



SOUTH SEATTLE COLLEGE

ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT 2024

This annual report contains the crime statistics for 2023, 2022, and 2021

This publication is available in alternative format upon request. The College is committed to equal access to programs, facilities, admission, and employment for all persons. It is the policy of the College to maintain an environment free of harassment and free of discrimination against any person because of age, race, color, ancestry, national origin, religion, creed, service in the uniformed services (as defined in state and federal law), veteran status, sex, sexual orientation, marital or family status, pregnancy, pregnancy-related conditions, physical or mental disability, gender, perceived gender, gender identity, genetic information, or political ideas. Discriminatory conduct and harassment, as well as sexual misconduct and relationship violence, violates the dignity of individuals, impedes the realization of the College's educational mission, and will not be tolerated. Direct all inquiries regarding the nondiscrimination policy to Human Resource Administrator, South Seattle College, 6000 16th Avenue SW Seattle, WA. 98106. Tel (206) 934-6415

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Mission Statement

Our Mission

As an open-access learning institution, Seattle Colleges prepares each student for success in life and work, fostering a diverse, engaged, and dynamic community.

Our Vision

Seattle Colleges is recognized as an exemplary learning institution that transforms lives, promotes equity, and enriches the community.

Our Core Themes

- Student Achievement
- Teaching and Learning
- College Culture and Climate
- Community Engagement and Partnerships

Our Values

- **Accessibility** for all learners and partners
- **Collaboration** through open communication and commitment to working together.
- **Diversity, inclusion, and equity** for all individuals, particularly the underserved in our community.
- **Fiscal sustainability** for long-term viability and excellence in service and operations.
- **Growth and development** of faculty and staff through professional development
- **Innovation** in instruction, student services, operations, and organizational culture
- **Integrity** by adhering to the highest standards of ethics and public stewardship

Our College Community Responsibilities

- Treat each other with courtesy and respect
- Speak civilly and act responsibly with consideration for the rights of others
- Affirm the value of diversity and promote cultural sensitivity
- Maintain a safe and welcoming community

Our Commitment to Equity in Action

South Seattle College commits to creating an environment of equity, inclusion and multiculturalism which dismantles all forms of oppression by developing responsive, intentional practices.

Our Commitment to Evolve into an Anti-Racist Institution

In 2018, South Seattle College welcomed Dr. Rosie Rimando-Chareunsap as our newest president, and the first woman of color to lead our institution. In 2019, South celebrated 50 years in operation and in her campus-wide speech on President's Day of that year, President Rimando-Chareunsap reflected on South's first 50 years and issued a call to action for our next 50, with a steadfast focus on becoming an anti-racist college and eliminating achievement gaps based on race. From her speech:

"In order to improve student outcomes, in order to improve student retention, in order to fulfill our mission and make whole-system improvements that guarantee that our legacy for the next 50 years will survive and thrive, we must confront our institutionalized racism and work together to create racial equity. In so doing, we will be better able to address the many other

forms of inequities that also exist. Knowing is not enough, we must apply. Being willing is not enough, we must do. We must do. And my hope is that we lean into this work together, making connections, and remembering that these are the things that we love about our college: to be kind, to be inclusive, to be student-centered, to be advocates, and to be connected.”

Our Statement of Transformation Issued in 2020

Through a focus on anti-racist development and by caring about each member of our community, South Seattle College will become the best choice for effective and adaptable student support, excellent remote learning, and distinctive professional/technical programs taught safely in-person.

Message from the Campus Safety and Security Department

Campus security at South Seattle College has evolved throughout the years. It is our goal to maintain a safe environment that is conducive to productive learning and working. Our department is staffed with trained security professionals that respond to incidents on campus while also serving as a friendly, helpful resource for students, faculty, and the public. Much of this work is accomplished through fostering partnerships with our campus community as security is everyone's business. It is also important that our department strives to maintain transparency, and we hope to accomplish this through the dissemination of our Annual Security Report (Clery Report).

This Report provides information about the role of the Campus Safety and Security Department and how to report crimes, victim assistance services, policies on sexual harassment, the issuance of timely warnings, emergency notification, crime statistics, and other safety and security information. This report is prepared to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Crime Statistics Act 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f) that was signed into law in 1990. The data provided in this report was collected directly by campus security and other college offices. This report also contains information provided by the Seattle Police Department.

This report provides statistics for the previous three years (2023, 2022, 2021) concerning reported crimes that occurred on or adjacent to the campus property, as well as in certain off-campus buildings or property owned, leased or controlled by South Seattle College.

Preparation of the Annual Security Report

South Seattle College (SSC) publishes its Annual Security Report each year, on or before October 1st, in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. The Campus Safety and Security Department, in cooperation with several other offices at the College, publishes this report.

SSC's Clery Coordinator is responsible for requesting and collecting the annual crime statistics from several sources, including records of crimes reported to and in the possession of SSC's Campus Safety and Security Department, local law enforcement, and Campus Security Authorities.

Campus partners contribute information related to the policy disclosures in this Report. These partners include the Department of Campus Safety and Security, the Vice President of Student Services, the Title IX Investigator and others.

The Annual Security Report is prepared by the Clery Coordinator and is reviewed by SSC administrators.

Note: at SSC, the Director of Campus Safety and Security is designated as the campus Clery Coordinator.

On or before October 1st annually, the Public Information Officer disseminates a Notice of the Availability of the Annual Security Report (ASR), with a direct link to the report, through a mass email sent to all current students, faculty, and staff. The ASR is published on the Safety and Security page at <https://southseattle.edu/media/security-report>

Prospective students are provided notice of the ASR's availability through the posting of a Notice of Availability of the ASR, with a direct link to the Report on the admissions websites for undergraduate, and certificate programs.

Please review the information in this report to become familiar with the programs and services provided by the College so you may become involved as a responsible member of our community. Working together, the campus community, Campus Safety, the Seattle Police Department (SPD) and campus partners will endeavor to keep the SSC community safe.

The College is fully committed to meeting its obligations to comply with federal law and guidance that governs the counting and disclosing of crime reports in the ASR. This includes the requirement that the College include in its crime report statistics the number of all reported offenses, without regard to the findings of a court, coroner, jury, or prosecutor. It is not necessary for the crime to have been investigated by the police or a campus security authority, nor must a finding of guilt or responsibility be made to be include the reported.

How to Obtain the Annual Security Report:

The 2023 Annual Security Report (ASR) is available on the Campus Safety and Security Department website at:

https://southseattle.edu/sites/default/files/2023-09/2023-Annual-Security-Report_South-Seattle-College.pdf

The ASRs for calendar years 2022 and 2021 are also available for viewing or download on the website. The ASR's are published as PDFs and can be viewed and or printed using Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is free and can be downloaded from

<https://get2.adobe.com/reader/otherversions/>.

Individuals may request a free paper copy of the 2023 ASR, or any prior year's report through any of the following means:

- In person at the front desk of Campus Safety and Security Department located at 6000 16th Avenue SW, Room RSB 62A, Seattle, WA 98106

- By written request addressed to: Campus Safety and Security Department located at 6000 16th Avenue SW, Room RSB 62A, Seattle, WA 98106; or,
- By email to brian.jellum@seattlecolleges.edu; or by calling 206-235-0911.

This report provides statistics for the previous three years (2023, 2022, 2021) concerning reported crimes that occurred on or adjacent to the campus property, as well any property owned, leased, or controlled by South Seattle College.

About Campus Security

South Seattle College maintains a Campus Safety and Security Department that is staffed by nine (9) full-time Campus Security Staff. Campus Security Staff are non-deputized or commissioned law enforcement officers and have no power to enforce the law or powers of arrest, but they do have the authority to enforce campus rules/policies.

The patrol jurisdiction of Security Staff is limited to any building or property owned or controlled by South Seattle College. Patrols are conducted to serve as a visual deterrent to criminal activity while also serving as a valuable resource to our campus community and the public. Services provided by the Safety and Security Department include: crime prevention presentations, lost and found services, access control management, incident response, physical security, and safety escorts for students, faculty, staff and visitors.

Employees of this department are representatives of the college. Campus Security Officers and Campus Security Sergeants have limited authority (non-police) as representatives of the property owner, the State of Washington. They have authority to request identification from any person suspected of violating local, state, or federal laws. Additionally, if any of those laws are violated on campus, or the person(s) have violated the College's Rules and Regulations, Campus Security Officers can direct the person to stop the prohibited conduct.

Employees are not authorized to use force against anyone. The only exception would be for an officer/employee to defend themselves or another person.

Department Employees are not authorized to use any force or detain a person against their will.

When the Campus Safety Officer believes a crime has been committed and knows who the suspect(s) are, the Campus Security Officer/Campus Security Sergeant (CSO/CSS) will contact law enforcement and advise them of the situation. The CSO/CSS **shall not** make the arrest. Arrest responsibility rests with sworn law enforcement.

Working Relationships with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

South Seattle Campus Security maintains a close working relationship with the Seattle Police Department (SPD). Campus Security staff occasionally work with other law enforcement agencies in Seattle and King County, including the King County Sheriff's Office and Washington State Patrol. Meetings are held with these agencies on both a formal and informal basis when necessary. South Seattle CSOs/CSSs and SPD communicate regularly on the scene of incidents that occur in and around the campus area. The Director of Campus Safety and Security works closely with SPD Detectives when incidents arise that require joint investigative efforts, resources, crime reports and exchanges of information. There is no written memorandum of understanding between South Seattle College and the Seattle Police Department.

INTERLOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE MUTUAL AID AND MOBILIZATION BETWEEN the Seattle College District VI and the City of Seattle, Washington, and the Seattle Police Department

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into this 12 day of June 2009, under the Interlocal Cooperation Act (Chapter 39.34 RCW) and the Washington Mutual Aid Peace Officers Powers Act (Chapter 10.93 RCW) between the Seattle Community College District VI and the City of Seattle, Washington, and the Seattle Police Department, and,

WHEREAS, a major law enforcement, medical or fire operation may affect more than one public safety agency which necessitates joint cooperation in order that persons and property may be protected, and the peace maintained: and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 39.34 RCW, law enforcement agencies referred to by the Washington Mutual Aid Peace Officers Powers Act may contract with other such agencies to provide mutual law enforcement assistance; and

WHEREAS the public safety agencies in King County, Washington have previously signed a memorandum of understanding and mutual aid delineating responsibilities for the various local jurisdictions in the event of a emergency and the shared use of equipment and technology in the event of an emergency; and

WHEREAS the Washington State Legislature amended RCW 28B.10.569 in 2008 to require each institution of higher education to enter into memoranda of understanding that set forth responsibilities for the various local jurisdictions in the event of a campus emergency and the shared use of equipment and technology in the event of an emergency; and

WHEREAS, the Cooperating Agencies have common goals, staffing needs, training needs, and other needs in common area of law enforcement, fire service, and emergency medical response, and the joint cooperation contemplated by this Agreement will allow the parties each to provide improved services at less cost,

WHEREAS, the Seattle Police Department is reasonably able and available, as deemed by the Seattle Police Department, to respond to such requests for services,

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

1) Definitions: As used herein the following terms shall have the following meanings:

a) "Administrative Board" shall mean the board comprised of all agency heads of the Coordinating Agencies, or their designees, who shall be responsible for administering this cooperative agreement.

b) "Agency of Primary Jurisdiction" shall mean the Agency within which a fire or emergency medical response is being made, an arrest is being made, warrant served, or other law enforcement or emergency activity is occurring.

c) "Cooperating Agencies" or "Agencies" shall mean the parties cooperating hereto, and "Agency" shall mean any one of the agencies.

d) "Host Agency" shall mean an agency of primary jurisdiction other than an officer, firefighter, or medic's own agency of regular employment.

e) "Officer" shall mean a duly sworn commissioned law enforcement officer in the employ of a Cooperating Agency, "Firefighter" shall mean a certified regular or volunteer member of a cooperating agency Fire Department, "Medic" shall mean a certified first responder, EMT, or paramedic with a cooperating Emergency Medical Service.

f) "Member's Primary Jurisdiction" shall mean the geographic area within the territorial

limits (corporate limits) of the Agency, which regularly employs the officer, firefighter, or medic.
g) "Automatic Aid" shall mean if an incident or emergency happens in one jurisdiction, the neighboring jurisdiction will automatically respond without a call for help from the affected jurisdiction.

2) Authority: The authority of the Cooperating Agencies entering into this Agreement is that authority granted by the law, including, and subject to, the general powers of the parties, the Washington Interlocal Cooperation Act and the authority granted under Chapter 10.93 RCW, the Washington Mutual Aid Peace Officers Powers Act and RCW 28B.10.569(4). Consistent with the provisions of RCW 10.93.001(4), this Agreement shall not create a duty to act in extraterritorial situations beyond any duty which may otherwise be imposed by law or which may be imposed by the "primary commissioning agency" as that term is defined in RCW 10.93.020(8).

3) Purpose: The purpose of this Agreement is to authorize members of participating agencies to provide emergency services within the respective territorial jurisdictions of all cooperating agencies and to provide for the shared use of equipment and technology in the event of a campus emergency.

4) Request for Assistance: In the event of a major emergency operation, the first resources to be used shall be those of the primary responsible agency. In the event that such resources are inadequate for the primary responsible agency to safely control the situation or there is a need for a specialized unit, a request for mutual aid under this plan will be made directly to a Cooperating Agency or Agencies. Such requests for assistance shall, if possible, specify the type of public safety agency, the number of members requested, and types of equipment required and shall further specify where and to whom such members are to report and where and to whom the equipment should be delivered.

5) Operational Command: In the event of mobilization under this Agreement, the Agency of Primary Jurisdiction shall take charge of the operations utilizing the Incident Command System unless the Agency of Primary Jurisdiction specifically requests that a different agency or unit fulfill this responsibility, or unless the scope of the situation is multi-jurisdictional, in which case the provisions of the Statewide Mutual Aid plan become operative. Taking charge of an operation shall include directing the assignment of all personnel and equipment. The assigning of duties to officers of Assisting Agencies shall be done by the supervising officer of the Host Agency unless that responsibility is delegated to a different agency.

6) Plans for Mobilization: Each Cooperating Agency should develop and maintain a current plan for mobilization of its personnel and other resources to effectively provide mutual aid to other cooperating agencies.

7) Authorized Staff: The parties to this Agreement shall provide to King County 911 dispatch center the names, address, and phone numbers of its staff who have the authority to commit personnel and/or equipment to any major law enforcement operation.

8) Training: The Administrative Board may determine what areas of training, both general and specialized, may most efficiently be conducted in a cooperative effort among the Agencies and the method by which it is best accomplished. The cost of training programs shall be borne

among the Agencies in the ratio of the number of officers from each agency benefiting from such program except in situations where the Administrative Board shall determine the costs of the particular training program to be more equitably allocated on a different basis.

9) Grants: The Administrative Board may authorize the application for a procurement of various grant funds that the Board deems helpful and/or necessary in support of this Agreement.

10) Equipment: The Cooperating Agencies shall routinely update an "Agency Resource List" which describes each agency's specific equipment that could be used to assist another agency. The owner agency of such equipment shall maintain ownership in all situations and shall determine use and costs for said equipment when requested by another agency.

11) Investigation: Each agency has recognized expertise within their agency in dealing with different types of crime. It is the intent of the Cooperating Agencies to make available specialized experts for the initial phase of an investigation, if so, requested by another agency. An Officer Expertise List compiled by the Cooperating Agencies will be maintained at Central Dispatch and updated no less than annually.

12) Drug Investigations: The Cooperating Agencies recognize that drug offenders live and operate within our collective community. The Cooperating Agencies further recognize that such offenders frequently cross-jurisdictional boundaries between agencies; thus, affecting the entire community. For this reason, the Cooperating Agencies recognize that from time to time the need will arise to work cooperatively on investigations of mutual interest. A participating agency to this Agreement can call upon another Cooperating Agency at any time for assistance and resources. It is expected that the agency of primary jurisdiction requesting assistance will have completed the initial stages of the investigation and will have explored possible strategies prior to requesting assistance.

The Host Agency will maintain jurisdiction and/or oversight of the investigation unless it is formally relinquished to another Participating Agency. Officers who provide assistance under this Agreement will take direction from the requesting agency as far as those directions are compatible with their individual agency policies and procedures.

13) Financing: It is one of the primary purposes of this Interlocal Agreement to foster strong, cooperative, and mutually beneficial relations between and among the Cooperating Agencies as will promote the effective and efficient delivery of emergency services of all. Part of the intent of this Interlocal Agreement is to reduce overall expenses. No actual financial responsibility shall be attached to members through the Interlocal Agreement. All participating agencies shall operate and participate through their local budgetary process. Specific funding agreements may be structured between member agencies for specialized services or events; however, those agreements are outside the scope of this Interlocal Agreement.

14) Automatic Aid: When an incident or emergency happens in one jurisdiction and response is inevitable because of the perceived type of incident, size of the incident or perceived seriousness of the incident, the neighboring jurisdiction will endeavor to automatically respond without a call for help from the affected jurisdiction. Once the situation is stabilized, additional assistance needed by a neighboring jurisdiction will be evaluated by the Host Agency and

either continuation of assistance or a request to terminate assistance will be ordered by the incident commander.

15) Press Releases: Cooperating Agencies will coordinate press releases relating to joint activities under this Agreement through the office of the Host Agency. The Host Agency will fully and fairly acknowledge the contributions of all participating agencies. In the case of ongoing operations all such press releases will be made with due regard for the integrity of the operation and the safety of officers, firefighters, and medical personnel.

16) Liability/ Indemnification: Each Cooperating Agency shall be responsible for the wrongful or negligent actions of its employees while assigned to a cooperative effort as their respective liability shall appear under the laws of the State of Washington and/or Federal law, and this agreement is not intended to diminish or expand such liability.

To that end, each Cooperating Agency shall indemnify, and hold harmless all other Participating Agencies, their members, officials, agents and employees from and against any losses, claims, damages, demands, actions, causes of action, liability or expenses.

including reasonable attorney fees) arising from or out of the wrongful or negligent acts or omissions of its employees, members, and officials. Such liability shall be apportioned among the at-fault parties or other at-fault persons or entities in accordance with the laws of the State of Washington. The indemnification provided for in this paragraph shall survive any termination or expiration of this agreement.

Nothing herein shall be interpreted to:

- a) Waive any defense arising out of RCW Title 41.
- b) Limit the ability of any party hereto to exercise any right, defense, or remedy which a party may have with respect to third parties or other members whose actions or inactions give rise to loss, claim or liability including, but not limited to, an assertion that the member(s) was acting beyond the scope of his or her employment.
- c) Cover or require indemnification or payment of any judgment against any individuals or Agency for intentionally wrongful conduct outside the scope of employment of any individual or Agency. Payment of punitive damage awards, fines, or sanctions shall be the sole responsibility of the individual against who said judgment is rendered and/or his or her governmental employer, should that employer elect to make said payment voluntarily. This agreement does not require indemnification of any punitive damage awards or for any order imposing fines or sanctions.

17) Duration and Termination: This Agreement shall commence and be effective as of the date first written above and remain in full force and effect for a period of twenty (20) years unless terminated sooner by written agreement of the parties or by written notice of termination given by one party to the other parties at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of such termination. Withdrawal from, or non-execution of, this agreement by any one of the agencies shall not affect the continued efficacy of the agreement with regard to the Cooperating Agencies.

18) This Agreement shall be signed in counterparts and, if so signed, shall be deemed one integrated Agreement.

19) This Agreement may be amended by mutual agreement of the parties. Such amendments shall not be binding unless they are in writing and signed by personnel authorized to bind each of the parties.

20) If any provision of this Agreement or any provision of any document incorporated by reference shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the other provisions of this Agreement which can be given effect without the invalid provision, if such remainder conforms to the requirements of applicable law and the fundamental purpose of this Agreement, and to this end the provisions of this Agreement are declared to be severable.

21) Pursuant to Chapter 39.34 of the Revised Code of Washington, filing of this Interlocal Cooperative Agreement with the County Auditor's office shall be the responsibility of the City of Seattle and the Seattle Police Department.

22) The parties acknowledge and agree that in the performance of this Agreement, they are acting as independent contractors and not as agents of each other.

23) This Agreement merges and supersedes all prior negotiations, representations and/or agreements between the parties relating to the subject matter of this Agreement and constitutes an entire contract between the parties.

