistics to the U.S. Department of Education
- Maintaining a publicly accessible daily crime log
- Issuing timely warnings and emergency notifications when certain crimes pose an ongoing threat
- Training Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) annually
- Providing crime prevention education and awareness campaigns
- Ensuring victims are informed of their rights and available support resources

The Dean of Student Services works in collaboration with the Coalinga Police Officer assigned to the campus and the Title IX Coordinator to collect, validate, and report crime data across all Clery geography. This includes obtaining information from law enforcement agencies and ensuring records are complete and accurate.

Coalinga College also ensures its campus community is notified of the report's availability and maintains accessible copies for all current and prospective students and employees.

The Clery Act requires colleges and universities that receive federal funding to:

- Maintain a public crime log
- Issue timely warnings for Clery-defined crimes
- Disclose annual campus crime statistics
- Implement emergency notification systems
- Disclose fire and safety policies

Clery Geography & Property List

Coalinga College's Clery geography consists solely of its main campus, located at 300 W Cherry Lane, Coalinga, California and The Firebaugh Center 900 O St, Firebaugh, California.

Clery Geography Includes:

- On-campus property (owned/controlled by the institution)
- Public property (adjacent to and accessible from campus)
- Non-campus buildings (used by students or recognized student organizations)

On-campus: refers to property owned or controlled by the College, within the same reasonable contiguous geographic area, and used in direct support of, or in a manner related to the College's educational purposes.

Non-campus: refers to buildings or property that is not part of the campus, does not fit the definition of a separate campus, is owned or controlled by the College, is used in direct support of or in relation to the College's educational purposes and is frequently used by students.

Non-campus Building or Property: any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization recognized by the institution; and any building or property, other than a full campus, owned or controlled by an institution of higher education that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institutions education purposes, is used by students, and is not within the same reasonable contiguous geo-graphic area of the institution.

Public Property: defined as "All public property that is within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution, such as sidewalk, street, other thoroughfare or parking facility, and is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the institution if the facility is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to the institution's educational purposes.

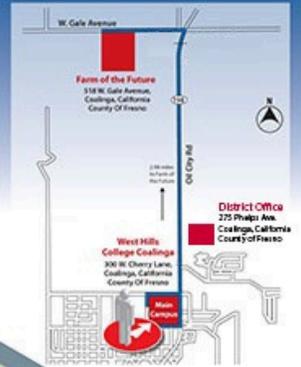
Reasonably Contiguous Property: Any building or property an institution owns or controls that is in a location that students consider to be, and treat as, part of the “campus”

On-campus Student Housing Facility: Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on- campus facility. This category is considered a subset of the On-Campus category.

300 W. Cherry Lane
Coalinga, CA 93210
(559) 934-2000

westhillscollge.com/coalinga

Campus Directory



- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A Faculty Offices | G MESA | Q Art/DSPS | W M & O |
| B Administration | H Classrooms | R Performing Arts Center | X Classrooms/Health Careers |
| C Library | J Student Services | S Gordon Hall | |
| CA CDC | K Everett Hall | T Gymnasium/Locker Rooms | |
| CB CDC | L Health Careers | U Wellness Center | |
| CC CDC | M ITS | | |
| CD CDC | N Science | | |
| D Essential Center
TRIO/Dual Enroll | P Classrooms | | |
| E Dining Hall | | | |
| F Ivans Hall | | | |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| S ATM | D Drinking Fountain |
| ♿ Restrooms | 911 Emergency Phone |
| ♿ Accessible | 🍴 Food/Refreshments |
| A Admissions & Records | 🚪 Vending Machine |
| B Bookstore | |



Clery Act Crimes and Definitions

Section 1- General Crime Definition

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.

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 means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

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 larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Manslaughter by Negligence

The willful killing of another person through gross negligence. Murder and Non-Manslaughter by Negligence The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Motor Vehicle Theft

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by people not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned—including joyriding.)

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.

Section 2 - Domestic Violence

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. 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.

Domestic Violence

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person

similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Stalking

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear the person's safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress. 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. 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.

Section 3 - Hate Crimes

Hate Crimes

A crime reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. The categories of bias are race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

Intimidation

The unlawful intentional behavior that would place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm using threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to an actual physical attack.

Simple Assault

An unlawful physical attack by one person on 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.

Vandalism

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

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.

Section 4 - Sex Crimes

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.

Fondling

The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without 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 people who are related to each other within the degrees where in marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape

Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of 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. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.

Section 5- Referrals

Drug Law 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.

