



Community Colleges of Spokane

**Spokane Community College
Spokane Falls Community College**

2021 Annual Security Report

Containing information for the 2021-22 Academic Year and crime statistics for the previous three calendar years (2018, 2019 and 2020)

Introduction

Community Colleges of Spokane (CCS) serves students at two college campuses and numerous off-campus locations in six northeastern Washington counties. [CCS's Board of Trustees Policy 2.30.05](#) states, "Every person in the organization shall be assigned the responsibility for both individual and organizational safety." CCS, and its two separately accredited colleges, Spokane Community College (SCC) and Spokane Falls Community College (SFCC), provides important safety information in this report for prospective and current members of our community and to meet Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) requirements.

This Annual Security Report verifies that CCS has written policies and procedures that comply with the Student Right to Know Act, Clery Act, Title IX, Higher Education Opportunity Act, Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, Drug Free Workplace Act, Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act and the Violence Against Women Act. CCS does not have on campus residential living facilities for students; therefore, it does not prepare an Annual Fire Safety Report or have a missing student notification policy. If a CCS student is reported missing, the Office of Campus Safety assists the investigating law enforcement agency in any way possible.

CCS sends an annual email notice to students' official email address and employees' college email address with a web link to this report. In the event no email address is available, the report's web address is mailed to the student's mailing address on file with CCS. This report is also located on [CCS's Student Right to Know webpage](#).

Throughout this report, hyperlinks to CCS policies, procedures, forms and other resources are provided. Since this report has been written to comply with web accessibility standards, the actual web addresses for all materials referred to in this document are listed in Appendix A.

Campus Law Enforcement

Campus Safety staff have the responsibility to enforce CCS Washington Administrative Code 132Q, which includes the authority to request identification from individuals. Students who refuse to provide identification may be asked to leave campus or referred for violation of the [Standards of Conduct for Students](#). Non-students who refuse to provide identification may be asked to leave campus, or permanently barred from CCS facilities via a trespass notice. CCS Campus Safety staff are not sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel, but they are able to make citizen arrests. Under Washington State law, a citizen's arrest can be made for a misdemeanor if the misdemeanor was committed in the citizen's presence and constituted a breach of the peace. A person can also conduct a citizen's arrest for felonies if the felony was committed in the citizen's presence.

CCS has a formal memorandum of understanding in place with the Spokane Police Department regarding sexual assault investigation and the exchange of information and another formal agreement regarding the provision of law enforcement training. The Office of Campus Safety also maintains cooperative relationships with the Spokane Police Department, Spokane County Sheriff, Washington State Patrol and other law enforcement jurisdictions in the CCS service area and has developed processes to exchange relevant information to receive prompt and effective assistance by local police.

CCS also has a written interagency agreement with Washington State University (WSU) since the

Pullman Center moved on to the WSU campus in April 2017. Pullman CCS students have access to all campus buildings, except for residence halls, and many services. This is the fourth year CCS has included WSU campus crime statistics in its Annual Security Report, which is why the number of Clery reportable crimes has increased significantly from previous years.

Monitoring Criminal Activity by Students at Off-campus Locations

CCS has off-campus locations in Spokane, Spokane Valley, Pullman, Colville, Newport, Inchelium and Republic, Washington. As noted earlier, the Pullman Center is located on the WSU campus. CCS does not have any officially recognized student organizations with off campus facilities.

When a college or a college organization hosts an off-campus activity, the presence of an appropriate number of college staff is required to oversee the event. These staff members are considered Campus Security Authorities who have been offered training in the reporting of criminal activity consistent with state and Federal law. Any reportable incident must be disclosed to the Office of Campus Safety as quickly as possible and the office coordinates as necessary with local law enforcement agencies. Investigative partnerships are initiated on a case-by-case basis with law enforcement agencies to ensure the proper exchange of information.

Reporting Crimes or Other Emergencies

As per [CCS's Emergency Management Plan – Immediate Actions for Specific Emergencies](#) and [CCS Administrative Procedure 3.40.01-F Security Reports](#), criminal actions and other emergencies should be promptly reported to the Office of Campus Safety in person, by telephone, email and/or via an internal online [Security Incident Report](#). In an emergency, please call 911. On-campus emergency assistance is available by calling the Office of Campus Safety at 509-533-3333. Pullman CCS students should report crimes and other emergencies to the WSU Police Department at 509-332-2521. WSU Police and CCS Office of Campus Safety staff will coordinate reporting and follow up as appropriate.

CCS encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes and other incidents to the proper authority including local law enforcement agencies. Incidents reported to the Office of Campus Safety are included in this Annual Security Report on page 18. Faculty and staff assigned responsibility as a Campus Security Authority are identified and offered training, and when they receive information about criminal activity, they report it to the Office of Campus Safety in a timely manner. Anyone else receiving information about criminal activity is encouraged to report it on a voluntary, confidential (but not anonymous) basis so it may be included in the Annual Security Report.

The following college officials are authorized to accept, and process reports of criminal offenses.

Spokane Community College
Director of Campus Security
Building 50, Room 118, MS 2159
509-533-8624

Spokane Falls Community College
Director of Campus Security
Building 16, Room 145, MS 3160
509-533-3555

Spokane Community College
Vice President of Student Services
Building 1, Room R228A, MS 2150
509-533-7015

Spokane Falls Community College
Vice President of Student Affairs
Building 30, Room 223, MS 3010
509-533-3514

All incidents reported to the Office of Campus Safety are investigated, documented as necessary and referred to Student Services/Affairs, law enforcement or other agencies as determined by the Director of Campus Security. Reports of child neglect are always documented and reported to law enforcement or the Department of Social and Health Services per [CCS Administrative Procedure 2.30.05-C Mandatory Reporting of Suspected Child Abuse/Neglect](#).

In 2020, the U.S. Department of Education issued its Final Rule under Title IX. This rule required CCS to develop and implement supplemental grievance procedures in August 2020 for addressing Title IX violations. Effective August 14, 2020, student conduct issues that are potential Title IX violations (i.e., sexual assault domestic violence, dating violence and stalking) are reported to Student Services/Affairs and/or the appropriate Title IX coordinator per [CCS Administrative Procedure 3.30.01-B Title IX Grievance Procedures for Students](#). Conduct that does not meet the threshold of a Title IX violation may still be addressed by [CCS Administrative Procedure 3.30.01-A Prevention and Response to Complaints of Discrimination, Sexual Harassment or Misconduct, Domestic or Dating Violence, Stalking and Retaliation by Students](#).

Effective August 14, 2020, potential employee Title IX violations are reported to the CCS Title IX Coordinator per [CCS Administrative Procedure 2.30.01 - D Title IX Procedures for Employees](#). Conduct that does not meet the threshold of a Title IX violation may still be addressed by [CCS Administrative Procedure 2.30.01-A Complaints of Discrimination, Sexual Harassment or Misconduct, Domestic Violence or Dating Violence, Stalking or Retaliation](#).

CCS reports data for crimes on campus and at off-campus locations and adjacent public property where classes are offered. For crimes that occur on adjacent public property, CCS partners with local law enforcement agencies to gather the data. CCS requests data for crimes that occur in the Clery reportable geography of individual centers from the appropriate law enforcement agency. CCS also reports data for crimes that occur on non-campus property spaces CCS controls during college sponsored trips with students. This information is collated with the internal reports and summarized by category.

CCS does not have any officially recognized student organizations with off campus facilities.

Warning reports or security alerts to the college community regarding crimes that have occurred are issued via email, text alert and other appropriate channels on a timely basis.

Professional Counselors and Reporting

All counselors, because of the nature of their work, are Campus Security Authorities. A “professional” counselor, as defined in the Clery Act, is a counselor whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution’s community and who is functioning within the scope of their license or certification. “Professional counselors,” when acting in that capacity, are not considered Campus Security Authorities and are not required to report crimes for inclusion into the CCS Annual Security Report, except where disclosure is permitted or required by law.

When acting in the role of professional counselor, counselors are encouraged to inform the student where to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion into annual crime statistics. If the counselor deems it appropriate, the student should also be encouraged to contact the Office of Campus Safety and/or local law enforcement.

