



WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY  
**SPOKANE**

# Annual Security Report

## 2024

**Jeremy Young**

WSU Spokane Campus Safety & Security Manager

WSU SPOKANE | 412 E SPOKANE FALLS BLVD, SPOKANE, WA 99202

# WSU Spokane 2024 Annual Security Report

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## To the Washington State University (WSU) Community

**ELIZABETH CANTWELL, PRESIDENT, WSU**



As Washington State University's 12th president, I am deeply committed to fostering an environment where safety is not just a priority, but a cornerstone of our academic and community life. Whether you're crossing campus, engaging in your studies, or collaborating with colleagues, you deserve to feel secure and supported.

Across our system, we are fortunate to have an extensive network of safety professionals dedicated to providing the resources and support necessary to keep our communities safe. Their efforts are essential to the strength and resilience of our university.

Still, safety is not the work of a few – it is a shared responsibility, built daily through the decisions we make and the care we extend to our surroundings, ourselves, and one another.

As you read through this report, I encourage you to explore the safety resources available to you. They are designed to empower you with knowledge and tools that support your well-being. More importantly, they reflect our collective commitment to a campus culture where everyone belongs and everyone matters.

Thank you for being part of this community. Together, we make WSU strong.

## Welcome to WSU Spokane

Welcome to WSU Spokane and WSU Colleges of Nursing and Pharmacy in Yakima, hosted by the campus of Pacific Northwest University. Our Security Department is staffed seven days a week, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. We are focused on delivering excellent customer service to our campus community and want every individual's campus experience to be positive. We hope you find this report useful, as it has a number of resources related to campus safety, emergency response, crime reporting, and crime prevention.

Having a well-prepared campus community is an important step to maintaining safety and effectively managing any emergency on campus. We look forward to another fantastic year at WSU Spokane.

**Jeremy A. Young**

**Manager of Campus Safety and Security and Emergency Manager, WSU Spokane**

## WSU's Non-discrimination Policy

In matters of admissions, employment, housing, or services, and/or in the educational program or activities it operates, WSU does not discriminate or permit discrimination by any member of its community against any individual on the basis of:

- Sex, including:
  - Sex stereotypes
  - Sex characteristics
  - Pregnancy or related conditions
  - Sexual orientation
  - Gender identity/expression
- Race
- Color
- Religion
- Age
- Creed
- National or ethnic origin
- Marital status
- Genetic information
- Status as a protected veteran, an honorably discharged veteran, or a member of the military
- Physical, mental, or sensory disability, including the use of a trained service animal
- Immigration or citizenship status, except as authorized by federal or state law, regulation, or government contract

WSU policies comply with federal and state civil rights laws and regulations, including, but not limited to:

- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 USC 1681);
- Title IX implementing regulations (34 CFR 106);
- Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d et seq) and the Pregnancy Discrimination Act (42 USC 2000e et seq);

- Title I and II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, as amended, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-112), and 45 CFR Part 84;
- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d et seq);
- Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d et seq), RCW Chapter 49.60; and
- Gender Equality in Higher Education (RCW Chapter 28B.110).

Inquiries about the application of these laws and regulations (including inquiries regarding the application of Title IX and its implementing regulations), as well as reports and complaints of discrimination or harassment, may be made to WSU’s Compliance and Civil Rights (CCR), the Department of Education’s Office of Civil Rights, and/or both:

**Compliance and Civil Rights (which includes the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, and ADA Coordinator)**

Physical location:	French Administration Bldg. Room 220 Pullman, WA 99164
Mailing address:	P.O. Box 641022 Washington State University Pullman, WA 99164-1022
Telephone:	509-335-8288
Fax:	509-335-5483
Website (preferred reporting option):	<a href="https://ccr.wsu.edu/file-a-report/">Online Reporting Form</a> (https://ccr.wsu.edu/file-a-report/)
Email:	<a href="mailto:ccr@wsu.edu">ccr@wsu.edu</a> <a href="mailto:TitleIX.Coordinator@wsu.edu">TitleIX.Coordinator@wsu.edu</a> <a href="mailto:ADA.Coordinator@wsu.edu">ADA.Coordinator@wsu.edu</a>

**Department of Education Office of Civil Rights**

Physical location:	Lyndon Baines Johnson Department of Education Bldg. 400 Maryland Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20202-1100
TTD:	800-877-8339
Telephone:	800-421-3481
Fax:	202-453-6012
Website:	<a href="https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/complaintintro.html">https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/complaintintro.html</a>
Email:	<a href="mailto:OCR@ed.gov">OCR@ed.gov</a>
Local OCR office:	<a href="https://ocrcas.ed.gov/contact-ocr">ocrcas.ed.gov/contact-ocr</a>

Reports and complaints about conduct that may constitute discrimination (including sex discrimination under Title IX) may be made verbally or in writing to CCR and the University’s Title IX Coordinators or designees at the contact information above.