Liquor Law Violations

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

Weapons - Carrying, Possessing, Etc.

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.

Crime Definitions and Clery Act Offenses

Clery-reportable crimes include:

- Criminal Homicide (Murder & Manslaughter)
- Sexual Assault (Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape)
- Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson
- VAWA Offenses (Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking)
- Hate Crimes (with bias indicators such as race, gender, religion)
- Arrests and referrals for drug, liquor, and weapons violations

Definitions follow the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program and VAWA guidelines.

Campus Safety Enforcement Authority

Coalinga College is served by the Coalinga Police Department, a fully sworn law enforcement agency with authority to:

- Conduct criminal investigations
- Make arrests
- Enforce traffic and safety laws

Coalinga College currently collaborates with the Coalinga Police Department and the Firebaugh Police Department, and these partnerships facilitate coordinated response and information sharing related to campus safety.

Security and Access to Facilities

- Campus buildings are locked after hours and require key or ID badge access.
- Facilities and Maintenance conduct lighting and safety checks.
- Security cameras are located at strategic points including parking lots and building entrances..

Campus Security Authorities (CSAs)

Designated CSAs at Coalinga College include:

- Campus Safety Officer – Jesus Campos
- Dean of Student Services – Jon Endicott
- Dean of Educational Services, Firebaugh Center - Bethany Matos
- Associate Dean of Athletics – Joe Hash
- Athletic Coaches, including Assistant Coaches
- Vice President, Student Services – Dr. Angela Tos
- Title IX Officer & Deputy – Dr. Angela Tos
- Behavioral Intervention Team – Jon Endicott, Rica McGinnis, Bethany Matos, Pedro Garcia, Jazmin Murillo, Maria Ceballos Ambriz, Geraldine Canchola, Devondria Sanchez, Jesus Campos, Liseth Santos
- Coordinator of Student Life and Engagement – Pedro Garcia
- Advisors of Student Clubs
- President – Dr. Carla Tweed
- Vice President of Educational Services – Dr. Sam Aunai
- Dean of Educational Services – Bobbi Mahfood
- Associate Dean of Educational Services – Dr. Sarah Maokosy
- Director of Residential Living and Student Activities - Liseth Santos

Coalinga College is committed to improving the consistency and effectiveness of campus safety practices by enhancing the training and support provided to Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) and other key personnel. In collaboration with the West Hills Community College District Human Resources Office, the College will implement a structured annual training program for CSAs utilizing Keenan Safe Colleges online training modules beginning in the 2025–2026 academic year. These trainings will be assigned on a yearly basis to CSAs and other relevant campus constituents, creating synergy and consistency in Clery Act compliance practices, reporting protocols, and campus safety approaches across the district.

Crime Reporting Procedures

The District will investigate all complaints alleging sexual assault under the procedures for sexual harassment investigations described in Administrative Procedure 3434, Responding to Sex Discrimination Under Title IX, regardless of whether a complaint is filed with local law enforcement.

Coalinga College and the West Hills Community College District encourages any student, faculty, or staff member who has experienced sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking to report the incident to the college Dean of Student Services or the Associate Vice Chancellor of Human Resources as described in Administrative Procedure 3540, Sexual and Other Assaults on District Property and in District Programs. Students and staff may also report any incidents to the following:

- Coalinga College Assigned Police Officer: (559) 934-2202
- Vice President of Student Services: (559) 934-2334
- Dean of Student Services: (559) 934-2176

Anonymous reporting options will continue to be available online, and all reports will be reviewed for inclusion in Clery statistics and evaluation for timely warning issuance. These efforts reflect Coalinga College's ongoing commitment to transparency, safety, and compliance with federal reporting standards.

Sexual Offenses & Sex Offender Registration

Coalinga College complies with Title IX and CA Education Code Section 67385.

- Reports are handled through the Title IX Office, with support from the WHCCD Human Resources Office.
- Resources include counseling, academic accommodation, and interim protective measures.
- Sex offender information can be found at: <https://www.meganslaw.ca.gov>

Alcohol & Drug Policies

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) [20 U.S.C. § 1011i] and consistent with California Education Code §§ 76030–76038 (Standards of Student Conduct) and Title 5 of the California Code of Regulations § 5160, Coalinga College strictly prohibits the unlawful possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances and alcohol on campus, in college-owned or controlled facilities, or as part of any college-sponsored activity. This prohibition applies to all students, employees, and visitors, regardless of location, when engaged in official college functions.