In Witness thereof, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement by their duly Authorized officials:

Seattle Police Department

Title: Asst. Chief - Patrol Operations 6/12/09

How to Contact Campus Security

1. If you are reporting a life/death or medical emergency, please first call **9-1-1** and then Campus Security at Main Campus: 206-235-0911, Campus Security at Georgetown Campus: 206-354-6185.
2. For on-campus non-emergencies or to report suspicious activity on campus owned/operated property call Campus Security at Main Campus: 206-235-0911, or Campus Security at Georgetown Campus: 206-354-6185.

Reporting Crimes and Emergencies to Campus Security

We encourage all members of the College community to accurately and promptly report potential criminal activity, suspicious behavior, and any emergencies on campus, on public property running through or immediately adjacent to the campus to the Campus Security Department by calling 206-235-0911 or call 911.

The Main Campus Security office is located at 6000 16th Avenue SW, Library Building, Room 112. The Georgetown Campus Security office is located at 6737 Corson Ave S, Building C, Room 104. Although many resources are available, the Campus Security Department should be notified of any crime, whether or not an investigation occurs, to assure the College can assess any and all security concerns and inform the community if there is a significant threat to the College community.

- **Anonymously** - If you are interested in reporting a crime anonymously, you can call the Campus Security Office at 206-235-0911 and do not have to identify yourself. It is our policy to attempt not to trace the origin of the person who makes an autonomous report, unless such is deemed necessary for safety. You can also submit tips through Washington Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-8477.
- **Reporting to Other Campus Security Authorities** - While the College prefers that community members promptly report all crimes and other emergencies directly to Campus Security at 206-235-0911 or the Seattle Police Department at 9-1-1 for crimes in progress, we also recognize that some may prefer to report to other individuals or College offices. The Clery Act recognizes certain College officials and offices as "Campus Security Authorities (CSA)." The act defines these individuals as "officials of an institution who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings. An official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to act or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution."

While the College has identified several CSAs at South Seattle College, we officially designate the following offices as places where campus community members should report crimes for purposes of including them in the annual statistical disclosure and assessing them for issuing a Timely Warning Notices, when deemed necessary.

Vice President for Student Services
6000 16th Avenue SW, RSB 57
Seattle, WA 98106
206.934.6763

Campus Safety and Security Department
6000 16th Avenue SW, RSB 62A
Seattle, WA 98106
206-235-0911

Human Resources Director
6000 16th Avenue SW, RSB 200
Seattle, WA 98106
206.934.6415

In response to a request for security, the Campus Security Office may dispatch a Campus Security Officer or Campus Security Sergeant, contact the Seattle Police Department or Seattle Fire Department, request the victim make a police report, or take other action as appropriate. The Seattle Police Department will be the investigating agency for all misdemeanor and felony matters on South Seattle College owned/operated property. All

Campus Security incident reports are forwarded to the Dean of Students Office for review and referral to the Office of Student Life for potential action, as appropriate. If a sexual assault or rape should occur, staff on the scene, including Campus Security, will offer the victim a wide variety of services.

Accurate and Prompt Reporting

Faculty, staff, students, and visitors are encouraged to report suspected, or actual, criminal activity to the Safety and Security Department at 206-235-0911 or in-person (RSB 160) or to the appropriate police agency in an accurate and prompt manner, when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report. If a student, staff member, or visitor reports a crime or occurrence of a serious nature, law enforcement or emergency services will be contacted by the staff member to whom the event was reported.

Certain crime statistics, as required by The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), are reported to the United States Department of Education each October 1st and are made available to all students, staff, faculty, and visitors through our website and available upon request at the Campus Security Office (Room RSB 160). ALL crimes and accidents are to be reported by submitting an accident/incident report by the victim and any witnesses, including staff members who whom the event was reported. Emergencies should first be reported by calling 9-1-1 to alert emergency responders.

Confidential Reporting Procedures

The Clery Act prescribes how the College collects and reports crime statistics and provides for confidential reporting of incidents. Other laws and regulations mandate the College act to stop sexual harassment, sexual assault, and other criminal acts. In those cases, the college will attempt to respect an individual's desire for confidentiality and will work to maintain the privacy of the individual to the degree possible. However, the College may be legally required to act depending on the nature of the grievance or complaint and may not be able to honor the request for confidentiality. The individual will be informed if, while satisfying this obligation, the College may be unable to comply with the request for confidentiality.

Individuals who serve as Campus Security Authorities are not always required to disclose confidential information concerning an incident to the Campus Security Department. However, the crime must be reported to Campus Security immediately as a statistic only. Keep in mind, Campus Security Authorities may also be responsible employees and, under Title IX and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), may be required to provide more information that is otherwise required in their role as a Campus Security Authority (CSA).

Voluntary Confidential Reporting

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the South Seattle College system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, a Campus Safety Officer can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity (except to the Title IX Coordinator in the event of a reported sex offense or sexual harassment). The purpose of a confidential report is

to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to enhance the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the South Seattle College can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, employees and visitors; determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant; and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the institution.

Pastoral and Professional Mental Health Counselors

In accordance with the Clery Act, pastoral and professional mental health counselors who are appropriately credentialed and hired by South Seattle College to serve in a counseling role are not considered Campus Security Authorities when they are acting in the counseling role. As a matter of policy, the College encourages pastoral and professional mental health counselors to notify those whom they are counseling of the voluntary, confidential reporting options available to them.

Pastoral Counselor

An employee of an institution, who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

Professional Counselor

An employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution's community, and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification.

The Campus Safety Department encourages pastoral and professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the persons they are counseling to voluntarily report the incident to the Campus Safety Department on a confidential basis for inclusion of the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

South Seattle College does not employ any Pastoral Counselors.

Daily Crime Log

The South Seattle Campus Security Department maintains a Daily Crime Log of all incidents reported to them. The Campus Security Department publishes a crime log every day, which is available to the public for review. This log identifies the type, locations, and time of each criminal incident reported to the Campus Security Department. The most current sixty days of information is available at the front desk in the Safety and Security Department located at 6000 16th Avenue SW, Room RSB 62A, Seattle WA, 98106.

Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness Programs

The College engages in comprehensive educational programming to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for the campus community that include:

- Identifying domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
- Defining what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- Defining what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity;
- Providing safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than the bystander;
- Providing information on risk reduction so that students and employees may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to minimize the risk of potential attacks;
- Providing an overview of information contained in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report in compliance with the Clery Act. The College has developed an annual educational campaign consisting of presentations that include distribution of educational materials to new students; participating in and presenting information and materials during new employee orientation; presenting programs throughout the year on at least a quarterly basis, including sessions such as:
 - Speakers on Healthy Relationships & Sexual Assault
 - Student Leadership campus training and inclusion of campus resources
 - Security escorts for students, faculty, and staff.

To promote safety awareness, the South Seattle College Campus Security Department participates in a variety of programs to educate and inform students and employees. The programs are presented upon request or are scheduled at various times and locations on campus. If you or your department or group would like to request a specific program, please contact Campus Security at 206-235-0911.

How to be an Active Bystander

Bystanders are people who witness sexual violence, abuse, or stalking, or have reason to believe that such a crime has taken or will take place. Bystanders are, in fact, the largest group of people involved in these crimes, greatly outnumbering both perpetrators and victims. They often have the power to stop assaults from occurring and to get help for people who have been victimized.

Intervening can be difficult, however. Even when a bystander encounters an abuser or a victim of abuse, they may not believe they can do anything to help. Many bystanders ignore the situation because they do not want to get involved or fail to report the situation because they are afraid of retaliation. “What if I’m wrong,” many will wonder.

We take reports of abuse and sexual crimes very seriously. We work hard to protect the confidentiality of those involved, and we thoroughly investigate claims before rendering judgment. There are also multiple ways to leave anonymous tips. When in doubt, speak up. Our goal is to create a culture of active bystanders, all of whom are actively engaged in the prevention of violence and working to create a better student and college experience.

Options for Bystander Intervention:

- Bystanders can engage in safe and positive actions to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
- Possible actions include recognizing situations of potential harm, raising awareness for conditions that lead to violence and abuse, overcoming barriers for victims and bystanders and identifying safe and effective intervention options.
- If someone discloses a sexual assault, abusive relationship, or experience with stalking to, you can start by believing them.
- If you see someone on or off campus who looks like they are in trouble, ask if they are okay. If you are afraid to interfere with the situation, call that person over for something very general (“Can I speak to you about the homework from the other day?”).
- If you see a colleague, student, or friend doing something harmful, speak up. If someone says something offensive, derogatory, or abusive, let them know that the behavior is wrong, and you don’t want to be around it. Don’t laugh at sexist, racist, or homophobic jokes.
- Be respectful of yourself and others. Before initiating any sexual act with your partner, make sure it’s OK.
- Before intervening, always make sure you can do so safely.

Risk Reduction

With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, the following are some strategies to reduce one’s risk of sexual assault or harassment (source: [Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network](#)).

1. Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
2. Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
3. Walk with purpose. Even if you don’t know where you are going, act like you do.
4. Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn’t the best place to be.
5. Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
6. Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and that you have cash (UBER/LYFT) money.
7. Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
8. Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
9. When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check-in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.

10. Trust your instincts. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 9-1-1 in the U.S.).
11. Don't leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.
12. Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
13. Watch out for your friends, and vice versa. If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.
14. If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (by calling 9-1-1 in the U.S.). Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
15. If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:
 - a. Remember that being in this situation is not your fault. You did not do anything wrong, it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.
 - b. Be true to yourself. Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
 - c. Have a code word with your friends or family so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
 - d. Lie. If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
16. Try to think of an escape route. How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?
17. If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

Behavioral Intervention/CARE Team

To enhance emergency preparedness and prevention efforts, South Seattle College has established a Behavioral Intervention Team (CARE). The objective of the CARE Team is to systematically identify, evaluate, and manage potentially threatening situations, including persons of concern, at the College. The multidisciplinary team is composed of people from across campus and meet on a regular basis to review and respond to reports of student behavior that may pose a threat of self-harm or a threat to the community. The CARE mission is to provide a safe environment for the campus community through collaboration, information collection, risk assessment, and intervention. A South Seattle College Student Conduct/Behavioral Intervention Incident Report Form can be located here: https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?SeattleColleges&layout_id=1

Alcohol and Illegal Drugs on Campus

Federal law requires South Seattle College to notify all faculty, staff, and students of certain information pertaining to the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on its property or as part of its activities. The information included in this report complies with the notification requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and its implementing regulations. The College prohibits the unlawful possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of alcohol or controlled substances by students, faculty, staff, and guests in buildings, facilities, grounds, or property controlled by the College or at College activities.

Areas Open to the Public

South Seattle College prohibits the possession and use of alcoholic beverages in areas open to the public, including areas of buildings open to the public. However, the use of alcoholic beverages, subject to the laws of Washington State, may be permitted at College-sponsored activities in areas designated by, and with the prior approval.

Private or Closed Areas

The possession and use of alcoholic beverages are prohibited in conference rooms, offices, office reception rooms, closed buildings, and areas of buildings not open to the public or from which the public has been excluded, except: the use of alcoholic beverages, subject to the laws of Washington State, may be permitted in specific private or closed areas designated by, and with the prior approval of, the appropriate person responsible for the area of request.

Policies Specific to South Seattle College Students

Students who violate this policy are subject to disciplinary action including sanctions as outlined in the Student Code of Conduct in addition to any penalties resulting from violating local, state, and/or federal law. Disciplinary sanctions may include: A Disciplinary Warning or Disciplinary Probation to Suspension or Expulsion from the College. In most cases, the Office of Student Conduct will also assign developmental and educational interventions designed to promote greater awareness and improved decision making for students and to further deter future misconduct.

Title IX Employee Disciplinary Hearing Procedure

Order of Precedence

This supplemental employee discipline procedure applies to allegations of Sexual Harassment subject to Title IX jurisdiction pursuant to regulations promulgated by the United States Department of Education. See 34 C.F.R. § 106. Disciplinary proceedings against an employee respondent alleged to have engaged in sexual harassment in violation of Title IX shall be governed by District Policy 421 and this supplemental hearing procedure. To the extent the supplemental hearing procedure conflicts with provisions set forth in employment contracts, collective bargaining agreements, employee handbooks, and other Seattle Colleges employment policies and procedures, this supplemental hearing procedure will take precedence.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if Respondent is a tenured or probationary faculty member and the Title IX Coordinator determines that the allegations in the investigation, if true, would warrant Respondent's dismissal from the College, the Title IX Coordinator will refer the matter to the Tenure Dismissal Committee for a hearing pursuant to RCW 28B.50.863 and applicable procedures set forth in the faculty union Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA). To the extent the Tenure Dismissal Committee procedures are inconsistent or in conflict with Sections II through VII of this Supplemental Procedure, those Supplemental Procedure sections will prevail. At the end of the hearing, the Tenure Dismissal Committee will issue a Recommendation consistent with the provisions set forth in Section VIII. Claimant 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 Title IX Coordinator before final action is taken.

Prohibited Conduct Under Title IX

Pursuant to Title IX of the Education Act Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. §1681, the Seattle Colleges may impose disciplinary sanctions against an employee who commits, attempts to commit, or aids, abets, incites, encourages, or assists another person to commit, an act(s) of "sexual harassment."

For purposes of this supplemental procedure, "Sexual Harassment" encompasses the following conduct:

1. Quid pro quo harassment. A *Seattle Colleges* employee conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the *Seattle Colleges* on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.
2. Hostile environment. Unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would find to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the *Seattle Colleges'* educational programs or activities, or employment.
3. Sexual assault. Sexual assault includes the following conduct:
 1. 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.
 2. 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.

3. 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).
4. Statutory rape. Consensual sexual intercourse between someone who is eighteen (18) years of age or older and someone who is under the age of sixteen (16).
4. 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.
5. 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:
 1. The length of the relationship;
 2. The type of relationship; and
 3. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
6. Stalking. Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

Title IX Jurisdiction

1. This supplemental procedure applies only if the alleged misconduct:
 1. Occurred in the United States;
 2. Occurred during a *Seattle Colleges* educational program or activity; and
 3. Meets the definition of Sexual Harassment as that term is defined in this supplemental procedure.
2. For purposes of this supplemental procedure, an "educational program or activity" is defined as locations, events, or circumstances over which the *Seattle Colleges* exercised substantial control over both the Respondent and the context in which the alleged Sexual Harassment occurred. This definition includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the *Seattle Colleges*.
3. Proceedings under this supplemental procedure must be dismissed if the Title IX Coordinator determines that one or all the requirements of Section A (1)-(3) have not been met. Dismissal under this supplemental procedure does not prohibit the *Seattle Colleges* from pursuing disciplinary action against a Respondent based on allegations

that the Respondent engaged in other misconduct prohibited by federal or state law, employment contracts or handbooks, or other *Seattle Colleges* policies.

4. If the Title IX Coordinator determines the facts in the investigation report are not sufficient to support Title IX jurisdiction and/or pursuit of a Title IX violation, the Title IX Coordinator will issue a notice of dismissal in whole or part to both parties explaining why some or all of the Title IX claims have been dismissed.

Initiation of Discipline

1. Upon receiving the Title IX investigation report from the Title IX Investigator, the Title IX Coordinator will independently review the report to determine whether there are sufficient grounds to pursue a disciplinary action against the Respondent for engaging in prohibited conduct under Title IX.
2. If the Title IX Coordinator determines that there are sufficient grounds to proceed under these supplemental procedures, the Title IX Coordinator will initiate a Title IX disciplinary proceeding by filing a written disciplinary notice with the *hearing panel* and by serving the notice on the Respondent and the Claimant, and their respective advisors. The notice must:
 1. Set forth the basis for Title IX jurisdiction;
 2. Identify the alleged Title IX violation(s);
 3. Set forth the facts underlying the allegation(s);
 4. Identify the range of possible sanctions that may be imposed if the Respondent is found responsible for the alleged violation(s);
 5. Explain that each Party is entitled to be accompanied by an Advisor of their own choosing during the hearing and that:
 1. Advisors will be responsible for questioning all witnesses on the Party's behalf;
 2. An Advisor may be an attorney or any non-union person of the party's choice. Any member represented by a union may request union representation at the hearing in accordance with section VI.d.;
 3. The *Seattle Colleges* will appoint the Party an Advisor of the *Seattle Colleges'* choosing at no cost to the Party, if the Party fails to choose an Advisor; and
 6. Explain that if a Party fails to appear at the hearing, a decision of responsibility may be made in the Party's absence.
3. Service of the disciplinary notice or any other document required to be served under this supplemental procedure may be done personally or by first class, registered, or certified mail, or by electronic mail to the Party's *Seattle Colleges* email address.

Pre-Hearing Procedure

1. Upon receiving the disciplinary notice, the *hearing panel* will send a hearing notice to all parties in compliance with WAC 10-08-040. Pursuant to Policy 421, the hearing date may not be scheduled less than ten (10) days after the Title IX Coordinator provided the Final Investigation Report to the Parties.
2. A Party is entitled to be accompanied by an Advisor of their choice during the disciplinary process at the party's own expense. The Advisor may be an attorney. At any time during the disciplinary process, if the party is a represented employee, the party may have a union representative present.

1. If the Advisor is an attorney, the Advisor must file a notice of appearance with the *hearing panel* with copies to all parties and the Title IX Coordinator at least five (5) days before the hearing. If a notice of appearance is not filed within this timeframe, the Party will be deemed to have waived their right to have an attorney as an Advisor.
2. In preparation for the hearing, the Parties will have equal access to all evidence gathered by the investigator during the investigation, regardless of whether the *Seattle Colleges* intends to offer the evidence at the hearing.

Rights of Parties

1. The provisions of this supplemental procedure shall apply equally to both parties. The *Seattle Colleges* bears the burden of offering and presenting sufficient testimony and evidence to establish that the Respondent is responsible for a Title IX violation by a preponderance of the evidence.
2. The Respondent will be presumed not responsible until such time as the disciplinary process has been finally resolved.
3. During the hearing, each Party shall be represented by an Advisor. 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 *Seattle Colleges'* choosing on the Party's behalf at no expense to the Party. A party may choose to have an Advisor *and* a union representative present at the hearing¹.

Evidence

The introduction and consideration of evidence during the hearing is subject to the following procedures and restrictions:

1. Relevance: 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.
2. Relevance means that information elicited by the question makes a fact in dispute more or less likely to be true.
3. Questions or evidence about a Claimant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant and must be excluded, unless such question or evidence:
 1. Is asked or offered to prove someone other than the Respondent committed the alleged misconduct; or
 2. Concerns specific incidents of prior sexual behavior between the Claimant and the Respondent, which are asked or offered on the issue of consent.
4. Cross-examination required: If a Party or witness does not submit to cross-examination during the live hearing, the *hearing panel* must not rely on any statement by that Party or witness in reaching a determination of responsibility.
5. No negative inference: The *hearing panel* may not make an inference regarding responsibility solely on a witness's or party's absence from the hearing or refusal to answer questions.
6. Privileged evidence: The *hearing panel* shall not consider legally privileged information unless the holder has effectively waived the privilege. Privileged information includes, but

is not limited to, information protected by the following:

1. Spousal/domestic partner privilege;
2. Attorney-Client and attorney work product privileges;
3. Privileges applicable to members of the clergy and priests;
4. Privileges applicable to medical providers, mental health therapists, and counsellors;
5. Privileges applicable to sexual assault and domestic violence advocates; and
6. Other legal privileges identified in RCW 5.60.060.

Initial Order

1. The *hearing panel* will be responsible for drafting an Initial Order that:
 1. Identifies the allegations of sexual harassment;
 2. Describes the grievance and disciplinary procedures, starting with filing of the formal claim through the determination of responsibility, including notices to parties, interviews with witnesses and parties, site visits, methods used to gather evidence, and hearings held;
 3. Makes findings of fact supporting the determination of responsibility;
 4. Reaches conclusions as to whether the facts establish whether the Respondent is responsible for engaging in Sexual Harassment in violation of Title IX;
 5. Contains a statement of, and rationale for, the Committee's determination of responsibility for each allegation;
 6. Describes any disciplinary sanction or conditions imposed against the Respondent, if any;
 7. Describes to what extent, if any, Claimant is entitled to remedies designed to restore or preserve Claimant's equal access to the *Seattle Colleges'* education programs or activities; and
 8. Describes the process for appealing the Initial Order to the *Seattle Colleges* President.
2. The *hearing panel* will serve the Initial Order on the Parties simultaneously.

