



2025 ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT



Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	3
ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT AND THE “CLERY ACT”	4
ANNUAL AND DAILY CRIME STATISTICS	5
RAVE ALERT EMERGENCY MESSAGING	7
REPORTING A CRIME	7
TO REPORT A CAMPUS INCIDENT OR CRIME	8
SAFETY & SECURITY DEPARTMENT	8
LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY	8
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY CONTACTS	9
CAMPUS EMERGENCY PHONES & LOCATIONS (CALL BOXES)	9
CRIME PREVENTION	9
SECURITY SAFETY ESCORT	10
CRIME OCCURRING OFF-CAMPUS	10
CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES (Officials with Significant Responsibility)	10
CLERY REPORTING GEOGRAPHY & MAP	12
CLERY CRIMES	14
HIERARCHY RULE	14
EXCLUDED CRIMES	15
CLERY CRIMES & DEFINITIONS	16
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) & DEFINITIONS	17
HATE CRIMES	18
ARRESTS & DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	19
ANNUAL CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY REPORT	20
DAILY CRIME LOGS	23
FIRE SAFETY REPORT	24
EMERGENCY PROCEDURES AND EVACUATION PLAN	27
CARE TEAM	28
Care Team Purpose	28
ADDITIONAL POLICIES – SCC STUDENT CONDUCT CODE 5030	29
MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS	30
REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS	31

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN’S REAUTHROIZATION ACT AND (SaVE) ACT.....	32
TITLE IX NON-DISCRIMINATION STATEMENT.....	33
TITLE IX DEPUTY COORDINATORS.....	34
WHO MAY FILE A COMPLAINT	34
HOW TO REPORT A COMPLAINT OR CONCERN:.....	34
ADDITIONAL DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINT OPTIONS	35
TITLE IX DEFINITIONS	35
AUTHORITY	37
STATEMENT OF STUDENT RIGHTS	37
TITLE IX AND STUDENT CONDUCT OF CODE DEFINTIONS	37
DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS – TERMS AND CONITIONS	39
TITLE IX SUPPLEMENTAL COMPLAINT PROCESS.....	40
TITLE IX SUPPLEMENTAL APPEAL RIGHTS	41
CONFIDENTIALITY AND RIGHT TO PRIVACY	42
CONFIDENTIALITY REQUESTS AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE COMPLAINTS.....	42
CAMPUS SEXUAL ASSAULT BILL OF RIGHTS	43
WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE A VICTIM OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE.....	44
PROHIBITED RETALIATION.....	45
ORDERS OF PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT.....	45
PREVENTION & RISK REDUCTION.....	46
HOW TO AVOID A POTENTIAL ATTACK	46
SAFE AND POSITIVE ACTIONS FOR BYSTANDER INTERVENTION	47
PRIMARY AND ONGOING PREVENTION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS	47
SUPPORT AND RESOURCES.....	49
NOTES	51

INTRODUCTION

Shoreline Community College offers excellent academic, professional/technical, and work force training programs to meet the lifelong learning needs of its community. Dedicated faculty and staff are committed to the educational success of all students.

Located 10 miles north of downtown Seattle, Shoreline is one of the most strikingly beautiful college campuses in Washington. Nestled among native evergreens, the campus is a brilliant sea of colors during spring, summer, and fall, when many flowering plants are in bloom. The scenic surrounding area is nationally known for its recreational and cultural opportunities, which richly complement academic life. Twenty-one buildings constitute the 83-acre campus. These include an award-winning automotive training center, a visual arts building, computer centers, laboratories, a student center, a theater, a well-equipped gymnasium, a residence hall, a childcare center, a sophisticated multimedia center, and the Ray W. Howard Library/Technology Center.

Established in 1964, Shoreline operates under the regulations of the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges and is governed by the Board of Trustees of Shoreline Community College, District Number Seven.

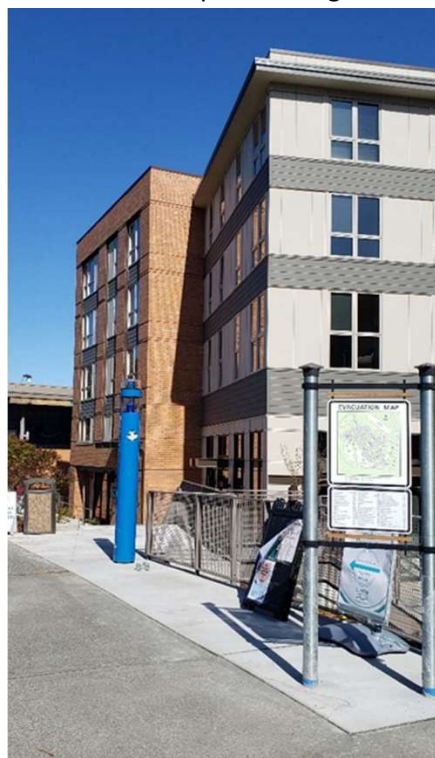
The college is a member of the American Association of Community Colleges and the Association of Community College Trustees.



ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT AND THE “CLERY ACT”

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)), as a part of the Higher Education Act of 1965, is a federal law that requires colleges and universities to disclose certain timely and annual information about campus crime and security policies. All public and private post-secondary educational institutions participating in federal student aid programs are required to comply with it. The law, originally enacted by Congress in 1990 and the Campus Security Act, was initiated by Howard and Connie Clery after their daughter Jeanne was killed at Lehigh University in 1986. Amendments to the Act in 1998 renamed it in memory of Jeanne Clery. The Clery Act requires colleges and universities to publish an annual security report every year by October 1st that contains three years of crime statistics and certain policy statements including sexual assault policies which ensure basic victims' rights, resources available, and where students, staff, faculty, and visitors should go to report crimes.

Shoreline Community College is aware that crimes may go unreported to security and law enforcement and we strongly encourage our students, staff, faculty, and visitors to immediately report crime that has occurred within our campus community to the college's security department.



Campus Security Authorities (CSA) are those employees who have significant responsibility for students and student activities. This includes but is not limited to: all athletics staff/coaches, student conduct, study-abroad and International advisors, faculty and staff club advisors, and security personnel. Crime statistics and incident referrals for the Annual Security Report include those incidents reported to Shoreline CC Safety & Security and CSAs. Classroom faculty (except for Club Advisors) and licensed counseling staff are not CSA's; however, faculty are still encouraged to report crimes to the Safety & Security Department. Licensed clinicians at SCC are the one exception from reporting crimes as a result of the privilege that applies to their communications. Local law enforcement (Shoreline Police Department operated under King County Sheriff's Office and the University of Washington Police Department) also cooperates with the college to provide additional crime statistics surrounding the campus. This collaborative effort provides a comprehensive picture of the overall incidents of crime and the care, services, and assistance provided at Shoreline Community College.

Each year, the Annual Security Report is made available to students and employees in printed copies and online at the Safety, Security, and Emergency Management website: www.shoreline.edu/safetyandsecurity. You can obtain a printed copy at the Safety and Security office at: **16101 Greenwood Avenue N, Room 5102, Shoreline, WA 98133.**

ANNUAL AND DAILY CRIME STATISTICS

To comply with crime reporting for the Clery Act, Shoreline Community College is required to:

- Collect, classify, and count crime incident reports and related law enforcement crime statistics as defined under the Federal Bureau of Investigation's FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, separated out by geographical areas.
- Submit crime statistics to the U.S. Department of Education. Each year in the late summer, we must participate in a web-based data collection to disclose crime statistics by type, location, and year.
- Publish an Annual Campus Security Report (ASR) including but not limited to: safety, security, and Title IX related policy statements, how to file a report or complaint, the college's disciplinary process, and crime statistics.
- Colleges must also inform prospective students and employees about the availability of the report. This report includes data from two years prior to the most previous year. In this particular report, you will see data for calendar years **2022, 2023, and 2024**.
- Maintain a Daily Crime Log of all criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents that are reported to the Safety & Security Department. The Daily Log is open to the public and is intended to provide crime information in a timelier manner than the annual statistical disclosures. The daily logs indicate an initial classification of the crime, date reported, and date occurred when known, a general location, as well as if it occurred on the main campus or not. The Crime Log includes all crimes reported, not just Clery Act crimes. The Daily Crime Log can be found electronically on the Safety & Security webpage: www.shoreline.edu/safetyandsecurity/logs/daily-crime-logs/. The current year's Daily Crime logs are organized by month.
- Issue Campus Emergency Alerts to provide the campus community with information necessary to make informed decisions about their health and safety.

For the categories of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking, the Clery Act specifies the definitions used are those provided by the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (VAWA), and classified and counted based on Clery Act regulations.



TIMELY WARNINGS

In compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Statistics Act (the “Clery Act”), 20 U.S.C. 1092 (f), Shoreline Community College issues timely warning reports to notify the campus community of Clery Act crimes or other serious incidents that the College determines represent a serious and ongoing threat to the campus. The College may distribute timely warning reports using a variety of means such as but not limited to:

Text Messaging: Text messages sent by default to students and employees

Webpage: Message posted on the Shoreline Community College’s main website

E-mail: Electronic message delivered to college e-mail addresses

Local Media: Television, radio, and/or newspaper

Social Media: College responds to and broadcasts using Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook

Anyone with crime information should immediately report the information to the Safety and Security Department. To report an incident that may warrant the issuing of a timely warning, immediately contact Safety & Security at 206-546-4633 or 206-235-5860. You may also use the emergency “blue light” phones on campus to contact Campus Security.