Violations of these policies may result in disciplinary action under West Hills Community College District Board Policy/Administrative Procedure BP/AP 5500 for students and BP/AP 7360–7365 for employees, which can include:

- Written warnings or reprimands
- Disciplinary probation
- Suspension or expulsion (students)
- Termination or other employment sanctions (employees)

Coalinga College also recognizes the importance of providing support and resources to those affected by substance use issues. Students and employees have access to on-campus mental health services and can be referred to local treatment providers and community-based programs for counseling, rehabilitation, and support. These efforts align with the College's commitment to fostering a safe, healthy, and supportive educational environment.

Additionally, the College conducts ongoing education and awareness campaigns to inform the campus community about the risks associated with substance use and the resources available for prevention and intervention.

Crime Statistics

Overview

Originally known as the Campus Security Act prior to 1998, the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)) is a federal law that requires colleges and universities across the United States to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses. The law is tied to an institution's participation in federal student financial aid programs, and it applies to most institutions of higher education both public and private. The United States Department of Education enforces the Clery Act.

The law has been amended over the years to add a requirement that schools afford the victims of campus sexual assault certain basic rights, and to expand the reporting requirements. Other amendments added provisions dealing with registered sex offender notification and campus emergency response, as well as provisions to protect crime victims, "whistleblowers", and others from retaliation.

Discrimination and Harassment Definitions

Discrimination Categories **Protected Under Title IV**

You cannot be discriminated against on the basis of:

- Age
- Ancestry
- Color
- Ethnic Group Identification
- Mental Disability

- National Origin
- Physical Disability
- Race
- Religion
- Retaliation
- Sexual Orientation
- Sex (includes harassment)

About Sexual Violence and AB 1088

AB 1088: Sexual Violence Section 67385 of the Education Code requires that community college districts adopt and implement procedures to ensure prompt response to victims of sexual violence which occur on campus as well as providing them with information regarding treatment options and services. No community can be totally risk-free in today's society. However, by working together, students, faculty, staff, and visitors can all help to create an atmosphere which is safe and crime free by reporting criminal behavior to:

- 911 or Coalinga Police Department
- Title IX Compliance Officer – Dr. Angela Tos

Any sexual violence or physical abuse, as defined by California law, whether committed by an employee, student, or member of the public, occurring on college-owned or controlled property, at college-sponsored or supervised functions, or related to or arising from college attendance or activity is a violation of District policies and regulations, and is subject to all applicable punishment, including criminal and/or civil prosecution and employee or student discipline procedures.

Different Forms of Sexual Violence

Specific Forms of Sexual Violence

- **Dating Violence:** Abuse or mistreatment that occurs in either heterosexual or same-sex relationships. It may take place at any time during the dating process - when two people first meet and become interested in one another, on their first date, during their courtship, once they have been with each other for some time, or after their relationship has ended.
- **Intimate Partner (Domestic) Violence:** Physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse. This type of violence can occur among heterosexual or same-sex couples and does not require sexual intimacy.
- **Rape:** Unwanted, coerced and/or forced sexual penetration. The perpetrator may penetrate the victim's vagina, mouth, or anus, either with a body part or another object. The victim may also be forced to penetrate the perpetrator's vagina, mouth, or anus.

- **Sexual Harassment:** Unwanted verbal sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other visual, verbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment can also include stalking, voyeurism ("peeping toms"), exhibitionism/exposing, and obscene comments and phone calls. Sexual harassment can occur in the workplace, school, and other settings (such as public transportation, shopping malls, community events, social gatherings, places of worship, health care facilities) and can create an intimidating or hostile environment for the victim. The perception of the victim, not the intent of the harasser, determines whether particular words or actions are harassing.
- **Sexual Violation:** Use of sexual contact behaviors that are unwanted by and/or harmful to another person, but do not involve penetration. This can include touching or rubbing against a non-consenting person in public ("frottage"), forced masturbation, and non-consensual touching of the breasts, buttocks, genitals, and other sexualized body parts by another person.
- **Stalking:** While legal definitions of stalking vary from one jurisdiction to another, a good working definition of stalking is a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear. A stalker is someone who willfully, maliciously and repeatedly follows or harasses another (victim) and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place the victim or victim's immediate family in fear for their safety. According to California Penal Code 646.9, the victim does not have to prove that the stalker had the intent to carry out the threat. Any sexual violence against the wishes and without the consent of the violated person, whether by a stranger or by an acquaintance, whether against a woman or a man, is a violation of the law.
- **Bullying:** Harassment that can occur on the playground, school, in the workforce or any other place. Usually physical and psychological harassing behavior perpetrated against an individual, by one or more people. HB 1576 defines "bullying" to mean recklessly or intentionally endangering the health or safety of a student by exposing the student repeatedly and over time to physical aggression or intimidation, whether through direct physical contact or through the use of information or communication technology, resulting in bodily injury or other harm to person or property.
- **Psychological Harassment:** This is humiliating or abusive behavior that lowers a person's self-esteem or causes them torment. This can take the form of verbal comments, actions or gestures. Falling into this category is workplace mobbing.
- **Racial Harassment:** The targeting of an individual because of their race or ethnicity. The harassment's include words, deeds, and actions that are specifically designed to make the target feel degraded due to their race of origin or ethnicity.