Appeals

1. The Parties have the right to appeal from the determination of responsibility and/or from a Title IX dismissal, in whole or part, of a formal claim, as set forth in the Initial Order. Appeals shall be submitted in writing to the Vice Chancellor for Human Resources or the Vice Chancellor's delegate within ten (10) calendar days of receiving the decision. Appeals are limited to the following grounds:
 1. A procedural error or omission occurred that significantly impacted the outcome of the hearing (e.g., substantiated bias, material deviation from established procedures).
 2. To consider new evidence, unknown or unavailable during the original investigation, that could substantially impact the original finding or sanction. A summary of the new evidence and its potential impact must be included in the submitted appeal request.
 3. Title IX personnel had a conflict of interest or bias that affected the outcome of the matter.
2. If no appeal is received within ten (10) calendar days, the decision becomes final. If an appeal is received, the individual handling the appeal shall respond within 21 calendar days. Both parties will be informed if an appeal has been filed. The request shall either be denied or, if found to have merit, an amended decision can be issued.

3. The Vice Chancellor’s Office shall serve the Final Decision on the parties simultaneously.
4. All decisions reached through this process are final and no further appeal is available. No decisions or recommendations arising from this disciplinary procedure will be subject to grievance pursuant to any Collective Bargaining Agreement.

¹ If a represented party chooses to have a union representative and an Advisor present at the hearing, only the Advisor may participate in the hearing.

Discrimination and Harassment Complaint Procedure

Introduction

The Seattle College District recognizes its responsibility, described in Policy 419, for investigation, resolution, implementation of corrective measures, and monitoring the educational environment and workplace to stop, remediate, and prevent all manners of discrimination. To this end, the Seattle College District has enacted Policy and Procedure 419, Discrimination and Harassment, prohibiting discrimination against and/or harassment of any employee, student, applicant or visitor, and legally defined members of a protected class. Any individual found to be in violation of Policy 419 will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal from the College or from employment.

Any employee, student, applicant, or visitor who believes that they have been the subject of discrimination or harassment should report the incident or incidents to the College’s, or District’s Title IX / EEO Coordinator identified below. All District employees (faculty, staff, student employees and administrators) are designated as “responsible employees” and must report actual or suspected discrimination or harassment immediately, subject to limited exceptions for employees who are statutorily barred from reporting. All details of the reports they receive must be shared promptly. If the complaint is against that Coordinator, the impacted party should report the matter to the president’s, or Chancellor’s office for referral to an alternate designee.

Seattle College District Office:
Chief Human Resources Officer
Title IX / EEO Coordinator
Contact info: (206) 934-4104;
1500 Harvard Avenue, Seattle, WA 98122 or

Compliance Officer
(206) 934-3873
1500 Harvard Avenue, Seattle, WA 98122

South Seattle College:
Human Resources Director
Title IX / EEO Coordinator
Contact info: (206) 934-6415
6000 16th Avenue S.W., Seattle, WA 98106

The Title IX / EEO Coordinator or designee:

1. Will accept all complaints and referrals from College or District employees, applicants,

- students, and visitors.
2. Will make determinations regarding how to handle requests by impacted parties for confidentiality.
 3. Will keep accurate records of all complaints and referrals for the required time period.
 4. May conduct investigations or delegate and oversee investigations conducted by a designee.
 5. May impose interim remedial measures to protect parties during investigations of discrimination or harassment.
 6. Will issue written findings and recommendations upon completion of an investigation.
 7. May recommend specific corrective measures to stop, remediate, and prevent the recurrence of inappropriate conduct.

The Seattle College District encourages the timely reporting of any incidents of discrimination or harassment. Complaints may be submitted in writing or orally. For impacted parties who wish to submit a written complaint, a formal complaint form is available online at https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?SeattleColleges&layout_id=4. Hardcopies of the complaint form are available at the following locations on campus or the District office:

Seattle College District Office
1500 Harvard Avenue, Seattle, WA 98122;
2nd Floor Reception Desk

South Seattle College
6000 16th Avenue S.W., Seattle, WA 98106
Student Services Office: JMB Room 135
HR Office: RSB Room 200

Georgetown Apprenticeship and Education Center
Main Office: 4GT100

Definitions

Impacted Party

Employee(s), applicant(s), student(s), or visitor(s) of the Seattle College District who alleges that she or he has been subjected to discrimination or harassment. The impacted party is not necessarily the reporting party; witnesses or other third parties may report concerns.

Complaint

A description of facts that allege violation of the district's policy against discrimination or harassment.

Consent

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.

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 non-consensual conduct.

Intoxication is not a defense against allegations that an individual has engaged in non-consensual sexual conduct.

Discrimination

Unfavorable treatment of a person based on that person's membership or perceived membership in a protected class. Harassment is a form of discrimination.

Harassment

A form of discrimination consisting of physical or verbal conduct that denigrates or shows hostility toward an individual because of their membership in a protected class or their perceived membership in a protected class. Harassment occurs when the conduct is sufficiently severe and/or pervasive and so objectively offensive that it has the effect of altering the terms or conditions of employment or substantially limiting the ability of a student to participate in or benefit from the College's educational and/or social programs. Petty slights, annoyances, offensive utterances, and isolated incidents (unless extremely serious) typically do not qualify as harassment. Examples of conduct that could rise to the level of discriminatory harassment include but are not limited to the following:

Epithets, "jokes," ridicule, mockery or other offensive or derogatory conduct focused upon an individual's membership in a protected class.

Verbal or physical threats of violence or physical contact directed towards an individual based upon their membership in a protected class.

Making, posting, emailing, texting, or otherwise circulating demeaning or offensive pictures, cartoons, graffiti, notes or other materials that relate to race, ethnic origin, gender or any other protected class.

Protected Class:

Persons who are protected under state or federal civil rights laws, including laws that prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, perceived or actual physical or mental disability, pregnancy, genetic information, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, creed, religion, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or use of a trained guide dog or service animal.

Resolution

The means by which the complaint is finally addressed. This may be accomplished through informal or formal processes, including counseling, mediation, or the formal imposition of discipline sanction.

Responding Party

Person or persons who are members of the campus community who allegedly discriminated against or harassed another person or persons.

Sexual Harassment

A form of discrimination consisting of unwelcome, gender-based verbal, written, electronic and/or physical conduct. Sexual harassment does not have to be of a sexual nature, however,

and can include offensive remarks about a person's gender. There are two types of sexual harassment.

- a. Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment occurs when the conduct is sufficiently severe and/or pervasive and so objectively offensive that it has the effect of altering the terms or conditions of employment or substantially limiting the ability of a student to participate in or benefit from the College's educational and/or social programs [and/or student housing].
- b. Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment occurs when an individual in a position of real or perceived authority, conditions the receipt of a benefit upon granting of sexual favors.
 - Examples of conduct that may qualify as sexual harassment include:
 - Persistent comments or questions of a sexual nature.
 - A supervisor who gives an employee a raise in exchange for submitting to sexual advances.
 - An instructor who promises a student a better grade in exchange for sexual favors.
 - Sexually explicit statements, questions, jokes, or anecdotes.
 - Unwelcome touching, patting, hugging, kissing, or brushing against an individual's body.
 - Remarks of a sexual nature about an individual's clothing, body, or speculations about previous sexual experiences.
 - Persistent, unwanted attempts to change a professional relationship to an amorous relationship.
 - Direct or indirect propositions for sexual activity.
 - Unwelcome letters, emails, texts, telephone calls, or other communications referring to or depicting sexual activities.

Sexual Violence

Is a type of sexual discrimination and harassment. Non-consensual sexual intercourse, non-consensual sexual contact, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are all types of sexual violence.

- Non-consensual sexual intercourse is any sexual intercourse (anal, oral, or vaginal), however slight, with any object, 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.
- Non-consensual sexual contact is any intentional sexual touching, however slight, with any 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.
- Domestic violence includes asserted violent misdemeanor and felony offenses committed by the victim's current or former spouse, current or former cohabitant, person similarly situated under domestic or family violence law, or anyone else protected under domestic or family violence law.
- Dating violence means violence by a person who has been in a romantic or intimate relationship with the victim. Whether there was such relationship will be gauged by its length, type, and frequency of interaction.
- Stalking means intentional and repeated harassment or following of another person,

which places that person in reasonable fear that the perpetrator intends to injure, intimidate, or harass that person. Stalking also includes instances where the perpetrator knows or reasonably should know that the person is frightened, intimidated, or harassed, even if the perpetrator lacks such intent.

“Bullying”

Workplace and/or Classroom bullying is defined as persistent, unwelcome, severe, and pervasive mistreatment that harms, intimidates, offends, degrades or humiliates an employee or student, whether verbal, physical or otherwise, including “cyber” bullying, in the course of employment, or pursuit of education. Any employee found in violation of this District policy, will be disciplined, up to and including immediate termination. Any student found in violation of the District’s Code of Student Conduct, as it relates to this policy, will be disciplined, up to and including, immediate expulsion from the college. Examples of bullying behavior include, but are not limited to:

- Being held to a different standard than the rest of an employee’s work group;
- Consistent ignoring or interrupting of an employee in front of co-workers;
- Personal attacks (angry outbursts, excessive profanity, or name-calling);
- Encouragement of others to turn against, marginalize, or ostracize the targeted employee;
- Use of email, internet, or other “cyber” venues to denigrate the targeted employee.

The Seattle College District encourages all employees to report any instance of bullying behavior they have experienced or witnessed to their supervisor or the college HR Director.

Who May File A Complaint

Any employee, applicant, student or visitor of the Seattle College District may file a complaint. Complaints may be submitted in writing or verbally. The Seattle College District encourages the timely reporting of any incidents of discrimination or harassment. For impacted parties who wish to submit a written complaint, a formal complaint form is available online at <https://www.seattlecolleges.edu/administration/human-resources/discrimination-and-harassment-statement/reportingclaim-forms>. Hard copies of the complaint form are available at the locations listed above in Section A. Any person submitting a discrimination complaint shall be provided with a written copy of the College’s anti-discrimination policies and procedures.

Confidentiality and Right to Privacy

The Seattle College District will seek to protect the privacy of the impacted party to the full extent possible, consistent with the legal obligation to investigate, take appropriate remedial and/or disciplinary action, and comply with the federal and state law, as well as District policies and procedures. Although Seattle College District will attempt to honor impacted party’s requests for confidentiality, it cannot guarantee complete confidentiality. Determinations regarding how to handle requests for confidentiality will be made by the Title IX / EEO Coordinator.

Confidentiality Requests and Sexual Violence Complaints

The Title IX / EEO Coordinator will inform and obtain consent from the impacted party before commencing an investigation into a sexual violence complaint. If a sexual violence impacted

party asks that his or her name not be revealed to the responding party or that the College/District not investigate the allegation, the Title IX / EEO Coordinator will inform the impacted party that maintaining confidentiality may limit the District's or college's ability to fully respond to the allegations and that retaliation by the responding party and/or others is prohibited. If the impacted party still insists that his or her name not be disclosed or that the College/District not investigate, the Title IX /EEO Coordinator will determine whether the College/District can honor the request and at the same time maintain a safe and non-discriminatory environment for all members of the District's community, including the impacted party. Factors to be weighed during this determination may include, but are not limited to:

- the seriousness of the alleged sexual violence;
- the age of the impacted party;
- whether the sexual violence was perpetrated with a weapon;
- whether the responding party has a history of committing acts of sexual violence or has been the subject of other sexual violence complaints;
- whether the responding party threatened to commit additional acts of sexual violence against the impacted party or others; and
- whether relevant evidence can be obtained through other means (e.g., security cameras, other witnesses, physical evidence).

If the College/District is unable to honor a impacted party's request for confidentiality, the Title IX / EEO Coordinator will notify the impacted party of the decision and ensure that impacted party's identity is disclosed only to the extent reasonably necessary to effectively conduct and complete the investigation.

If the College/District decides not to conduct an investigation or take disciplinary action because of a request for confidentiality, the Title IX / EEO Coordinator will evaluate whether other measures are available to limit the effects of the harassment and prevent its recurrence and implement such measures if reasonably feasible.

Investigation Procedure

Upon receiving a discrimination complaint, the College/District shall commence an impartial investigation. The Title IX / EEO Coordinator shall be responsible for overseeing all investigations. Investigations may be conducted by the Title IX / EEO Coordinator or his or her designee. If the investigation is assigned to someone other than the Title IX /EEO Coordinator, the Title IX / EEO Coordinator shall inform the impacted party and responding party(s) of the appointment of an investigator.

Interim Measures

The Title IX / EEO Coordinator may impose interim measures to protect the impacted party and/or responding party pending the conclusion of the investigation. Interim measures may include, but are not limited to, imposition of no contact orders, rescheduling classes, temporary work reassignments, referrals for counseling or medical assistance, and imposition of summary discipline on the responding party consistent with the District's/College's student conduct code or the District's/College's employment policies and collective bargaining agreements.

Investigation

Complaints shall be thoroughly and impartially investigated. The investigation shall include, but

is not limited to, interviewing the impacted party and the responding party, relevant witnesses, and reviewing relevant documents. The investigation shall be concluded within a reasonable time, normally sixty days barring exigent circumstances. At the conclusion of the investigation the investigator shall set forth their findings and recommendations in writing. If the investigator is a designee, the investigator shall send a copy of the findings and recommendations to the Title IX / EEO Coordinator. The Title IX / EEO Coordinator shall consider the findings and recommendations and determine, based on a preponderance of the evidence, whether a violation of the discrimination and harassment policy occurred, and if so, what steps will be taken to resolve the complaint, remedy the effects on any victim(s), and prevent its recurrence. Possible remedial steps may include, but are not limited to, referral for voluntary training/counseling, development of a remediation plan, limited contact orders, and referral and recommendation for formal disciplinary action. Referrals for disciplinary action will be consistent with the student conduct code or college employment policies and collective bargaining agreements.

Written Notice of Decision

The Title IX / EEO Coordinator will provide each party with written notice of the investigative findings and of actions taken or recommended to resolve the complaint, subject to the following limitations. The impacted party shall be informed in writing of the findings and of actions taken or recommended to resolve the complaint, if any, only to the extent that such findings, actions or recommendations directly relate to the impacted party, such as a finding that the complaint is or is not meritorious or a recommendation that the accused not contact the impacted party. The impacted party may be notified generally that the matter has been referred for disciplinary action. The responding party shall be informed in writing of the findings and of actions taken or recommended to resolve the complaint and shall be notified of referrals for disciplinary action. Both the impacted party and the responding party are entitled to review any final findings, conclusions, and recommendations, subject to any FERPA confidentiality requirements.

Informal Dispute Resolution

Informal dispute resolution processes, like mediation, may be used to resolve complaints, when appropriate. Informal dispute resolution shall not be used to resolve sexual discrimination complaints without written permission from both the impacted party and the responding party. If the parties elect to mediate a dispute, either party shall be free to discontinue mediation at any time. In no event shall mediation be used to resolve complaints involving allegations of sexual violence.

Final Decision/Appeals

Either the impacted party or the responding party may seek review of the decision by the Title IX / EEO Coordinator. Appeals shall be submitted in writing to the Chief Human Resources Officer for employee complaints or the VP of Student Services for student complaints within ten (10) calendar days of receiving the decision. The administrator will designate an individual to handle the appeal. Appeals are limited to the following grounds:

1. A procedural error or omission occurred that significantly impacted the outcome of the hearing (e.g., substantiated bias, material deviation from established procedures).

2. To consider new evidence, unknown or unavailable during the original investigation, that could substantially impact the original finding or sanction. A summary of the new evidence and its potential impact must be included in the submitted appeal request.
3. The sanctions-imposed fall outside the range of sanctions generally designated for this offense,

If no appeal is received within ten (10) calendar days, the decision becomes final. If an appeal is received, the individual handling the appeal shall respond within 21 calendar days. Both parties will be informed if an appeal has been filed. The request shall either be denied or, if found to have merit, an amended decision can be issued. Any amended decision is final, and no further appeal is available.

Publication of Anti-Discrimination Policies and Procedures

The policies and procedures regarding complaints of discrimination and harassment shall be published and distributed as determined by the Chancellor/President or designee. Any person who believes they have been subjected to discrimination in violation of District/College policy will be provided a copy of these policies and procedures

Limits to Authority

Nothing in this procedure shall prevent the District Chancellor or College President or designee from taking immediate disciplinary action in accordance with Seattle College District policies and procedures, and federal, state, and municipal rules and regulations.

Non-Retaliation, Intimidation and Coercion

Retaliation by, for or against any participant (including impacted party, responding party, witness, Title IX / EEO Coordinator, or investigator) is expressly prohibited. Retaliatory action of any kind taken against individuals as a result of seeking redress under the applicable procedures or serving as a witness in a subsequent investigation or any resulting disciplinary proceedings is prohibited and is conduct subject to discipline. Any person who thinks they have been the victim of retaliation should contact the Title IX / EEO Coordinator immediately.

Criminal Complaints

Discriminatory or harassing conduct may also be, or occur in conjunction with, criminal conduct. Criminal complaints may be filed with the applicable law enforcement authorities. The College will proceed with an investigation of harassment and discrimination complaints regardless of whether the underlying conduct is subject to civil or criminal prosecution.

Other Discrimination Complaint Options

Discrimination complaints may also be filed with the following federal and state agencies:
Washington State Human Rights Commission, www.hum.wa.gov

US Dept of Education Office for Civil Rights, www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, www.eeoc.gov

Our Response to Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

South Seattle College does not allow, condone or permit discrimination. Discrimination on any basis is explicitly prohibited. This prohibition includes discrimination on the basis of sex in its educational programs, sexual harassment and sexual violence, which is a type of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and are also prohibited whether gender based or not and include dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. As a result, South Seattle College issues this statement of policy to inform the community of our comprehensive plan addressing sexual misconduct; educational programs and procedures that address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, whether the incident occurs on or off campus, and how these events are reported to a College official. In this context, South Seattle College prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking and reaffirms its commitment to maintain a campus environment emphasizing the dignity and worth of all members of the College community.

Our Commitment to Addressing Sexual Assault/Rape, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

The College does not tolerate sexual misconduct or abuse, such as sexual assault, rape, or any other forms of non-consensual sexual activity. Sexual misconduct in any form violates the Code of Student Conduct, College policies and may violate federal and state laws. Violations are subject to disciplinary sanctions through the Office of Student Conduct and/or those outlined in applicable College or District policies. The Washington Administrative Code that covers student conduct at Seattle Colleges can be found at:

[WAC 132F-121-110 Student Conduct Code for Seattle Colleges](#)

Responding to Reports of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

The College has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to victims who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, including informing individuals about their right to file criminal charges as well as the availability of counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other services on and/or off campus as well as additional remedies to prevent contact between a complainant and an accused party, such as changes to housing, academic, protective orders, transportation and working situations, if reasonably available.