Timely Warning Notifications

The Office of Campus Safety carefully reviews all reports of criminal activity, and when appropriate, warns the CCS community of serious crimes or threats occurring on or near campus. Depending on the nature and level of the threat, student and employee email accounts and/or the RAVE Emergency Alert messaging system may be used to disseminate timely warnings. These timely warnings may also be posted on the CCS, SCC and SFCC webpages. All enrolled students, faculty and staff are automatically enrolled in the emergency notification system. CCS encourages students and employees to visit [Get Rave](#) to confirm or update their contact information.

Only the information required to adequately inform students and employees is included in a timely warning. Timely warnings are intended to inform the campus community to take general or specific precautions to be safe on campus and to aid in the prevention of students and employees being the victims of further criminal activity. Victim information is generally considered confidential and is not to be disclosed as part of a crime alert or timely warning.

In March 2020, CCS created a banner at the top of each web page directing individuals to the [CCS COVID-19 Safety](#) webpage, which includes what the Coronavirus is, health and safety information on how to prevent illness and limit exposure, student FAQs and links to state and Federal public health agencies. This information has been repeatedly updated as the level of risk, threat to the community and state and Federal guidance and regulations has changed. Tailored notifications are sent to impacted individuals when possible COVID-19 exposure occurs on campus due to a confirmed positive COVID-19 case. These notifications include safety tips, instructions for seeking medical assistance and testing, personal care and quarantining information. These notices do not include the name of the individual who tested positive for COVID-19.

Emergency Response and Evacuation

CCS promptly evaluates any emergency or dangerous situation to determine if it is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees. According to [CCS's Emergency Management Plan](#) and [CCS Administrative Procedure 2.30.05-R Emergency Communications](#), in an emergency, the first CCS employee on the scene is empowered to take charge of the situation and mobilize crisis responders until relieved by a trained Campus Emergency Response Team member.

The CCS Office of Campus Safety coordinates with law enforcement or other first responders to confirm an emergency exist. Office of Campus Safety personnel confirms an emergency exist by direct communication with First Responders. In the event of a confirmed emergency, CCS notifies students, faculty, staff, visitors and the community in a timely and appropriate manner. Emergency messaging is developed and distributed at three tiers. The Incident Commander is responsible for the initial message during the first 8-10 minutes of the incident. The Incident Commander/Emergency Operations Center is responsible for messaging during and immediately following the incident. The Emergency Operations Center is responsible for messages related to the aftermath of the situation and resumption of business.

CCS recognizes that no single means of communication reaches all students, faculty, staff, visitors and the community so it may utilize a variety of communication methods during emergencies including two-way radios, text messaging alert, automated telephone message, email, fire alarms, limited internal public address systems, building evacuation coordinators, Operations Hotline, web-based operations updates, social media channels, news media, on-campus electronic signs and phone trees in order to notify the appropriate campus community. Please refer to the [SCC](#), [SFCC](#) or [CCS](#) Emergency Information webpages for more information about CCS's emergency alert system.

Based on the Spokane geographical region, local expertise and national data, certain types of incidents have been identified as important for CCS to be prepared to manage (e.g., extreme weather). Message templates have been developed to make initial immediate emergency communications easier and the Chief Institutional Advancement & External Affairs Officer, or their designee, sends out these messages.

In the event of other incidents, the Chancellor and/or President(s) mobilizes the appropriate staff, including the Chief Institutional Advancement & External Affairs Officer, to gather facts, determine content and decide upon communications strategies for the campus and larger community. Through its RAVE alert system, CCS can send messages to all CCS employees, all SCC students at any location and all SFCC students at any location. In addition, SCC and SFCC students who attend classes at the Pullman Center and employees who work there may subscribe to the WSU emergency notification system as part of our MOU with WSU.

CCS will without delay, and considering the safety of the community, determine the content of the emergency notification and initiate the notification system. The only reason CCS would not immediately issue a notification for a confirmed emergency or dangerous situation would be if doing so would compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The decision not to send an immediate notification is made by the Chancellor, college Presidents and Chief Institutional Advancement & External Affairs Officer or their designees.

A college campus, or the entire district, will be notified using the various means previously noted if 1) there is potential that a large segment of the community will be impacted by a situation, 2) when a situation threatens the operations of an entire campus or the district or 3) if there is an immediate danger at a campus or district location that puts people at risk and CCS needs to provide direction about safety actions to take (e.g., a gas leak or train derailment requires directing students and employees to a safe location).

Evacuation is one of the primary strategies that a campus employs in many emergencies. An evacuation can be from an area, a building or an entire campus. CCS designates employees in each major building as Building Evacuation Coordinators (or alternates) and these individuals receive training, either online or by attending one of two trainings via Zoom. CCS posts its evacuation procedures and [Emergency Management Plan – Immediate Actions for Specific Emergencies](#) guide in classrooms and offices and also on the CCS web site. These procedures include how to evacuate a building and the campus in the event of an emergency closure. Emergency notifications may also be used to direct students and employees to a safe location

Prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020, the Office of Campus Safety conducted unannounced evacuation drills each fall and spring quarter at a time when each building is "typically" occupied. Each evacuation drill is timed, documented and evaluated and written suggested areas of

improvement are provided to each building administrator. Records of all evacuation drills are maintained by the Office of Campus Safety. The Office of Campus Safety may also conduct additional drills and tabletop exercises to enhance the CCS community's ability to respond to an emergency.

CCS campus activity was significantly curtailed during spring quarter 2020 due to the pandemic. Due to Washington state COVID-19 social distancing mandates, and in order to prevent the unintentional spread COVID-19, CCS received permission from the local Fire Department Authority Having Jurisdiction to suspend the requirement for conducting fire/evacuation drills. CCS agreed to brief students and employees at the beginning of each academic quarter on emergency management and evacuation procedural information.

Employees working on campus and students taking in person classes on campus were surveyed to obtain feedback regarding the effectiveness of the emergency information provided in lieu of an evacuation. The survey results were used to evaluate and improve how emergency action expectations are communicated to students and employees in order to continue to provide a safe and secure learning and working environment for the CCS community.

Unannounced evacuation drills have resumed Fall 2021.

Campus Security, Access and Maintenance

Both SCC and SFCC are open campuses, which means community members can move freely among campus facilities. The campus facilities and parking lots of CCS's two major campuses are routinely patrolled 24 hours a day, seven days a week by Campus Safety and contracted security services. Limited emergency assistance is available. After hours, many facilities are monitored electronically.

Campus Safety staff ensure every CCS building undergoes a safety and security inspection, using the Building Security Survey form, at least once every two years. When completing the survey, Campus Safety staff are inherently critical of the safety and security characteristics of the building. The inspection report notes the listed deficiencies, the date the inspection was sent to the appropriate building administrator and includes a scanned version of the survey as an attachment. Any condition determined critical to safety/security is submitted as a corrective maintenance work order to the Facilities Department. Such work orders are prioritized per [CCS Administrative Procedure 6.00.01-C Corrective Maintenance](#). Copies of completed inspections are maintained in the Office of Campus Safety.

Neither SCC nor SFCC have on campus housing for students.

Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs

CCS promotes the "If You See Something, Say Something™" concept. The [Department of Homeland Security's website](#) states in part "if you see something you know shouldn't be there—or someone's behavior that doesn't seem quite right—say something. Because only you know what's supposed to be in your everyday." Members of the college community are also encouraged to follow standard crime prevention practices such as locking their motor vehicles, parking and walking in well-lit areas and being aware of their surroundings.

New students and full-time employees are informed during orientation and onboarding sessions of CCS security procedures and practices and are encouraged to be responsible for their own and other's

security and safety. CCS offers many safety, security and crime prevention training opportunities for students and all employees to promote a culture of safety and security. In the 2020-21 academic year, the Office of Campus Safety provided “active shooter” training six times virtually and an online version of the training is also available for students and employees to access. Additional trainings are offered annually to employees in the following areas: Building Evacuation Coordination was offered twice virtually, Emergency Management Planning was offered once virtually and both trainings are available online. The Office of Campus Safety is also available to provide training upon request, such as critical incident simulation, to individual departments.

Specific safety and security trainings are provided during online new student orientations. During online new student orientations, students are informed about sexual assault prevention tips and how to report acts of sexual violence. At SFCC, students are also required to watch a short video that explains consent. Signs are posted in campus restrooms encouraging individuals to report matters of concern to the appropriate Title IX Coordinator. A variety of educational programming activities are offered at both colleges including personal safety, dating violence, partner/domestic violence and bystander intervention workshops for students at SFCC and dating, domestic violence and sexual assault roundtables, speakers, exhibits and activities focused on Sexual Assault Awareness Month (April) and Domestic Violence Awareness Month (October) at SCC.