- **Religious Harassment:** Verbal, psychological or physical harassments used against targets because they choose to practice a specific religion. Religious harassment can also include forced and involuntary conversions.
- **Mobbing:** Violence committed directly or indirectly by a loosely affiliated and organized group of individuals to punish or even execute a person for some alleged offense without a lawful trial. The 'offense' can range from a serious crime like murder or simple expression of ethnic, cultural, or religious attitudes. The issue of the victim's actual guilt or innocence is often irrelevant to the mob, since the mob relies on contentions that are unverifiable, unsubstantiated, or completely fabricated.
- **Hazing:** To persecute, harass, or torture in a deliberate, calculated, planned, manner. Typically, the targeted individual is a subordinate, for example, a fraternity pledge, a first-year military cadet, or somebody who is considered 'inferior' or an 'outsider'. Hazing is illegal in many instances.
- **Backlash:** Backlash or 'victim blaming' occurs when the harasser or other people in the environment blame the victim for the harassment, or the resulting controversies and conflicts after the harassment is reported or discovered. Backlash results when people erroneously believe the victim could stop the harassment if they really tried, or that the victim must have done something to cause the harassment.

If you are the victim of sexual assault, you may choose to:

- Call 911 or Coalinga Police Department (559)935-1525
- Contact the Title IX Compliance officer during business hours at 559-934-2334

Rape, like other serious felony assaults, requires immediate notification of the Coalinga Police Department. All sex crimes, including indecent exposure cases reported to Coalinga College will be documented on a report and forwarded to the Investigations Division of the Coalinga Police Department in a timely manner. In those cases, in which the alleged victims choose not to have their personal information reported, Coalinga College will provide a report to the Coalinga Police Department in a timely manner in keeping with the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act.

Community Resources

- 911 or Coalinga Police Department – (559)935-1525
- National Sexual Assault Hotline-Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) (800) 656-HOPE (4673) www.rainn.org
- National Domestic Violence Hotline (800) 799-7233 (800) 787-3224 (TTY) www.ndvh.org
- Suicide and Rape 24-Hour Emergency Services National Hotline (800) 333-4444

Facts About Sexual Assault

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. Rape is not just an act committed in a dark alley by an assailant the victim has never met. Most rapes occur in the victim's home and about 60% of the victims who report their rape know their assailants. You can be aware without being afraid.

Nine Ways to Help Prevent Sexual Assault

1. Always walk briskly. Look alert and confident. Avoid carrying objects requiring the use of both arms.
2. Stay away from isolated areas, day or night.
3. Never walk alone when it is dark.
4. If you are being followed, get away fast, change directions, and walk/run to a crowded area.
5. Keep all doors to your car and residence locked at all times.
6. Before you drive home, call your family, a friend, or a roommate so they will expect you and are aware if you are excessively late.
7. Encourage group activities in the early stages of a relationship.
8. Take a self-defense course.
9. Be aware of the legislation that concerns your gender and contact legislators to express your views.

What to do in a Risky Situation

- Stay calm and think about what your options are and how safe it would be to resist.
- Say "NO" strongly. Do not smile. Do not act polite or friendly.
- Say something like "STOP IT! THIS IS RAPE!"
- If the attacker is unarmed, fight back physically. Attack the most vulnerable parts of the body. Shout FIRE and escape as soon as possible.
- If the attacker is armed, try to talk him out of continuing the assault or try passive resistance such as pretending to faint, vomit, or urinate.

What to do if you have been Raped

- Get to a safe place.
- Call a friend or family member to be with you.
- It is advisable to report a rape, even an unsuccessful attempt. The information you provide may prevent another person from being raped. When you report a rape, any information you can remember about the attack will be helpful - the assaulter's physical characteristics, voice, clothes, car or even an unusual smell.