The College will make such accommodations or protective measures, if the victim requests them and if they are reasonable available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to the South Seattle College Safety and Security Department or local law enforcement. Students and employees should contact:

Vice President of Student Services Office
South Seattle College
RSB Room 58
6000 16th Avenue SW

Seattle, WA 98106
206.934.6788

If a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking is reported to the College, below are the procedures that the College will follow:

Incident Being Reported	Procedure the College Will Follow
Sexual Assault	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depending on when reported (immediate vs delayed report), The College will provide complainant with access to medical care 2. The College will assess immediate safety needs of complainant 3. The College will assist complainant with contacting local police if complainant requests AND provide the complainant with contact information for the local police department 4. The College will provide complainant with referrals to on and off campus mental health providers 5. The College will assess the need to implement interim or long-term protective measures, if appropriate. 6. The College will provide the victim with a written explanation of the victim's rights and options 7. The College will provide a "No trespass" (PNG) directive to accused party if deemed appropriate 8. The College will provide written instructions on how to apply for Protective Order 9. The College will provide a copy of the policy applicable to Sexual Assault to the complainant and inform the complainant regarding timeframes for inquiry, investigation and resolution 10. The College will inform the complainant of the outcome of the investigation, whether or not the accused will be administratively charged and what the outcome of the hearing is 11. The College will enforce the anti-retaliation policy and take immediate and separate action against parties that retaliate against a person for complaining of sex-based discrimination or for assisting in the investigation
Stalking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The College will assess immediate safety needs of complainant 2. The College will assist complainant with contacting local police if the complainant requests AND provide the complainant with contact information for the local police department 3. The College will provide written instructions on how to apply for a Protective Order 4. The College will provide written information to complainant on how to preserve evidence 5. The College will assess the need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate 6. The College will provide the victim with a written explanation of the victim's rights and options

	7. The College will provide a “No trespass” (PNG) directive to the accused party if deemed appropriate
Dating Violence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The College will assess immediate safety needs of the complainant 2. The College will assist the complainant with contacting local police if the complainant requests AND provide the complainant with contact information for the local police department 3. The College will provide written instructions on how to apply for a Protective Order 4. The College will provide written information to the complainant on how to preserve evidence 5. The College will assess the need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate 6. The College will provide the victim with a written explanation of the victim’s rights and options 7. The College will provide a “No trespass” (PNG) directive to the accused party if deemed appropriate
Domestic Violence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The College will assess immediate safety needs of the complainant 2. The College will assist the complainant with contacting local police if the complainant requests AND the complainant will be provided with contact information for the local police department 3. The College will provide written instructions on how to apply for a Protective Order 4. The College will provide written information to the complainant on how to preserve evidence 5. The College will assess the need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate 6. The College will provide the victim with a written explanation of the victim’s rights and options 7. The College will provide a “No trespass” (PNG) directive to the accused party if deemed appropriate

Procedures Victims Should Follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Occurs

After an incident of sexual assault, dating violence or domestic violence, the victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible at Harborview Medical Center, 325 9th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104 (206) 744-3000. Harborview is managed by University of Washington Medicine and is open 24 hours with nurses trained in the collection of forensic evidence. In Washington, evidence may be collected even if you chose not to make a report to law enforcement¹.

¹ Under the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, starting in 2009, states must certify that they do not “require a victim of sexual assault to participate in the criminal justice system or cooperate with law enforcement in order to be provided with a forensic medical exam, reimbursement for charges incurred on account of such an exam, or both.”

RCW 7.68.170: Examination costs of sexual assault victims paid by state.

No costs incurred by a hospital or other emergency medical facility for the examination of the victim of a sexual assault, when such examination is performed for the purposes of gathering evidence for possible prosecution, shall be billed or charged directly or indirectly to the victim of such assault. Such costs shall be paid by the state pursuant to this chapter.

The Seattle Colleges are located in King County Washington and services by the King County Sexual Assault Resource Center (KCSARC) located at Triton Towers Three, 707 S. Grady Way, Suite 300, Renton, WA 98057. Their number is (888) 998-6423 and their website is: <https://www.kcsarc.org/FAQ>. This is their response related to a question about confidentiality:

“I don’t want everyone to find out. Do the police need my name? Will they make it public?”

Confidentiality is a high priority for KCSARC. You will be asked to give your name to the police when you report. Legally, they need to have the name of the person filing the complaint because you serve as the "witness" to the crime. In a sexual assault, the victim is generally the only witness to the crime and is also the person bringing the complaint forward. The police will generally try to keep the names of victims confidential. It is important to know, however, that your name will appear on the official police report that gets forwarded to the prosecutor's office. If the prosecutor files charges against the perpetrator, and this person is arraigned, documents become a record open to the public. Prosecutors and police make every effort to keep your name from appearing choosing initials instead, but it is out of courtesy that this is done and is not the law. It is possible for your name to be released. It is the practice of most media personnel to withhold victim names.”

It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that evidence may be preserved that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred/or is occurring or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted infections. Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to College adjudicators, investigators or police.

As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection from abuse orders related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, he or she nevertheless should consider speaking with the South Seattle College Safety and Security Department or other law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event that the victim decides to report the incident to law enforcement or the College at a later date to assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or that may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.

Involvement of Law Enforcement and Campus Authorities

Although the college strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of

this policy to law enforcement (including on campus law enforcement and/or local police), it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report. Furthermore, victims have the right to decline to notify law enforcement. However, the Vice President of Student Services Office and all Campus Safety staff will assist any victim with notifying law enforcement if the victim so desires.

The Seattle Police Department may also be reached directly by calling (206) 684-0850 or in person at 2300 SW Webster St, Seattle, WA 98106. Additional information about the Seattle Police department may be found online at: www.seattle.gov/police.

Reporting Incidents of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

If you have been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you should report the incident promptly to the Title IX Coordinator (contact information below) by calling, writing or coming into the office to report in person and Campus Public Safety (if the victim so desires.) Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking made to Campus Public Safety will automatically be referred to the Title IX Coordinator for investigation regardless of if the complainant chooses to pursue criminal charges.

You have other options in addition to, or in the alternative to, contacting South Seattle College Campus Safety and Security regarding sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Concerns about conduct by a student or student group that may violate this Policy may also be reported to:

Vice President of Student Services Office
Joe Barrientos
South Seattle College
RSB Room 58
6000 16th Avenue SW
Seattle, WA 98106
206.934.6788

Concerns about conduct by an employee or third-party that may violate this Policy may also be reported to the Title IX Coordinator at:

Human Resources Director
Briane Franks
South Seattle College
RSB Room 200
6000 16th Avenue SW
Seattle, WA 98106
206.934.6415

If you or someone you know is the victim of a sexual assault, the victim has several rights, including: The right to report the incident to the Campus Security or local authorities. The College will assist victims in notifying either Campus Security or local police. Filing a police report does not mean the victim must pursue criminal charges. The victim maintains his or her

rights throughout the process. If any victim has concerns about the process, the appropriate contacts are: Interim Vice President – Student Services and | SSC Student Conduct Officer (students) and Human Resources Director/Title IX Coordinator (faculty/staff).

Assistance for Victims: Rights & Options

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the College will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights and options. Such written information will include:

- the procedures victims should follow if a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking has occurred;
- information about how the College will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties;
- a statement that the College will provide written notification to students and employees about victim services within the College and in the community;
- a statement regarding the College's provisions about options for, available assistance in, and how to request accommodations and protective measures; and
- an explanation of the procedures for any disciplinary action

Rights of Victims and the College's Responsibilities for Orders of Protection, “No Contact” Orders, Restraining Orders, or Similar Lawful Orders Issued by a Criminal, Civil, or Tribal Court or by the College

South Seattle College complies with Washington law in recognizing restraining orders by:

- a) notifying all campus safety personnel and posting the information within the department;
- b) requesting a copy of the order for inclusion in campus safety records;
- c) request to meet with the complainant to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan for campus security and the victim to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus; this plan includes, but is not limited to: escorts and special parking arrangements;
- d) notifying the CARE Team responsible for developing short and long term plans including, but is not limited to: working with faculty to change classroom locations or allowing a student to complete assignments from home, etc.)

Note: The College cannot apply for a legal order of protection, no contact order or an Immediate Restraining Order for a victim from the applicable jurisdiction(s). The victim is required to apply directly for these services in conjunction with the CARE Team designee. Protection from abuse orders may be available through Washington Courts:

<http://www.courts.wa.gov/forms/?fa=forms.contribute&formID=37>.

The College may issue a no contact order if deemed appropriate or at the request of the victim or accused. If the College receives a report that such a College issued no contact order has been violated, the College will initiate disciplinary proceedings appropriate to the status of the accused (student, employee, etc.) and will impose sanctions if the accused is found responsible for violating the no contact order.

Accommodations and Protective Measures Available for Victims

Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, South Seattle College will provide written notification to students and employees about accommodations available to them, including academic, living, transportation, protective orders and working situations. The written notification will include information regarding the accommodation options, available assistance in requesting accommodations, and how to request accommodations and protective measures (i.e., the notification will include the name and contact information for the individual or office that should be contacted to request the accommodations).

Note: South Seattle College does not have residential housing.

At the victim's request, and to the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, college offices will work cooperatively to assist the victim in obtaining accommodations. If reasonably available, a victim may be offered changes to academic, living, working, protective measures or transportation situations regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement.

Examples of options for a potential change to the academic situation may be to transfer to a different section of a class, withdraw and take a class at another time if there is no option for moving to a different section, etc.

Possible changes to work situations may include changing working hours. Possible changes in transportation may include having the student or employee park in a different location, assisting the student or employee with a safety escort, etc.

To request changes to academic, transportation and/or working situations or protective measures, a victim should contact the CARE Team via:

Dean of Student Development
Dennis Denman
South Seattle College
JMB Room 135
6000 16th Avenue SW
Seattle, WA 98106
206.934.5265

On and Off Campus Services for Victims

Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, South Seattle College will provide written notification to students and employees about existing assistance with and/or information about obtaining resources and services including

counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement.

Note: impacted students or employees are encouraged to seek out forensic nurses who may be available to conduct a forensic examination. Victims are not required to file a police report even if they choose to have a forensic examination.

Other resources available to persons who report being the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, include:

Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network:

<http://www.rainn.org>

Department of Justice:

<https://www.justice.gov/ovw>

Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights:

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html>

In addition to the campus services listed below, several community service organizations can provide counseling, mental health, and other related services to sexual assault victims.

Campus Security – safety and security support

<https://southseattle.edu/safety-security-emergency-prep>

Student Services – advocacy, referrals, counseling, academic accommodation, and education

<https://southseattle.edu/coronavirus/person-services>

Counseling Services – counseling and referrals

<https://southseattle.edu/counseling/personal-counseling>

Medical Services – medical care after a sexual assault

<https://www.seattle.gov/police/need-help/sexual-assault/getting-medical-care>

Student Conduct – support, referrals, and resolution of complaints

<https://southseattle.edu/student-resources/student-conduct-issues-reporting>

Community-based Victim Witness Advocate –

<https://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/prosecutor.aspx>

Community-based Rape Crisis/Domestic Violence Services – shelter, support groups, counseling (using internet search “abuse Seattle” or “abuse Washington State”)

Washington Coalition Against Sexual Violence –

<https://www.wcsap.org/advocacy/focus-areas/ipsv>

Washington State Domestic Violence Hotline – 24-hour hotline (1-800-562-6025)

If a victim of a sexual assault or relationship violence incident requests a change in her or his academic schedule, contact the Office of Student Services. Student Conduct and other offices at the College will assist the individual with making these changes, as long as they are reasonably available. The following information provides steps to follow should a sexual assault occur:

- Get to a safe place as soon as possible!
- Try to preserve all physical evidence – the victim should not bathe, shower, brush teeth, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing until s(he) has a medical exam.
- Contact a close friend or relative, if available, who can provide support and accompany the victim to the medical exam and/or police department. Advocates from the Washington Coalition Against Sexual Assault might be available to the victim to provide support.
- Get medical attention as soon as possible – an exam may reveal the presence of physical injury that the victim is unaware of. Following a sexual assault, antibiotics are typically given at the time of the exam to help prevent the victim from acquiring certain sexually transmitted diseases. Emergency contraception is provided to all female victims at risk of pregnancy from the assault (if the victim presents within 120 hours). If the victim reports memory loss, loss of consciousness or other circumstances suspicious for a drug-facilitated assault, a urine test may be done if the victim presents within 96 hours. Some of the commonly used “date rape” drugs, however, are only detectable in the urine for six to eight hours after ingestion.
- Contact the police – Sexual assault is a crime, it is vital to report it. It is important to remember that reporting a crime is not the same as prosecuting the crime. The decision to prosecute may be made at another time. Final decision to prosecute is determined by the County Prosecutor’s Office. Consider talking to a counselor – Seeing a counselor may be important in helping the victim understand her/his feelings and begin the process of recovery.

Internal Disciplinary Procedures for Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

Sexual misconduct and relationship violence, in any form, violates the Student Code of Conduct, Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Harassment, and Related Inappropriate Conduct (Washington State Administrative Code [WAC 132F-121-110](#)), and may violate federal and state laws. Violations of this policy are also subject to disciplinary sanctions through the Office of Student Conduct and/or the Office of Human Resources. Reports or complaints alleging sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are processed on the basis of the status of the alleged perpetrator (respondent). Reports or complaints against any College employee (faculty, staff, administrator or executive) will be processed by South Seattle College’s Human Resource Director.

Reports or complaints alleging discrimination or harassment of any member of the College community by individuals who are not members of the College community (e.g., third party vendors, contractors, and guests) will also be processed by the Human Resource Director. Reports or complaints alleging discrimination or harassment by a student will be processed by the Office of Student Conduct (OSC). Confidential reports can also be made through Counseling Services <https://southseattle.edu/counseling/personal-counseling>.

Note: confidential reports made to Counseling Services are restricted from disclosure based on Counselor protected communication.

When received, the information will be reviewed and the level of investigation, accommodation, and/or remedial measures already implemented as well as the potential need for a timely warning will be assessed. The Human Resources Director will also ensure that accommodations, resources, rights, and options are addressed with the Complainant. At any time, when a Complainant expresses an interest in exploring options within the Office of Student Conduct, the process will begin with communication with the Complainant. This conversation will most often be held with the Student Conduct Officer and will occur in a prompt and timely fashion. Possible outcomes of this initial discussion include the following:

1. The incident is documented, but no further action is determined to be necessary. Appropriate accommodation to the Complainant and appropriate remedial measures will still be applied; or
2. The Complainant does *not* desire the College proceed with an initial investigation to include contact with the Respondent. The Complainant will be eligible for appropriate accommodations, and appropriate remedial measures will be applied. The Complainant will also be informed that if at any point in the future the Complainant wishes for formal action, the Complainant can request it at that time. A timeline for next steps will be reviewed, and when appropriate, additional meetings scheduled; or
3. The Complainant requests that the College proceed with the formal College conduct process. The Complainant will be eligible for appropriate accommodations, and appropriate remedial measures will be considered. Additional information necessary to proceed with the formal process will be obtained. A timeline for next steps will be reviewed and when appropriate, additional meetings scheduled. In any of the three outcomes listed, appropriate documentation will be completed for submission to the Title IX Coordinator and the Office of Student Conduct. There may be cases where the information provided requires that action be taken (including initiating informal or formal action), irrespective of the desires of the Complainant and in such cases, the College will take that action. In those cases, every effort will be made to explain to the Complainant the rationale for moving forward and the relevant procedures and timelines, and to keep them abreast of the process. At no time, however, will the Complainant be compelled to participate in the process.

Initial Investigation – Student/Staff/Faculty Process

When cases involving domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking are

reported and a formal conduct process is initiated, the College will provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution. Reports will be investigated (if applicable) and managed by professional staff or College authorities who have been trained annually on issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and victimization, and on how to investigate and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.

If it is determined that it is appropriate and necessary, a formal investigation process prior to the determination of charges and sanctions will occur. When a formal investigation process is initiated, the assigned investigator will attempt to interview all parties who have substantive information to share about the allegations and will attempt to gather all available documentation. An investigative packet containing the information received and collected will be compiled. If, after factual investigation, charges are assigned and the respondent accepts responsibility, both the respondent and complainant (hereafter “party”) can request a sanction review. If the respondent contests the charges (i.e., denies responsibility for one or more of the assigned charges), the matter will be forwarded to a hearing.

The standard of evidence in a hearing is a more likely than not, a preponderance standard. In other words, the determination is whether it is more likely than not that a violation occurred. In a hearing, both parties may question all witnesses.

Questions may also be posed by each party to the other; however, questioning of the other party will be permitted only through the Hearing Chair.

The respondent and complainant may each be assisted by an advisor. “Advisor” is defined as any person selected by the respondent or complainant to assist and accompany them through the College conduct process (including Disciplinary Conferences, Administrative/College Student Conduct Officer, Sanction Reviews, and formal Appeals).

The College will not limit the choice of advisor or presence for either the accuser or the accused in any meeting or the College’s disciplinary proceeding. A party shall not select an advisor with the actual or effective purpose of disrupting the proceedings, causing emotional distress to the other party, or otherwise attempting to disrupt the process.

The advisor, upon request of either party, may (1) accompany the party in any disciplinary proceeding, (2) advise the party in the preparation and presentation of sharing of information, and (3) advise the party in the preparation of any appeals or sanction reviews. The advisor shall not perform any function in the process other than advising the party and may not make a presentation or represent the party. The parties are expected to ask and respond to questions on their own behalf, without representation by their advisor. The advisor may consult with their advisee quietly or in writing, or outside during breaks, but may not speak on behalf of the advisee.

Delays in the conduct process will not normally be allowed due to scheduling conflicts with advisors. Each party will be allowed to submit a statement of facts prior to the hearing that will be added to the hearing packet.

Each party will also be allowed to submit an impact statement that will be reviewed by the Hearing Board should the respondent be found responsible for violating the Code. Both the

respondent and the complainant will be notified simultaneously in writing, of any initial, interim decisions of the hearing outcome. If suspension or expulsion is either assigned or was within range for the charges, both the complainant and the respondent will have the opportunity to file an appeal and will be notified simultaneously in writing, of the procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the result of the College's disciplinary proceeding.

At the end of any appeal process, both the complainant and the respondent will be notified in writing simultaneously, in writing, of any change to the result prior to the time that it becomes final as well as of the final result at the outcome of the process.

When an initial investigation is pursued, the Student Conduct Office will contact the Respondent to schedule a meeting. In that meeting, the Student Conduct Officer will review the following: rights of the Respondent, the allegations, the Respondent's perspective on the allegations, actions requested by the Complainant, if any, and actions recommended by the College.

If, following the discussion, the Respondent agrees to honor the Complainant's and College's requests, and the College believes that the Complainant's requests are reasonable and appropriate, steps will be taken to complete those actions in a prompt and timely manner. Examples of such actions include, but are not limited to, counseling for the Respondent, commitment to change/end the behavior, restricted activity, schedule modification, and educational intervention.

The Complainant will be notified of the Respondent's agreement and appropriate documentation will be completed for submission to the Title IX Coordinator and the Title IX database. No reportable disciplinary record is created. However, the information will remain on file should future concerns be reported. When the Respondent is not willing to honor the requests of the Complainant or the College, a follow-up meeting will be held with the Complainant to determine next steps. Although selecting the initial investigation initially, the Complainant may wish to modify the request to a formal process.

Formal Student Conduct Process

When cases involving domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking are reported and a formal conduct process is initiated, the College will provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution. Reports will be investigated (if applicable) and managed by professional staff or College authorities who have been trained annually on issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and victimization, and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.

If it is determined that it is appropriate and necessary, a formal investigation process prior to the determination of charges and sanctions will occur. When a formal investigation process is initiated, the assigned investigator will attempt to interview all parties who have substantive information to share about the allegations and will attempt to gather all available documentation. An investigative packet containing the information received and collected will be compiled.

If, after factual investigation, charges are assigned and the Respondent accepts responsibility,

both the Respondent and Complainant (hereafter “party”) have the opportunity to request a sanction review. If the Respondent contests the charges (i.e., denies responsibility for one or more of the assigned charges), the matter will be forwarded to a hearing. The standard of evidence in a hearing is a more likely than not (known as the preponderance of evidence standard). In other words, the determination is whether it is more likely than not that a violation occurred. In a hearing, both parties may question all witnesses.

Questions may also be posed by each party to the other; however, questioning of the other party will be permitted only through the Hearing Chair.

The Respondent and Complainant may each be assisted by an advisor. “Advisor” is defined as any person selected by the Respondent or Complainant to assist and accompany them through the College conduct process (including Disciplinary Conferences, Administrative/College Student Conduct Officer, Sanction Reviews, and formal Appeals).

A party shall not select an advisor with the actual or effective purpose of disrupting the proceedings, causing emotional distress to the other party, or otherwise attempting to disrupt the process. The advisor, upon request of either party, may (1) accompany the party in any disciplinary proceeding, (2) advise the party in the preparation and presentation of sharing of information, and (3) advise the party in the preparation of any appeals or sanction reviews.

The advisor shall not perform any function in the process other than advising the party and may not make a presentation or represent the party. The parties are expected to ask and respond to questions on their own behalf, without representation by their advisor. The advisor may consult with their advisee quietly or in writing, or outside during breaks, but may not speak on behalf of the advisee. Delays in the conduct process will not normally be allowed due to scheduling conflicts with advisors. Each party will be allowed to submit a statement of facts prior to the hearing that will be added to the hearing packet.

Each party will also be allowed to submit an impact statement that will be reviewed by the Hearing Board should the Respondent be found responsible for violating the Code. Both the Respondent and the Complainant will be notified simultaneously of the hearing outcome. If suspension or expulsion is either assigned or was within range for the charges, both the Complainant and the Respondent will have the opportunity to file an appeal. At the conclusion of any appeal process, both the Complainant and the Respondent will be notified simultaneously, in writing, of the outcome of the process.