Relevant procedural guidelines and disciplinary procedures are available here:

- Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment ([Executive Policy 15](#))
- [CCR Procedural Guidelines](#)
- Equal Employment Opportunity Policy ([Executive Policy 12](#))
- WSU Standards of Conduct for Students ([WAC 504-26](#))
  
- Employee manuals:
  - [WSU Faculty Manual](#)
  - [Administrative Professional Handbook](#)
  - Civil service code ([WAC 357](#))
  - [Collective bargaining agreements](#)
  - [Employee Title IX Hearing Process](#)

Contact HRS for information about the employee Title IX hearing process; telephone 509-335-4521; e-mail [hrs@wsu.edu](mailto:hrs@wsu.edu). See also Sections [9.0](#), [10.0](#), and [12.0](#).

WSU provides equal access to the Boy Scouts (Scouting America) and other designated youth groups.

## Support Resources On and Off Campus

WSU students and employees have access to a number of support and reporting options. The list below includes a brief description of the relevant offices and agencies. Several of the below resources are available to students across the WSU system. Where a resource is site-specific, it is identified as such. Finally, students at WSU research and extension sites are considered Pullman students and have access to all Pullman and system resources.

### [WSU Compliance and Civil Rights \(CCR\)](#)

CCR is WSU's central intake and referral office for reports or formal complaints of discrimination, discriminatory harassment, sexual harassment, and sexual misconduct from students, staff, faculty, and visitors or guests. CCR is a resource for the university community for training and technical guidance relating to compliance, including, but not limited to, civil rights laws and regulations, health sciences laws, privacy rights, ethics advice, equal employment opportunity, protected speech, Title IX, Clery Act, and ADA/Section 504.

Email: [ccr@wsu.edu](mailto:ccr@wsu.edu)

Phone: 509-335-8288

### [The Center for Community Standards \(CCS\)](#)

CCS contributes to a community that encourages and educates everyone to make positive choices and share messages of our values. Occasionally, students make choices that put those values at risk. The community standards process is designed to support students, uphold their rights and responsibilities, and hold students and recognized or registered student organizations accountable for behaviors that conflict with our community standards.

Email: [community.standards@wsu.edu](mailto:community.standards@wsu.edu)

Phone: 509-335-4532

### Office of the Dean of Students

The Office of the Dean of Students is your partner in navigating the WSU experience. This might include working through a complex process, answering questions, or connecting students to a much-needed resource.

Email: [deanofstudents@wsu.edu](mailto:deanofstudents@wsu.edu)

Phone: 509-335-5757

### WSU Spokane Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs

The Spokane Student Affairs and Pacific Northwest University Student Life staff are your partners in navigating the WSU experience. This might include working through a complex process, answering questions, or connecting students to a much-needed resource.

### Student Care Network

The Student Care Network is dedicated to supporting student success across the WSU system through early intervention and serves as a resource through which individuals can share concerns about a student's emotional or psychological well-being, physical health, or academic performance with university administrators who can provide assistance. Anyone can submit a Student Care referral, including students, faculty, staff, family members, and community members. Information submitted through the Student Care Network will be reviewed by the Office of the Dean of Students Student Care Case Management team for appropriate follow-up. The [Student Care Team](#) responds to referrals about students who exhibit behavior of concern and/or have received a Student Care report or other concerns about a student. The multi-disciplinary Student Care team intervenes with care and support to protect the safety and well-being of the involved student, as well as the WSU community, by working directly with the student and/or connecting students with others with appropriate resources and services.

### WSU Spokane Security

WSU Spokane has a strong relationship with local law enforcement agencies. WSU works to cultivate an atmosphere that supports the educational process and promotes academic and personal achievement, and community prosperity. Security can request information from those agencies related to police investigations that impact the WSU Spokane Campus. Law enforcement agencies may share information with WSU Spokane where it is legally permissible to do so.