- If you have been raped, you should call the police as soon as possible; do not bathe or change your clothes. Semen, hair and material under fingernails or on your clothing all may be useful in identifying and prosecuting the rapist.
- It may be very helpful to contact a rape crisis center, where qualified staff members may assist you in dealing with your trauma. If you are unable to make the contact yourself, have a friend, family member or police make a call.
- Finally, it is important to remember that many people will mistakenly blame themselves for being raped. However, being raped is not a crime - the crime has been committed by the person who raped you.

Reducing the Risk of Acquaintance “Date” Rape

- When dating someone for the first time, seriously consider doing so in a group situation or meeting them at a public place. This will allow you to assess your date's behavior in a relatively safe environment.
- Watch for inclinations that your date may be a controlling or dominating person who may try to control your behavior. A person who plans all activities and makes all decisions during a date may also be inclined to dominate in a private setting.
- If your date drives and pays for all expenses, they may think they're justified in using force to get "what they paid for." If you cover some of the expenses, they may be less inclined to use this rationale to justify acting in a sexually coercive manner.
- Avoid using alcohol or other drugs when you definitely do not wish to be sexually intimate with your date. Consumption of alcohol and/or other drugs, by both victim and perpetrator, is commonly associated with acquaintance rape. Drug intoxication can both diminish your capacity to escape from an assault and reduce your date's reluctance to engage in assaultive behavior.
- Avoid behavior that may be interpreted as "teasing." Clearly state what you do and do not wish to do in regard to sexual contact. Such direct communication can markedly reduce a person's inclinations to force unwanted sexual activity or to "feel led on."
- If, despite direct communication about your intentions, your date behaves in a sexually coercive manner, you may use a "strategy of escalating forcefulness - direct refusal, vehement verbal refusal, and, if necessary, physical force." In one study, the response rated by men as the most likely to get men to stop unwanted advances was the woman vehemently saying, "This is rape and I'm calling the cops." If verbal protests are ineffective, reinforce your refusal with physical force such as pushing, slapping, biting, kicking, or clawing your assailant. Men are more likely to perceive their actions as at least inappropriate, if not rape, when a woman protests not only verbally, but also physically.

Definition of Consent

Consent is a mutual verbal, physical and emotional agreement that happens without manipulation, threats or head games. Consent cannot be given if the person is asleep, intoxicated, unconscious, mentally disordered, under threat of force, or for any other reason unable to communicate willingness to participate in sexual activity. Intercourse under any of these circumstances is rape. Consent is also MUTUAL where both people must agree and must be CONTINUOUS. You can stop at any time, change your mind and just because you said yes to one thing doesn't mean you've consented to anything else.

Megan's Law

California's Megan's Law was enacted in 1996 (Pen. Code, § 290.46). It mandates the California Department of Justice (CA DOJ) to notify the public about specified registered sex offenders. Megan's Law also authorizes designated law enforcement entities to notify the public when necessary to ensure public safety based upon information available to the entity concerning that person's current risk of sexual or violent re-offense (Pen. Code, § 290.45). All states in the United States now have some form of Megan's Law.

Sex Offender Information

Information concerning registered sex offenders can be obtained from the local police department and/or the California's Megan Law website. Visit their website at <https://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/>

Persons convicted of sex offenses under California Penal Code Section 290, who are fulltime or part time students, employees, volunteers, contractors, and/or certain carrier drivers are required to register with Coalinga Police Department (Campus Safety). These people must register within 5 days of enrollment or employment. Registrants are also required to notify Campus Safety within 5 days of discontinuing enrollment or employment.

Sex Offender Registration Process:

1. Complete the Sex Offender Registration with Coalinga Police Department if the course is in-person or hybrid. If the course is solely online, they may fill out the form available through the State of California Department of Justice at the following link and email a copy of the form to coalingapolice@whccd.edu: <https://oag.ca.gov/system/files/media/cjis-8040c.pdf>
2. Schedule a meeting with Coalinga Campus Safety by emailing coalingapolice@whccd.edu
3. At this appointment you will need to provide the following documents:
 - Government Issued Photo Identification / CA Driver License
 - Copy of your Sex Offender Registration Paperwork or card
 - Copy of your current class or work schedule

Campus SaVE (VAWA) Act:

On October 20, 2014, the US Department of Education published the final regulations which amended the Jeanne Clery Act to afford additional rights to campus victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act represents a turning point in our nation's handling of sexual misconduct on college campuses and universities.