Staff/Faculty Process

The Human Resource Administrator, or a designee, will be responsible for investigating reports of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, and making factual findings, applying a preponderance of the evidence standard, with respect to whether a policy violation occurred. Following the fact finding and investigative process, he/she will prepare a written report with findings and remedial recommendations. The investigation will be complete within 60 days, and the report of findings will be simultaneously provided in writing, of any initial or interim decisions to the accused and the accuser, and, in appropriate circumstances, may be provided to the immediate supervisor of the accused. Along with the report of findings, both parties will be provided the opportunity to attend or participate in a disciplinary meeting which will occur after the investigative report is finalized. Both the accused and the accuser have the right to have an advisor of their choice present at this disciplinary meeting.

The College will not limit the choice of advisor or presence for either the accuser or the accused in any meeting or the College's disciplinary proceeding. However, the role of the advisor is limited: an advisor may only consult and advise her/his advisee, but may not speak for the advisee at any meeting or hearing.

The meeting will be conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to investigate and hearing processes that protect the safety of victims and promotes accountability. Following the disciplinary meeting, both the accused and the accuser will receive simultaneous notice of the final disciplinary sanctions.

Both the accused and the accuser may appeal the final disciplinary sanctions. Employee Grievance Procedures will be followed throughout the appeal process. At the end of any appeal process, both the accused and the accuser will be notified simultaneously, in writing, of the outcome of the appeal and sanctions.

The Human Resource Director, or a designee, will be responsible for investigating reports of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, and making factual findings, applying a preponderance of the evidence standard, with respect to whether a policy violation occurred. Following the fact finding and investigative process, he/she will prepare a written report with findings and remedial recommendations. The investigation will be complete within 60 days, and the report of findings will be simultaneously provided to the accused and the accuser, and, in appropriate circumstances, may be provided to the immediate supervisor of the accused. Along with the report of findings, both parties will be provided the opportunity to attend or participate in a disciplinary meeting which will occur after the investigative report is finalized. Both the accused and the accuser have the right to have an advisor of their choice present at this disciplinary meeting.

The meeting will be conducted by an official(s) who receives annual training in investigation and hearing processes, as well as on issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Following the disciplinary meeting, both the accused and the accuser will receive simultaneous notice of the final disciplinary sanctions. Both the accused and the accuser may appeal the final disciplinary sanctions. Employee Grievance Procedures will be followed throughout the appeal process. At the conclusion of any appeal process, both the accused and the accuser will be notified simultaneously, in writing, of the outcome of the appeal and sanctions.

Burden of Proof

As noted, the standard of evidence for determining whether a violation occurred, specifically when investigating alleged domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, is "preponderance of evidence."

Sanctions and Protective Measures

Following a final determination of an institutional procedure regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, the College may impose the following sanctions or protective measures:

Students

- Sanctions up to and including expulsion from the College
- Restriction from portions of campus
- Change in course assignment
- Mandated Psychological Evaluation and/or Counseling
- Mandated Education

Faculty/Staff

- Termination of Employment
- Unpaid suspension
- Restrictions from all or portions of campus
- Change in working facility
- Mandated education
- Written reprimand in personnel file
- Removal from classroom teaching
- Removal from administrative position

College-Initiated Protective Measures

In addition to those protective measures previously described, the Title IX Coordinator or their designee will determine whether interim interventions and protective measure should be implemented, and, if so, take steps to implement those protective measures as soon as possible. Examples of interim protective measures include, but are not limited to: A College order of no contact, adjustment of course schedules, a leave of absence, or reassignment to a different supervisor or position. These remedies may be applied to one, both, or multiple parties involved.¹ Violations of the Title IX Coordinator’s directives and/or protective measures will constitute related violations that may lead to additional disciplinary action. Protective measures imposed may be temporary pending the results of an investigation or may become permanent as determined by South Seattle College.

South Seattle College will provide written notification to victims about options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. Such accommodations or protective measures will be provided if the victim requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement.

Protecting the confidentiality of victims

All members of the Student Conduct Office, case managers, and investigators have been trained in confidentiality of student records and the provisions of the Family Educational Rights to Privacy Act (FERPA). Regardless of whether a victim has opted-out of allowing the College to share “directory information,” Personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the Complainant, including accommodations and protective measures.

The College does not publish the name of crime victims nor house identifiable information

¹ Applicable law requires that, when taking such steps to separate the complainant and the accused, the College must minimize the burden on the complainant and thus should not, as a matter of course, remove the complainant from his or her job, classes or housing while allowing the accused to remain.

regarding victims in the campus public safety department's Daily Crime Log or in the annual crime statistics that are disclosed in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. Furthermore, if a Timely Warning Notice is issued on the basis of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, the name of the victim and other personally identifiable information about the victim will be withheld.

Victims may request that directory information on file be removed from public sources by completing a Request to Withhold Directory Information at the College's Registration Office. By only sharing personally identifiable information with individuals on a need-to-know basis, the College will maintain as confidential, any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the College to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

What is Consent?

Consent must be informed, freely given and mutual. If coercion, intimidation, threats or physical force are used there is no consent. If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired so that such person cannot understand the fact, nature or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent: this includes impairment or incapacitation due to alcohol or drug consumption or being asleep or unconscious. Inducement of incapacitation of another with the intent to affect the ability of an individual to consent or refuse to consent to sexual contact almost always, if not always, negates consent. Silence does not necessarily constitute consent. Whether a person has taken advantage of a position of influence over an alleged victim may be a factor in determining consent.

Seattle College District Procedure

NUMBER:283 TITLE: TITLE IX Grievance Procedure

INTRODUCTION

Seattle Colleges recognizes its responsibility to investigate, resolve, implement corrective measures, and monitor the educational environment and workplace to stop, remediate, and prevent discrimination on the basis of sex, as required by Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act, and Washington State's Law Against Discrimination, and their implementing regulations. To this end, Seattle Colleges has enacted Policy 283 and adopted the following Title IX Grievance Procedure for receiving and investigating Sexual Harassment claims arising during education programs and activities. Any individual found responsible for violating Seattle Colleges' Title IX policy is subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal from the District's educational programs and activities and/or termination of employment.

Application of this Title IX Grievance Procedure is restricted to claims of "Sexual Harassment," as that term is defined in 34 C.F.R. §106.30. Nothing in this procedure limits or otherwise restricts the District's ability to investigate and pursue discipline based on alleged violations of other federal, state, and local laws, their implementing regulations, and other college policies prohibiting gender discrimination through processes set forth in the District's code of student conduct, employment contracts, employee handbooks, and collective bargaining agreements.

DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Title IX Grievance Procedure, the following terms are defined as follows:

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. 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. Intoxication is not a defense against claims that an individual has engaged in nonconsensual sexual conduct.

Complainant:

An individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute Sexual Harassment prohibited under Title IX.

Respondent/ Responding Party:

An individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute Sexual Harassment prohibited under Title IX. Formal Complaint: A writing submitted by the Complainant or signed by the Title IX coordinator alleging Sexual Harassment against a Respondent and requesting that the District conduct an investigation. Education Program or Activity includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the Seattle Colleges exercises substantial control over both the Respondent and the context in which the alleged Sexual Harassment occurred. It also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization officially recognized by the Seattle Colleges. Grievance Procedure is the process the Seattle Colleges uses to initiate, informally resolve, and/or formally investigate claims that an employee or student has violated Title IX provisions prohibiting sexual harassment.

Supportive Measures:

are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the Complainant or Respondent regardless of whether the Complainant or the Title IX Coordinator has filed a Formal Complaint. Supportive Measures restore or preserve a party's access to the Seattle Colleges' education programs and activities without unreasonably burdening the other party, as determined through an interactive process between the Title IX Coordinator and the party. Supportive Measures include measures designed to protect the safety of all parties and/or the Seattle Colleges' educational environment and/or to deter Sexual Harassment or retaliation. Supportive measures may include, but are not limited to, (i) counseling and other medical assistance, (ii) extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, (iii) modifications of work or class schedules, (iv) leaves of absence, (v) increased security or monitoring of certain areas of campus, and (vi) imposition of orders prohibiting the parties from contacting one another in housing or work situations. Determinations about whether to impose a one-way no contact order must be made on a case-by-case basis. If supportive measures are not provided, the Title IX Coordinator must document in writing why this was clearly reasonable under the circumstances.

Summary Suspension:

means an emergency suspension of a student Respondent pending investigation and

resolution of disciplinary proceedings pursuant to the procedure and standards set forth in WAC 132F-121-250.

Sexual Harassment:

for purposes of these Title IX Grievance Procedures, Sexual Harassment occurs when a Respondent engages in the following discriminatory conduct on the basis of sex:

- **Quid Pro Quo Harassment** A Seattle Colleges employee or student employee in a position of real or perceived authority conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the Seattle Colleges on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.
- **Hostile Environment:** occurs when the conduct is objectively offensive and sufficiently severe, persistent, and/or pervasive that it has the effect of altering the terms or conditions of employment or substantially limiting the ability of a student to participate in or benefit from the College's educational and/or social programs and/or student housing.

Sexual Violence:

Sexual violence is a type of sexual discrimination and harassment, which includes nonconsensual sexual intercourse, non-consensual sexual contact, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are all types of sexual violence. See below: Sexual assault. Sexual assault includes 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:
 - i. The length of the relationship;

- ii. The type of relationship; and
- iii. 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.

Title IX Administrators:

are the Title IX Coordinator, Title IX investigators, the Student Conduct Officer, Student Conduct Committee members, a supervisor with authority under the generally applicable collective bargaining agreement or policy with disciplinary authority for an employee as pertaining to Title IX disciplinary proceedings only, and Seattle Colleges-provided advisors assigned to the parties by the Seattle Colleges during Title IX disciplinary proceedings.

Title IX Coordinator:

is responsible for processing Title IX claims and conducting and/or overseeing formal investigations and informal resolution processes under this Grievance Procedure. Among other things, the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for:

- Accepting and processing all Title IX reports, referrals, and Formal Claims.
- Executing and submitting a Formal Claim when appropriate and necessary.
- Handling requests for confidentiality.
- Determining during the Grievance Procedure
 - i. whether a Formal Claim should be dismissed either in whole or in part, and if so,
 - ii. providing notice to both parties about why dismissal was necessary or desirable, and
 - iii. referring the claim to the appropriate disciplinary authority for proceedings outside the jurisdiction of Title IX.
- Maintaining accurate records of all claims, reports, and referrals, and retaining investigation files, claims, reports, and referrals in compliance with the applicable records retention schedules or federal or state law, whichever is longer.
- Conducting investigations or assigning and overseeing investigations.
- Engaging in an interactive process with both parties to identify and provide supportive measures that ensure during the investigation and disciplinary processes that the parties have equitable access to education programs and activities and are protected from further discrimination or retaliation.
- Upon completion of an investigation, issuing or overseeing the issuance of a final investigation report to the parties and the appropriate disciplinary authority in compliance with this Grievance Procedure.
- Recommending non-disciplinary corrective measures to stop, remediate, and/or prevent recurrence of discriminatory conduct to disciplinary authorities and other Seattle Colleges administrators.

Advisors:

Can accompany parties at any time during the grievance process, at the party's discretion. They can be any individual chosen by the party including, but not limited to, a family member, teacher, friend, or attorney. Their role during the grievance process is limited to providing support, taking notes, and/or caucusing with the party if needed. During the Grievance Procedure, the advisor may be a union representative if the party is a represented member.

PRINCIPLES FOR TITLE IX GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

1. Respondent shall be presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct unless or until a

determination of responsibility is reached after completion of the grievance investigation and disciplinary processes.

2. Before imposing discipline, Seattle Colleges is responsible for gathering and presenting evidence to a neutral and unbiased decision maker establishing responsibility for a Title IX violation by a preponderance of the evidence.
3. The Seattle Colleges shall treat both the Complainant and Respondent equitably by providing Complainant with remedies against Respondent who has been found responsible for Sexual Harassment through application of the institution's Title IX grievance and applicable Title IX disciplinary procedures and by providing Respondent with Title IX procedural safeguards contained in this Title IX Grievance Procedures and in the applicable Title IX disciplinary procedures.
4. The investigator shall base investigation results on all relevant evidence, including both exculpatory and inculpatory evidence.
5. Formal and informal resolutions will be pursued within reasonably prompt timeframes (usually within 90 days) with allowances for temporary delays and extensions for good cause shown. Grounds for temporary delay include, but are not limited to, campus closures, extraordinary disruptions to normal operations, and school breaks. Good cause supporting a request for an extension includes, but is not limited to a party, a party's advisor, or a witness being unavailable, concurrent law enforcement activity, and the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities. Both parties will receive written notice of any temporary delay or extension for good cause with an explanation of why the action was necessary.
6. A student found responsible for engaging in Sexual Harassment may receive discipline up to and including dismissal from the Seattle Colleges. A description of other possible disciplinary sanctions and conditions that may be imposed against students can be found in WAC 132F-121-160.

An employee found responsible for Sexual Harassment may receive discipline up to and including dismissal from employment. A description of possible disciplinary sanctions and conditions that may be imposed against employees can be [found here](#).

7. In proceedings against a student Respondent, the parties may appeal the Student Conduct Committee's ruling to the President pursuant to WAC 132F-121-170 and Supplemental Title IX Student Conduct Code Policy 375 Procedures, WAC 132F-121-270 through WAC 132F-121-350.

In proceedings against an employee Respondent, the parties may appeal the Employee Disciplinary Decision to the Vice Chancellor for Human Resources pursuant to Procedure 421.

8. Title IX Administrators may not require, allow, rely upon, or otherwise use questions or evidence that seeks disclosure of privileged communications, unless the privilege has been effectively waived by the holder. This provision applies, but is not limited to information subject to the following:
 - Spousal/domestic partner privilege;
 - Attorney-Client and attorney work product privileges;
 - Privileges applicable to members of the clergy and priests;
 - Privileges applicable to medical providers, mental health therapists, and counsellors;
 - Privileges applicable to sexual assault and domestic violence advocates; and
 - Other legal privileges identified in RCW 5.60.060.

TITLE IX ADMINISTRATORS – FREE FROM BIAS – TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

1. Title IX Administrators shall perform their duties free from bias or conflicts.

2. Title IX Administrators shall undergo training on the following topics:
 - The definition of Sexual Harassment under these procedures,
 - The scope of the Seattle Colleges' educational programs and activities,
 - How to conduct an investigation,
 - How to serve impartially without prejudgment of facts, conflicts of interest, or bias,
 - Use of technology used during an investigation or hearing,
 - The relevance of evidence and questions, and
 - Effective report writing.
3. All Title IX Administrator training materials shall be available on the Seattle Colleges' Title IX webpage

FILING A CLAIM

Any employee, student, applicant, or visitor who believes that they have been the subject of Sexual Harassment should report the incident or incidents to the Seattle Colleges' Title IX Coordinators identified below for each campus. If the claim is against the Title IX Coordinator, the Complainant should report the matter to the President's office for referral to an alternate designee.

District Compliance Officer and Title IX / EEO Coordinators

South Seattle College:

Human Resources Director
 Title IX / EEO Coordinator
TitleIX.District@seattlecolleges.edu
 Contact info: (206) 934-6415
 6000 16th Avenue S.W., Seattle, WA 98106

Claims may be submitted in writing through Seattle Colleges' internal reporting system, Maxient, or orally. For impacted parties who wish to submit a written Claim, a formal Claim form is available online at seattlecolleges.edu/HR/Claim.

Hardcopies of the Claim form are available at the following locations on campus or the District office:

Seattle District College Office

1500 Harvard Avenue, Seattle, WA 98122
 2nd Floor Reception Desk

Seattle Central College

1701 Broadway, Seattle, WA 98122
 Student Services Office: Room BE4180
 HR Office: BE4180

North Seattle College:

9600 College Way North, Seattle, WA 98103
 Student Services Office: 3NC2449A
 HR Office: 3NC2261G

South Seattle College:

6000 16th Avenue S.W., Seattle, WA 98106
 Student Services Office: Room CC2354
 HR Office: Room CC2160A

Georgetown Apprenticeship and Education Center

Main Office: 4GT100

All correspondence related to an investigation will be made first through the employees' or students' Seattle Colleges email account. Communications may also be made through hard copy as appropriate (visitors, applicants, etc.).

CONFIDENTIALITY

1. The Seattle Colleges will seek to protect the privacy of the Complainant to the fullest extent possible, consistent with the legal obligation to investigate, take appropriate remedial and/or disciplinary action, and comply with the federal and state law, as well as Seattle Colleges policies and procedures. Although the Seattle Colleges will attempt to honor Complainant's requests for confidentiality, it cannot guarantee complete confidentiality. Determinations regarding how to handle requests for confidentiality will be made by the Title IX Coordinator.
2. The Title IX Coordinator will inform and attempt to obtain consent from the Complainant before commencing an investigation of alleged Sexual Harassment. If a Complainant asks that their name not be revealed to the Respondent or that the Seattle Colleges not investigate the allegation, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the Complainant that maintaining confidentiality may limit the Seattle Colleges' ability to fully respond to the claims and that retaliation by the Respondent and/or others is prohibited. If the Complainant still insists that their name not be disclosed or that the Seattle Colleges not investigate, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether the Seattle Colleges can honor the request and at the same time maintain a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all members of the Seattle Colleges community, including the Complainant. Factors to be weighed during this determination may include, but are not limited to:
 - The seriousness of the alleged Sexual Harassment;
 - The age of the Complainant;
 - Whether the Sexual Harassment was perpetrated with a weapon;
 - Whether the Respondent has a history of committing acts of Sexual Harassment or violence or has been the subject of other Sexual Harassment or violence claims or findings;
 - Whether the Respondent threatened to commit additional acts of Sexual Harassment or violence against the Complainant or others; and
 - Whether relevant evidence about the alleged incident can be obtained through other means (e.g., security cameras, other witnesses, physical evidence).
3. If the Seattle Colleges is unable to honor a Complainant's request for confidentiality, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the Complainant of the decision and only disclose the Complainant's identity to the extent reasonably necessary to effectively conduct and complete the investigation in compliance with this Grievance Procedure.
4. If the Seattle Colleges decides not to conduct an investigation or take disciplinary action because of a request for confidentiality, the Title IX Coordinator will evaluate whether other measures are available to address the circumstances giving rise to the complaint and prevent their recurrence and implement such measures if reasonably feasible.

COMPLAINT RESOLUTION

The Title IX resolution processes are initiated when the Title IX Coordinator's Office receives a formal complaint alleging that a Respondent(s) sexually harassed a Complainant and requesting that the Seattle Colleges initiate an investigation (a Formal Claim). A Formal Complaint must be either submitted by the Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator on behalf of the Complainant on a form designated by the District. At the Seattle Colleges, formal claims are submitted via an online platform (seattlecolleges.edu/reporting-forms). Formal complaints submitted to the Title IX Coordinator may be resolved through either

informal or formal resolution processes. The Seattle Colleges will not proceed with either resolution process without a Formal Complaint.

For purposes of this Title IX Grievance Procedure, the Complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in a Seattle Colleges education program or activity at the time the Formal Complaint is filed.

1. Informal Resolution:

Under appropriate circumstances and if the impacted and responding parties agree, they may voluntarily pursue informal resolution during the investigation of a concern. Informal resolution is not appropriate when the claims involve a mandatory reporting situation, an immediate threat to the health, safety, or welfare of a member of the Seattle Colleges community, or in cases where an employee is alleged to have sexually harassed a student.

If an informal resolution is appropriate, the Complainant and the Respondent may explore remedies or resolution through:

- Guided conversations or communications conducted by the Title IX coordinator / HRO representative or a mutually agreed upon third party;
- Structured resolution process conducted by a trained mediator; or
- Voluntarily agreed on alterations to either or both parties' work or class schedules or student housing arrangements.

If the parties agree to an informal resolution process, the Seattle Colleges will commence the process within 10 days after the parties agree to this option and conclude within 30 days of beginning that process; subject to reasonable delays and extensions for good cause shown. The informal process is voluntary. Either the Complainant or Respondent may withdraw from the informal resolution process at any time, at which point the formal investigation process will resume.

If the Complainant and Respondent voluntarily resolve a report, Seattle Colleges will record the terms of the resolution in a written agreement signed by both parties and provide written notice to both parties that the report has been closed.