Each quarter students are emailed a newsletter that outlines general campus safety information and crime prevention tips; safety escorts; parking; smoking, tobacco, marijuana, alcohol and firearm prohibitions; sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking and dating violence resources; lockdown procedures; health clinic information; COVID-19 safety tips and community agency resources. This information is also emailed to employees from the Office of Campus Safety. Posters outlining emergency procedures and the [Emergency Management Plan – Immediate Actions for Specific Emergencies](#) are also distributed and posted in classrooms and offices on campus.

Drug and Alcohol Policies and the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP)

Being under the influence of, possessing, manufacturing, using or selling drugs or alcohol, as well as underage drinking/drug use is prohibited by CCS. According to [Revised Code of Washington \(RCW\) 66.44.270](#), it is unlawful for any person under the age of 21 to possess, consume, or otherwise acquire any liquor. While Washington State Law permits the recreational use of marijuana, Federal law prohibits such use on college premises or in connection with college activities. Being observably under the influence of marijuana or the psychoactive compounds found in marijuana, or otherwise using, possessing, selling or delivering any product containing marijuana or the psychoactive compounds found in marijuana and intended for human consumption, regardless of form, is prohibited at CCS and is a violation of the Standards of Conduct for Students [Washington Administrative Code \(WAC\) 132Q-10-228](#). A brief summary of [Washington State Drinking laws](#) in effect as of the publication of this report is posted on CCS’s [Student Right to Know webpage](#) under the Drug and Alcohol Abuse – Prevention section.

A student notice outlining [Federal financial aid penalties for drug violations](#) is posted under the Drug and Alcohol Abuse – Prevention section on the CCS’s Student Right to Know webpage. In addition, CCS also summarizes on its website [state and Federal drug laws and penalties for trafficking drugs](#).

CCS complies with the Drug Free Workplace and Drug Free School and Communities Act. Offenders may

be referred to community-based organizations that provide education and treatment. Local law enforcement authorities may also be contacted as appropriate. These policies are outlined in detail for employees in [CCS Board Policy 2.30.03 - Drug Free Workplace](#) and implementing [CCS Administrative Procedures 2.30.03-A Drug Free Workplace](#) and [2.30.03-B Sensitive Function Compliance](#) and for students in [WAC 132Q-10-228](#) and [WAC 132Q-10-230](#). The CCS Human Resources Office provides overall coordination of the Drug Free Workplace Act while the Student Services/Affairs Offices provide overall coordination of the Drug Free School Program.

For students, a violation of any Federal or state law regarding alcohol/drug use is also a violation of the [Standards of Conduct for Students](#) and is treated as a separate incident from any off-campus investigations or proceedings. Per [WAC 132Q-10-125](#), CCS cooperates with law enforcement and other agencies in the enforcement of criminal law on campus and in the conditions imposed by criminal courts for the rehabilitation of student violators provided that the conditions do not conflict with college rules or sanctions. Disciplinary sanctions for these types of violations can include education, referral, suspension or expulsion depending upon the nature and severity of the violation ([WAC 132Q-10-400](#)).

Violations of any Federal or state law regarding alcohol and drug use by employees may subject employees to disciplinary actions ranging from reprimand to dismissal. Any disciplinary action taken will be in accordance with pertinent rules, laws and negotiated agreements applicable to the employee's status. Employees suspected of violation of Federal, state and local laws will be referred to local authorities for investigation and possible prosecution.

Mental health counselors are available to assist students with drug and alcohol abuse issues and can refer students to off campus services as appropriate. A list of drug and alcohol abuse/prevention resources for students is posted online and includes materials on [alcohol awareness](#), [marijuana myths and facts](#), [alcohol and drugs FAQs](#), and [other drug and health effects](#). Links to the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Facts Sheets on Alcohol](#), a [Directory of Certified Chemical Dependency Services in the state of Washington](#), and the [Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration](#) are also provided. Information about these or similar resources are displayed on campus in the Student Health Clinic and Counseling Center at SCC, the Student Union Building and Counseling Center at SFCC and the rural and Spokane centers. Employees have access to a CCS-provided Employee Assistance Program (EAP), with trained specialists available to assist both employees and family members.

Students and employees are encouraged to refer to [CCS's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program \(DAAPP\)](#) for more information.

Student Conduct

Any student who commits an act that is deemed to be in violation of the college's standards, including acts punishable as a misdemeanor or felony under state or Federal law, is also subject to disciplinary sanctions through the student conduct process and procedure. Sanctions can include revocation of admission or degree, no trespass order, suspension or expulsion. If a student's behavior is found to have been motivated by another's race, creed, color, religion, national or ethnic origin, age, sex, gender identity or expression, or disability, use of a service animal by a person with a disability, veteran's status, or genetic information, such finding is considered an aggravating factor in determining a sanction for such conduct. More than one sanction can be imposed for any single violation. Please see the [Standards of Conduct for Students](#) for more information.

Procedures for conducting these proceedings include the opportunity for the respondent (accused) and complainant (accuser) to have others present during a disciplinary proceeding. Respondents have full due process rights, including the right to have an attorney represent them in matters where the sanction may be greater than a suspension of ten instructional days and in Title IX cases. Students also have the right to appeal the decision. Please see the following section for additional information regarding alleged sexual misconduct discipline matters.

Upon written request, CCS will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the college against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, the college provides the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

Community Colleges of Spokane prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment and stalking and takes gender-based violence seriously. Members of the CCS community, guests and visitors have the right to be free from all forms of sexual and gender-based discrimination. A [Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Student Resources](#) webpage provides general information; defines consent, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment and stalking; has links to sexual misconduct policies and procedures, including the Standards of Conduct for Students [WAC 132Q-10- Sections 101-608](#) and administrative procedures including who to report offenses to; outlines students' rights; provides FAQs and prevention tips; and lists on and off-campus resources and contacts for survivors of sexual violence.

If a student or staff member is a survivor of a sexual assault their first priority should be to get to a place of safety and then they should obtain necessary medical treatment. CCS strongly advocates that a survivor of sexual assault report the incident in a timely manner. It is also important to preserve any evidence of a sexual assault for law enforcement authorities.

When a sexual assault survivor contacts the Office of Campus Safety, the City of Spokane Police Department's Sex Crimes Unit is notified as well. CCS has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Spokane Police Department that outlines how both parties work collaboratively and efficiently to share information in a timely manner to effectively address the prevention and investigation of sexual assaults and coordinate their response to reported sexual assaults. The Office of Campus Safety can also assist individuals in contacting law enforcement at their request.

The Office of Campus Safety does not include personally identifiable information about sexual assault complainants in its publicly available Clery Act reporting including the Annual Security Report or daily crime log.

If an individual has been sexually assaulted or was subjected to dating or domestic violence, they are encouraged to seek assistance from local medical, social services and law enforcement agencies.

Spokane Community Resources

Sacred Heart Medical Center
101 West 8th Avenue
Spokane, WA 99204
Phone: 509-474-3131

Valley Hospital Medical Center
12606 East Mission Avenue
Spokane Valley, WA 99216
Phone: 509-473-5177

[Crime Check](#) (to report the crime to police)
Public Safety Building
1100 West Mallon
Spokane, WA 99201
Phone: 509-456-2233

[YWCA—Alternatives to Domestic Violence](#)
[YWCA Spokane](#)
930 North Monroe
Spokane, WA 99201
Phone: 509-326-1190

Deaconess Hospital
800 West 5th Avenue
Spokane, WA 99204
Phone: 509-458-5800

Holy Family Hospital
5633 North Lidgerwood Street
Spokane, WA 99208
Phone: 509-482-2460

Sexual Assault & Family Trauma (SAFeT) Response Center
210 West Sprague Avenue
Spokane, WA 99201
Phone: 509-747-8224; 24-hour Crisis Line: 509-624-7273

Rural Communnality Resources

Colville Center
Rural Resources Victim Services
Hot Line: 509-684-6139 or 844-509-SAFE (7233)
Office: 509-684-3796
Colville Police Department: 509-684-2525
Stevens County Sheriff's Office: 509-684-5296

Pullman Center
Alternative to Violence of the Palouse (ATVP)
24-hour Crisis Line: 1-877-334-2887
509-332-HELP (4357)
Office: 509-332-0552
Pullman Police Department: 509-334-0802
Whitman County Sheriff: 509-397-6266

Newport and Lone Centers
Pend Oreille Crime Victims Services
Hot Line: 509-447-5483 Office: 509-447-2274
Pend Oreille Sheriff's Office: 509-447-3151

Republic and Inchelium Centers
Ferry County Connections
Hot Line: 509-207-7308
Office: 509-775-3331
Ferry County Sherriff's Office: 509-775-3132

CCS offers counseling, information and referral for survivors of sexual assault and trained counselors are available at both colleges to assist students. Survivors of sexual assaults that were committed on any district-owned or leased facility should report the incident immediately to a counselor, the appropriate Title IX Coordinator or the Office of Campus Safety. Survivors are also encouraged to report these incidents to local law enforcement authorities, although they are not required to do so, and the Office of Campus Safety can assist them in filing a report.