The Campus SaVE Act seeks to address the violence women face on campus, the highest rates of stalking, nonfatal intimate partner violence and 20-25% of female students experiencing rape or attempted rape. The legislation will update the Clery Act to create:

- Transparency in reporting these crimes that occur on or around the campus.
- Accountability which sets minimum standards for institutional disciplinary procedures covering crimes of sexual assault
- Education to provide for students and employees
- Collaboration between the US Department of Ed to publish best practices for preventing and responding to these incidents

Title IX

Coalinga College is committed to eliminating all forms of unlawful discrimination and sexual harassment.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 protects people from discrimination based on sex in education programs or activities which receive Federal financial assistance. Title IX states that:

"No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

The underlying intent of Title IX is to eliminate any form of discrimination based on gender that may interfere with a student's physical well-being, emotional well-being, and academic performance. Colleges and universities receiving federal funds bear an affirmative duty to ensure that no student (male or female) is deprived of an educational opportunity or benefit due to such discrimination.

Title IX Resource Links

If a student, faculty, or staff member, visitor, or contractor has experienced a sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, they should immediately report the incident to the Campus Officer at (559) 934-2202 or extension number 2202 on a District phone. The Campus Security will assist students, faculty, and staff reporting an incident by assessing the event, advising them on how they can seek legal protection as well as how to obtain medical or counseling services. Reports can also be made online at [Title IX Complaint Form](#).

Additional information may be found through our Title IX Resources link.

Deputy Title IX Coordinator

Angela Tos

Vice President of Student Services

- Phone: (559) 934-2334

Clery Report of Campus Reported Incidents

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act is a federal statute requiring colleges and universities participating in federal financial aid programs to maintain and disclose campus crime statistics and security information.

Title IX Documentation

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/qa-201404-title-ix.pdf>

Coalinga College strives to provide access to information about your rights regarding campus safety. Click the title for more information on Title IX documentation.

U.S. DOE Office for Civil Rights

The mission of the Office for Civil Rights is to ensure equal access to education and to promote educational excellence throughout the nation through vigorous enforcement of civil rights.

U.S. DOE on Sexual Harrassment

<https://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/ocrshpam.html>

This pamphlet uses a question-and-answer format to provide students, parents, school administrators, school employees, and others with fundamental information on recognizing and addressing sexual harassment under Title IX as it is interpreted by the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights (OCR).

Q&A on Title IX

<https://www.ed.gov/sites/ed/files/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/qa-201404-title-ix.pdf>

The following questions and answers further clarify the legal requirements and guidance for Title IX and include examples of proactive efforts schools can take to prevent sexual violence and remedies schools may use to end such conduct, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects

Prevention

At the U.S. Department of Education, the Office for Civil Rights has devoted an increasing amount of its resources to assisting parents, students, schools and colleges in preventing civil rights problems and in addressing civil rights concerns at the local level. By providing guidance and resource information to the public, they believe that students, parents, schools and colleges will better understand civil rights requirements and will have the tools to address these issues locally in many instances.

Annual crime statistics (2022–2024) will be published in a tabular format and include:

- On-campus crimes
- Non-campus and public property crimes
- Arrests and disciplinary referrals

Crime statistics are requested annually from local law enforcement.

Fires-Summary	2022			2023			2024		
Name of Facility	Fires	Injuries	Death	Fires	Injuries	Death	Fires	Injuries	Death
Ivans Hall	0			0			0		
Gordon Hall	0			0			0		
Total	0			0			0		

Daily Crime Log

Coalinga College is committed to enhancing transparency and accountability in campus safety reporting. As part of this commitment, the College is working toward establishing a comprehensive process for maintaining a daily crime log that meets Clery Act requirements. This initiative will leverage available technology to ensure accurate, timely reporting and will involve collaboration with the Coalinga Police Department, campus safety personnel, and other external agencies. Once implemented, this process will provide students, staff, and members of the public with convenient access to crime log information through designated campus locations and digital platforms, reinforcing our commitment to safety and open communication.

Next Steps

To achieve this goal, Coalinga College will:

- Assess technology solutions to implement a secure and accessible digital platform for maintaining crime log.
- Engage stakeholders by collaborating with the Coalinga Police Department, District IT, and campus safety teams to design the reporting process.
- Develop clear protocols for updating, reviewing, and disseminating daily crime log information.
- Provide training for staff and key personnel responsible for maintaining and communicating log updates.

The College is committed to launching this enhanced daily crime log process by the beginning of the Fall 2025 semester, ensuring the campus community benefits from improved transparency and timely access to important safety information.