Timely warnings are issued on a case-by-case basis for Clery Act crimes or other serious incidents reported to campus security authorities or local police and that pose “serious and ongoing threats” to students and employees on campus or in the immediate campus community. In determining whether or not to issue a timely warning, the College considers all known facts and information surrounding the reported incident, the nature of the crime, the continuing danger to the campus community, and any possible risks of compromising law enforcement efforts in the apprehension of the suspects involved.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

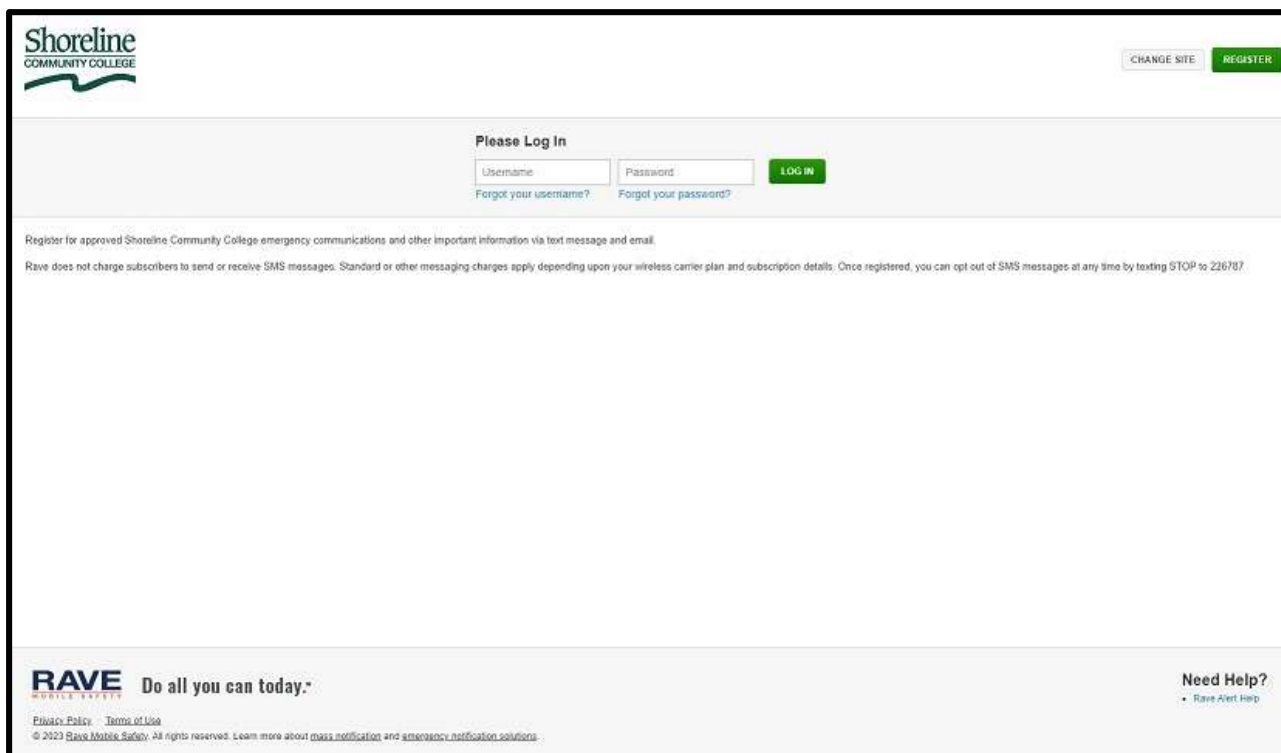
Emergency Notifications are issued for a significant emergency or dangerous situations involving an immediate or imminent threat to the campus. Notifications are prompted by an event that is currently occurring on or imminently threatening nearby to the campus. As compared to a Timely Warning, an Emergency Notification can apply to any dangerous situation or emergency that threatens and does not have to be for a Clery crime.

Examples of significant emergency or dangerous situation:

- Active Violence
- Bomb Threat
- Chemical or Hazardous Material Spill
- Earthquake
- Fire
- Outbreak of Infectious Disease
- Power Outages
- Severe Weather

RAVE ALERT EMERGENCY MESSAGING

The college communicates using the students' college-assigned go.shoreline.edu email address. For urgent messages and emergencies, we may send voice and text messages. To manage your notifications and accounts, go to: <https://www.getrave.com/login/shoreline>



The screenshot shows the login interface for the Rave Alert system at Shoreline Community College. At the top left is the college's logo. At the top right are links for 'CHANGE SITE' and 'REGISTER'. The main section is titled 'Please Log In' and contains input fields for 'Username' and 'Password', a 'LOG IN' button, and links for 'Forgot your username?' and 'Forgot your password?'. Below the login fields, there is a registration notice: 'Register for approved Shoreline Community College emergency communications and other important information via text message and email. Rave does not charge subscribers to send or receive SMS messages. Standard or other messaging charges apply depending upon your wireless carrier plan and subscription details. Once registered, you can opt out of SMS messages at any time by texting STOP to 226787.' The footer includes the 'RAVE' logo with the tagline 'Do all you can today.', links for 'Privacy Policy' and 'Terms of Use', a copyright notice for 2023, and a 'Need Help?' link with a sub-link for 'Rave Alert Help'.

Students can also receive information via the college website: <http://www.shoreline.edu> and the main phone line of the campus at 206-546-4101. Communication will be updated with a message to advise on the college's status.

REPORTING A CRIME

Shoreline Community College Campus Security Officers respond to all reports of emergencies, crimes, and/or criminal activity. Officers will complete an "Incident Report" for any crime occurring on Shoreline Community College property. Reports are confidential among the involved campus authorities under the guidelines established by the General Education Provisions Act (Buckley Amendment) and the Campus Security Act (amended in 1998). As a service to the college community, most reports are made available, free of charge, to the complainant-victim to assist them with a further investigation or to file an insurance claim.

Shoreline CC community members are encouraged to notify the Department of Safety & Security of any

situation or incident on campus that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may involve an immediate or ongoing threat to the health and safety of students and/or employees on campus. A campus security officer is available 7 days a week, 24 hours a day to report a crime or suspicious activity to. Remember – prompt reporting greatly improves campus safety and security.

TO REPORT A CAMPUS INCIDENT OR CRIME

When it comes to safety and reporting crime, the Shoreline Community College motto is:

If You See Something – Say Something!

Call Campus Safety & Security immediately if:

- Someone is injured or ill
- You see fire or smell smoke
- You see anything suspicious such as a person with a weapon
- Someone is hurting another person or fighting
- You see someone stealing something
- You have something stolen
- You see someone forcing entry into a building or vehicle

Don't assume someone else has made the call. Try to provide the security call-taker or officer with accurate, detailed information about the problem. Stay on the phone until the security call-taker or officer says it's okay to hang up. Depending upon the emergency, security may also request assistance from the appropriate law enforcement agency, fire, or medical aid service.

SAFETY & SECURITY DEPARTMENT

16101 Greenwood Avenue North, 5000 Building, Room 5102, Shoreline, WA 98133

Office Hours

Monday-Thursday 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.
Friday 8 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Phone: 206-546-4633

After Hours: 206-235-5860

LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY

Criminal incidents occurring on campus property, non-campus locations, or public property are investigated by the local law enforcement agency.

The two police agencies closest proximity to the Shoreline CC campus are:

Shoreline Police
206-801-2710
17500 Midvale Ave N
Shoreline, WA 98133

King County Sheriff
206-296-4155
516 3rd Ave W-150
Seattle, WA 98104

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Shoreline Police Emergency	9-1-1
Shoreline Police Non-Emergency	206-296-3311
Safety & Security Office	206-546-4633
After Hours Campus Security Officer	206-235-5860
Main Campus Line	206-546-4101
Counseling Center	206-546-4594
King County 2-1-1 (24 Hour Crisis Line)	866-427-4747 (866-4-CRISIS)
Suicide and Crisis Lifeline	9-8-8

CAMPUS EMERGENCY PHONES & LOCATIONS (CALL BOXES)

For your convenience and protection, twelve (12) campus exterior emergency phones have been placed around the college property. Emergency call boxes are located in/near buildings and have a blue light above them. These phones may be used to request help during an emergency, safety escorts on campus, or other assistance needed. The yellow boxes are located:

- In front of the Safety & Security Office on the first level of Building 5000 (FOSS)
- On the north side of Building 800 (Music)
- On the northwest corner of Building 1500
- On the northeast corner Building 1800
- On the south side, lower level of Building 2000 (VCT - Art)
- On the northwest corner of Building 2100 (Automotive)
- On the west side, upper level of Building 3000 (Gym)
- On the Main Campus walkway outside the west side of Building 7000 (Campus Living)
- Just off the Main Campus walkway in between Building 7000 and Building 9000
- On the Main Campus walkway outside the north side of Building 9000 (PUB)
- In the parking lot north of Building 6000 (Cedar)
- On the walkway between Building 6000 (Cedar) and Building 2300 (Nursing)

This is a hands-free, ADA-compliant height telephone and there is no dialing of numbers. Simply press the red button on the panel near the speaker and it will put you in direct contact with security personnel.

CRIME PREVENTION

Shoreline Community College strives to provide a safe learning environment. Crime prevention information is shared throughout the year on campus televisions, table-top tents, posters, and campus internet communication, and email.

We encourage each student to be aware of their surroundings and to be responsible for their own safety and safety of others.

At the beginning of the quarter and during student orientation, students are informed of services offered by Safety and Security. Personal safety on campus, riding the bus, how to report a crime, campus policies and emergency management are presented at multiple sessions.

SECURITY SAFETY ESCORT

If you are feeling uncomfortable or threatened, Safety & Security will provide an escort to your vehicle or any location on campus. You can call **206-235-5860 (available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week)** or use one of the safety phones (yellow callbox or tower with blue light) around campus to contact Security.

CRIME OCCURRING OFF-CAMPUS

If Campus Security is contacted regarding criminal activity occurring off-campus involving Shoreline CC students, Security can assist the student with reporting to Shoreline Police Department. Security should also be advised of Orders of Protection, so assistance can be offered while on campus. There is no College requirement that a student or employee be required to report these matters to Campus Security or Human Resources, but to prevent further victimization and keep the campus safe, we encourage members of the campus to report criminal incidents. If an off-campus incident continues onto the Shoreline CC campus, the College is committed to investigating incidents on campus and/or assisting, however possible.

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES (Officials with Significant Responsibility)

To ensure that campus crime is fully disclosed and not under reported by any one area, the Clery Act requires campus crime statistics include any crime that is reported to local police agencies or Campus Security Authorities (CSA's), which is a broad designation that potentially includes many institutional personnel.

By definition, a Campus Security Authority is:

- A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution
- Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department, such as an individual who is responsible for monitoring entrance into institutional property
- Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses; or
- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, athletics, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings.