Survivors of sexual assault within the Spokane area are also encouraged to use the resources of the Spokane Sexual Assault and Family Trauma Response Center at 509-747-8224 or 509-624-7273 (24-hour crisis call or text line) or the YWCA-Alternatives to Domestic Violence Program (24-hour domestic violence helpline) at 509-326-2255. Survivors of sexual assault in areas outside of Spokane are encouraged to contact Alternative to Violence of the Palouse (Pullman) 1-877-334-2887 or 509-332-HELP (4357) (24-hour crisis call line), Ferry County Connections (Republic and Inchelium) 509-207-7308 (hot line), Rural Resources Victim Services (Colville) 509-684-6139 or 844-509-SAFE (7233) (hot line), or Pend Oreille Crime Victims Services (Newport and Lone) 509-447-5483 (hot line). Employees and their family members may also contact CCS's EAP.

CCS will conduct a prompt, fair and impartial investigation and disciplinary process for all allegations of sexual misconduct and prohibits discrimination and retaliation against individuals who exercise their rights or responsibilities during this process. Please refer to pages 19-21 for how CCS defines dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and consent and how they are defined by the state of Washington, since our local jurisdiction does not define them.

Students and employees are encouraged to attend educational programs concerning awareness and prevention of sex offenses, including brief encounter (acquaintance/date) rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Each quarter, CCS offers online training regarding sexual assault prevention designed specifically for community college students. CCS procedural information is provided to full time faculty and staff as part of the onboarding process. In addition, full-time faculty and staff are required to complete an online training so they may recognize, report and prevent sexual misconduct committed against students and maintain a safe campus community. An annual training is also provided to professional-exempt, classified supervisors and administrative personnel on discrimination and sexual harassment prevention.

A brochure is mailed annually in the fall to each employee's home mailing address describing prohibited conduct and behaviors that constitute discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct and retaliation; outlining employee's rights in being free from discrimination, harassment and sexual misconduct; and the process for filing a complaint. This material is also emailed to employees during the spring.

During online new student orientations, students are informed about sexual assault prevention tips and how to report acts of sexual violence. At SFCC, students are also required to watch a short video that explains consent. Signs are posted in campus restrooms encouraging individuals to report matters of concern to the appropriate Title IX Coordinator. A variety of educational programming activities are offered at both colleges including personal safety, dating violence, partner/domestic violence and bystander intervention workshops for students at SFCC and dating, domestic violence and sexual assault roundtables, speakers, exhibits and activities focused on Sexual Assault Awareness Month (April) and Domestic Violence Awareness Month (October) at SCC.

Sexual Misconduct Matters Involving Students

Sexual misconduct matters involving students are handled according to the procedures outlined in the Standards of Conduct for Students [WAC 132Q-10-Sections 101-608](#). Please also see [CCS Administrative Procedures 3.30.01-B Title IX Grievance Procedures for Students](#) and [3.30.01-A Prevention and Response to Complaints of Discrimination, Sexual Harassment or Misconduct, Domestic or Dating Violence, Stalking and Retaliation by Students](#) for more information.

All initial reports of sexual misconduct involving a student should be forwarded to the [SCC](#) or [SFCC Title IX Coordinator](#).

Spokane Community College
Title IX Coordinator
Building 1, Room R228A, MS 2150
509-533-7015

Spokane Falls Community College
Title IX Coordinator
Building 30, Room 223, MS 3010
509-533-3514

Individuals may report the allegation in person, by phone or via a [SCC](#) or [SFCC](#) Student Conduct Incident Report. If the report is made in person or by phone, the Title IX Coordinator may assist the individual in completing the incident report. A preliminary inquiry is then conducted by the Title IX Coordinator to determine if the allegation falls under Title IX jurisdiction and whether an investigation is warranted. If the allegation does not fall under Title IX jurisdiction it may still be considered a violation of the [Standards of Conduct for Students](#) or other CCS policies and procedures that apply to employees and be investigated.

The Title IX Coordinator can provide the reporting party (referred to as the complainant) with written materials outlining the resources available on campus and in the community; options and support; discuss confidentiality; explain and provide a written copy of their rights during the investigative and disciplinary process and the importance of preserving evidence that may assist in providing that an alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order; and assist them with filing a police report if they so choose.

Students may request academic situation changes from the Title IX Coordinator following an alleged sex offense. The Title IX Coordinator will work with complainants to coordinate interim measures to avoid contact with respondents including, but not limited to, adjusting work, academic and extracurricular activities schedules; leaves of absence; financial aid and loan repayment; special parking arrangements; and/or escorts. These measures are available regardless of whether the complainant chooses to report the crime to the Office of Campus Safety or local law enforcement.

CCS will maintain as confidential any accommodations or supportive measures provided to an individual reporting sexual misconduct, to the extent that maintaining that confidentiality will not impair the ability of CCS to provide them. CCS also complies with Washington State law in recognizing orders of protection, no contact or restraint.

Under appropriate circumstances, and if both parties agree, informal resolution may be pursued during the investigation process as a means of addressing the allegation. Informal resolution is not appropriate when the allegation(s) involve a mandatory reporting situation; an immediate threat to the health, safety or welfare of a member of the CCS community or in cases where an employee is alleged to have sexually harassed a student.

The informal resolution process is voluntary and either party may withdraw from it at any time, at which point the formal investigation process will resume. The informal resolution process will be facilitated by a trained individual who does not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or respondent. If the parties agree to an informal resolution process, CCS will commence the process within ten business days after both parties agree to this option and conclude within thirty business days of beginning that process, subject to reasonable delays and extensions for good cause shown.

Investigations into alleged sexual misconduct violations of the [Standards of Conduct for Students](#) are conducted in a timely manner, normally 90 days, by trained investigators as defined by [CCS Administrative Procedures 3.30.01-A](#) and [B](#). CCS uses a preponderance of evidence standard (i.e., whether it is more likely than not that the alleged violation occurred) for investigative purposes. If it is determined that a violation may have occurred, then an interim restriction may be imposed by the Student Conduct Officer on the responding party (referred to as the respondent). The respondent retains rights of due process and responsibilities as outlined in [WACs 132Q-10-320, 603, 604, 605, 607](#) and [608](#). If the offense is such that a suspension of greater than ten class days or expulsion from the college may be deemed warranted, the matter is remanded to the Student Conduct Administrative Panel for hearing ([WACs 132Q-10-332](#) and [604](#)). The administrative panel hears testimony from the complainant, respondent and witnesses. During the hearing, each party may be represented by an advisor, who may be an attorney. The Committee Chair shall review all questions for relevance and shall explain on the record their reasons for excluding any question based on lack of relevance ([WAC 132Q-10-606](#)).

Administrative panel members do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or respondent. Panel members receive training on at least a quarterly basis that includes the types of sexual violence, the dynamics that can lead to it, impacts to survivors, case studies and case law that deal with sexual violence, asking appropriate questions and current student conduct outcomes. The training is aligned with the [Standards of Conduct for Students](#), Washington Administrative Codes, CCS's administrative procedures and Student Affairs Professionals in Higher Education (NASPA) best practices. Additional specialized and more in-depth trainings are provided as needed.