For non-emergencies, contact any of the following:

- Jeremy A. Young – Safety and Security Manager: 509-358-7866
- WSU Spokane Campus Security: 509-358-7995
- Crime Check: 509-456-2233

Victim Advocacy Resources for Spokane students:

YWCA Domestic Violence Helpline – 509-326-2255

[help@ywcaspokane.org](mailto:help@ywcaspokane.org)

Text: 509-220-3725

### Spokane County Sheriff

The Spokane County Sheriff's Crime Check line is the number to contact if you are the victim or witness of a crime. Always dial 911 for emergencies. Crime Check's phone number is 509-456-2233.

### Spokane Police Department

The Spokane Police Department works in conjunction with the Spokane County Sheriff to respond to calls for service within the City of Spokane.

### Yakima County Sheriff & Yakima Police Dept

The Yakima County Sheriff and Yakima Police Department are the law enforcement agencies that serve the Pacific Northwest University of Health Sciences campus, where the WSU Yakima Nursing program is located.

For non-emergencies, contact any of the following:

- Pacific Northwest University Director of Security: 509-249-7727
- Pacific Northwest University Campus Security: 509-823-3346
- To remain anonymous, use Crime Stoppers. Call 1-800-248-9980 or text YAKCO & your message to CRIMES (274637)

Victim Advocacy Resources for Yakima students:

- WSU Yakima – Aspen Victim Advocacy Services | Call 509-452-9675 <https://www.comphc.org/>
- WSU Yakima – Lower Valley Crisis & Support Center | Call 509-837-6689 WSU Yakima – Yakima 24-hour Crisis Line | Call 509-575-4200
- WSU Yakima – YWCA Domestic Violence Awareness Service | Call 509-248-7796 <https://www.ywcayakima.org/>

### International Student Services

International Student Services provides orientation and mentorship programs for international students and helps students with maintaining their visa status.

Phone: 509-335-4508

Walk-in hours: Monday – Friday, 1-3 pm, Bryan Hall 206

### Immigration Law Clinic – College of Law

Immigration Law Clinic represents clients in immigration proceedings and provides legal consultations to members of the University of Idaho and Washington State University communities. Provides services related to adjustment of status, asylum applications, consular processing, deferred action for childhood arrivals (DACA), employment authorization, family-based petitions, naturalization/citizenship, special immigrant juvenile status, T visas, temporary protected status (TPS), U visas, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) petitions.

Phone: 208-885-6541

Toll-free: 1-877-200-4455

Location: 875 Perimeter Dr., Moscow, ID 83844

### Northwest Justice Project

Northwest Justice Project provides free legal assistance to address fundamental human needs such as housing, family safety, income security, health care, education, and more. Northwest Justice Project also compiles self-help legal resources at [Washington Law Help](#).

Eviction help: 1-855-657-8387

Foreclosure help: 1-800-606-4819

[Apply online](#) for free legal help

Legal Issues in King County: Call 2-1-1, weekdays 8 am-6 pm

Legal issues outside of King County: Call the CLEAR Hotline at 1-888-201-1014, weekdays, 9:15 am-12:15 pm

- Pullman phone: 509-381-2355
- Bremerton: 360-377-6378
- Everett: 425-252-8515
- Mt. Vernon: 360-316-3018
- Spokane: 509-324-9128
- Tri-Cities: 509-547-2760
- Vancouver: 360-693-6130
- Wenatchee: 509-664-5101

### [Washington State Bar](#)

Provides information online on free and reduced-cost [legal help](#), as well as local attorney referrals and self-help resources.

### [Student Legal Services](#)

Offers free 30-minute legal consultation to WSU students.

Phone: 509-335-9539

Office: Compton Union Building Room 35, Mon-Fri, 9 am-5 pm

### [Student Financial Services](#)

Provides information and support to students with regard to loans, scholarships, and cost of attendance, as well as emergency assistance programs.

Phone: 509-335-9711, Mon-Fri, 9am-3:45pm

Schedule a virtual or in-person appointment: [Appointment scheduling](#)

### [Human Resource Services \(HRS\)](#)

Human Resource Services is committed to providing effective, high-quality human resource management to the University community. Working collaboratively, Human Resource Services provides expertise and best practices in all areas of human resource management, including recruitment and retention, employee relations, training, benefits management, labor relations, disability services, records administration, and employee recognition.

Email: [hrs@wsu.edu](mailto:hrs@wsu.edu)

Phone: 509-335-4521

### [WSU Employee Assistance Program - Employees](#)

The WSU Employee Assistance Program (EAP) provides confidential and private counseling to WSU employees and can provide information about referrals and service provider options in the local community.