Examples of Campus Security Authorities at Shoreline Community College include but are not limited to the following individuals:

- A dean of students who oversees student housing, a student center or student extracurricular activities

- A director of athletics, all athletic coaches (including part-time employees and graduate assistants)
- A faculty advisor to a student group or club
- A Title IX coordinator or deputy coordinator(s)
- An advisor, a student success coach, or peer mentor
- A director of a campus health or counseling center

Examples of individuals who would not meet the Campus Security Authority criteria include a faculty member who does not have responsibility for student and campus activities beyond the classroom, clerical, or food service staff.

At Shoreline Community College, the Safety and Security Department is the lead Campus Security Authority. The Department of Safety and Security are responsible for tracking and coordinating the Clery crime statistics and campus incidents. While certain individuals are named by law as Campus Security Authorities for reporting, every faculty, staff, or student is strongly encouraged to report all crimes.



CLERY REPORTING GEOGRAPHY & MAP

Clery statistics are categorized separately as offenses that occur in the following 3 locations:

- **On-Campus**

Main Campus

16101 Greenwood Avenue North, Shoreline, WA 98133

This includes any buildings and facilities owned or controlled by Shoreline Community College, which are within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used to meet or support the institution's educational purpose.

- **Non-Campus**

South Seattle College Georgetown Campus

6737 Corson Ave S, Seattle, WA 98108

University of Washington Montlake Campus

1959 NE Pacific St, Seattle, WA 98195

This area includes buildings and facilities that are near campus or either owned, leased, or controlled by the college. Shoreline Community College partnered with South Seattle College and the University of Washington to house the SCC Advanced Manufacturing and Dental Hygiene programs.

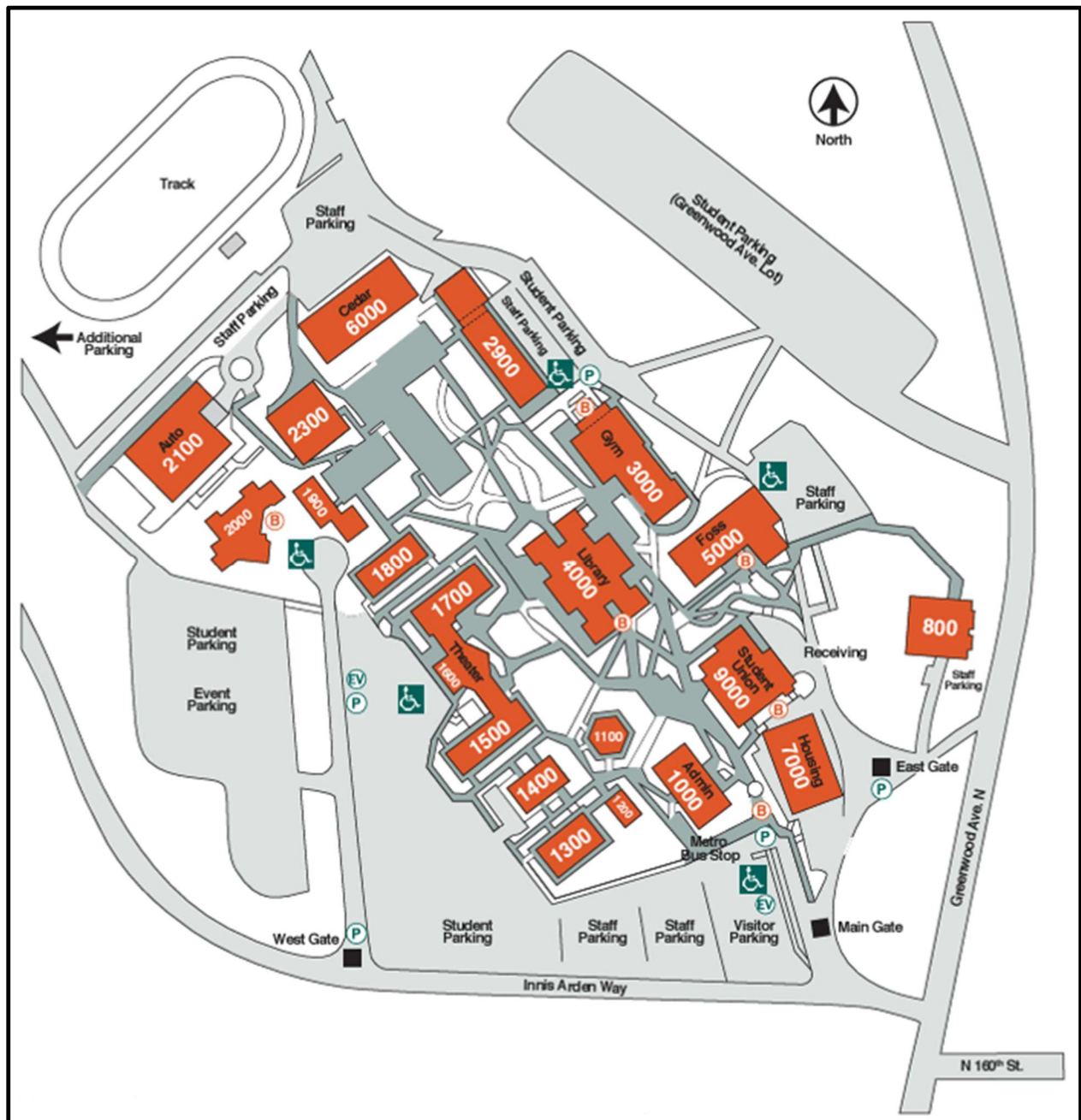
- **Public Property**

This area can be described as public streets that run through or form the border of main campus and its roadways. While we do not have public streets running through the campus, public transportation brings non-students to the main campus. We also report crime that occurs on Innis Arden Way and Greenwood Avenue North. The City of Shoreline Shoreview Park and Shoreview Off-leash Dog Park border the college's campus and we have included King County Sheriff Office crime statistics reported for all of these locations.

- **Off-Campus**

Shoreline Community College does not own or control any off-campus property, housing, or off-campus student organization facilities during this reporting period.

PROPERTY MAP



CLERY CRIMES

Statistics are gathered and counted based on the following criteria:

In the case of liquor, drug, and weapon offenses, Shoreline Police or the King Co. District Attorney may choose not to prosecute an individual for one of these offenses because there is insufficient evidence to reach a conviction or for the other reasons (the College may still sanction the individual for the conduct). The standard for being found liable or responsible in a civil proceeding or student hearing is less than what is required for a conviction in a criminal proceeding.

Statistics under bias/hate crimes are collected and reported for the above referenced crimes and also for simple assault, intimidation, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, and other crimes involving bodily injury to any person where the victim was intentionally selected because of his or her actual or perceived race, sex, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or disability. All statistics are compiled using the definitions in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system and modifications made pursuant to the Hate Crime Statistics Act.

CRIMES	COUNTED BY NUMBER OF
Homicide and Non-negligent Manslaughter	Complainant – Victim(s)
Negligent Manslaughter	Complainant – Victim(s)
Forcible Sex Offenses	Complainant – Victim(s)
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Complainant – Victim(s)
Robbery	Incidents
Aggravated Assault	Complainant – Victim(s)
Burglary	Incidents
Motor Vehicle theft	Vehicles
Arson	Incidents
Hate Crimes	Hate Crime Criminal Offenses
Liquor, Drug and Weapon Law Offenses	Arrests or Referred to Dean of Students

HIERARCHY RULE

When we examine incidents to determine if they should be included in the annual report, a portion of the Clery Act called the Hierarchy Rule comes into effect. Occasionally, a person who is arrested may have committed more than a single offense.

The Hierarchy Rule requires in this situation that we count the offense which is the most serious nature and not count an offense of lesser significance. For example, if a person committed a burglary and a murder in the course of a single act then only the murder would be counted. An exception to this rule exists for hate crimes. If a person commits any reportable offense and while doing this also commits a hate crime, then both incidents will be reported.

EXCLUDED CRIMES

In some cases, an incident that is reported as a crime may not be included in the annual report. Each of the following standards must be met for an incident to be included in the annual report.

Reported to the Proper Authorities – Incidents must be reported to law enforcement or a person who, according to the Clery Act, is defined as a Campus Security Authority (CSA). A person designated as a CSA does not only mean a person employed by the Campus Safety department. The term is applied to any person who works for the College in a paid or volunteer status and has significant responsibility for student activities. If you are someone whom a student reasonably believes that he or she can report a crime to and expect that the matter will be addressed directly through your intervention or that you will contact law enforcement for a response, then you are a Campus Security Authority.

Listed Crimes – The crime must be one of those listed in the Clery Act as a reportable crime (See list above).

Reportable Area: The crime must have occurred in one of the reportable areas. Every reportable crime occurring within the boundaries of campus is in the reportable area. The two remaining areas are a little more difficult to define. Perimeter streets are described in the following way: Sidewalk-Street-Sidewalk. This means that a reportable crime occurring on the sidewalk on either side of a perimeter street is reportable, as are incidents occurring in the street. But an incident occurring in a building (a privately-owned store or residence) on the distant side of a perimeter street would not be included. Unfortunately, most law enforcement agencies do not distinguish where a crime occurs with this degree of detail. Crimes are usually located by street and house numbers. With regard to Non-Campus Buildings, crimes occurring in those buildings or on the property of that location are reportable. Incidents occurring on the sidewalk or on streets in front of that building would not be included.

Made in Good Faith: For an incident to be included there must be a determination that the report is made in good faith. Supporting evidence makes this determination easy, but such evidence is not always available. In such a case the credibility of the person making the report is considered. When the incident is reported to us through a law enforcement agency, we assume that this determination has already been made.

Unfounded: If law enforcement determines that a particular reported incident could not have occurred or did not occur (e.g., a false report), the crime is not included in the annual report. Only law enforcement can rule a case – unfounded.

CLERY CRIMES & DEFINITIONS

There are three categories of crimes that Shoreline Community College is required to maintain and publish: (1) criminal offenses, including VAWA crimes, (2) hate crimes, and (3) arrests and referrals. For further information and examples of such crimes, please refer to Chapter 3 of The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting.

**The following crimes and definitions are in alphabetical order, not hierarchical order.*

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

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.