Each party may bring an advisor of their choosing during any stage of the investigative or hearing process. Rulings are determined according to a preponderance of evidence standard. At the conclusion of the hearing, if it is determined that a violation has occurred, the panel determines the sanction to be imposed ([WAC 132Q-10-607](#)). CCS notifies both parties simultaneously in person, by mail or email of the panel's decision ([WACs 132Q-10-400](#) and [607](#)). Written notice is sent within ten calendar days from the hearing date. If the college is not in session, this period may be reasonably extended ([WAC 132Q-10-333](#)).

Sanctions for sexually violent conduct violations are outlined in [WAC 132Q-10-400](#) and depend upon the severity of the violation and extenuating circumstances and may include: warning; reprimand; probation; loss of privileges; restitution or compensation for loss, damage, or injury; education, which includes completion of an educational project or attending sessions, at the student's expense, which address the student's behavior such as anger management or counseling; fines; revocation of admission or degree; withholding degree; hold on transcript or registration; no contact order; suspension of ten days or more (in one day increments) up to two years; and expulsion. More than one sanction may be imposed for any single violation. In order for a sanctioned student to be reinstated, they may also be required to demonstrate completion of an anger management class from a certified mental health counselor and/or counseling with a certified counselor.

The sanctions for students found responsible for domestic or dating violence, sexual assault or stalking violations may range from suspension of ten days or more (in one day increments) up to two full academic years or expulsion, satisfactory completion of an anger management class and/or counseling from a certified mental health counselor. The severity of the incident, and in instances when the student was also found responsible for previous violations, may result in the more severe sanctions.

In cases involving sexual misconduct, both the complainant and respondent have the same procedural rights to participate in the process ([WAC 132Q-10-501](#) and [605](#)), rights to have advisors and witnesses including being represented by an attorney at their own expense ([WAC 132Q-10-502](#) and [605](#)), and rights of appeal ([WAC 132Q-10-503](#)). The parties are entitled to an advisor of their own choosing and the advisor may be an attorney. If a party does not choose an advisor, then the Title IX Coordinator will appoint an advisor of the college's choosing on the party's behalf at no expense to the party.

Appeals are to be filed in writing with the Vice President of Student Services/Affairs within 20 calendar days of the issuance of a sanction notification and are limited to appeals regarding the correct following of process, severity of the sanction or new evidence not available at the time the sanction was determined. Appeals are considered by the Vice President of Student Services/Affairs at the other college and a decision rendered within 20 calendar days of the receipt of the appeal. The ruling of the Vice President of Student Services/Affairs at the other college, unless it is a decision to remand for a full hearing before the Student Conduct Administrative Panel, shall be the final ruling of the college ([WACs 132Q-10-335](#) and [608](#)). Written notice indicating the appeal has been resolved is given to the complainant on the same day the final order is served upon the respondent.

For more information regarding the prehearing procedure, rights of parties, evidence and cross examination, please refer to [WACs 132Q-10-604](#), [605](#) and [606](#).

Sexual Misconduct Matters Involving Employees, Volunteers and Contractors

Sexual misconduct matters involving employees, volunteers or contractors are handled according to the process outlined in [CCS Administrative Procedures 2.30.01-D Title IX Procedures for Employees](#) and [Administrative Procedure 2.30.01-A Complaints of Discrimination, Sexual Harassment or Misconduct, Domestic or Dating Violence, Stalking and Retaliation](#).

Reports of sexual misconduct involving a CCS employee, volunteer or contractor should be made to the [CCS Title IX Coordinator](#).

Community Colleges of Spokane
Title IX Coordinator
Magnuson Building, Room 247C, MS 3027
509-279-6012

Individuals may report the allegation in person, by phone or via a [Harassment/Discrimination Complaint Form](#). If the report is made in person or by phone, the Title IX Coordinator may assist the individual in completing the form. A preliminary inquiry is then conducted by the Title IX Coordinator to determine if the allegation falls under Title IX jurisdiction and whether an investigation is warranted. If the allegation does not fall under Title IX jurisdiction it may still be considered a violation of other CCS policies and procedures that apply to employees and be investigated.

The Title IX Coordinator can provide the reporting party (referred to as the complainant) with written materials outlining the resources available on campus and in the community, options and support; discuss confidentiality; explain and provide a written copy of their rights during the investigative and disciplinary process and the importance of preserving evidence that may assist in providing that an alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection; and assist them with filing a police report if they so choose.

Students and employees may request academic situation/work changes from the Title IX Coordinator following an alleged sex offense. The Title IX Coordinator will work with complainants to coordinate interim measures to avoid contact with the individual who they reported (referred to as the respondent) including, but not limited to, adjusting work, academic and extracurricular activities schedules; leaves of absence; special parking arrangements; and/or escorts. These measures are available regardless of whether the complainant chooses to report the crime to the Office of Campus Safety or local law enforcement.

CCS will maintain as confidential any accommodations or supportive measures provided to an individual reporting sexual misconduct, to the extent that maintaining that confidentiality will not impair the ability of CCS to provide them. CCS also complies with Washington State law in recognizing orders of protection, no contact, or restraint.

Under appropriate circumstances, and if both parties agree, informal resolution may be pursued during the investigation process as a means of addressing the allegation. Informal resolution is not appropriate when the allegation(s) involve a mandatory reporting situation; an immediate threat to the health, safety or welfare of a member of the CCS community or in cases where an employee is alleged to have sexually harassed a student.

The informal resolution process is voluntary and either party may withdraw from it at any time, at which point the formal investigation process will resume. The informal resolution process will be facilitated by a trained individual who does not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or respondent. If both parties agree to an informal resolution process, CCS will commence the process within ten business days after both parties agree to this option and conclude within thirty business days of beginning that process; subject to reasonable delays and extensions for good cause shown.

Investigations into alleged employee sexual misconduct violations are conducted in a timely manner, normally 90 days, by trained investigators as defined by [CCS Administrative Procedures 2.30.01-D](#) and [A](#). CCS uses a preponderance of evidence standard (i.e., whether it is more likely than not that the alleged violation occurred) for investigative purposes. If it is determined that a violation may have occurred, then an interim restriction may be imposed by the Title IX Coordinator on the responding party. The respondent retains rights of due process and responsibilities as outlined in [CCS Administrative Procedure 2.30.01-D](#).

If it is determined after the conclusion of the investigation that there are sufficient grounds to pursue disciplinary action, then a Title IX hearing will occur. CCS contracts with a trained Title IX Hearing Officer to conduct employee Title IX hearings. The Hearing Officer will not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or respondent.

The Hearing Officer listens to testimony from the complainant, respondent and witnesses. During the hearing, each party may be represented by an advisor, who may be an attorney. The Hearing Officer shall review all questions for relevance and shall explain on the record their reasons for excluding any question based on lack of relevance.

If a party does not choose an advisor to represent them during a hearing, then the Title IX Coordinator will appoint an advisor of CCS's choosing on the party's behalf at no expense to the party. If a represented employee chooses an advisor who is not a union representative, the party must sign a

written waiver of that representation that includes union consent. Advisors will be responsible for questioning all witnesses on the party's behalf.

CCS notifies both parties simultaneously in person, by mail or email of the Hearing Officer's decision. Both parties may appeal the dismissal of a Title IX complaint, determination of responsibility or employee disciplinary decision to the Appeals Officer or their designee. The Appeals Officer or their designee will determine whether the grounds for appeal have merit, provide the rationale for this conclusion, and state whether the disciplinary sanctions and conditions, if any, imposed in the initial order are affirmed, vacated, or amended, and, if amended, set forth the new disciplinary sanctions and conditions. All decisions reached through this process are final.

If the respondent is a tenured or probationary faculty member and the Employee Conduct Case Manager determines that the allegations in the investigation, if true, would warrant respondent's dismissal from the College, the Employee Conduct Case Manager will refer the matter to the Tenure Dismissal Committee for a hearing. At the end of the hearing, the Tenure Dismissal Committee will issue a recommendation consistent with the provisions set forth in the faculty Master Contract. The complainant shall have the same right to appear and participate in the proceedings as the respondent, including the right to present their position on the recommendation to the appropriate tenure dismissal Presiding Officer before final action is taken. Please refer to the faculty Master Contract regarding the tenure dismissal process including advisor selection and the right to appeal.