2. Formal Resolution:

Formal resolution means that the Complainant's claims of Sexual Harassment will be subjected to a formal investigation by an impartial and unbiased investigator. The investigator will issue a report of the investigation findings. Upon completion of the investigation, the investigator will submit the final investigation report to the appropriate disciplinary authority to determine whether disciplinary proceedings are warranted.

EMERGENCY REMOVAL

If a student Respondent poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of the College Community or an immediate threat of significant disruption to Seattle Colleges operations, the Seattle Colleges' student conduct officer may summarily suspend a Respondent pursuant to WAC 132F-121-250, pending final resolution of the claims. Nothing in this Grievance Procedure prohibits the Seattle Colleges from placing nonstudent employees on administrative leave pending final resolution of the claims.

INVESTIGATION NOTICES

Upon receiving a Formal Complaint and determining that complaint comport with Title IX claims, the Seattle Colleges will provide the parties with the following notices containing the

following information:

1. Notice of formal and informal resolution processes. A description of the Seattle Colleges' grievance resolution procedures, including the informal resolution procedure.
2. The investigator will serve the Respondent and the Complainant with a Notice of Investigation in advance of the initial interview with the Respondent to allow the Respondent sufficient time to prepare a response to the claims and to inform the Complainant that the Seattle Colleges has commenced an investigation. The investigation notice will:
 - a. Include the identities of the parties (if known), a description of the conduct alleged constituting Title IX Sexual Harassment, and the time and location of the incident (if known).
 - b. Confirm that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that the Seattle Colleges will not make a final determination of responsibility until after the grievance and disciplinary processes have been completed.
 - c. Inform parties that they are both entitled to have an advisor of their own choosing, who may be an attorney.
 - d. Inform parties they have a right to review and inspect evidence.
 - e. Inform parties about student conduct code provisions and employment policies that prohibit students and employees from knowingly submitting false information during the grievance and disciplinary processes.
3. Amended investigation notice. If during the course of the investigation, the Seattle Colleges decides to investigate Title IX Sexual Harassment claims about the Complainant or Respondent that are not included in the investigation notice, the Seattle Colleges will issue an amended notice of investigation to both parties that includes this additional information.
4. Interview and meeting notices. Before any interviewing or meeting with a party about Title IX claims, the Seattle Colleges shall provide the party at least 48 hours in advance with a written notice identifying the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of the interview or meeting with sufficient time for the party to prepare for the interview or meeting.

INVESTIGATION PROCESS - DISMISSAL

1. Mandatory dismissal. The Title IX Coordinator will dismiss the Title IX claims, if during the course of a formal investigation under the Title IX Grievance Process, the investigator determines that the alleged misconduct in the Formal Claim:
 - a. Does not meet the definition of Sexual Harassment under Title IX, even if proved; or
 - b. Did not occur in the context of a College Education Program or Activity; or
 - c. Occurred outside the United States.
2. Discretionary dismissal. The Title IX Coordinator may dismiss a Title IX claim in whole or in part, if:
 - a. The Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that they would like to withdraw the Formal Claim in whole or in part;
 - b. Respondent is no longer enrolled with or employed by the Seattle Colleges; or
 - c. Specific circumstances prevent the Seattle Colleges from gathering evidence sufficient to complete the investigation of the Title IX claims in whole or in part.
3. The Title IX Coordinator will provide both parties written notice if Title IX claims are dismissed with an explanation for the dismissal. Either party may appeal the dismissal of

a formal complaint to pursuant either the disciplinary appeal processes applicable to employee respondents in Seattle Colleges Procedure 421 or the disciplinary appeal procedure applicable to student respondents in the Seattle College Student Conduct Code, WAC 132F-121-350.

4. Mandatory or discretionary dismissal of a Title IX claim does not preclude the Seattle Colleges from investigating and pursuing discipline based on claims that a Respondent violated other federal or state laws and regulations, Seattle Colleges conduct policies, and/or other codes and contractual provisions governing student and employee conduct.

INVESTIGATION PROCESS – CONSOLIDATION OF FORMAL CLAIMS

When multiple Sexual Harassment allegations by or against different parties arise out of the same facts or circumstances, the Seattle Colleges may consolidate the investigation of Formal Claims, provided consolidation can be accomplished in compliance with confidentiality protections imposed by the Family Educational Records and Privacy Act (FERPA). This includes instances in which Complainant and Respondent have lodged Formal Claims against one another or when claims of sexual assault are lodged by a single Complainant against multiple Respondents, or when multiple Complainants lodge sexual assault claims against single or multiple Respondents.

INVESTIGATION PROCESS – REQUIRED PROCEDURES

During the investigation, the Investigator:

1. Will provide the parties with equal opportunity to present relevant statements, and other evidence in the form of fact or expert witnesses and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence.
2. Will not restrict the ability of either party to discuss the allegations under investigation or gather and present relevant evidence, except when a no contact order has been imposed based on an individualized and fact specific determination that a party poses a threat to the health, safety, or welfare of another party and/or witnesses or when contact with a party and/or witness is prohibited by court order. A Seattle Colleges-imposed no contact shall be no broader than is necessary to protect the threatened party or witness and must provide the impacted party or their advisor with alternative means of gathering and presenting relevant evidence from the protected witness and/or party.
3. Will allow each party to be accompanied by an advisor of their choosing, who may be an attorney, to any grievance related meeting or interview. Advisors' roles during the investigation meetings or interviews will be limited to providing support and advice to the party. Advisors will not represent or otherwise advocate on behalf of the parties during the investigation process. An attorney representing a party must enter a notice of appearance with the Title IX Coordinator and the Investigator at least five (5) days before the initial interview or meeting they plan to attend, so that the Seattle Colleges can secure its own legal representation, if necessary.
4. The investigator will provide both parties and their respective advisors with an equal opportunity to review the draft investigation report and to inspect and review any evidence obtained during the investigation that is directly related to the claims raised in the Formal Claim, including inculpatory or exculpatory evidence, regardless of its source, as well as evidence upon which the investigator does not intend to rely in the final investigation report. After disclosure, each party will receive ten (10) days in which to submit a written response, which the investigator will consider prior to completion of the investigation report. If a party fails to submit a written response within ten (10) days, the party will be deemed to have waived their right to submit comments and the investigator

will finalize the report without this information.

5. The investigator will forward the final report to the Title IX Coordinator, who will distribute the report and evidence to the parties, as well as the disciplinary authority responsible for determining whether pursuing disciplinary action is warranted.

NUMBER: 283

TITLE: Title IX Sexual Harassment

Seattle Colleges recognizes its responsibility to investigate, resolve, implement of corrective measures, and monitor the educational environment and workplace to stop, remediate, and prevent sexual harassment as required by Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act, and Washington State’s Law Against Discrimination, Chapter 49.60 RCW, and their implementing regulations.

Title IX requires institutions to protect all students, faculty, and staff from sex-based discrimination, a term that includes both sexual harassment and sexual violence. This Policy applies to all students and employees of Seattle Colleges.

Consistent with the U.S. Department of Education’s regulations under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (“Title IX”) (see 34 C.F.R. § 106 et seq.), the Seattle Colleges prohibits Sexual Harassment that occurs within its education programs and activities. For purposes of this policy, Sexual Harassment includes Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment, Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Sexual Violence, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking as defined in 34 C.F.R. § 106.30

To this end, Seattle Colleges prohibits sexual harassment occurring within its education programs and activities and has adopted grievance and disciplinary procedures for investigating claims of sexual harassment and sexual violence and disciplining students and employees found responsible for violating this policy.

Any individual found to be in violation of this policy will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal from the College or from employment. Further, the Seattle District College is committed to ensuring that all employees and students work and learn in an environment that fosters mutual respect and professionalism. Student discipline for violation of Title IX Policy 283 is addressed under WAC 132F-121-270 through WAC 132F-121-350.

Employee discipline for violation of Title IX Policy 283 is addressed by [Procedure 421](#).

This policy applies only to Sexual Harassment that is actionable under federal rules adopted to implement Title IX and are subject to the jurisdictional limits and definitions of the College’s [Procedure 283 - Title IX Grievance Procedures](#). Other forms of sexual harassment that are not covered by Title IX are addressed by the Seattle Colleges [Policy 282 - Discrimination and Harassment](#).

Seattle College District Policy

NUMBER: 283 TITLE: Title IX Sexual Harassment

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This policy applies only to Sexual Harassment that is actionable under federal rules adopted to implement Title IX and are subject to the jurisdictional limits and definitions of the College's [Procedure 283 - Title IX Grievance Procedures](#). Other forms of sexual harassment that are not covered by Title IX are addressed by the Seattle Colleges [Policy 282 - Discrimination and Harassment](#).

Violence Against Women Act

Policy statement

South Seattle College prohibits the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, as defined by the Clery Act.

Sexual Assault

Sexual assault is defined as "any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent." Sexual assault is termed as "sexual abuse" and "aggravated sexual abuse" under federal criminal law. Of note, intimate partner violence can, and often does, include sexual assault.

Rape

Is 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. Rape also occurs when a person engages in sexual intercourse with a person by forcible compulsion or the threat of forcible compulsion that would prevent resistance by a person of reasonable resolution, or when a person is unconscious or where the person knows that the victim is unaware that the act is occurring.

Domestic Violence

Felony or misdemeanor crimes 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 receiving grant monies, 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.

Dating Violence

Means violence committed by a person:

1. Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and,
2. Where the existence of such a relationship will be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the following factors:
 - (i) The length of the relationship.
 - (ii) The type of relationship.
 - (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- i. For the purposes of this definition—
 - A) Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
- ii. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Dating Violence is currently not specifically defined by Washington State statute.

Stalking

Means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.

A person commits the crime of stalking when the person either:

1. Engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts toward another person, including following the person without proper authority, under circumstances which demonstrate either an intent to place such other person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or to cause substantial emotional distress to such other person or,
2. Engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly communicates to another person under circumstances which demonstrate or communicate either an intent to place such other person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or to cause substantial emotional distress to such other person.

Washington State Criminal Code Definitions

South Seattle College prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking as defined in the Clery Act. Additionally, these behaviors may be crimes under the Washington State Criminal Code. Following are the relevant definitions under the criminal code:

Sexual Assault and Consent Under Washington State criminal law, there is no crime of “sexual assault.” Instead, crimes are classified as “Sexual Offenses.” Another classification is “Assault,” which also governs assault with a sexual motivation. See [RCW 70.125.030\(7\)](#) – “Sexual assault.”

The following are the definitions of rape crimes under Washington State criminal law:

[Rape in the first degree \(RCW 9A.44.040\)](#)

- (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.

[Rape in the second degree \(RCW 9A.44.050\)](#)

- (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 who is not married to the victim and 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 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 is not married to the victim and 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 is not married to the victim and 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 a class A felony

Rape in the third degree (RCW 9A.44.060)

(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.

Consent (RCW 9A.44.010(2))

"Consent" means that at the time of the act of sexual intercourse or sexual contact there are actual words or conduct indicating freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact.

It should be noted that the College's definition of "consent" is the same as RCW 9A.44.010(2).

Indecent liberties (RCW 9A.44.100)

(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 is not married to the victim and 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 is not married to the victim and 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 is not married to the victim and 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.

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of:

- The length of the relationship
- The type of relationship
- The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

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

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by:

1. By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
2. By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
3. By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
4. By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies; or
5. 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.

The Washington State Criminal Code does not contain a separate crime of "domestic violence" or "dating violence." Instead, crimes relating to domestic violence and dating violence are covered by other provisions of the criminal code, such as "Sexual Offenses" or "Assault" crimes. The law is gender neutral and recognizes that domestic violence occurs between members of the same or any sex.

Findings (RCW 7.105.900)

(1) Washington state has been a national leader in adopting legal protections to prevent and respond to abuse, violence, harassment, stalking, neglect, or other threatening behavior, through the enactment of different types of civil protection orders, which are intended to provide a fast, efficient means to obtain protection against perpetrators of these harms.

(2) Washington state has enacted six different types of civil protection orders: (a) Domestic violence protection orders, adopted by the legislature in 1984; (b) vulnerable adult protection orders, adopted by the legislature in 1986; (c) antiharassment protection orders, adopted by the legislature in 1987; (d) sexual assault protection orders, adopted by the legislature in 2006; (e) stalking protection orders, adopted by the legislature in 2013; and (f) extreme risk protection orders, enacted by a vote of the people through Initiative Measure No. 1491 in 2016.

(3) These civil protection orders are essential tools designed to address significant harms impacting individuals as well as communities. The legislature finds that:

(a) Domestic violence is a problem of immense proportions. About 15 percent of Washington adults report experiencing domestic violence in their lifetime, and women, low-income people, and black and indigenous communities experience higher rates of domestic violence. When domestic violence victims seek to separate from their abuser, they face increased risks. Forty-five percent of domestic violence homicides occur within 90 days of a recent separation, while 75 percent occur within the first six months of separation. Domestic violence victims also face increased risks when their abuser has access to firearms. Firearms are used to commit more than half of all intimate partner homicides in the United States. When an abusive partner has access to a gun, a domestic violence victim is 11 times more likely to be killed. Domestic violence has long been recognized as being at the core of other major social problems: Child abuse, other crimes of violence against persons or property, homelessness, and alcohol and drug abuse. Research has identified that adverse childhood experiences such as exposure to domestic violence have long-term negative impacts on health, well-being, and life outcomes, including criminal legal system involvement. Washington state studies have found that domestic violence is the most predictive of future violent crime by the perpetrator. Nationwide, domestic violence costs over \$460,000,000,000 each year for health care, absence from work, services to children, and more. Adolescent dating violence is occurring at increasingly high rates, and preventing and confronting adolescent violence is important in preventing future violence in adult relationships. Domestic violence should not be minimized or dismissed based on any mental health diagnoses of the perpetrator or the victim. To the contrary, the presence of mental health concerns or substance use of either party increases the likelihood of serious injury and lethality. The legislature finds that it is in the public interest to improve the lives of persons being victimized by the acts and dynamics of domestic violence, to require reasonable, coordinated measures to prevent domestic violence from occurring, and to respond effectively to secure the safety of survivors of domestic violence;

(b) Sexual assault is the most heinous crime against another person short of murder. Sexual assault inflicts humiliation, degradation, and terror on victims. The perpetrator's age, gender, or relationship does not define the seriousness. According to the centers for disease control and prevention, one in six men, one in three women, and one in two nonbinary persons will experience sexual violence in their lifetime. Because of the stigma of a sexual assault and trauma, many victims are afraid or are not ready to report to law enforcement and go through the rigors of the criminal justice process. Individuals with disabilities; black and indigenous communities; and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and other individuals experience a higher rate of sexual violence. Experiencing a sexual assault is itself a reasonable basis for ongoing fear. Rape is recognized as the most underreported crime; estimates suggest that only one in seven rapes is reported to authorities. Victims who do not report the crime still may need to seek safety and protection from future interactions with the perpetrator and have a right to such safety and protection. Some cases where rape is reported are not prosecuted or do not lead to a conviction. A victim should be able to expediently seek a civil remedy requiring that the perpetrator stay away from the victim, independent of the criminal process and regardless of whether related criminal charges are pending;

(c) Stalking is a crime that affects 3,400,000 people over the age of 18 each year in the United States. Almost half of victims experience at least one unwanted contact per week. 29 percent of stalking victims fear that the stalking will never stop. The prevalence of anxiety, insomnia, social dysfunction, and severe depression is much higher among stalking victims than among the general population. Research shows that stalking is a significant indication of

future lethality. Increased access to technology has also increased methods of stalking. Stalking is distinct from common acts of harassment or nuisance covered by antiharassment orders, and law enforcement agencies need to be able to rely on orders that distinguish stalking from acts of harassment or nuisance. Victims who do not report the stalking behavior they are experiencing still may need safety and protection from future interactions with the perpetrator through expedient access to the civil court system, and this protection can be accomplished without infringing on constitutionally protected speech or activity;

(d) Serious, personal harassment through invasions of a person's privacy by an act, acts, or words showing an intent to coerce, intimidate, or humiliate the victim is increasing. The legislature finds the prevention of such harassment is an important governmental objective, and that victims should have access to a method to prevent further contact between the victim and perpetrator. A person may be targeted for harassing behavior due to his or her identity, such as age, gender, sexual orientation, race, religion, disability, or immigration status. The legislature finds that unlawful harassment directed at a child by a child is not acceptable and can have serious consequences, but that some negative interactions between young people, especially in schools, do not rise to the level of unlawful harassment. It is the intent of the legislature that a protection order sought by the parent or guardian of a child as provided for in this chapter be available only when the alleged behavior of the person under the age of 18 to be restrained rises to the level set forth in this chapter;

(e) Some adults are vulnerable and may be subject to abuse, neglect, financial exploitation, or abandonment by a family member, care provider, or other person who has a relationship with the vulnerable adult. A vulnerable adult may have physical disabilities, mobility issues, or be otherwise unable to represent himself or herself in court or to retain legal counsel in order to obtain the relief available under this chapter or other protections offered through the courts. A vulnerable adult may lack the ability to perform or obtain those services necessary to maintain his or her well-being because he or she lacks the capacity for consent, and may have health problems that place him or her in a dependent position. The legislature finds the legal tool of protection orders will help prevent abuse, neglect, exploitation, or abandonment of vulnerable adults; and

(f) Every year, over 100,000 persons in our country are victims of gunshot wounds and 38,000 individuals lose their lives from gun violence. On average, there are over 100 gun deaths each day, 61 percent of which are suicides. In Washington state, the suicide rate is on average 10 percent higher. Extreme risk protection orders allow for the temporary removal of the most lethal means of suicide from the situation, saving lives of those at risk. Studies show that individuals who engage in certain dangerous behaviors are significantly more likely to commit violence toward themselves or others in the near future. These behaviors, which can include other acts or threats of violence, self-harm, or the abuse of drugs or alcohol, are warning signs that the person may soon commit an act of violence. Individuals who pose a danger to themselves or others often exhibit signs that alert family, household members, or law enforcement to the threat. Restricting firearms access in these moments of crisis is an important way to prevent gun violence and save lives. Many mass shooters displayed warning signs prior to their killings, but federal and state laws provided no clear legal process to suspend the shooters' access to guns, even temporarily. In enacting the extreme risk protection order, the people intended to reduce gun deaths and injuries, while respecting constitutional rights, by providing a procedure for family, household members, and law enforcement to obtain a court order temporarily preventing individuals who are at high risk of harming themselves or others from accessing firearms when there is demonstrated evidence that the individuals pose a significant danger, including danger as a result of threatening or

violent behavior. Additionally, extreme risk protection orders may provide protections from firearm risks for individuals who are not eligible to petition for other types of protection orders. Extreme risk protection orders are intended to be limited to situations in which individuals pose a significant danger of harming themselves or others by possessing a firearm, having immediate access to a firearm, or having expressed intent to obtain a firearm, and include standards and safeguards to protect the rights of respondents and due process of law. Temporarily removing firearms under these circumstances is an important tool to prevent suicide, homicide, and community violence.

(4) The legislature finds that all of these civil protection orders are essential tools that can increase safety for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, abuse of vulnerable adults, unlawful harassment, and threats of gun violence to obtain immediate protection for themselves apart from the criminal legal system. Victims are in the best position to know what their safety needs are and should be able to seek these crucial protections without having to rely on the criminal legal system process. The legislature further finds the surrender of firearms in civil protection orders is critical to public health. In keeping with the harm reduction approach of this lifesaving tool, the legislature finds that it is appropriate to allow for immunity from prosecution for certain offenses when appropriate to create a safe harbor from prosecution for certain offenses to increase compliance with orders to surrender and prohibit firearms.

(5) To better achieve these important public purposes, the legislature further finds the need to clarify and simplify these civil protection order statutes to make them more understandable and accessible to victims seeking relief and to respondents who are subject to the court process. An efficient and effective civil process can provide necessary relief many victims require in order to escape and prevent harm. Clarification and simplification of the statutes will aid petitioners, respondents, law enforcement, and judicial officers in their application, help to eliminate procedural inconsistencies, modernize practices, provide better access to justice for those most marginalized, increase compliance, and improve identified problem areas within the statutes. Those who participate in the protection order process often find it difficult to navigate the statutes, which were adopted at different times and contain differing jurisdictional approaches, procedures, definitions, and types of relief offered, among other differences, all of which can create barriers and cause confusion. Harmonizing and standardizing provisions where there is not a need for a specific, different approach can provide more uniformity among the laws and significantly reduce these obstacles. The legislature finds that these improvements are needed to help ensure that protection orders and corresponding court processes are more easily accessible to all litigants, particularly parties who may experience higher barriers to accessing justice.