Phone: 1-877-313-4455

### [WSU Office of the Ombuds](#)

The primary purpose of the office is to protect the interests, rights, and privileges of students, staff, and faculty at all levels of university operations and programs. The ombuds is designated by the university to function as an impartial and neutral resource to assist all members of the university community. The ombuds provides information relating to university policies and procedures and facilitates the resolution of problems and grievances through informal investigation and mediation.

Email: [ombuds@wsu.edu](mailto:ombuds@wsu.edu)

Phone: 509-335-1195

### [Office of Emergency Management \(OEM\)](#)

The Office of Emergency Management develops and administers a comprehensive emergency management program to encompass the WSU Pullman campus, as well as regional campuses, research stations, and sites throughout the state. This program works in partnership with academic colleges and departments, operating divisions and units, and the staff, faculty and students of WSU in conjunction with federal, state and local jurisdictions to protect lives and safety of students, faculty staff, visitors and animals; safeguard critical infrastructure, facilities, environment, essential records & research; and resume operations as soon as practicable.

Email: [emergencymanagement@wsu.edu](mailto:emergencymanagement@wsu.edu)

Phone: 509-335-7471

## Preparation of the Annual Security Report

Washington State University (WSU) prepares this report in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (Clery Act), as well as the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2022 (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act, using information obtained by the WSU Clery Compliance Committee comprised of representatives from various WSU offices including, but not limited to, the WSU Police Department (WSU PD), WSU Compliance and Civil Rights (CCR), the Center for Community Standards (CCS), Cougar Health Services (CHS), Housing and Residence Life (HRL), the Office of Emergency Management (OEM), WSU Extension, and the WSU Bremerton staff.

Additionally, information is gathered from Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), local law enforcement agencies (including the Spokane Police Department and the Spokane County Sheriff's Office), and information provided by other surrounding law enforcement agencies regarding crimes that occurred at relevant locations.

The report also includes statistics for the previous three calendar years (2022, 2023, and 2024) concerning reported crimes that occurred on the WSU Spokane campus, Pacific Northwest University, and in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by WSU. In accordance with the Clery Act, the statistics contained in this report are limited to specific crimes occurring within a designated geographic area.

The statistics in this report may vary from statistics maintained within other WSU offices authorized to receive reports of incidents implicating laws and WSU policies, such as the Spokane Police Department, CCR, CCS, and/or CHS.

The Clery Act promotes campus safety by providing information to students, parents, employees, and the WSU community about public safety, crime prevention, and response efforts by WSU. It also promotes transparency about crimes that occur on campus and other threats to health and safety. To further those efforts, this report provides information on education, prevention, and awareness efforts undertaken by WSU to empower the WSU community to take a more active role in their personal safety and security.

## Campus Law Enforcement

WSU Spokane Security collaborates closely with the Spokane Police Department, the primary law enforcement agency for the Washington State University Spokane Campus. Individuals may also contact the Washington State Patrol and the Spokane County Sheriff's Department for additional support. In Yakima, the Pacific Northwest University Security, Yakima Police Department, and Yakima County Sheriff's Department are the supporting law enforcement agencies.

Reporting to Campus Security Authorities, Individuals may also report incidents to their Campus Security Authority (CSA) for inclusion in the university's annual crime statistics or contact other relevant law enforcement agencies as needed.

## Reporting to Law Enforcement

For incidents that are currently occurring, recently occurred, or for which immediate assistance is needed, please dial 911. If there is time, please dial 509-358-7995 for WSU Spokane Campus Security. For non-emergency incidents, please call 509-358-7995. Calls to 911 will be answered by Spokane County 911 Dispatch, the local emergency dispatch center, which manages consolidated dispatch operations for police, fire, and emergency service units for multiple cities, including Spokane City and County. A dispatcher will collect your information and determine the appropriate police, fire, and/or medical aid required. A Campus Security Officer will answer calls to WSU Spokane Campus Security.

At the Pacific Northwest University campus, dial 911 for emergencies, and for Campus Security, dial 509-823-3346.

## Commitment to Safety

Washington State University Spokane Campus Security strives to educate the campus community and maintain a reasonably safe environment on campus. Although WSU Campus Security takes many steps to educate students, faculty, and staff and maintain safety on campus, each individual within the campus community plays a role, and it is important to be aware of one's surroundings and use reasonable judgment when studying, working, or visiting campus. WSU encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the campus security department and to the appropriate police agencies (including the Spokane County Sheriff's Office and the Spokane Police Department) when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report. Please report suspicious or criminal activities to the WSU Spokane Campus Security at 509-358-7995 or 911 if immediate police response is required.