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

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

Murder or Non-Negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

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

Sexual Assault - Fondling (assault with sexual motives): The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Sexual Assault - Incest: Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

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

Sexual Assault - Statutory Rape: Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) & DEFINITIONS

The reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) was an amendment to the Clery Act put into place in 2013. It expands the rights afforded to campus survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

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:

- a. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- b. For the purposes of this definition
 - i. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - ii. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

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

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

Sexual Assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, A sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent." Refer to the definitions above for rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape.

Stalking:

- a. Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to
 - i. Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
 - ii. Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- b. For the purposes of this definition
 - i. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.
 - ii. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

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

Consent: RCW 9A.44.010. (7) "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.

Age of Consent: Under Washington State law, a 16-year-old is legally capable of consenting to having sexual contact. There are some exceptions. A person could be guilty of indecent liberties if someone with supervisory authority causes another to have sexual contact. The third-degree child molestation law is a charge that applies for sexual contact with teens 14 up to age 16 – applying to perpetrators at least four years older than the complainant-victim.

HATE CRIMES

Shoreline Community College is also required to report statistics for hate (bias) related crimes by the type of bias that occurred against the victim(s). There are eight possible categories of bias under the Clery Act, which include:

Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender Identity, Ethnicity, National Origin, and Disability.

Statistics are collected for the first seven crime categories defined above: murder/ non-negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Under Hate Crime offenses, the crimes of larceny-theft, vandalism, intimidation, simple assault, and destruction/damage/ vandalism of property (defined below) are added to the crime statistical count if they were shown to be motivated by bias.

A hate or bias related crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender's bias. For example, a subject assaults a victim, which is a crime. If the facts of the case indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his bias against the victim's race, sexual orientation, etc., the assault is then also classified as a Hate Crime.

When a hate crime occurs, the Clery Act requires the crime incident be counted as one (1) count for the crime classification and one (1) count of a hate crime.

Crime Definitions Included Under Hate Crimes:

Larceny: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Vandalism: To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing,

breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

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

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

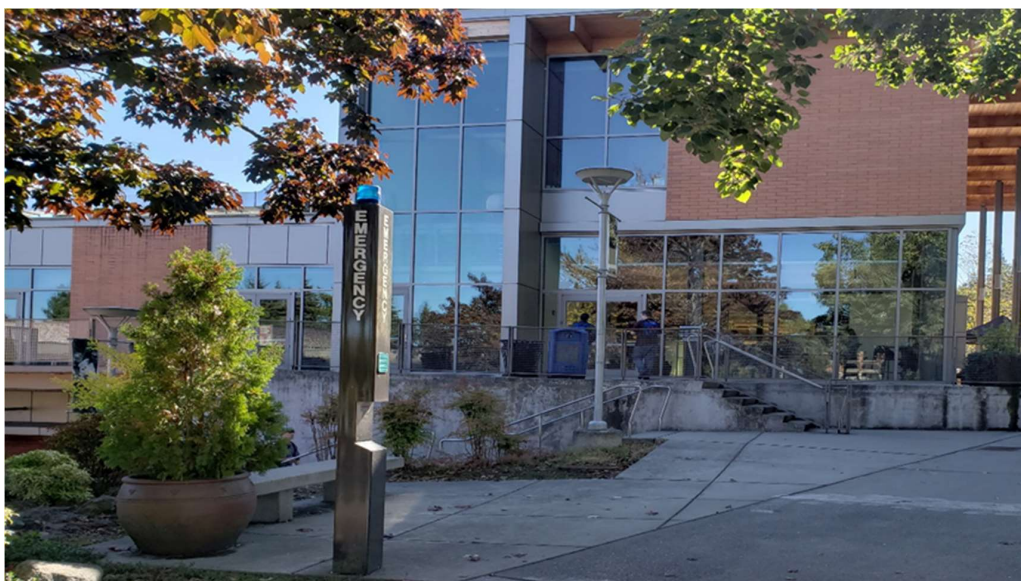
ARRESTS & DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS

The third category of crime statistics Shoreline Community College must disclose is the number of arrests and the number of persons referred for disciplinary action for the following law violations: (1) Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.; (2) Drug Abuse Violations; and (3) Liquor Law Violations.

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc., is defined as the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

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

Liquor Law Violations are defined as the violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.



ANNUAL CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY REPORT

Additional crime data and incidents reported include:

1. **Main Campus** – 16101 Greenwood Avenue North, Shoreline, WA 98133

Non-Campus Property – South Seattle College Georgetown Campus 6737 Corson Ave S, Seattle, WA 98108 | University of Washington Montlake Campus 1959 NE Pacific St, Seattle, WA 98195

Public Property – Bordering streets, Shoreview Park

CRIMINAL OFFENSES					
OFFENSE:	Year	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION			
		On-Campus Property	On-Campus Property Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
SEXUAL ASSAULT - FONDLING	2022	0	0	0	1
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
SEXUAL ASSAULT - INCEST	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
SEXUAL ASSAULT - RAPE	2022	0	0	0	1
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	2	1	0	0
SEXUAL ASSAULT – STATUTORY RAPE	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	2022	1	0	0	1
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	2	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2022	2	1	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	2022	2	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	3	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2022	1	0	0	1
	2023	4	0	0	2
	2024	0	0	0	4
ARSON	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	1	0	0	0

ANNUAL CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY REPORT

Additional Crime data and incidents reported include:

1. **Main Campus** – 16101 Greenwood Avenue North, Shoreline, WA 98133
2. **Non-Campus Property** – South Seattle College Georgetown Campus 6737 Corson Ave S, Seattle, WA 98108 | University of Washington Montlake Campus 1959 NE Pacific St, Seattle, WA 98195
3. **Public Property** – Bordering streets, Shoreview Park

HATE CRIMES:

Category of Bias	Year	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION			
		On-Campus Property	On-Campus Property Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender Identity, Disability, Ethnicity, National Origin	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	* Hate Crimes: 2022 – No hate crimes were reported on-campus, non-campus, and public property. 2023 – No hate crimes were reported on-campus, non-campus, and public property. 2024 – No hate crimes were reported on-campus, non-campus, and public property.				

OFFENSE	Year	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION			
		On-Campus Property	On-Campus Property Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
ARREST: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	1	1	0	0
	2024	1	1	0	0
ARREST: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2022	16	16	0	0
	2023	6	6	0	0
	2024	5	3	0	0
ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2022	23	23	0	0
	2023	9	9	0	0
	2024	4	4	0	0

ANNUAL CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY REPORT

Additional Crime data and incidents reported include:

- 1. **Main Campus** – 16101 Greenwood Avenue North, Shoreline, WA 98133
- 2. **Non-Campus Property** – South Seattle College Georgetown Campus 6737 Corson Ave S, Seattle, WA 98108 | University of Washington Montlake Campus 1959 NE Pacific St, Seattle, WA 98195
- 3. **Public Property** – Bordering streets, Shoreview Park

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA):

OFFENSE	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION				
	Year	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Property Student Housing	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	1	0	0	0
DATING VIOLENCE	2022	3	3	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
STALKING	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0



DAILY CRIME LOGS

The Safety and Security Department maintains a daily log of all crime incidents reported to the campus security department and crimes that are referred/transferred to Shoreline Police Department. The current month will be made available in a 30-day period format and along with the most recent sixty (60) day period. To view or print out an example from our website, visit: <https://www.shoreline.edu/safetyandsecurity/logs/daily-crime-log.aspx>

Example of a Daily Crime Log for Shoreline Community College:

Classification	Case Number	Date Reported	Time Reported	Date Occurred	Time Occurred	General Location	On Campus (Yes or No)	Disposition
EXAMPLE: Theft	10-003	03/14/16	4:00PM	03/14/10	3:00PM	Library 4000	Y	Closed 03/16/2030
No Activity		03/01/17						
No Activity		03/02/17						
No Activity		03/03/17						
No Activity		03/04/17						
No Activity		03/05/17						
No Activity		03/06/17						
Trespassing	17-0041	03/07/17	8:00AM	03/06/17	8:00AM-8:40AM	2700 Bldg.	Y	Referred to Shoreline Police
No Activity		03/08/17						
No Activity		03/09/17						
Larceny/Theft	17-0045	03/10/17	11:30AM	03/09/17	11:30AM-12:20PM	1700 Bldg.	Y	Closed 03/09/2017
No Activity		03/11/17						
No Activity		03/12/17						
No Activity		03/13/17						

FIRE SAFETY REPORT

The Higher Education Act of 2008 mandates that an institution with on-campus student housing must publish an annual fire safety report that contains the institutions policies and a log of fire incidents. This report contains fire statistics for on-campus student housing from the three most recent years, information on fire systems and evacuation drills from on-campus student housing, rules, and policies regarding fire safety from the institution, evacuation procedures, and fire safety trainings.

FIRE STATISTICS FOR 2022-2024

For the purposes of fire safety reporting, a fire is defined as *“any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner”*.

2022							
Residential Facility	Total Fires for Building	Fire Number	Date Reported	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries Requiring Treatment at Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Bldg. 7000	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

2023							
Residential Facility	Total Fires for Building	Fire Number	Date Reported	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries Requiring Treatment at Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Bldg. 7000	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

2024							
Residential Facility	Total Fires for Building	Fire Number	Date Reported	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries Requiring Treatment at Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Bldg. 7000	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

RECORD OF FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS AND FIRE EVACUATION DRILLS

For the purposes of fire safety reporting, a fire safety system is defined as “any mechanism or system related to the detection of a fire, the warning resulting from a fire, or the control of a fire. This may include sprinkler systems or other fire extinguishing systems, fire detection devices, stand-alone smoke alarms, devices that alert one to the presence of a fire, such as horns, bells, or strobe lights; smoke-control and reduction mechanisms; and fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire.”

For the purposes of fire safety reporting, a fire drill is defined as “a supervised practice of mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire.” The fire drills conducted by Shoreline Community College in Building 7000 Campus Living are run and supervised by Residential Life staff and Department of Safety & Security personnel.