Sexual misconduct violations (i.e., domestic and dating violence, sexual assault and stalking) are dealt with according to the disciplinary processes outlined in applicable collective bargaining agreements and/or policy. The possible sanctions for CCS's various employee contracts include the following: verbal warning, letter of reprimand, suspension without pay, demotion, reduction in salary and dismissal. CCS may implement a suspension without pay for a period determined appropriate based upon a number of factors unique to that employee and reduction in salary, the percentage and length as determined appropriate based upon a number of factors unique to that employee. Suspensions may be for one day up to the amount provided for in the appropriate collective bargaining agreement. For sanctions other than termination, employees may be reinstated after fulfilling all the conditions outlined as part of the disciplinary action.

For more information regarding the prehearing procedure, rights of parties, evidence and cross examination, please refer to [CCS Administrative Procedure 2.30.01-D](#).

Registered Sex Offenders

CCS provides relevant and necessary information regarding the presence of sex offenders on college premises pursuant to [RCW 4.24.550](#). All notifications from law enforcement agencies are sent to the colleges' Vice Presidents of Student Services/Affairs or their designees. Public information received is placed in binders located in secure but accessible locations across campus. The binders are available to any requesting party. The location of these binders and other procedures regarding enrollment and employment of registered sex offenders is outlined in [CCS Administrative Procedure 2.30.05 – M Sex Offender Admission/Employment](#). Individuals may also access the [Spokane County Sheriff's Office Sex](#)

[Offenders Database](#), the [Whitman County Sheriff's Office Sex Offenders Database](#) and the [Stevens County Sheriff's Office Sex Offenders Database](#).

Crime Statistics

This report is prepared in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies surrounding the main campuses, local and rural centers, Office of Campus Safety, Student Services/Affairs, Student Conduct, Marketing and Graphics, Human Resources, Athletics and the Compliance Office. Copies of this report may be obtained at the SCC or SFCC Office of Campus Safety or by calling (509) 533-3333. The public crime log is posted in the Office of Campus Safety on each campus.

The CCS Pullman Center is located on the Washington State University (WSU) campus. According to the U.S. Department of Education, CCS should not include crime statistics for incidents that occurred in WSU residence halls or disciplinary referrals for WSU students in its Annual Security Report.

Crime statistics from all CCS locations are included in the chart on the following page.

CCS Crime Statistics

Summary of Crime Reported at CCS 2018-2020	2018 SFCC On Campus	2018 SFCC Off Campus	2018 SFCC Pullman WSU	2018 SFCC Pullman Public Property	WSU PD Unfounded Crimes	2018 SCC On Campus	2018 SCC Off Campus	2018 Public Property	2018 Total	2019 SFCC On Campus	2019 SFCC Off Campus	2019 SFCC Pullman WSU	2019 SFCC Pullman Public Property	2019 WSU PD Unfounded Crimes	2019 SCC On Campus	2019 SCC Off Campus	2019 Public Property	2019 Total	2020 SFCC On Campus	2020 SFCC Off Campus	2020 SFCC Pullman WSU	2020 SFCC Pullman Public Property	2020 WSU PD Unfounded Crimes	2020 SCC On Campus	2020 SCC Off Campus	2020 Public Property	2020 Total	
Criminal Homicide																												
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses																												
Rape	3	0	25	0	2	0	0	0	30	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	7	0	1	1	0	0	9	
Fondling	5	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	5	
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Robbery	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Aggravated Assault	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Burglary	1	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	12	2	0	10	0	1	4	0	0	17	3	0	4	0	1	2	0	0	10	
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	0	1	0	2	7	1	0	14	3	0	1	0	6	3	0	0	13	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Hate Crimes																												
Group A																												
Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gender Identity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Religion	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sexual Orientation	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
National Origin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Group B																												
Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Intimidation	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arrests																												
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	63	2	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	67	4	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	18	
Drug Law Violation	0	0	26	3	0	2	0	0	31	1	0	32	2	0	0	0	1	36	0	0	14	0	0	0	1	0	15	
Weapons Possession	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Discipline Referral																												
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Drug Law Violation	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Violence Against Women's Act (VAWA)																												
Domestic Violence	2	0	7	0	0	2	2	0	13	3	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	9	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	
Dating Violence	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Stalking	4	0	13	0	0	1	0	0	18	6	0	24	0	1	2	0	0	33	3	0	11	0	0	1	0	0	15	
Total Unfounded Crimes by WSU PD					4					10					4													
<p>The SFCC Pullman Center moved onto the WSU Campus on April 3, 2017. All SFCC Pullman Center students have access to all WSU facilities except for residence halls, so the Pullman Center statistics include WSU and on campus and public property crime reporting.</p> <p>While the liquor and drug law arrests for SFCC Pullman Center include those provided by WSU for the WSU campus and Pullman public property, per Department of Education guidance, the statistics for Discipline Referrals for those areas only include SFCC students.</p> <p>In prior years, CCS has included Gender and Gender Identity hate crimes in the same reporting category on the crime statistics report; however, it has reported them separately to the Department of Education.</p> <p>In prior years, CCS has included Ethnicity and National Origin hate crimes in the same reporting category on the crime statistics report; however, it has reported them separately to the Department of Education.</p>																												

Consent, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Definitions

Definitions are accurate at the time of publication. Links to WACs and RCWs are included.

CCS defines these terms as follows in [WAC 132Q-10-244 Sexually Violent Conduct](#).

“Consent means knowing, voluntary, and clear permission by word or action, to engage in mutually agreed upon sexual activity. Each party has the responsibility to make certain that the other has consented before engaging in the activity. For consent to be valid, there must be at the time of the act of sexual intercourse or sexual contact actual words or conduct indicating freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact.

i) A person cannot consent if they are unable to understand what is happening or are disoriented, helpless, asleep, or unconscious for any reason, including due to alcohol or other drugs. An individual who engages in sexual activity when the individual knows, or should know, that the other person is physically or mentally incapacitated has engaged in nonconsensual conduct.

ii) Intoxication is not a defense against allegations that an individual has engaged in nonconsensual sexual conduct.”

“Sexual Assault refers to the following conduct.

Nonconsensual Sexual Intercourse: Any actual or attempted sexual intercourse (anal, oral, or vaginal), however slight, with any object or body part, by a person upon another person, that is without Consent and/or by force. Sexual intercourse includes anal or vaginal penetration by a penis, tongue, finger, or object, or oral copulation by mouth to genital contact or genital to mouth contact.

Nonconsensual Sexual Contact: Any actual or attempted sexual touching, however slight, with any body part or object, by a person upon another person that is without Consent and/or by force. Sexual touching includes any bodily contact with the breasts, groin, mouth, or other bodily orifice of another individual, or any other bodily contact in a sexual manner.

Incest: Sexual intercourse or sexual contact with a person known to be related to them, either legitimately or illegitimately, as an ancestor, descendant, brother, or sister of either wholly or half related. Descendant includes stepchildren and adopted children under the age of eighteen (18).

Statutory Rape: Consensual intercourse between a person who is eighteen (18) years of age or older, and a person who is under the age of sixteen (16).

Domestic Violence: Physical violence, bodily injury, assault, the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, Sexual Assault, or Stalking committed 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, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the State of Washington, 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 State of Washington, RCW 26.50.010.

Dating Violence: Physical violence, bodily injury, assault, the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, Sexual Assault, or Stalking committed by a person (i) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (ii) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: The length of the relationship; The type of relationship; and The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (i) fear for their safety or the safety of others; or (ii) suffer substantial emotional distress.”

The state of Washington defines these terms as follows.

“Consent in the context of sexual acts means that at the time of sexual contact, there are actual words or conduct indicating freely given agreement to that sexual contact. Consent must be ongoing and may be revoked at any time. Conduct short of voluntary agreement does not constitute consent as a matter of law. Consent cannot be freely given when a person does not have capacity due to disability, intoxication, or age. Consent cannot be freely given when the other party has authority or control over the care or custody of a person incarcerated or detained. [\(RCW 9A.44.010\)](#)

“Domestic Violence means physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the infliction of fear of physical harm, bodily injury, or assault; nonconsensual sexual conduct or nonconsensual sexual penetration; unlawful harassment; or stalking of one intimate partner by another intimate partner; or (b) Physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the infliction of fear of physical harm, bodily injury, or assault; nonconsensual sexual conduct or nonconsensual sexual penetration; unlawful harassment; or stalking of one family or household member by another family or household member. [\(RCW 26.50.010\)](#)

“Family or household members means (a) Persons related by blood, marriage, domestic partnership, or adoption; (b) persons who currently or formerly resided together; (c) persons who have a biological or legal parent-child relationship, including stepparents and stepchildren and grandparents and grandchildren, or a parent’s intimate partner and children; and (d) a person who is acting or has acted as a legal guardian.” [\(RCW 26.50.010\)](#)

“Dating relationship means a social relationship of a romantic nature. Factors that the court may consider in making this determination include: (a) the length of time the relationship has existed; (b) the nature of the relationship; and (c) the frequency of interaction between the parties.” [\(RCW 26.50.010\)](#)

In the state of Washington, there is not an actual crime of “sexual assault.” The crimes of what most people would define as “sexual assault” are specifically expressed as rape or indecent liberties. Please see below.