Posted statement from Pacific Northwest Security Department:

[Campus Security \(pnwu.edu\)](https://pnwu.edu/campus-security)

"PNWU Security provides a safe and secure learning environment for the University and campus community through education and enforcement procedures. Each member of the department works in

congruent measure toward the University's mission for teaching students and serving as the primary contributors to the safety of the University and its constituents. PNWU accomplishes its safety precautions through partnerships with students, faculty, and staff, requiring all to use assigned security badges for entry. In the interest for making campus life more secure, PNWU Security provides 24-hour security services for the University community and its facilities. PNWU Security depends greatly on the cooperation and support from the community. We ask for your support and cooperation during your attendance at PNWU and welcome suggestions for improving our services. Please feel free to call or stop by the office at any time."

## Enforcement Authority and Jurisdiction of Security Personnel

Washington State University Spokane:

The WSU Spokane Security Office responds to campus emergencies that are not potentially life-threatening or capable of causing physical harm (911 emergencies). The WSU Spokane campus and various adjacent properties represent the primary jurisdiction of WSU Spokane Campus Security. WSU Spokane Campus Security is responsible for all patrols, initial investigations, crime prevention education, and related duties for the campus community. WSU Spokane Campus Security operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and provides service by vehicle, bicycle, and on foot. Security officers are not commissioned and do not have the authority to arrest individuals.

Pacific Northwest University:

Limited campus law enforcement authority is granted to the Pacific Northwest University of Health Sciences Office of Security. As such, PNWU security personnel act as agents for the University itself, and have the authority to ask people for identification and to determine whether individuals have lawful business at PNWU campus sites. PNWU security personnel do not have arrest powers; all criminal incidents are referred to local law enforcement, being the Yakima Sheriff's Office, who have jurisdiction on and adjacent to the PNWU campus. While the University has no written Memorandum of Understanding with the Yakima Sheriff's Office, PNWU Security maintains a highly professional working relationship with this agency. Strong partnerships between PNWU and local and state law enforcement agencies, such as the Yakima Police Department, the Yakima County Sheriff's Office, and the Washington State Patrol, enable the University to draw upon their resources when necessary or appropriate. Crime victims and witnesses are strongly encouraged to immediately report criminal activity to the appropriate police agencies and PNWU security personnel. Prompt reporting will ensure timely warning notices of campus crime and assist in full disclosure of crime statistics.

Law enforcement arrests and incidents involving PNWU students and employees are forwarded to the Human Resource Director or Associate Dean of Student Affairs so the best interests of the community can be served. Ongoing training is afforded to Campus Security and Safety, as well as contracted Officers. PNWU Security considers personal safety, along with asset protection, a priority; any incident report or safety concern is reviewed and acted on accordingly. Criminal incident reports generated by PNWU Security will be referred to the Yakima Sheriff's Office for criminal law considerations. PNWU Security will assist in reporting stolen property with make, model, and serial numbers, to assist law enforcement in entering the stolen property into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

Students and employees are required to comply with the directives of campus security, law enforcement agencies, and any other University officials; students are required to present a valid ID when requested. PNWU security personnel enforce University policy, rules, and regulations as well as

local, state, and federal laws, and report criminal violations to the proper authorities. Security of the Campus Facilities and Residences PNWU is a locked campus. PNWU issues proximity access cards that allow students and employees to enter authorized areas 24 hours a day. With the safety of students always a priority, guests to PNWU are required to check in at the front door, where an intercom/camera doorbell system alerts the information desk attendant and/or the on-duty security officer for permission to enter the building.

During non-business hours, PNWU facilities are locked; access is restricted to authorized students and employees. During an extended closure, only authorized personnel will be granted access to campus property and facilities. Campus security officers carry keys to all PNWU Buildings and are available during business hours to access buildings and rooms for authorized entry. Service calls such as this are prioritized; criminal or medical emergency calls have a higher priority than do building and/or room access calls. Emergencies may necessitate changes and/or alterations from normal business hour access times; security assessments of campus facilities will be conducted, as needed. Administrators from the Dean's Office, Student Affairs, Facilities, Iron Horse Lodge, and Security will periodically review results of landscaping, locks, alarms, cameras, lighting, and communication. Additionally, during the academic year, the directors of Facilities and Security meet weekly to make assessments to determine the appropriateness of access schedules and discuss issues of pressing concern. PNWU does not maintain student residences.