Building	Fire Alarm Monitoring Service	Fire Suppression Sprinkler System	Smoke Detectors	Fire Extinguishers	Carbon Monoxide Detectors	Number of Fire Drills
Bldg. 7000	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	4

FIRE SAFETY POLICIES AND RULES FOR ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING

As required by the Higher Education Act of 2008, the rules and policies for open flames, portable electrical appliances, and open flames in on-campus student housing are as follows:

- Open flames are expressly prohibited.
- Policies and rules in regard to portable electrical appliances are currently limited to, no window mounted air conditioning units and no exposed heated coils.
- Smoking is expressly prohibited on the premises of Building 7000 Campus Living, including the interior and outside areas. Smoking on Shoreline Community College is only permitted in designated smoking shelters. This includes cigarettes, electronic cigarettes, vaporizers, pipes, cigars, hookahs, etc. Please note that all cannabis is prohibited on campus.

EVACUATION PROCEDURES

In the event of an emergency requiring evacuation from the building, residents should use the nearest stairwell to exit the building when possible. If a resident needs assistance evacuating, they should move to the area of refuge (the elevator area). The evacuation location for the building is on the opposite side of Building 1000. Residents should completely comply with any and all directives from staff and Safety & Security personnel in order to allow for safe and efficient operations by emergency responders. In the event of an evacuation during inclement weather, the staff will work with Safety & Security officers to get residents access to a safe and sheltered location.

For residents and guests with mobility issues, a Stryker chair is available for use. The Stryker chair is stored in the south stairwell on the 6th floor and is available for use to transport individuals. For more information or if you have any questions/concerns, please call Safety & Security at 206-235-5860.

Building evacuation procedures are located on the back of every apartment door.

FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Shoreline Community College Department of Safety & Security conducts regular training with Building 7000 Campus Living Resident Assistants, to include fire safety and emergency procedures. Campus Living personnel and Safety & Security personnel conduct fire evacuation drills every quarter which allows for additional training and briefings. Residents receive fire safety information in their leases and in the Building 7000 Campus Living Handbook. Residents also receive safety briefings and trainings at various resident events hosted by Residential Life personnel. As previously stated, there is a permanently posted evacuation procedure document on the back of every apartment door.

FIRE REPORTING PROCEDURES

All fires, regardless of size and scope, should immediately be reported to 911. If possible, the Department of Safety & Security should also be notified immediately following contact with 911.

After incidents involving fires additional notifications must be made to the Department of Safety & Security, Residential Life, and the Blanton Turner leasing office. Contact with Residential Life and Safety & Security personnel suffice as notification. The Blanton Turner leasing office should be notified via email or Entrata (online Resident Portal) to allow for tracking of communications.

FUTURE PLANS FOR FIRE SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS

Shoreline Community College currently has no future plans for fire safety improvements in on-campus student housing facilities.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES AND EVACUATION PLAN

We treasure the privilege to move freely and unfettered about our campus, and while campuses are relatively a safe place to be, the potential for acts of violence and natural disasters threaten our college campuses.

While all risks can never be eliminated completely they can be reduced through coordinated, collaborative efforts, training, and preparedness. Each member of the campus community has an important role to play in our continued safety and awareness.

Our vision at Shoreline Community College is to ensure as safe as possible campus in the event of an emergency.

Our priority is to mitigate the risk and impact of crime, violence, and disaster (natural or person-caused). Ongoing emergency management strategies complement the security efforts that have been developed at Shoreline for the past several years.

The most important emergency procedures to become aware of and prepare for include: fire, earthquake, a winter storm, power outage, an evacuation for various reasons, suspicious person or object, intruder alert, active shooter, or a hazardous material incident. While some emergency responses are similar, some may be very different. Visit the Emergency Preparedness webpage at: <https://www.shoreline.edu/safetyandsecurity/emergency-preparedness/default.aspx> for detailed information on the college's Emergency Response Plan and Evacuation Map.

The Active Shooter safety video on the college's Emergency Preparedness webpage contains important emergency information in the event of an intruder or active shooter on campus. Being aware of your environment, and knowing how to respond, could save your life and that of others. Active Shooter Safety Videos: <https://www.shoreline.edu/safetyandsecurity/emergency-preparedness/active-shooter.aspx>

CARE TEAM

While interacting with the large number of students across the college, faculty, staff, and students may be confronted with situations in which a student is displaying concerning, destructive, or violent behavior. The SCC Care Team is a multi-disciplinary team of qualified and dedicated SCC professionals designed to assist in the individual needs of the student and those of the campus community. Care Team assesses and reviews student incidents that may involve student code violations, mental health, safety issues, or illegal acts that have occurred on campus. On occasion, off-campus incidents may be reviewed if the parties involved are students at Shoreline Community College.

Behaviors of concern might be observed in a number of settings: in the classroom, at a service location, an on- campus job, or during participation at an extracurricular activity. By immediately reporting behaviors that are concerning, the Care Team will be able to reach out to students to intervene, provide support, take disciplinary action, or connect them with resources to assist them.

Moderate to severe incidents in progress should be immediately reported to the Safety & Security Department. Care Team Reports can be made online at: <https://www.shoreline.edu/care-team/default.aspx>

Care Team Purpose

- Identify, assess, and support students who may be in distress or display concerning behavior
- Initiate appropriate measures to support the student and campus community
- Coordinate activities with other initiatives/programs to support students
- Educate and empower the campus community to recognize, report, manage, and effectively address concerning, problematic, disruptive, threatening, and/or harmful behaviors
- Provide consultation, support, recommendations, and intervention assistance to campus members to help students and manage situations or behaviors, preferably before they repeat, escalate, or become threatening or acts of harm to self or others
- Collect, assess, and track reports and information about student behaviors to identify and respond to patterns of behavior or trends, including gaps in service(s) and support for students

ADDITIONAL POLICIES – SCC STUDENT CONDUCT CODE 5030

WEAPONS: Possession, holding, wearing, transporting, storage or presence of any firearm, dagger, sword, knife or other cutting or stabbing instrument, club, explosive device, or any other weapon apparently capable of producing bodily harm is prohibited on the college campus, subject to the following exceptions:

- a. Commissioned law enforcement personnel or legally – authorized military personnel while in performance of their duties.
- b. A student with a valid concealed weapons permit may store a pistol in his or her vehicle parked on campus in accordance with RCW 9.41.050(2) or provided the vehicle is locked and the weapon is concealed from view.
- c. The president may grant permission to bring a weapon on campus upon a determination that the weapon is reasonably related to a legitimate pedagogical purpose. Such permission shall be in written and subject to terms or conditions.
- d. This policy does not apply to the possession and/or use of disabling chemical sprays when possessed and/or used solely for self-defense purposes.

HAZING: Hazing includes, but is not limited to, any initiation into a student organization or any pastime or amusement engaged in with respect to such an organization that causes, or is likely to cause, bodily danger or physical harm, or serious mental or emotional harm, to any student.

Information on hazing prevention, reporting, and the college's response can be found at

<https://www.shoreline.edu/about-shoreline/hazing-prevention.aspx>

ALCOHOL, DRUGS, AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS:

- a. Alcohol. The use, possession, delivery, sale, or being visibly under the influence of any alcoholic beverage, except as permitted by law and applicable college policies.
- b. Marijuana. The use, possession, delivery, sale, or being visibly under the influence of marijuana or the psychoactive compounds found in marijuana and intended for human consumption, regardless of form. While state law permits the recreational use of marijuana, federal law prohibits such use on college premises or in connection with college activities.
- c. Drugs. The use, possession, delivery, sale, or being visibly under the influence of any legend drug, including anabolic steroids, androgens, or human growth hormones as defined in SCC Student Conduct Code – Policy 5030, Page 5; or in RCW 69.41, or any other controlled substance under RCW 69.50, except as prescribed for a student's use by a licensed practitioner.
- d. Tobacco, electronic cigarettes and related products. The use of tobacco, electronic cigarettes, and related products in any building owned, leased or operated by the college or in any location where such use is prohibited, including twenty-five feet from entrances, exits, windows that open, and ventilation intakes of any building owned, leased or operated by the College. The use of tobacco, electronic cigarettes, and related products on the College's campus is restricted to designated smoking areas. "Related products" include, but are not limited to cigarettes, pipes, bidi, clove cigarettes, waterpipes, hookahs, chewing tobacco, and snuff.

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS

A Mutual Aid Agreement or MOU is a written agreement between agencies, organizations, and/or jurisdictions in Washington State, King County and the Shoreline City limits. This agreement endeavors to provide a timely emergency response plan and recovery through cooperation, coordination, sharing of resources, equipment and/or expertise in a specific manner. Shoreline Community College has a current Mutual Aid Agreement with the City of Shoreline, to include police and fire services, and King County.



REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS

Shoreline Community College (SCC) is dedicated to providing timely and appropriate notification of registered sexual offenders present on the campus.

In Washington State, sex offenders are categorized as:

Level I - (low risk to re-offend)

Level II - (moderate risk to re-offend)

Level III- (high risk to re-offend)

It is the College's policy to notify the general campus of Level III sex offenders.

The King County Sheriff's Office advises the following: Experts believe sex offenders are less likely to re-offend if they live and work in an environment free of harassment. Any actions taken against the individuals named in the notification, including vandalism of property, verbal or written threats of harm; or physical violence against this person, his or her family, or employer, will result in arrest and persecution of criminal acts. It is against the law (RCW 9A.44.130) to use this information in any way to threaten, intimidate, or harass registered offenders.

Notifications are intended as information items only and there is no additional action required nor is this intended to create excessive anxiety among students and staff. For more information, contact the Dean of Student Support & Success at 206-546- 4544 or visit the college's webpage at:

www.shoreline.edu/safetyandsecurity/registered-sex-offender.aspx



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN'S REAUTHORIZATION ACT AND (SaVE) ACT

In the 2014 Not Alone Report (January 22, 2014), President Barack Obama and Vice President Joe Biden made the following statements:

Sexual violence is more than just a crime against individuals. It threatens our families, it threatens our communities; ultimately, it threatens the entire country. It tears apart the fabric of our communities. And that's why we're here today—because we have the power to do something about it as a government, as a nation. We have the capacity to stop sexual assault, support those who have survived it, and bring perpetrators to justice.

~President Barack Obama, January 22, 2014

Freedom from sexual assault is a basic human right... a nation's decency is in large part measured by how it responds to violence against women... our daughters, our sisters, our wives, our mothers, our grandmothers have every single right to expect to be free from violence and sexual abuse.