“Rape in the first degree: (1) A person is guilty of rape in the first degree when such person engages in sexual intercourse with another person by forcible compulsion where the perpetrator or an accessory: (a) uses or threatens to use a deadly weapon or what appears to be a deadly weapon; or (b) kidnaps the victim; or (c) inflicts serious physical injury, including but not limited to physical injury which renders the victim unconscious; or (d) feloniously enters into the building or vehicle where the victim is situated. (2) Rape in the first degree is a class A felony.” [\(RCW 9A.44.040\)](#)

“Rape in the second degree: (1) A person is guilty of rape in the second degree when, under circumstances not constituting rape in the first degree, the person engages in sexual intercourse with another person: (a) by forcible compulsion; (b) when the victim is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless or mentally incapacitated; (c) when the victim is a person with a developmental disability and the perpetrator is a person: (i) has supervisory authority over the victim; or (ii) was providing transportation, within the course of his or her employment, to the victim at the time of the offense; (d) when the perpetrator is a health care provider, the victim is a client or patient, and the sexual intercourse occurs during a treatment session, consultation, interview, or examination. It is an affirmative defense that the defendant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the client or patient consented to the sexual intercourse with the knowledge that the sexual intercourse was not for the purpose of treatment; (e) when the victim is a resident of a facility for persons with a mental disorder or chemical dependency and the perpetrator is a person who has supervisory authority over the victim; or (f) when the victim is a frail elder or vulnerable adult and the perpetrator is a person who: (i) has a significant relationship with the victim; or (ii) was providing transportation, within the course of his or her employment, to the victim at the time of the offense. (2) Rape in the second degree is class A felony.” [\(RCW 9A.44.050\)](#)

“Rape in the third degree: (1) A person is guilty of rape in the third degree when, under circumstances not constituting rape in the first or second degrees, such person engages in sexual intercourse with another person: (a) where the victim did not consent as defined in [RCW 9A.44.010 \(7\)](#), to sexual intercourse with the perpetrator or (b) where there is threat of substantial unlawful harm to property rights of the victim. (2) Rape in the third degree is a class C felony.” [\(RCW 9A.44.060\)](#)

“Indecent liberties: (1) A person is guilty of indecent liberties when he or she knowingly causes another person to have sexual contact with him or her or another: (a) by forcible compulsion; (b) when the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally defective, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless; (c) when the victim is a person with a developmental disability and the perpetrator is a person who (i) has supervisory authority over the victim; or (ii) was providing transportation, within the course of his or her employment, to the victim at the time of the offense; (d) when the perpetrator is a health care provider, the victim is a client or patient, and the sexual contact occurs during a treatment session, consultation, interview, or examination. It is an affirmative defense that the defendant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the client or patient consented to the sexual contact with the knowledge that the sexual contact was not for the purpose of treatment; (e) When the victim is a resident of a facility for persons with a mental disorder or chemical dependency and the perpetrator is a person who has supervisory authority over the victim; or (f) When the victim is a frail elder or vulnerable adult and the perpetrator is a person who: (i) has a significant relationship with the victim; or (ii) was providing transportation, within the course of his or her employment, to the victim at the time of the offense. (2)(a) except as provided in (b) of this subsection, indecent liberties is a class B felony. (b) Indecent liberties by forcible compulsion is a class A felony.” [\(RCW 9A.44.100\)](#)

“Stalking means any of the following: (a) Any act of stalking as defined under [RCW 9A.46.110](#); (b) Any act of cyberstalking as defined under [RCW 9.61.260](#); or (c) Any course of conduct involving repeated or continuing contacts, attempts to contact, monitoring, tracking, surveillance, keeping under observation, disrupting activities in a harassing manner, or following of another person that: (i) Would cause a reasonable person to feel intimidated, frightened, under duress, significantly disrupted, or threatened and that actually causes such a feeling; (ii) Serves no lawful purpose; and (iii) The respondent knows, or reasonably should know, threatens, frightens, or intimidates the person, even if the respondent did not intend to intimidate, frighten, or threaten the person.” [\(RCW 9A.46.110\)](#)

Appendix A

Web links are listed in the order they appear in the report and are only listed the first time they appear.

1. CCS Board of Trustees Policy 2.30.05 Workplace Safety
<https://ccs.spokane.edu/About-Us/Leadership/Board-of-Trustees/Policies-Procedures/Chapter2>
2. CCS Student Right to Know Webpage
<https://ccs.spokane.edu/About-Us/Public-Disclosures/Right-to-Know>
3. Standards of Conduct for Students
<https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=132Q-10>
4. CCS Emergency Management Plan – Immediate Actions for Specific Emergencies
<https://shared.spokane.edu/ccsglobal/media/Global/PDFs/District/Procedures/emergencyImmediateActions2017.pdf>
5. CCS Administrative Procedure 3.40.01-F Security Reports
https://ccs.spokane.edu/ccsglobal/media/Global/PDFs/District/Policies/CH3/3.40.01_StudentRights/3-40-01F_SecurityReports.pdf
6. CCS Security Incident Report
<https://shared.spokane.edu/ccsglobal/media/Global/FormsA-Z/ccs-1286.pdf>
7. CCS Administrative Procedure 2.30.05-C Mandatory Reporting of Suspected Child Abuse/Neglect
https://ccs.spokane.edu/ccsglobal/media/Global/PDFs/District/Policies/CH2/2.30.05_WorkplaceSafety/2-30-05C_MandatoryReporter.pdf
8. CCS Administrative Procedure 3.30.01-B Title IX Grievance Procedures for Students
https://shared.spokane.edu/ccsglobal/media/Global/PDFs/District/Policies/CH3/3.30.01_NonDiscrim/3-30-01B_TitleIXGrievanceStudent.pdf
9. CCS Administrative Procedure 3.30.01-A Prevention and Response to Complaints of Discrimination, Sexual Harassment or Misconduct, Domestic or Dating Violence, Stalking and Retaliation by Students
https://ccs.spokane.edu/ccsglobal/media/Global/PDFs/District/Policies/CH3/3.30.01_NonDiscrim/3-30-01A_DiscriminationStudent.pdf
10. CCS Administrative Procedure 2.30.01-D Title IX Procedures for Employees
https://shared.spokane.edu/ccsglobal/media/Global/PDFs/District/Policies/CH2/2.30.01_EqualEmploymentNonDiscriminationAntiHarass/2-30-01D_TitleIXProceduresEmployees.pdf
11. CCS Administrative Procedure 2.30.01-A Complaints of Discrimination, Sexual Harassment or Misconduct, Domestic or Dating Violence, Stalking or Retaliation
https://ccs.spokane.edu/ccsglobal/media/Global/PDFs/District/Policies/CH2/2.30.01_EqualEmploymentNonDiscriminationAntiHarass/2-30-01A_DiscriminationComplaint.pdf
12. Get Rave – Emergency Alert System
<https://www.getrave.com/login/ccs>
13. CCS COVID-19 Safety webpage
<https://ccs.spokane.edu/News-Events/Coronavirus>