(6) The legislature finds that advances in technology have made it increasingly possible to file petitions, effect service of process, and conduct hearings in protection order proceedings through more efficient and accessible means, while upholding constitutional due process requirements. These include using approaches such as online filing of petitions, electronic service of protection orders, and video and telephonic hearings to maintain and improve access to the courts. These alternatives can help make protection order processes more accessible, effective, timely, and procedurally just, particularly in situations where there are emergent risks. The legislature finds that it would be helpful for petitioners, respondents, judicial officers, court personnel, law enforcement, advocates, counsel, and others to have these new tools enacted into statute and made readily available in every court, with statewide best practices created for their use, specific to the context of civil protection orders. The legislature further finds that it is important to modernize other aspects of the civil protection

order statutes to reflect current trends, and to provide for data collection and research in these areas of the law.

(7) The legislature further finds that in order to improve the efficacy of, accessibility to, and understanding of, civil protection orders, the six different civil protection orders in Washington state should be included in a single chapter of the Revised Code of Washington.
[2021 c 215 § 1.]

NOTES:

Effective date—2022 c 268; 2021 c 215: "(1) Except for sections 12, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 34, and 36 of this act, this act takes effect July 1, 2022.

(2) Sections 19, 21, 24, and 34, chapter 215, Laws of 2021 take effect March 31, 2022." [2022 c 268 § 47; 2021 c 215 § 87.]

Stalking (RCW 9A.46.110(1))

(1) A person commits the crime of stalking if, without lawful authority and under circumstances not amounting to a felony attempt of another crime:

(a) He or she intentionally and repeatedly harasses or repeatedly follows another person; and

(b) The person being harassed or followed is placed in fear that the stalker intends to injure the person, another person, or property of the person or of another person. The feeling of fear must be one that a reasonable person in the same situation would experience under all the circumstances; and

(c) The stalker either:

(i) Intends to frighten, intimidate, or harass the person; or

(ii) Knows or reasonably should know that the person is afraid, intimidated, or harassed even if the stalker did not intend to place the person in fear or intimidate or harass the person.

(2)(a) It is not a defense to the crime of stalking under subsection (1)(c)(i) of this section that the stalker was not given actual notice that the person did not want the stalker to contact or follow the person; and

(b) It is not a defense to the crime of stalking under subsection (1)(c)(ii) of this section that the stalker did not intend to frighten, intimidate, or harass the person.

(3) It shall be a defense to the crime of stalking that the defendant is a licensed private investigator acting within the capacity of his or her license as provided by chapter 18.165 RCW.

(4) Attempts to contact or follow the person after being given actual notice that the person does not want to be contacted or followed constitutes prima facie evidence that the stalker intends to intimidate or harass the person. "Contact" includes, in addition to any other form of contact or communication, the sending of an electronic communication to the person.

(5)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, a person who stalks another person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(b) A person who stalks another is guilty of a class B felony if any of the following applies: (i) The stalker has previously been convicted in this state or any other state of any crime of harassment, as defined in RCW 9A.46.060, of the same victim or members of the victim's family or household or any person specifically named in a protective order; (ii) the stalking violates any protective order protecting the person being stalked; (iii) the stalker has previously been convicted of a gross misdemeanor or felony stalking offense under this section for stalking another person; (iv) the stalker was armed with a deadly weapon, as defined in [RCW 9.94A.825](#), while stalking the person; (v)(A) the stalker's victim is or was a law

enforcement officer; judge; juror; attorney; victim advocate; legislator; community corrections' officer; an employee, contract staff person, or volunteer of a correctional agency; court employee, court clerk, or courthouse facilitator; or an employee of the child protective, child welfare, or adult protective services division within the department of social and health services; and (B) the stalker stalked the victim to retaliate against the victim for an act the victim performed during the course of official duties or to influence the victim's performance of official duties; or (vi) the stalker's victim is a current, former, or prospective witness in an adjudicative proceeding, and the stalker stalked the victim to retaliate against the victim as a result of the victim's testimony or potential testimony.

(6) As used in this section:

(a) "Correctional agency" means a person working for the department of natural resources in a correctional setting or any state, county, or municipally operated agency with the authority to direct the release of a person serving a sentence or term of confinement and includes but is not limited to the department of corrections, the indeterminate sentence review board, and the department of social and health services.

(b) "Follows" means deliberately maintaining visual or physical proximity to a specific person over a period of time. A finding that the alleged stalker repeatedly and deliberately appears at the person's home, school, place of employment, business, or any other location to maintain visual or physical proximity to the person is sufficient to find that the alleged stalker follows the person. It is not necessary to establish that the alleged stalker follows the person while in transit from one location to another.

(c) "Harasses" means unlawful harassment as defined in RCW 10.14.020.

(d) "Protective order" means any temporary or permanent court order prohibiting or limiting violence against, harassment of, contact or communication with, or physical proximity to another person.

(e) "Repeatedly" means on two or more separate occasions.

Cyber harassment (RCW 9A.90.120(1))

(1) A person is guilty of cyber harassment if the person, with intent to harass or intimidate any other person, and under circumstances not constituting telephone harassment, makes an electronic communication to that person or a third party and the communication:

(a)(i) Uses any lewd, lascivious, indecent, or obscene words, images, or language, or suggests the commission of any lewd or lascivious act;

(ii) Is made anonymously or repeatedly;

(iii) Contains a threat to inflict bodily injury immediately or in the future on the person threatened or to any other person; or

(iv) Contains a threat to damage, immediately or in the future, the property of the person threatened or of any other person; and

(b) With respect to any offense committed under the circumstances identified in (a)(iii) or (iv) of this subsection:

(i) Would cause a reasonable person, with knowledge of the sender's history, to suffer emotional distress or to fear for the safety of the person threatened; or

(ii) Reasonably caused the threatened person to suffer emotional distress or fear for the threatened person's safety.

(2)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, cyber harassment is a gross misdemeanor.

(b) A person who commits cyber harassment is guilty of a class C felony if any of the following apply:

(i) The person has previously been convicted in this or any other state of any crime of

harassment, as defined in [RCW 9A.46.060](#), of the same victim or members of the victim's family or household or any person specifically named in a no-contact or no-harassment order;

- (ii) The person cyber harasses another person under subsection (1)(a)(iii) of this section by threatening to kill the person threatened or any other person;
- (iii) The person cyber harasses a criminal justice participant or election official who is performing the participant's official duties or election official's official duties at the time the communication is made;
- (iv) The person cyber harasses a criminal justice participant or election official because of an action taken or decision made by the criminal justice participant or election official during the performance of the participant's official duties or election official's official duties; or
- (v) The person commits cyber harassment in violation of any protective order protecting the victim.

Sex Offender Registration (Megan's Law)

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, enacted on October 28, 2000 (Megan's Law). The law requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a state concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a state to provide notice, as required under state law, of each institution of higher education in that state at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student. In the State of Washington (Revised Code of Washington ([RCW 9A.44.130](#))) any adult or juvenile residing whether or not the person has a fixed residence, or who is a student, is employed, or carries on a vocation in this state who has been found to have committed or has been convicted of any sex offense or kidnapping offense, or who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity under Chapter 10.77 (RCW) of committing any sex offense or kidnapping offense, shall register with the county sheriff for the county of the person's residence, or if the person is not a resident of Washington, the county of the person's school, or place of employment or vocation, or as otherwise specified in this section.

Where a person required to register under this section is in custody of the state department of corrections, the state department of social and health services, a local division of youth services, or a local jail or juvenile detention facility as a result of a sex offense or kidnapping offense, the person shall also register at the time of release from custody with an official designated by the agency that has jurisdiction over the person. In addition, any such adult or juvenile who is admitted to a public or private institution of higher education shall, within ten (10) days of enrolling or by the first business day after arriving at the institution, whichever is earlier, notify the sheriff of the county of the person's residence of the person's intent to attend the institution. The sheriff shall notify the institution's department of public safety and shall provide that department with the person's: name; address; date and place of birth; place of employment; crime for which convicted; date and place of conviction; aliases used; social security number; photograph; and fingerprints.

In the State of Washington, the Washington State Patrol and local Sheriff's Office (King County Sheriff's Office) maintain sex offender information. When sex offender information is received from local law enforcement agencies the Campus Security Department cross checks the information against current lists of registered students and employees to determine if additional

notification of the college community is warranted. When necessary, sex offender information is made as a college alert. King County Sheriff has information about registered sex offenders in the area of our campus:

https://sheriffalerts.com/cap_office_disclaimer.php?office=54473&fwd=aHR0cDovL3d3dy5pY3JpbWV3YXRjaC5uZXQvaW5kZXgucGhwP0FnZW5jeUIEPTU0NDcz

Emergency Management

The Department assists with developing, maintaining, and implementing emergency operations plans, developing and conducting exercises, hazard and risk education, and building partnerships with external response agencies. The Department is responsible for assisting with and coordinating the College's overarching mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery programs. Each campus, within the Seattle Colleges system, maintains an emergency management program. Within the context of these programs, each campus develops and distributes emergency response procedures to students and employees. These procedures are posted in conspicuous locations on campus and in classrooms. The College's Emergency Action Plan, is available at:

<http://www.seattlecolleges.edu/district/emergencies/workplace911.aspx>

Emergency Evacuation Drills

An evacuation drill is coordinated by the Safety and Security Department Seattle College during each academic school year for all buildings on the College's main campus. Thus, the emergency response and evacuation procedures are tested yearly for the entire campus. Students learn the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term building evacuation. The purpose of evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of a fire or other emergency. At South Seattle College, evacuation drills are used to educate and train occupants on fire safety issues specific to their building. During the drill, occupants 'practice' drill procedures and familiarize themselves with the location of exits and the sound of the fire alarm. In addition to educating the occupants of each building about the evacuation procedures during the drills, the process also provides the College an opportunity to test the operation of fire alarm system components. Evacuation drills are monitored by Campus Security and the College's Health and Safety Committee to evaluate egress and behavioral patterns.

In conjunction with other emergency agencies, the College conducts emergency response drills and exercises each year, such as tabletop exercises, field exercises, and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These tests, which may be announced or unannounced, are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

Each test is documented and includes a description of the exercise, the date and time of the exercise, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

A report is prepared by the College's Public Information Office that identifies deficiencies and recommends improvements to the appropriate departments/offices for consideration. Students receive information about evacuation and shelter-in-place procedures during the first week of

each quarter and during other educational sessions that they can participate in throughout the year. Seattle College will publish a summary of its emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one drill or exercise each calendar year that meets all of the requirements of the Higher Education Opportunity Act.

Drills, Exercises, and Training

To ensure the campus's emergency management plans remain current and actionable, the campuses conduct at least one exercise annually. These exercises include, but are not limited to: tabletops, drills, functional, or full-scale. The campus conducts after-action review of all emergency management exercises. The Department of Campus Safety and Security will work with each campus location to develop exercise scenarios. In conjunction with at least one emergency management exercise each year, the campus will notify the appropriate campus community of the exercise and remind the community of the Seattle Colleges, SeattleCollegesAlerts system, and emergency response procedures. Our emergency procedures can be viewed at:

<https://conted.southseattle.edu/instructor-resources/emergency-procedures>

Building Monitors

The College also has a contingency of Building Monitors that assist with the safe and orderly evacuation of students, faculty, and staff during an emergency.

Medical Response

If a staff, student, or faculty member is experiencing a medical emergency, or if someone observes another person experiencing a medical emergency, 9-1-1 should be immediately called. In addition, Campus Security should be notified at 206-235-0911.

Emergency Notification

Seattle College has developed a process to notify the campus community in cases of emergency. While it is impossible to predict every significant emergency or dangerous situation that may occur on campus, the following identified situations are examples which may warrant an emergency (immediate) notification after confirmation: armed/hostile intruder; bomb/explosives (threat); communicable disease outbreak; severe weather; terrorist incident; civil unrest; natural disaster; hazardous materials incident and structural fire.

Individuals can report emergencies occurring at South Seattle College by calling (206-235-0911).

In the event of an emergency, South Seattle College will initiate and provide, without delay, immediate notifications to the appropriate segment(s) of the College community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, employee and visitors.

The South Seattle College Safety and Security Department staff is responsible for responding to reported emergencies and confirming the existence of an emergency, sometimes in conjunction with campus administrators, local first responders and/or the national weather center. If the Director of the South Seattle College Safety and Security Department, or designee, in conjunction with other College administrators, local first responders, Public Health Officials and/or the National Weather Service, confirms that there is an emergency or

dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the South Seattle College community, the South Seattle College Safety and Security Department and Public Information Office will collaborate to determine the content of the message and will use some or all of the systems described below to communicate the threat to the South Seattle College Community or to the appropriate segment of the community, if the threat is limited to a particular building or segment of the population.

South Seattle College will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the judgment of the first responders (including, but not limited to: Seattle College Safety and Security Department, Local PD, and/or the Local Fire and Emergency Medical Services), compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Seattle College is committed to ensuring the campus community receives timely, accurate, and useful information in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus or in the local area that poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of campus community members. South Seattle College and the Seattle Colleges uses the emergency notification system RAVE to provide alerts via SeattleCollegesAlerts (which contains email, cell phone text, voice message alert); fire alarm (where available), public address systems (where available), social media, digital signage (where available), local media, webpage and/or in person communication. If any these systems fail or the College deems it appropriate, in person communication may be used to communicate an emergency.

Seattle Colleges Alerts is an emergency notification service available to students, faculty and staff. Seattle Colleges Alerts is a closed, opt-in system. SeattleCollegesAlerts can be used to send emergency messages within minutes of the occurrence of an incident. Alerts sent by SeattleCollegesAlerts are simulcast to the College community via on campus email, South Seattle's Facebook page, Twitter, or at the subscriber's choice, his/her cellular or land-line telephone. All South Seattle e-mail addresses are automatically in the system and cannot be removed by the user. Students, faculty, and staff can sign up for Seattle Colleges Alerts at: <https://www.getrave.com/login/seattlecolleges>

Follow-up information will be distributed using some or all of the identified communication systems.

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

If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, an institution must follow its emergency notification procedures. An institution that follows its emergency notification procedures is not required to issue a timely warning based on the same circumstances; however, the institution must provide adequate follow-up information to the community as needed.

General Evacuation Procedures

At the sound of a fire alarm or if you are instructed to evacuate, leave your work area immediately and proceed to the nearest exit, and leave the building. If you are the first to recognize a fire situation, activate the fire alarm, evacuate to a safe location using the nearest exit, and notify South Seattle College Security (206-235-0911) Emergency or dial 911.

1. Remain Calm
2. Do NOT use Elevators, Use the Stairs.
3. Assist the physically impaired. If he/she unable to exit without using an elevator, secure a safe location near a stairwell, and immediately inform South Seattle College Security or the responding Fire Dept. of the individual's location.
4. Proceed to a clear area at least 150 feet from the building. Keep all walkways clear for emergency vehicles.
5. Make sure all personnel are out of the building.
6. Do not re-enter the building.

Shelter-in-Place Procedures –What it Means to “Shelter-in-Place”

If an incident occurs and the buildings or areas around you become unstable, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it is usually safer to stay indoors, because leaving the area may expose you to that danger. Thus, to “shelter-in-place” means to make a shelter of the building that you are in, and with a few adjustments this location can be made even safer and more comfortable until it is safe to go outside.

Basic “Shelter-in-Place” Guidance

If an incident occurs and the building you are in is not damaged, stay inside in an interior room until you are told it is safe to come out. If your building is damaged, take your personal belonging (purse, wallet, access card, etc.) and follow the evacuation procedures for your building (close your door, proceed to the nearest exit, and use the stairs instead of the elevators). Once you have evacuated, seek shelter at the nearest South Seattle College building quickly. If police or fire department personnel are on the scene, follow their directions.

How You Will Know to “Shelter-in-Place”

A shelter-in-place notification may come from several sources, South Seattle College Security, other College employees, Local PD, or other authorities utilizing the College’s emergency communications tools.

How to “Shelter-in-Place”

No matter where you are, the basic steps of shelter-in-place will generally remain the same. Should the need ever arise, follow these steps, unless instructed otherwise by local emergency personnel:

1. If you are inside, stay where you are. Collect any emergency shelter-in-place supplies and a telephone to be used in case of emergency. If you are outdoors, proceed into the closest building quickly or follow instructions from emergency personnel on the scene.
2. Locate a room to shelter inside. It should be:
 - An interior room;

- Above ground level; and
 - Without windows or with the least number of windows. If there is a large group of people inside a particular building, several rooms maybe necessary.
3. Shut and lock all windows (tighter seal) and close exterior doors.
 4. Turn off air conditioners, heaters, and fans.
 5. Close vents to ventilation systems as you are able. College staff will turn off the ventilation as quickly as possible.
 6. Make a list of the people with you and ask someone (hall staff, faculty, or other staff) to call the list in to South Seattle College Security so they know where you are sheltering. If only students are present, one of the students should call in the list.
 7. Turn on a radio or TV and listen for further instructions.
 8. Make yourself comfortable.

Preparedness

In addition to practicing drills in order to stay prepared, the College has also created and placed Emergency Procedures posters throughout the campus that students, faculty, and staff can refer to.



Timely Warning Reports

In an effort to provide timely notice to the campus community in the event a crime is reported within the Clery defined geography of South Seattle College (On Campus and Public Property) the Director of Safety and Security, or designee, issues “Timely Warnings. Such notice occurs when in the judgment of the Director of Safety and Security, that may pose a serious or ongoing threat to members of the community.” Timely Warnings are issued for the following crimes: arson, aggravated assault, criminal homicide, robbery, burglary, sexual assaults, and hate crimes.

The Director of Safety and Security, will post these warnings through a variety of ways, including but not limited to posters, emails, and media. The College also has the ability to send text message alerts to those who register their cell phone numbers using SeattleCollegesAlerts. Phone calls, test messaging, and emails are a very effective way to send important information to the campus community. The purpose of these Timely Warnings

is to notify the campus community of the incident and to provide information that may enable the community to take steps to protect themselves from similar incidents.

For incidents involving off-campus crimes, the College may issue a Timely Warning if the crime occurred in a location used and frequented by the College community. Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to the Campus Safety by phone 206-235-0911, or in person at the Campus Security Office located in RSB Room 112. The Department discloses all incidents reported that fall into any of the required reporting classifications as a statistic in this Annual Security (Clery) Report.

The Department culls the statistical data for this report from multiple sources, including the Campus Security department's internal reporting system. Campus Safety also request statistical information from all Campus Security Authorities (as defined by Federal law) and from deans, directors, and department heads.

Student Conduct

The mission of the Office of Student Conduct is to promote a safe, orderly, and civil College community and to encourage and inspire students to become good citizens by engaging in personal responsibility, ethical decision making, and demonstrating respect for the rights and safety of others.

The Student Code of Conduct

The Office of Student Conduct is responsible for administering the Student Code of Conduct, which articulates the behavioral standards and the equitable procedures employed by the College to respond to allegations of student misconduct. Students who are found responsible for violations may be subject to sanctions ranging from Conduct Conversation or Conduct Probation to Suspension or Expulsion from the College.

In most cases, the Office of Student Conduct will also assign developmental and educational interventions designed to promote greater awareness and improved decision making for students and to further deter future misconduct. In instances where a student's conduct, behavior, or other objective evidence provides a reasonable cause to believe a student is an immediate and significant threat to the health or safety of other persons, to property of the College or others, to disrupting essential campus operations, or to the student's own health or safety, the Office of Student Conduct may assign an Interim Suspension and/ or other interim actions that are designed to protect the health and safety of the community and members therein.

The Office of Student Conduct is also responsible for conducting re-enrollment, and continuing enrollment reviews for returning or current students with known behavioral problems. Any individual or entity may submit reports alleging student misconduct to the Office of Student Conduct. The Office of Student Conduct also provides outreach programming designed to inform and educate.

Campus Security Policies; Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness Programs

In addition to the many programs offered by the Public Safety Department and other College offices, the College will be or has established a number of policies and procedures related to ensuring a reasonably safe campus community. These policies include:

Weapons Policy

The possession, carrying, and use of weapons, ammunition, or explosives is prohibited on College owned, or controlled property. The only exception to this policy is for authorized law enforcement officers, or others specifically authorized by the College. Failure to comply with the College weapons policy will result in disciplinary action against violators.