~ President Joe Biden, January 22, 2014

The Violence Against Women's Reauthorization Act of 1994 (VAWA) is a United States federal law, originating in 1994. As it relates to college campuses and crime statistics it expands upon the Clery Act, requiring greater attention and prevention for victims. In response to increasing violence against women in America, this landmark federal legislation's comprehensive approach to violence against women combined tough new provisions to hold offenders accountable (with programs to provide services for the victims of such violence).

The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act legislation updates the Jeanne Clery Act and represents a turning point in our nation's handling of sexual misconduct on college campuses and universities.

Introduced by U.S. Senator Bob Casey and House Representative Caroline Maloney, SaVE will complement the Title IX Guidance by the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights. The Campus SaVE Act seeks to address the violence women face on campus: the highest rates of stalking, the highest risk of non-fatal intimate partner violence, and 20-25% of female students experience rape or attempted rape.

From these established laws and mandates, a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach must be undertaken at higher education institutions. This approach is vital to reduce sexual violence and create a culture that embraces equity, inclusion, and full participation for all members of the community. "Students cannot learn in an atmosphere where they do not feel safe" (American College Health Association Toolkit, 2007).

TITLE IX

TITLE IX NON-DISCRIMINATION STATEMENT

Shoreline Community College provides equal opportunity in education and employment and does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, age, color, religion, national origin, marital status, gender, sexual orientation or disability. The following person has been designated by the College President as the Title IX Coordinator and is responsible for responding to inquiries and complaints regarding all College non-discrimination policies:

Liam O'Connor, Title IX Coordinator

Shoreline Community College

16101 Greenwood Ave. N

Shoreline, WA 98133

Bldg. 1000, Room 1014

Phone: 206-533-6746

E-Mail: TitleIXCoordinator@shoreline.edu

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

~ Title IX, Education Amendments of 1972, Section 1681(a)

Title IX requires gender equity at a college in education programs, athletics, and activities that receive federal funding and the workplace.

Title IX prohibits gender discrimination, sexual harassment, and sex violence.

WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?

- Prohibits gender discrimination, sexual harassment, and sex violence.
- Protects against retaliation.
- Ensures a safe place to report, be heard, and receive support.
- The college has a responsibility to immediately take steps to resolve the situation, end the violence, and work to prevent reoccurrence.
- College ensures fairness and equity in athletics, programs, clubs, and activities.

TITLE IX DEPUTY COORDINATORS

Please contact any of the individuals listed below regarding questions, concerns, filing a complaint or an appeal involving Title IX rights and responsibilities.

Lianne Almughirah

Director of International Student Success

206-533-6664

lalmughirah@shoreline.edu

WHO MAY FILE A COMPLAINT

Any student, employee, applicant, or visitor at the College may file a complaint or report of inappropriate or offensive behavior, including sexual harassment, or sexual assault. Complaints may be submitted in writing or verbally. The College encourages the prompt, timely reporting, of any incidents of harassment, or other form of discrimination. For those who wish to submit a written complaint, a formal complaint form is available online at: www.shoreline.edu/title-ix/

Additional Locations:

- Office of Vice President of Student Affairs, Room 5202: (206) 546-6910
- Dean of Student Support & Success, Room 5216: (206) 546-4544
- Human Resources Office, Room 1013: (206) 546-4694
- Counseling Center, Room 5251: (206) 546-4594
- Safety & Security Office, Room 5102: (206) 546-4633

Any person submitting a discrimination complaint will be provided with a written copy of the College's anti-discrimination policies and procedures.

HOW TO REPORT A COMPLAINT OR CONCERN:

1. You may make a complaint verbally or in writing to the Title IX Coordinator or any Title IX Deputy Coordinator.
2. You may use a college complaint form, which they can provide to make a written complaint, but are not required to do so.
3. The College cannot guarantee confidentiality but will make reasonable efforts to protect your privacy upon receipt of a complaint or report involving your civil rights, including Title IX rights.

4. Upon receipt, the College will investigate the complaint or report promptly. Investigations are normally completed within sixty (60) calendar days. The reporting and responding parties are notified in writing during and after conclusion of an investigation.
5. You may discuss any questions or concerns about this procedure privately with the College's Title IX Coordinator or any Title IX Deputy Coordinator.

NOTE: Separate from the complaint process, students may discuss any issue or concern confidentially with a College Counselor who is a Licensed Mental Health Care professional. Please contact the Student Counseling Center to arrange to speak with a counselor.

ADDITIONAL DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINT OPTIONS

Discrimination complaints may also be filed with the following federal and state agencies:

Washington State Human Rights Commission: <http://www.hum.wa.gov/>

US Dept. of Education Office for Civil Rights: <https://www.ed.gov/about/ed-offices/ocr>

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: <http://www.eeoc.gov>

TITLE IX DEFINITIONS

Title IX defines gender discrimination as:

- Discrimination or harassment based upon one's gender (sex)
- Unfair treatment, attitudes, or behaviors towards an individual based upon their gender (sex)
- Gender identity discrimination as covered by Title VII
- Sexism, sexist attitudes, and sex stereotyping
- Unproportioned athletic programs or activities offered to all genders in relationship to the college's enrollment

Examples of gender discrimination include:

- Gender-based bullying
- Derogatory or sexist remarks
- Gender discrimination in an activity, athletics, program, office, or classroom

Title IX defines sexual harassment as:

- Unwanted sexual behavior, advances, or requests for favors
- Unwelcomed verbal, visual, or physical sexual conduct
- Offensive, severe and/or frequent remarks about a person's sex
- Harassment of a sexual nature which interferes with an individual's right to an education and participation in a program or activity

Examples of sexual harassment include:

- Stalking or obscene phone calls, texts, emails, or gestures

- Sexually suggestive jokes, whistles, cat-calls, or innuendos
- Inappropriate touching
- Intimidation

Title IX defines* sex violence as:

- Sexual abuse or assault, battery, or coercion
- Unwanted sexual contact that stops short of rape or completed rape
- Use of force or manipulation of unwanted sexual activity
- Physical acts where a person is incapable of giving consent or is against a person's will

Examples of sex violence include:

- Sexual assault, battery, or coercion
- Dating and domestic violence
- Attempted or completed rape
- Inappropriate touching
- Physical and/or aggressive sexual advances

Title IX defines retaliation as:

- A strike-back in response to another's action or accusation
- A form of revenge or reaction because of a filed complaint against a person
- Refusal to promote, advance, or accurately support/qualify a person due to a complaint filed

Examples of retaliation include:

- Demotion or prohibiting advancement due to a filed complaint
- Firing, loss of benefits, or the like due to a filed complaint
- Unfair treatment or discrimination due to a filed complaint

For Title IX purposes a working definition of a hostile environment is:

- A situation of discriminatory or sexual nature that has occurred and created an adverse educational setting
- An intimidating or offensive class or college environment that causes a person to be fearful
- A setting that denies, limits, or interferes with a person's ability to participate in or benefit from a college class, program, activity, or job

Examples of a hostile environment include:

- Bullying, abusive or intimidating comments and actions
- Intimidating or offensive comments that alter the conditions of a person's work, classroom, team, or program environment
- Continual offensive comments or surroundings of a discriminatory or sexual nature

**This is a summary definition only. Please refer to Student Conduct Code Policy 5030 for complete Title IX definitions.*

POLICY 5030 – STUDENT CONDUCT CODE

AUTHORITY

The board of trustees, acting pursuant to RCW 28B.50.140 (14), delegates to the president of the college the authority to administer disciplinary action. Administration of the disciplinary procedures is the responsibility of the vice-president of academic and student affairs or her/his designee. The student conduct officer shall serve as the principal investigator and administrator for alleged violations of this code.

STATEMENT OF STUDENT RIGHTS

As members of the academic community, students are encouraged to develop the capacity for critical judgment and to engage in an independent search for truth. Freedom to teach and freedom to learn are inseparable facets of academic freedom. The freedom to learn depends upon appropriate opportunities and conditions in the classroom, on the campus, and in the larger community. Students should exercise their freedom with responsibility. The responsibility to secure and to respect general conditions conducive to the freedom to learn is shared by all members of the college community.

TITLE IX AND STUDENT CONDUCT OF CODE DEFINITIONS

Sexual Misconduct. The term “sexual misconduct” includes sexual harassment, sexual intimidation, and sexual violence.

Sexual Harassment. The term “sexual harassment” means unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, including unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature that is sufficiently serious as to deny or limit, and that does deny or limit, based on sex, the ability of a student to participate in or benefit from the college’s educational program or that creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment for other campus community members.

Sexual Intimidation. The term “sexual intimidation” incorporates the definition of “sexual harassment” and means threatening or emotionally distressing conduct based on sex, including, but not limited to, nonconsensual recording of sexual activity or the distribution of such recording.

Sexual Violence. “Sexual Violence” is a type of sexual discrimination and harassment. Nonconsensual sexual intercourse, nonconsensual sexual contact, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are all types of sexual violence.

Nonconsensual 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.

Nonconsensual 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.

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 he or she is unable to understand what is happening or is 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 allegations that an individual has engaged in nonconsensual sexual conduct.

Harassment means unwelcome and offensive conduct, including verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct, that is directed at a person because of such person's protected status and that is sufficiently serious as to deny or limit, and that does deny or limit, the ability of a student to participate in or benefit from the college's educational program or that creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment for other campus community members. Protected status includes a person's race; color; national origin; sensory, mental or physical disability; use of a service animal; gender, including pregnancy; marital status; age; religion; creed; genetic information; sexual orientation; gender identity; veteran's status; or any other legally protected classification. See "Sexual Misconduct" for the definition of "sexual harassment." Harassing conduct may include, but is not limited to: physical conduct, verbal, written, social media and electronic.

Retaliation against any individual for reporting, providing information, exercising one's rights or responsibilities, or otherwise being involved in the process of responding to, investigating, or addressing allegations or violations of federal, state or local law, or college policies, including, but not limited to, student conduct code provisions prohibiting discrimination and harassment.

In addition to initiating discipline proceedings for violation of the student conduct code,

the college may refer any violations of federal, state or local laws to civil and criminal authorities for disposition. The college shall proceed with student disciplinary proceedings regardless of whether the underlying conduct is subject to civil or criminal prosecution.

DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS – TERMS AND CONITIONS

The following disciplinary sanctions may be imposed upon students found to have violated the student conduct code.

1. **Disciplinary Warning:** A verbal statement to a student that there is a violation, and that continued violation may be cause for further disciplinary action.
2. **Written Reprimand:** Notice in writing that the student has violated one or more terms of this code of conduct and that continuation of the same or similar behavior may result in more severe disciplinary action.
3. **Disciplinary Probation:** Formal action placing specific conditions and restrictions upon the student's continued attendance depending upon the seriousness of the violation and which may include a deferred disciplinary sanction. If the student subject to a deferred disciplinary sanction is found in violation of any college rule during the time of disciplinary probation, the deferred disciplinary sanction, which may include, but is not limited to, a suspension or a dismissal from the college, shall take effect immediately without further review. Any such sanction shall be in addition to any sanction or conditions arising from the new violation. Probation may be for a limited period of time or may be for the duration of the student's attendance at the college.
4. **Disciplinary Suspension:** Dismissal from the college and from the student status for a stated period of time. There will be no refund of tuition or fees for the quarter in which the action is taken.

Dismissal: The revocation of all rights and privileges of membership in the college community and exclusion from the campus and college-owned or controlled facilities without any possibility of return. There will be no refund of tuition or fees for the quarter in which the action is taken.

Disciplinary terms and conditions that may be imposed alone or in conjunction with the imposition of a disciplinary sanction include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. **Restitution:** Reimbursement for damage to or misappropriation of property, or for injury to persons, or for reasonable costs incurred by the college in pursuing an investigation or disciplinary proceeding. This may take the form of monetary reimbursement, appropriate service, or other compensation.
2. **Professional Evaluation:** Referral for drug, alcohol, psychological or medical evaluation by an appropriately certified or licensed professional may be required. The student may choose the professional within the scope of practice and with the professional credentials

as defined by the college. The student will sign all necessary releases to allow the college access to any such evaluation. The student's return to college may be conditioned upon compliance with recommendations set forth in such a professional evaluation. If the evaluation indicates that the student is not capable of functioning within the college community, the student will remain suspended until future evaluation recommends that the student is capable of reentering the college and complying with the rules of conduct.

3. **Not in Good Standing:** A student may be deemed "not in good standing" with the college. If so, the student shall be subject to the following restrictions: (a) Ineligible to hold an office in any student organization recognized by the college or to hold any elected or appointed office of the college. (b) Ineligible to represent the college to anyone outside the college community in any way, including representing the college at any official function, or any forms of intercollegiate competition or representation.
4. **No Contact Order:** An order directing a student to have no contact with a specified student, college employee, a member of the college community, or a particular college facility.

TITLE IX SUPPLEMENTAL COMPLAINT PROCESS

The following supplemental procedures shall apply with respect to complaints or other reports of alleged sexual misconduct by a student.

1. The college's Title IX Coordinator or designee, shall investigate complaints or other reports of alleged sexual misconduct by a student. Investigations will be completed in a timely manner and the results of the investigation shall be referred to the student conduct officer for disciplinary action.
2. Informal dispute resolution shall not be used to resolve sexual misconduct complaints without written permission from both the complainant and the respondent. 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.
3. College personnel will honor requests to keep sexual misconduct complaints confidential to the extent this can be done without unreasonably risking the health, safety and welfare of the complainant or other members of the college community or compromising the college's duty to investigate and process sexual harassment and sexual violence complaints.
4. The student conduct officer, prior to initiating disciplinary action, will make a reasonable effort to contact the complainant to discuss the results of the investigation and possible disciplinary sanctions and/or conditions (if any) that may be imposed upon the respondent if the allegations of sexual misconduct are found to have merit.

The student conduct officer, on the same date that a disciplinary decision is served on the respondent, will serve a written notice informing the complainant whether the allegations of sexual misconduct were found to have merit and describing any disciplinary sanctions and/or conditions imposed upon the respondent for the complainant's protection, including disciplinary suspension or dismissal of the respondent. The notice will also inform the complainant of his or her appeal rights. If protective sanctions and/or conditions are imposed, the student conduct officer shall make a reasonable effort to contact the complainant to ensure that prompt notice of the protective disciplinary sanctions and/or conditions.

TITLE IX SUPPLEMENTAL APPEAL RIGHTS

1. The following actions by the student conduct officer may be appealed by the complainant:
 - a. the dismissal of a sexual misconduct complaint; or
 - b. any disciplinary sanction(s) and conditions imposed against a respondent for a sexual misconduct violation, including a disciplinary warning.
2. A complainant may appeal a disciplinary decision by filing a notice of appeal with the conduct review officer within twenty-one (21) days of service of the notice of the discipline decision provided for in WAC 132G-125-015(2). The notice of appeal may include a written statement setting forth the grounds of appeal. Failure to file a timely notice of appeal constitutes a waiver of this right and the disciplinary decision shall be deemed final.
3. If the respondent timely appeals a decision imposing discipline for a sexual misconduct violation, the college shall notify the complainant of the appeal and provide the complainant an opportunity to intervene as a party to the appeal.
4. Except as otherwise specified in this supplemental procedure, a complainant who timely appeals a disciplinary decision or who intervenes as a party to respondent's appeal of a disciplinary decision shall be afforded the same procedural rights as are afforded the respondent.
5. An appeal by a complainant from the following disciplinary actions involving allegations of sexual misconduct against a student shall be handled as a brief adjudicative proceeding:
 - a. Exoneration and dismissal of the proceedings
 - b. A disciplinary warning
 - c. A written reprimand
 - d. Disciplinary probation
 - e. Suspensions of ten instructional days or less, and/or
 - f. Any conditions or terms imposed in conjunction with one of the foregoing disciplinary actions.
6. An appeal by a complainant from disciplinary action imposing a suspension in excess of ten (10) instructional days or an expulsion shall be reviewed by the student conduct committee.
7. In proceedings before the student conduct committee, respondent and complainant shall have the right to be accompanied by a non-attorney assistant of their choosing during the appeal process.

Complainant may choose to be represented at the hearing by an attorney at his or her own expense but will be deemed to have waived that right unless, at least four (4) business days before the hearing, he or she files a written notice of the attorney's identity and participation with the committee chair, and with copies to the respondent and the student conduct officer.

8. In proceedings before the student conduct committee, complainant and respondent shall not directly question or cross examine one another. All questions shall be directed to the committee chair, who will act as an intermediary and pose questions on the parties' behalf.
9. Student conduct hearings involving sexual misconduct allegations shall be closed to the public, unless respondent and complainant both waive this requirement in writing and request that the hearing be open to the public. Complainant, respondent, and their respective non-attorney assistants and/or attorneys may attend portions of the hearing where argument, testimony and/or evidence are presented to the student conduct committee.
10. The chair of the student conduct committee, on the same date as the initial decision is served on the respondent, will serve a written notice upon complainant informing the complainant whether the allegations of sexual misconduct were found to have merit and describing any disciplinary sanctions and/or conditions imposed upon the respondent for the complainant's protection, including suspension or dismissal of the respondent. The notice will also inform the complaint of his or her appeal rights.
11. Complainant may appeal the student conduct committee's initial decision to the president subject to the same procedures and deadlines applicable to other parties.
12. The president, on the same date that the final decision is served upon the respondent, shall serve a written notice informing the complainant of the final decision. This notice shall inform the complainant whether the sexual misconduct allegation was found to have merit and describe any disciplinary sanctions and/or conditions imposed upon the respondent for the complainant's protection including suspension or dismissal of the respondent.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND RIGHT TO PRIVACY

Shoreline Community College will make reasonable efforts to protect the privacy of the complainant and other parties to the extent possible, consistent with the legal obligations to investigate, take appropriate remedial and/or disciplinary action, and comply with applicable federal and state law, as well as Shoreline Community College policies and procedures. For those reasons, the College cannot guarantee confidentiality in responding to any report or complaint. Only Licensed Mental Health professionals who are employed by the College as Counselors can maintain confidentiality, with limited exceptions, when providing counseling services with students.

CONFIDENTIALITY REQUESTS AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE COMPLAINTS

The college's Title IX Coordinator or designated Title IX Deputy Coordinator will inform and obtain consent from a complainant before commencing a college investigation of a sexual violence complaint

or report. If a sexual violence complainant asks that his or her name not be revealed to the respondent or that the college not investigate the allegation, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the complainant that maintaining confidentiality may limit the college's ability to fully respond to the allegations and also limit the ability to ensure that retaliation by the respondent and/or others is prohibited. If the complainant continues to request that his or her name not be disclosed and/or that the college not investigate, the Title IX Coordinator will determine if the college can honor the request and at the same time maintain a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all members of the college community, including the complainant. 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 complainant
- Whether the sexual violence was perpetrated with a weapon
- Whether the respondent has a history of committing acts of sexual violence or violence or has been the subject of other sexual violence complaints
- Whether the respondent threatened to commit additional acts of sexual violence against the complainant or others
- Whether relevant evidence can be obtained through other means (e.g., security cameras, other witnesses, physical evidence)

If the college is unable to provide confidentiality, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the complainant of that decision and ensure that complainant's identity is disclosed only to the extent reasonably necessary to effectively conduct and complete the investigation.

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

CAMPUS SEXUAL ASSAULT BILL OF RIGHTS

Shoreline Community College will not tolerate sexual abuse, rape, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual coercion, or other forms of sexual violence by or against students, staff, faculty, alumni, or visitors.

The United States enacted the "Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights" in 1992 as a part of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992) (Public Law: 102-325, section 486(c). It was signed by President George Bush in July of 1992.

This law requires that all colleges and universities (both public and private) participating in federal student aid programs afford sexual assault victims certain basic rights. It also requires the school to notify victims of their option to report their assault to the proper law enforcement authorities.

In Cases of Sexual Assault on Campus:

- Complainant and respondent must have the same opportunity to have others present for support and consultation.
- Both parties shall be informed of the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding.
- Survivors shall be informed of their options to notify law enforcement.
- Survivors shall be notified of counseling services.
- Survivors shall be notified of options for changing academic and living situations.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE A VICTIM OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The following advice is applicable for all forms of assault, whether sexual or the result of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking.