14. CCS Emergency Management Plan
<https://shared.spokane.edu/ccsglobal/media/Global/PDFs/District/Procedures/EmergencyManagementPlan.pdf>
15. CCS Administrative Procedure 2.30.05-R Emergency Communications
https://ccs.spokane.edu/ccsglobal/media/Global/PDFs/District/Policies/CH2/2.30.05_WorkplaceSafety/2-30-05R_EmergencyComm.pdf
16. SCC Emergency Information webpage
<https://scc.spokane.edu/News-Events/Emergency>
17. SFCC Emergency Information webpage
<https://sfcc.spokane.edu/News-Events/Emergency>
18. CCS Emergency Information webpage
<https://ccs.spokane.edu/News-Events/Emergency>
19. CCS Administrative Procedure 6.00.01-C Corrective Maintenance
https://shared.spokane.edu/ccsglobal/media/Global/PDFs/District/Policies/CH6/6.00.01%20FacilitiesSites/6-00-01C_CorrectiveMaintenance.pdf
20. Department of Homeland Security website for “If You See Something, Say Something”
<https://www.dhs.gov/see-something-say-something>
21. RCW 66.44.270 Furnishing liquor to minors—Possession, use—Penalties—Exhibition of effects—Exceptions
<https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=66.44.2709>
22. WAC 132Q-10-228 Drugs, Controlled Substances and Marijuana
<https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=132Q-10-228>
23. Washington State Drinking Laws
<https://ccs.spokane.edu/About-Us/Public-Disclosures/Right-to-Know/Washington-State-Drinking-Laws>
24. Student Notice: Penalties for Drug Violations
<https://ccs.spokane.edu/About-Us/Public-Disclosures/Right-to-Know/Student-Notice-Penalties-for-Drug-Violations>
25. Washington State and Federal Drug Laws and Penalties for Trafficking Drugs
<https://ccs.spokane.edu/About-Us/Public-Disclosures/Right-to-Know/Washington-State-and-Federal-Drug-Laws>
26. CCS Board of Trustees Policy 2.30.03 Drug Free Workplace
<https://ccs.spokane.edu/About-Us/Leadership/Board-of-Trustees/Policies-Procedures/Chapter2>
27. CCS Administrative Procedure 2.30.03-A Drug Free Workplace
https://ccs.spokane.edu/ccsglobal/media/Global/PDFs/District/Policies/CH2/2.30.03_DrugFreeWorkplace/2-30-03A_DrugFreeWorkplace.pdf
28. CCS Administrative Procedure 2.30.03-B Safety Sensitive Function Compliance
https://ccs.spokane.edu/ccsglobal/media/Global/PDFs/District/Policies/CH2/2.30.03_DrugFreeWorkplace/2-30-03B_DrugFreeWorkplaceSafetySensitiveFunctionCompliance.pdf
29. WAC 132Q-10-230 Alcohol
<https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=132Q-10-230>

30. WAC 132Q-10-125 Violation of Law and Standards of Student Conduct
<https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=132Q-10-125>
31. WAC 132Q-10-400 Disciplinary Sanctions
<https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=132Q-10-400>
32. Alcohol Awareness
<https://ccs.spokane.edu/About-Us/Public-Disclosures/Right-to-Know/Alcohol-Awareness>
33. Marijuana Myths and Facts
<https://ccs.spokane.edu/About-Us/Public-Disclosures/Right-to-Know/Marijuana-myths-and-facts>
34. Alcohol and Drugs FAQs
<https://ccs.spokane.edu/About-Us/Public-Disclosures/Right-to-Know/Alcohol-and-Drugs-FAQ>
35. Other Drug and Health Effects
<https://ccs.spokane.edu/About-Us/Public-Disclosures/Right-to-Know/Other-Drugs-Health-Effects>
36. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Fact Sheets on Alcohol
<https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/alcohol-use.htm>
37. Directory of Certified Chemical Dependency Services in the State of Washington
<https://www.dshs.wa.gov/bha/licensing-and-certification-behavioral-health-agencies>
38. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
<https://www.samhsa.gov/>
39. CCS’s Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP)
[https://shared.spokane.edu/ccsglobal/media/Global/PDFs/District/Security/Drug-and-Alcohol-Abuse-Prevention-Program-\(DAAPP\)-2021.pdf](https://shared.spokane.edu/ccsglobal/media/Global/PDFs/District/Security/Drug-and-Alcohol-Abuse-Prevention-Program-(DAAPP)-2021.pdf)
40. WAC 132Q-10 Standards of Conduct for Students
<https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=132Q-10>
41. Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Student Resources
<http://ccs.spokane.edu/About-Us/Public-Disclosures/Right-to-Know/SexualAssault>
42. WAC 132Q-10 Sections 101- 608 Standards of Conduct for Students
<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=132Q-10>
43. Spokane County Crime Check
<http://www.spokanecounty.org/CrimeCheck>
44. YWCA Spokane
<http://www.ywcaspokane.org/>
45. YWCA Domestic and Sexual Violence
http://www.ywca.org/what-we-do/domestic-and-sexual-violence-services/?gclid=EAlaIqObChMIkoaKv7j08QIV9I5bCh01vwYQEAAAYASAAEgL_7PD_BwE
46. SCC and SFCC Title IX Coordinator
<http://ccs.spokane.edu/About-Us/Public-Disclosures/Right-to-Know/SexualAssault>
47. SCC Student Conduct Incident Report Form
<https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?SpokaneCC>

48. SFCC Student Conduct Incident Report Form
<https://apps.powerapps.com/play/a8a53055-49ec-445d-b74a-37ae6df302b5?tenantId=4dedfefa-6bd0-4442-a06c-98aed0b4b8da>
49. WAC 132Q-10-320 Interim Suspension and Other Restrictions
<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=132Q-10-320>
50. WAC 132Q-10-603 Initiation of discipline
<https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=132Q-10-603>
51. WAC 132Q-10-604 Pre-Hearing Procedure
<https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=132Q-10-604>
52. WAC 132Q-10-605 Rights of Parties
<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=132Q-10-332>
53. WAC 132Q-10-607 Initial Order
<https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=132Q-10-607>
54. WAC 132Q-10-606 Evidence
<https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=132Q-10-606>
55. WAC 132Q-10-333 Student Conduct Administrative Panel Decision and Notification
<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=132Q-10-333>
56. WAC 132Q-10-501 Additional Procedural Requirements for Sexually Violent Conduct Matters
<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=132Q-10-501>
57. WAC 132Q-10-502 Supplemental Procedures for Allegations of Sexually Violent Conduct
<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=132Q-10-502>
58. WAC 132Q-10-503 Supplemental Appeal Rights for Alleged Sexually Violent Conduct
<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=132Q-10-503>
59. WAC 132Q-10-335 Appeals of Misconduct – Review of Decision
<https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=132Q-10-335>
60. CCS Title IX Coordinator
<http://ccs.spokane.edu/About-Us/Public-Disclosures/Right-to-Know/SexualAssault>
61. Harassment/Discrimination Complaint Form
<https://shared.spokane.edu/ccsglobal/media/Global/FormsA-Z/ccs-1691.pdf>
62. RCW 4.24.550 Sex Offenders and Kidnapping Offenders – Release of Information to Public
<https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=4.24.550>
63. CCS Administrative Procedure 2.30.05-M Sex Offender Admission/Employment
https://ccs.spokane.edu/ccsglobal/media/Global/PDFs/District/Policies/CH2/2.30.05_WorkplaceSafety/2-30-05M_SexOffenderAdmissionEmployment.pdf
64. Spokane County Sheriff's Office Sex Offenders Database
http://sheriffalerts.com/cap_office_disclaimer.php?office=54488&fwd=aHR0cDovL3d3dy5pY3JpbWV3YXRjaC5uZXQvaW5kZXgucGhwPOFnZW5jeUIEPTUONDg4
65. Whitman County Sheriff's Office Sex Offenders Database
https://www.sheriffalerts.com/cap_office_disclaimer.php?office=54494

66. Stevens County Sheriff's Office Sex Offenders Database
https://sheriffalerts.com/cap_main.php?office=54489
67. WAC 132Q-10-244 Sexually Violent Conduct
<https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=132Q-10-244>
68. RCW 9A.44.010 Definitions of Sex Offenses
<http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=9A.44.010>
69. RCW 26.50.010 Definitions of Domestic Violence Prevention
<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=26.50.010>
70. RCW 9A.44.040 Rape in the First Degree
<https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=9A.44.040>
71. RCW 9A.44.050 Rape in the Second Degree
<https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=9a.44.050>
72. RCW 9A.44.060 Rape in the Third Degree
<https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=9A.44.060>
73. RCW 9A.44.100 Indecent Liberties
<http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=9A.44.100>
74. RCW 9A.46.110 Stalking
<https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=9A.46.110>
75. RCW 9.61.260 Cyberstalking
<https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=9.61.260>

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