Crime Prevention & Education Coalinga College Offers

Coalinga College recognizes the critical role that timely and accurate communication plays in promoting campus safety. To ensure students are well-informed, crime prevention education is integrated into the College's online orientation program. This orientation is accessible to all incoming students and provides essential information on personal safety, campus resources, and strategies for preventing crime. By incorporating this content early in the student experience, Coalinga College fosters awareness, encourages proactive engagement with safety resources, and empowers students to contribute to a secure campus environment.

Beyond orientation, the College offers a variety of ongoing opportunities for both students and employees to stay informed and engaged in campus safety efforts, including:

- Student orientation sessions with crime prevention content
- Title IX training for employees and students
- Active shooter training videos and emergency preparedness sessions
- Incident Command Team drills and meetings covering safety protocols

These opportunities reflect the College's commitment to a community-wide approach to safety, where faculty and staff play an integral role. By participating in targeted training and preparedness exercises, employees are equipped with the knowledge and tools necessary to respond effectively to emergencies, support students in crisis, and uphold a culture of accountability and care across campus.

Emergency Response & Evacuation

In the event of an emergency, Coalinga College utilizes a multi-layered approach to ensure critical information reaches the campus community quickly and effectively. Emergency notifications are delivered through the following channels:

- Rave Mobile Mass Notification System – Provides immediate alerts via text message, email, and voice calls to students, faculty, and staff. This system is designed for rapid communication of time-sensitive information such as active threats, severe weather warnings, or campus closures.
- Campus InformaCast System – Offers on-site notifications through integrated public address systems, classroom intercoms, and digital signage, ensuring that individuals present on campus receive timely instructions during an emergency.
- Website and Social Media Updates – Critical updates and ongoing information are posted on the College's official website and social media platforms to keep the broader community, including family members and local partners, informed throughout the duration of an incident.

Emergency Notification Testing

To maintain a high level of preparedness, Coalinga College regularly tests its emergency notification systems. These tests include:

- Scheduled System Drills – Conducted at least once per semester to assess the functionality and reach of the Rave Mobile and InformaCast systems.
- Tabletop Exercises – Simulated emergency scenarios involving administrators, Campus Safety, and the Incident Command Team to evaluate decision-making and communication strategies.
- Technical Checks – Routine inspections of hardware and software components to ensure all systems are operational and updated.

These testing activities help ensure that communication channels remain reliable, the campus community is familiar with emergency procedures, and staff are well-prepared to respond effectively during real incidents.

Evacuation Procedures

Coalinga College prioritizes the safety and well-being of students, employees, and visitors by maintaining detailed, site-specific evacuation plans that address all areas of the campus. These plans are designed to provide clear, accessible routes and safe assembly areas in the event of an emergency such as a fire, earthquake, hazardous material incident, or other critical situations requiring building evacuation.

Evacuation procedures are regularly reviewed with faculty and staff as part of ongoing emergency preparedness training, ensuring that they are prepared to provide leadership during an emergency. Students and event attendees are also informed of evacuation routes and procedures during large-scale events at the Arena, reinforcing awareness and improving response readiness.

Additionally, all evacuation plans are reviewed annually and updated as needed in collaboration with campus safety personnel, facilities staff, and local emergency responders. Through these proactive measures, Coalinga College ensures that evacuation procedures remain effective, up-to-date, and well-communicated, providing a safe and coordinated response in any emergency situation.

Evacuation of Residence Halls

- The college Incident Commander (IC) or designee will contact the Residence Halls and instruct staff to evacuate the Residence Halls.
- The first staff member who answers the call will become the Housing Emergency Coordinator (HEC). They will then call down the list and inform the next staff member who answers that the order to evacuate has been given. The HEC will continue with the assigned responsibilities while the next staff member calls the rest of the staff to inform them that the order to evacuate has been given. That staff member will then contact the HEC and inform that person of which staff members are present after calling down the list.

The HEC will:

- Determine the evacuation point for the residents
- Clear all public areas (lobby, recreation room, computer lab, etc.)
- Inform staff to close the office(s) if open and evacuate
- Assist with clearing the buildings
- Inform the IC after buildings are locked and secured
- Obtain the list of residence halls residents and staff
- Determine what residents and staff members are unaccounted for
- Issue additional orders to staff

Other staff members will be responsible for:

- Clearing residence hall wings (this includes entering all rooms where there is no answer to verify all residents have evacuated)
- Clearing the wings of staff members
- Contacting the HEC and informing them when wings are evacuated
- Following any other directions of the HEC

Note: If a staff member is not present in the building, the HEC will instruct other staff members to clear those wings

If students in the residence halls are ordered to evacuate, all students will exit the building by the nearest available exit (preferably the emergency exits). The students will need to evacuate the residence halls as quickly as possible. Students should congregate in one of two areas:

- Gordon Hall: Sidewalk next to the tennis courts
- Ivans Hall: West Hills College Coalinga monument sign at Cherry Lane and Elm Street

Students will be asked to remain in either location until an accurate headcount can be made. Students will then be given further instructions from college staff and/or emergency personnel. Examples of reasons to evacuate include, but are not limited to, fire, noxious fumes inside the building, flooding, unsafe conditions within the building, etc.