1. **Get Help!** This is not the time to be alone. Get in touch with someone you trust. If there is not a family member or friend you are able to talk with, you can call Safety & Security for assistance at 206-546-4633 or 206-235-5860 (after hours and weekends). Security can also work to connect you with helpful resources, on and off-campus, if needed.
2. **Reporting to Police** — Sexual offenses are very personal matters. If you are unsure about making a police report or pursuing criminal charges in that moment, you are not required to report. Sexual assault is a serious crime the security department wants to be aware of to keep you and others on campus safe. If you do decide to report, security or a college official can assist you in contacting police and helping with the process, if you so desire. Timely reporting a crime of this nature is important to increase the chances of preserving important evidence and identifying the perpetrator.
3. **Get medical attention.** You can call 9-1-1 for emergency aid or have someone take you to a local hospital. In both cases, completely confidential services are provided. Most hospitals have sexual assault expertise and victim advocates to support you through the process.
4. **Preservation of Evidence:** Preserving evidence of a sex offense is time critical. 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, they should still consider speaking with Safety & Security or law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event that the victim changes their mind at a later date.
 - a. It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, drink, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that evidence, as may be necessary to the proof of criminal activity, may be preserved.
 - b. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection,

emergency rooms and health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease.

- c. You may have internal injuries which you are not aware of. If you decide to press charges, documentation, photos, and physical specimens collected soon after the rape will be valuable evidence. Completing the evidence collection does not commit you to filing charges.
5. 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 the college conduct officer, Title IX Coordinator, or police.
6. 24-Hour Crisis Line: Available for complainant-victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233
<https://www.thehotline.org>
7. Shoreline Community College Student Center offers mental health counseling and makes referrals to other agencies that can provide help and support to complainant-victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Therapy sessions can be offered to survivors so they may express their feelings, thoughts and fears.
8. Advocacy: Trained advocates can provide personal support, emergency shelter, food and clothing. Advocates support the individual's choice regarding reporting the crime. Advocates provide information about the legal system and are available to accompany and support the complainant-victim throughout the medical and legal process.
9. Support Groups: Provide peer support for complainant-victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Talk with your advocate for the location of the one nearest you.

PROHIBITED RETALIATION

Clery Act: There shall be no retaliation against anyone who exercises rights under the Clery Act.

Title IX: AP6115 §3.3 Complaints against students. Reports of discriminatory conduct or related retaliation that involve students, including student-to-student complaints, will be handled by the Executive Vice President for Student Learning and Success and will be guided by the provisions of the Student Code of Conduct, Policy 5030.

ORDERS OF PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

In Washington State, there are several types of orders that are designed to prevent contact between two people. Contact can refer to personal contact, phone contact, texting, emailing, Facebook, communication through a third-party, or even remaining within a certain distance of someone's school, home or workplace. Although people commonly refer to all orders preventing contact as restraining orders, the type of order that is issued will depend upon who initiates the order as well as the

relationship between the accuser and the accused.

In WA State, a violation of any of the court issued orders is a criminal offense. In a criminal trial, the prosecutor must prove that:

1. An order was in place AND
2. The violator knew about the order AND
3. The violator engaged in any type of prohibited contact.

Law enforcement must have proof of service or notification in the order that respondent was present at the hearing before they can arrest the respondent for violating the protection order. (NOTE: Police may always arrest if an assault occurs, even without a protection order.)

If the respondent is still present when police arrive, you can give police a copy of the order to serve right then. If service takes place in this manner, law enforcement should note that service was made by writing on your certified copy of the order, as a proof of service. Law enforcement should also obtain and complete a Return of Service and file this with the court. If the full hearing is still pending you should present this proof of service at the hearing.

The Safety & Security Department at Shoreline Community College is not a commissioned law enforcement agency; therefore, they must rely on the response of the Shoreline Police Department to officially enforce an order of protection, or make an arrest of the violator, on campus. Toward the effort of awareness and protection, the college encourages students and employees to provide a copy of their active court order to the Safety & Security Department. A confidential file of current court orders is maintained within the department to inform officers and a limited number of campus authorities of the order and need for protection.

Current photos of the respondent can assist in identifying the violator and summoning police to campus.

There is no obligation by an employee or student to share their order information with the college. A protection order cannot guarantee your safety. It is just one of many tools you can employ to try to increase your safety in cases of abuse. If you have an order of protection you would like to file with Safety and Security or you would like to speak with a campus official about your personal safety situation, please contact the: Safety & Security Department, Room 5102, Building 5000 or call 206-546-4633.

PREVENTION & RISK REDUCTION

HOW TO AVOID A POTENTIAL ATTACK

Rape or sexual assault can happen to anyone, and it's never the complainant-victim's fault. It's important to know that...

There's no absolute way to prevent a sexual assault, but it is helpful to consider crime prevention techniques, avoidance, risk reduction strategies, and make plans to stay safe:

- Alcohol, drugs, or both are a factor in almost all sexual assaults on college campuses.

- Many perpetrators of sexual assault are someone the complainant-victim knows. If you started the evening with the person, this may later be referred to as “date rape.” The perpetrator may use the relationship against the victim-complainant after the crime claiming the victim “knows me” or “knows I would never do anything like that.”
- If you do go off with someone you don’t know well, or on a blind date for example, tell someone you trust. Record or take a picture of the person’s license plate with your cellphone. This information can be very useful later on, if a crime occurs.
- Sexual assaults can happen at a party. Be aware of anyone tampering with drinks or food. Always keep your beverage with you to prevent someone from drugging your drink.
- Avoid going off alone with someone at a party or going outside the premises at a party or social event. The perpetrator(s) may be trying to isolate you from others.
- Stay alert, actively look around, and walk with purpose as you walk to your car or home.
- Always have your keys out and ready to use them. If someone approaches or attacks, keys can be used as a weapon.

SAFE AND POSITIVE ACTIONS FOR BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

A bystander is someone other than the victim who is present when an act of dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault is occurring. A bystander may also be present when a situation is occurring in which a reasonable person feels as though some protective action is required to prevent sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. Bystanders, if active, can prevent harm or intervene before a situation gets worse.

Examples of active bystander intervention include:

- Not leaving an overly intoxicated person in a bar/party alone.
- Walking a classmate to his/her car after class
- Calling Police when a potentially violent situation is unfolding and not leaving an unconscious person alone and alerting campus security or emergency medical services.
- Intervening when someone is being belittled, degraded, or emotionally abused.
(For example: walking victim away from an abuser, contacting others for help, contacting the Counseling Center, or Safety & Security.)

PRIMARY AND ONGOING PREVENTION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Awareness programs means community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.

Since 2015, SCC has utilized two online sources to create awareness and educate the campus community in order to help reduce risky student behavior and prevent sexual assault on campus:

Campus Clarity for Students, and Law Room for Employees

The objectives of these prevention and awareness programs are to:

1. Increase sexual assault prevention and awareness.
2. Teach sexual assault risk reduction strategies.
3. Provide information about what a person should do in the event of a sexual assault.

Shoreline Community College offers on-going prevention and awareness campaigns, programming, initiatives, and strategies to focus on increasing the understanding of topics and skills relevant to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, drug and alcohol use, and consent. Examples of these for include:

- Alcohol and Drug Awareness information booths
- Online resource eCHECKUPTOGO - alcohol awareness tool
- Impaired Driving Awareness – Shoreline Police Dept.
- “Consent” Workshop (quarterly)
- “Improving Relationships” workshop - which focuses on developing and maintaining healthy relationships (quarterly)
- Online resources supporting victims/survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking
- Title IX Training for Faculty, Student, and Staff

SUPPORT AND RESOURCES

ON-CAMPUS RESOURCES

Shoreline Community College Counseling Center

*Mental Health Counselors are the only on-campus confidential resource

FOSS (5000) Building, Room 5251

Phone: 206-546-4594

<https://www.shoreline.edu/counseling-center/default.aspx>

Gender Equity Center

The Gender Equity Center is a friendly, supportive environment for people of all gender identities to explore, celebrate, and educate the campus community about gender issues, including Title IX, LGBTQ+ and women's rights.

9000 Building, Room 9202

Phone: 206-546-4715

<https://www.shoreline.edu/gender-equity-center/>

OFF-CAMPUS RESOURCES

Police (Emergency): Call 9-1-1

National Domestic Violence Hotline

1-800-799-SAFE (1-800-799-7233), or 1-800-787-3224 TTY

Asian Counseling Services & Referral Service

A broad array of human services and behavioral health programs for Asian Pacific Americans.

206-695-7600

www.acrs.org/services

API Chaya

Serves survivors in crisis and raises awareness of domestic & sexual violence, and human trafficking in the Asian, South Asian & Pacific Islander community.

206-467-9976

www.apichaya.org

Abused Deaf Women's Advocacy Services

206-922-7088

www.adwas.org

Consejo Counseling & Referral Service for the Latino Community

206-461-4880

www.consejocounseling.org

Harborview Center for Sexual Assault Resource Center (KCSARC)

Contact 24 -Hour Sexual Assault Resource Helpline

(888) 998-6423

www.kcsarc.org

Legal Voice

Legal information and referral: "Women's rights. Nothing less."

206-621-7691

www.legalvoice.org

New Beginnings

New Beginnings provides services to those whose lives have been affected by domestic violence – physical, emotional, or sexual abuse.

206-522-9472

www.newbegin.org

Northwest Network for Bi, Trans, Lesbian and Gay Survivors of Abuse

Support, advocacy, and community education.

206-568-7777

<https://www.nwnetwork.org/>

Refugee Women's Alliance (ReWA)

Provides comprehensive culturally and linguistically appropriate services to refugee and immigrant communities.

www.rewa.org/services/domestic-violence

Sexual Violence Law Center

206-624-0621

<https://svlawcenter.org/>

"King County 2-1-1"

24 Hour Crisis Line 866-4-CRISIS (866-427-4747)

Child Protective Service (CPS)

866-829-2153 toll-free 24 hours per day

Love is Respect

866-331-9474 or 866-331-8453 TTY

<https://www.loveisrespect.org/>

988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline

988

<https://988lifeline.org>

NOTES