Washington State Crime Victims' Rights (RCW 7.69.030)

There shall be a reasonable effort made to ensure that victims, survivors of victims, and witnesses of crimes have the following rights, which apply to any criminal court and/or juvenile court proceeding:

1. With respect to victims of violent or sex crimes, to receive, at the time of reporting the crime to law enforcement officials, a written statement of the rights of crime victims as provided in this chapter. The written statement shall include the name, address, and telephone number of a county or local crime victim/witness program, if such a crime victim/witness program exists in the county;
2. To be informed by local law enforcement agencies or the prosecuting attorney of the final disposition of the case in which the victim, survivor, or witness is involved;
3. To be notified by the party who issued the subpoena that a court proceeding to which they have been subpoenaed will not occur as scheduled, in order to save the person an unnecessary trip to court;
4. To receive protection from harm and threats of harm arising out of cooperation with law enforcement and prosecution efforts, and to be provided with information as to the level of protection available;
5. To be informed of the procedure to be followed to apply for and receive any witness fees to which they are entitled;
6. To be provided, whenever practical, a secure waiting area during court proceedings that does not require them to be in close proximity to defendants and families or friends of defendants;
7. To have any stolen or other personal property expeditiously returned by law enforcement agencies or the superior court when no longer needed as evidence. When feasible, all such property, except weapons, currency, contraband, property subject to evidentiary analysis, and property of which ownership is disputed, shall be photographed and returned to the owner within ten (10) days of being taken;
8. To be provided with appropriate employer intercession services to ensure that employers of victims, survivors of victims, and witnesses of crime will cooperate with the criminal justice process in order to minimize an employee's loss of pay and other

benefits resulting from court appearance;

9. To access to immediate medical assistance and not to be detained for an unreasonable length of time by a law enforcement agency before having such assistance administered. However, an employee of the law enforcement agency may, if necessary, accompany the person to a medical facility to question the person about the criminal incident if the questioning does not hinder the administration of medical assistance. Victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as defined in RCW 49.76.020, shall be notified of their right to reasonable leave from employment under Chapter 49.76 RCW;
10. With respect to victims of violent and sex crimes, to have a crime victim advocate from a crime victim/witness program, or any other support person of the victim's choosing, present at any prosecutorial or defense interviews with the victim, and at any judicial proceedings related to criminal acts committed against the victim. This subsection applies if practical and if the presence of the crime victim advocate or support person does not cause any unnecessary delay in the investigation or prosecution of the case. The role of the crime victim advocate is to provide emotional support to the crime victim;
11. With respect to victims and survivors of victims, to be physically present in court during trial, or if subpoenaed to testify, to be scheduled as early as practical in the proceedings in order to be physically present during trial after testifying and not to be excluded solely because they have testified;
12. With respect to victims and survivors of victims, to be informed by the prosecuting attorney of the date, time, and place of the trial and of the sentencing hearing for felony convictions upon request by a victim or survivor;
13. To submit a victim impact statement or report to the court, with the assistance of the prosecuting attorney, if requested, which shall be included in all presentence reports and permanently included in the files and records accompanying the offender committed to the custody of a state agency or institution;
14. With respect to victims and survivors of victims, to present a statement personally or by representation, at the sentencing hearing for felony convictions; and
15. With respect to victims and survivors of victims, to entry of an order of restitution by the court in all felony cases, even when the offender is sentenced to confinement, unless extraordinary circumstances exist which make restitution inappropriate in the court's judgment.

The City of Seattle Fire Department conducts annual inspections of all South Seattle College Buildings. Such are designed to prevent, find and/or eliminate safety violations. The inspections include, but are not limited to, a visual examination of electrical cords, sprinkler heads, smoke detectors, fire extinguishers and other life safety systems. In addition, each room will be examined for the presence of prohibited items or prohibited activity (e.g., tampering with life safety equipment; etc.).

Fire Safety Tips

Buildings are equipped with a variety of features that are designed to detect, stop and/or suppress the spread of a fire. A door can be the first line of defense against the spread of smoke or fire from one area to another. Some doors, such as fire doors in corridors, are designed to stand up to fire longer than those of an individual room. It is important that these doors are CLOSED for them to work. Additionally, if a door has a device that automatically closes the door, it should NOT be propped open. Sprinklers are 98% effective in preventing the spread of fire when operating properly.

DO NOT obstruct the sprinkler heads with materials hanging from the piping. Smoke detectors cannot do their job if they are disabled or covered, which is a violation of College Policy. Almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of all fires that are caused by smoking material are the result of a cigarette being abandoned or disposed of carelessly.

Smoking is NOT PERMITTED in or within 25 feet of any South Seattle College building or on the campus except in designated areas.

Classifications of Clery Reportable Crimes

- **Murder/Manslaughter:** defined as the willful killing of one human being by another.
- **Manslaughter by Negligence:** defined as the killing of another person through gross negligence.
- **Forcible sex offenses:** defined as any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Including: forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling.
- **Nonforcible sex offense:** unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse, including incest and statutory rape.
- **Robbery:** defined as taking or attempting to take anything of value from the car, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- **Aggravated Assault:** defined as 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.
- **Burglary:** unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.
- **Motor Vehicle Theft:** theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
- **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.
- **Domestic Violence:** Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim

shares a child in common, by a person 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 laws of Washington State, 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. Domestic Violence is not defined by Washington state statute.

- **Dating Violence:** Means violence committed by a person: Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship will be determined by the reporting party's statement and based on a consideration of the following factors:
 1. The length of the relationship.
 2. The type of relationship.
 3. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.Dating Violence is not defined by Washington state statute.
- **Stalking:** Means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:
 1. Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
 2. Suffer substantial emotional distress.

A person commits the crime of stalking when the person either:

1. Engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts toward another person, including following the person without proper authority, under circumstances which demonstrate either an intent to place such other person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or to cause substantial emotional distress to such other person; or
 2. Engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly communicates to another person under circumstances which demonstrate or communicate either an intent to place such other person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or to cause substantial emotional distress to such other person.
- **Hate Crimes:** Includes all of the crimes listed above that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because the perpetrator's bias against the victim based on one of the Categories of Prejudice listed below, plus the following crimes.
 - **Larceny/Theft:** Includes pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, and all other larceny.
 - **Simple Assault:** Unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.
 - **Intimidation:** To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct but without

- o displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
- o **Destruction/Damage/Vandalism to Property (except Arson):** to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Categories of Prejudice

- **Race:** A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics genetically transmitted by descent and heredity that distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind.
- **Gender:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because those persons are male or female.
- **Religion:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being.
- **Sexual Orientation** – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their sexual attraction toward, and responsiveness to, members of their own sex or members of the opposite sex.
- **Ethnicity/national origin** – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons of the same race or national origin who share common or similar traits, languages, customs, and traditions.
- **Disability** – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments/challenges, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.
- **Gender Identity** – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because the perceived gender of those persons may be different from the gender traditionally associated with their gender at birth.

Security and Access to Facilities

The academic and administrative buildings are open to the public during normal business hours. Most facilities have individual hours, and the hours may vary at different times of the year. After normal business hours and during breaks, these facilities are locked and only accessible to authorized individuals. The South Seattle College Safety and Security Department works to maximize coverage and ensure appropriate access controls. The Safety and Security Officers conduct routine security and safety patrols of the academic and administrative buildings to monitor conditions and report any unusual circumstances. Some classrooms have electronic access key card systems and many doors have traditional locks.

Student Housing

South Seattle College currently has no student housing.

CLERY CRIME STATISTICS CY2021-2023

Criminal Offenses: Main Campus

OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assaults	0	0	1	0	0	0
Burglary	6	4	2	5	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	0	4	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: South Seattle College does not have student residential facilities. Statistics are based on SSC records and records from the Seattle Police Department. Reported crimes may involve individuals not associated with South Seattle College.

Hate Crimes: Main Campus

2023: No hate crimes were reported.

2022: No hate crimes were reported.

2021: No hate crimes were reported.

VAWA Offenses: Main Campus

	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	1	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	1	1	0	0	0	0

Arrests: Main Campus

	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons (carrying/possessing/etc.)		0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions: Main Campus

	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons (carrying/possessing/etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes: Main Campus

If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is considered to be "unfounded" and will not otherwise be counted as a crime statistic. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may declare a crime "unfounded".

2023: There were zero unfounded crimes.

2022: There were zero unfounded crimes.

2021: There were zero unfounded crimes.

Criminal Offenses: Georgetown Campus

OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assaults	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	7	0	0	1	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	0	0	0	0	1
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: South Seattle College does not have student residential facilities. Statistics are based on SSC records and records from the Seattle Police Department. Reported crimes may involve individuals not associated with South Seattle College.

Hate Crimes: Georgetown Campus

2023: No hate crimes were reported.

2022: No hate crimes were reported.

2021: No hate crimes were reported.

VAWA Offenses: Georgetown Campus

	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests: Georgetown Campus

	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons (carrying/possessing/etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions: Georgetown Campus

	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons (carrying/possessing/etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes: Georgetown Campus

If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is considered to be "unfounded" and will not otherwise be counted as a crime statistic. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may declare a crime "unfounded".

- 2023: There were zero unfounded crimes.
- 2022: There were zero unfounded crimes.
- 2021: There were zero unfounded crimes.

Criminal Offenses: New Holly Learning Center

OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assaults	0	0	0	1	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: South Seattle College does not have student residential facilities. Statistics are based on SSC records and records from the Seattle Police Department. Reported crimes may involve individuals not associated with South Seattle College.

Hate Crimes: New Holly Learning Center

2023: There were zero hate crimes.

2022: There were zero hate crimes.

2021: There were zero hate crimes.

VAWA Offenses: New Holly Learning Center

	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests: New Holly Learning Center

	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons (carrying/possessing/etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions: New Holly Learning Center

	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons (carrying/possessing/etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes: New Holly Learning Center

If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is considered to be "unfounded" and will not otherwise be counted as a crime statistic. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may declare a crime "unfounded".

- 2023: There were zero unfounded crimes.
- 2022: There were zero unfounded crimes.
- 2021: There were zero unfounded crimes.

Criminal Offenses: Harbor Island Training Center (VIGOR)

OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assaults	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: South Seattle College does not have student residential facilities. Statistics are based on SSC records and records from the Seattle Police Department. Reported crimes may involve individuals not associated with South Seattle College.

Hate Crimes: Harbor Island Training Center (VIGOR)

2023: There were zero hate crimes.
 2022: There were zero hate crimes.
 2021: There were zero hate crimes

VAWA Offenses: Harbor Island Training Center (VIGOR)

	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests: Harbor Island Training Center (VIGOR)

	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons (carrying/possessing/etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions: Harbor Island Training Center (VIGOR)

	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons (carrying/possessing/etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes: Harbor Island Training Center (VIGOR)

If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is considered to be "unfounded" and will not otherwise be counted as a crime statistic. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may declare a crime "unfounded".

- 2023: There were zero unfounded crimes.
- 2022: There were zero unfounded crimes.
- 2021: There were zero unfounded crimes.

Criminal Offenses: Boeing Field Hangar Facility

OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assaults	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: South Seattle College does not have student residential facilities. Statistics are based on SSC records and records from the Seattle Police Department. Reported crimes may involve individuals not associated with South Seattle College.

Hate Crimes: Boeing Field Hangar Facility

2023: There were zero hate crimes.

2022: There were zero hate crimes.

2021: There were zero hate crimes.

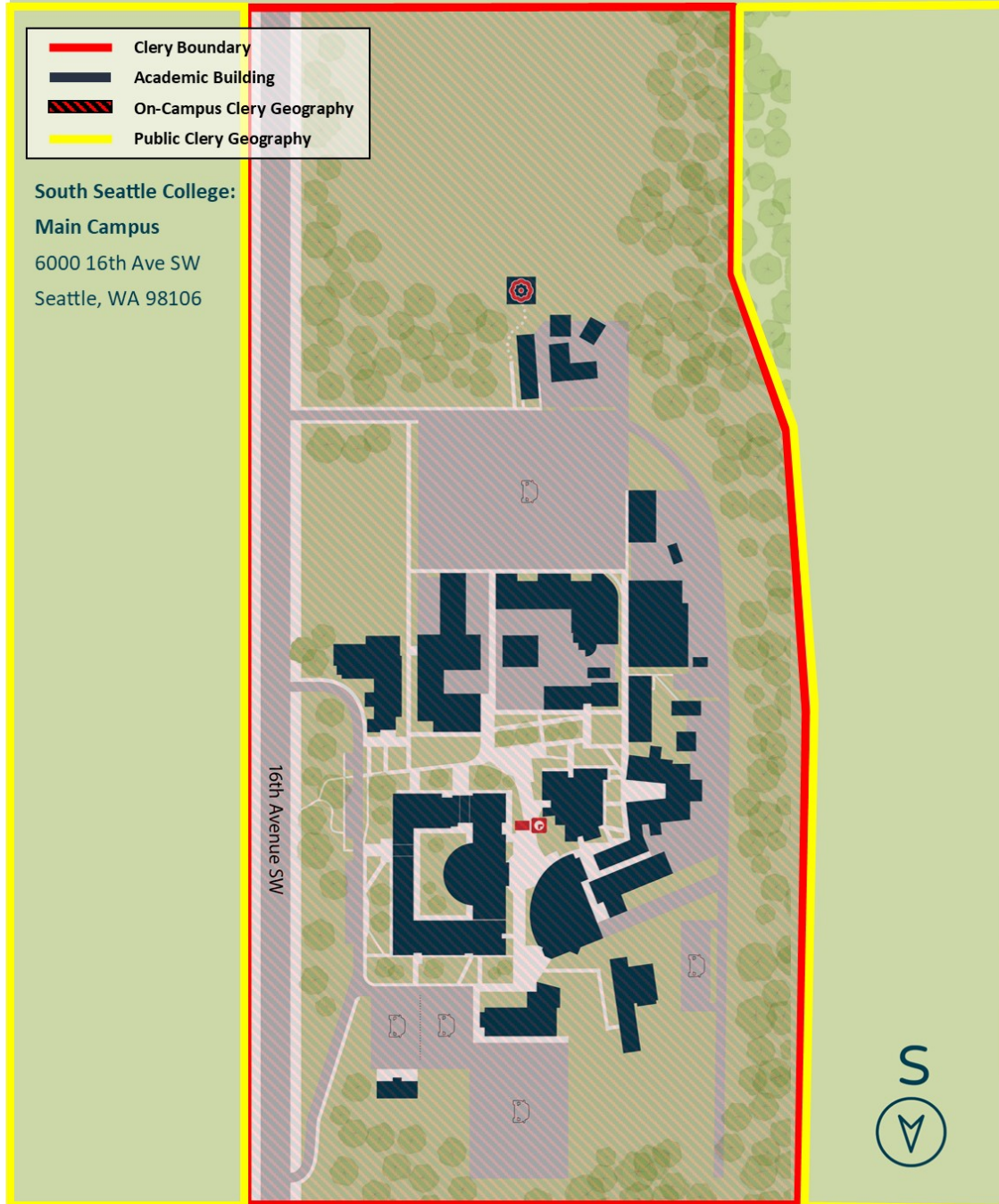
VAWA Offenses: Boeing Field Hangar Facility

	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0

Campus Site Maps

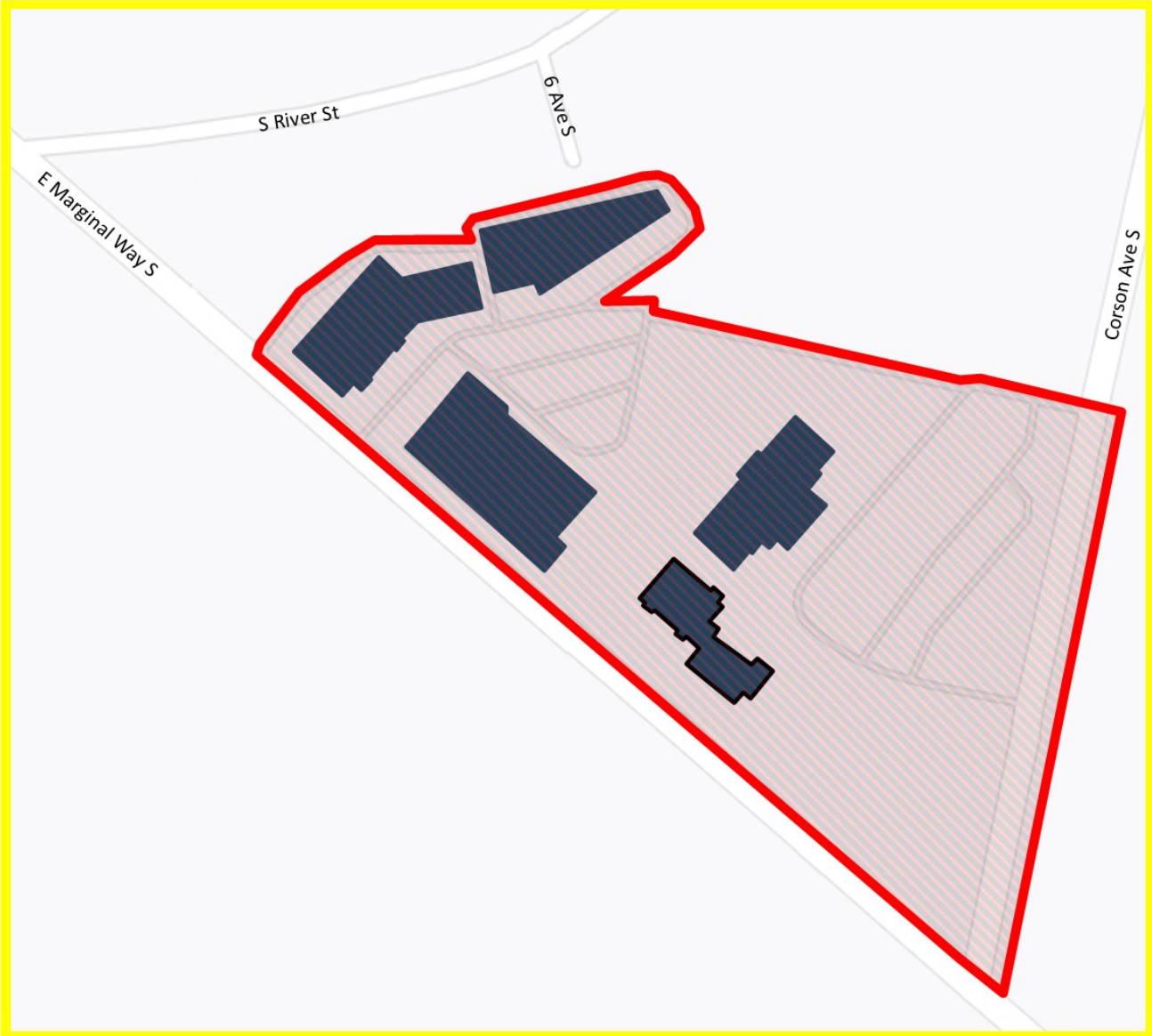
South Seattle College Main Campus Map:

South Seattle College West Seattle Campus Geography Map



South Seattle College Georgetown Campus Map:

South Seattle College Georgetown Campus Geography Map



South Seattle College:
Georgetown Campus
6737 Corson Ave S
Seattle, WA 98108

	Clery Boundary
	Academic Building
	On-Campus Clery Geography
	Public Clery Geography

South Seattle College New Holly Learning Center





South Seattle College New Holly Learning Center Geography Map



South Seattle College:
New Holly Learning Center



7058 32nd Ave S
Seattle, WA 98118

	Clery Boundary
	Academic Building
	On-Campus Clery Geography
	Public Clery Geography

South Seattle College Boeing Hanger Map

South Seattle College Boeing Hanger Geography Map







South Seattle College:

Boeing Hanger

8900 E Marginal Way S

Tukwila, WA 98108

	Clery Boundary
	Academic Building
	On-Campus Clery Geography
	Public Clery Geography

South Seattle College Vigor Industrial Campus





South Seattle College Vigor Industrial Campus Geography Map



**South Seattle College:
Vigor Industrial Campus**



1731 13th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98134

	Clery Boundary
	Academic Building
	On-Campus Clery Geography
	Public Clery Geography