Lockdown or Shelter-in-Place of the Residence Halls

If the residence halls staff and students are ordered to go into lockdown or to shelter-in-place, all students will be asked to return to their rooms and do the following:

- Lock room door
- Close room windows
- Close window blinds/drapes
- Turn off all lights
- Turn off any source of noise (i.e. computers, televisions, radios, stereos, etc.)
- Silence all cell phones

Students shall remain in their room until given further instructions from college staff and/or emergency personnel. In the event of a lockdown or shelter-in-place incident, college staff may cut off power to the building. If power is cut to the building, the residents will still need to remain inside their rooms until they receive further instructions.

It is important that students remain calm and do not answer their room door for anyone other than college staff and/or emergency personnel who will announce themselves as such; or until they have received a text message with an “all clear” order.

Students should note that, in the event of a lockdown, no one will be allowed to enter or leave the residence halls. Students who do leave the residence halls do so at their own risk and will not be allowed to return until college staff and/or emergency personnel permit them to do so. Examples of reasons to lockdown or shelter-in-place of the residence halls include, but are not limited to, sniper/shooting on campus, other violent crime committed on campus, riot/disturbance on campus, toxic cloud(s), chemical spills, dense smoke near campus, etc.



**CAMPUS
EVACUATION
PLAN**

-  Fire alarm pull station
-  Staging areas
-  Evacuation routes
-  Emergency Phone

BUILDINGS

- A Faculty Offices
- B Administration
- C Library
- CA Child Development Center
- CB Child Development Center
- CC Child Development Center
- CD Child Development Center
- D Student Lounge/Basic Needs
- E Dining Hall
- F Ivans Hall
- G MESA
- H Classrooms
- J Student Services
- K Everett Hall
- L Health Careers
- M ITS
- N Science
- P Classrooms
- Q Art
- R Performing Arts Center
- S Gordon Hall
- T Gymnasium/Locker Rooms
- U Wellness Center
- W M&O
- X Classrooms

Student & Employee Discipline

Student & Employee Discipline Student conduct violations are adjudicated under West Hills Community College District Board Policy and Administrative Procedure BP/AP 5500 – Standards of Student Conduct. The process is designed to be fair, timely, and educational, while upholding student rights and maintaining campus safety. Key elements of the process include:

- Notification of allegations in writing
- Opportunity to respond and present evidence
- Informal resolution or formal conduct hearing when necessary

Potential sanctions include:

- Written warning
- Disciplinary probation
- Suspension (short-term or long-term)
- Expulsion

Employee discipline is administered under West Hills CCD Board Policy and Administrative Procedures BP/AP 7365 – Discipline and Dismissal – Academic Employees and BP/AP 7360 – Discipline and Dismissal – Classified Employees. Disciplinary procedures follow:

- Due process standards
- Applicable collective bargaining agreements
- Progressive discipline when appropriate

All actions are coordinated by the Office of Human Resources and appropriate administrative leadership.

Resources and Support Services On-Campus:

- Campus Police: (559) 934-2202
- Dean of Student Services: (559) 934-2176
- Title IX Coordinator: (559) 934-2334
- Behavioral Assessment Team: jonendicott@whccd.edu/ (559) 934-2176

Community Resources:

- Coalinga Police Department- (559) 935-1525
- Fresno County Department of Behavior Health Crisis Number- 1-800-654-3937

Obtaining a Copy of the Coalinga College Annual Security Report

Coalinga College remains committed to transparency and fostering a safe, informed campus community. A full copy of this Annual Security Report is available upon request. To obtain a printed copy, please contact the Office of the Vice President of Student Services by calling (559)934-2334. The report is also accessible online by visiting the Coalinga College Campus Safety page at <https://coalingacollege.edu/student-life/campus-safety/>. We encourage all students, employees, and community members to review this information and join us in promoting a culture of safety and shared responsibility on our campus.



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