Off-Campus Monitoring and Reporting PNWU Security does not provide security services or reporting services off-campus. The Yakima Police and Yakima Sheriff's Office monitor criminal activity off-campus. PNWU Security works with the Yakima Police Department and the Yakima Sheriff's Office when necessary and appropriate. Additionally, the institution does not have any officially recognized student organizations with a significant off-campus presence.

### The WSU Spokane Security Department is Comprised of:

- 7 Full-time Officers
- 1 Campus Security Coordinator
- 1 Safety and Security Manager/Emergency Manager

### Relationship between Campus Security Personnel and State or Local Police Agencies

WSU Spokane Campus Security maintains a collaborative and close relationship with the City of Spokane Police Department, especially when addressing matters that impact the WSU Spokane campus and community. Local collaboration encompasses training programs, seminars, and, on occasion, investigations into incidents. Additionally, WSU Spokane Campus Security collaborates with the Spokane County Sheriff's Office, the Washington State Patrol, Eastern Washington University Police, and various state and federal law enforcement agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Secret Service.

WSU Spokane Campus Security does not provide law enforcement services to off-campus sites or properties of students and student organizations. The WSU Spokane Campus Security department does not have the authority to make arrests or issue citations. The Spokane Police Department typically provides these services within the City of Spokane. At PNWU, the campus is located within the jurisdiction of the Yakima County Sheriff. WSU Spokane relies on the close working relationship with the Spokane Police to receive information about incidents involving WSU Spokane students and

recognized student organizations within the City of Spokane.

All recognized WSU student organizations must abide by federal, state, and local laws and WSU policies. WSU may become involved in incidents of off-campus student conduct and recognized student organizations when such conduct is determined to affect a substantial university interest, as defined in the Standards of Conduct for Students Policy at [communitystandards.wsu.edu](http://communitystandards.wsu.edu), among other university policies.

The City of Spokane Police and WSU have in place a Memorandum of Understanding regarding sexual assaults, intimate partner violence, and stalking, where the city has agreed to investigate any reports of such incidents.

### Procedures for Pastoral and Professional Counselors

Campus “pastoral counselors” and campus “professional counselors,” when acting as such, are not considered to be Campus Security Authorities, and are not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. However, professional counselors are encouraged, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion in the annual crime statistics.

#### Professional Counselor definition

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

#### Pastoral Counselor definition

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

## Reporting Crimes or Emergencies

There are various ways for students, faculty, staff, and WSU community members to report crimes, incidents, and other emergencies to law enforcement, appropriate WSU officials, or confidentially to crime victim advocates, medical providers, or mental health providers. In addition, there are options for reporting anonymously for the purpose of inclusion in the annual crime statistics disclosure. The following describes the various reporting options. Please note that reporting regarding dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking will be covered more thoroughly in a later section.

### Reporting criminal actions or other emergencies to Law Enforcement

Individuals can report in-progress crimes and other emergencies by dialing 911 or crimes that are not in progress by dialing 509-456-2233, then a follow-up call to Campus Security at 509-358-7995. This allows the WSU Spokane Security Department to take action to address the concern and consider issuing a Timely Warning or Emergency Notification if there is an ongoing threat to the safety of the campus community or an immediate threat occurring on campus.

WSU encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to campus security and the appropriate police agencies, when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report. Reports can be

made to WSU Security or one of the local or state police agencies, including the Spokane Police Department and the Spokane County Sheriff's Department.

For incidents that are currently occurring, recently occurred, or need immediate police response, please dial 911. Calls to 911 will be answered by Spokane County 911 Dispatch, the local emergency dispatch center, which manages consolidated dispatch operations for police, fire, and emergency service units for multiple cities, including Spokane City and County.

For non-emergency incidents, please dial 509-456-2233, which is the Crimecheck number for the local non-emergency center. A dispatcher will collect your information and determine the appropriate response. Also, please call Campus Security at 509-358-7995 to report the incident. A Campus Security Officer will answer calls to WSU Spokane Campus Security. Please call Campus Security, as this allows security personnel to address a concern and potentially issue a Timely Warning or Emergency Notification if there is an ongoing threat to the safety of the campus community or an immediate threat occurring on campus.

For WSU Yakima students, dial 911 for emergencies and Pacific Northwest University Campus Security (509-823-3346). The Yakima Police Department phone number is 509-575-6200, and the Yakima County Sheriff's number is 509-574-2500.

Further sections of this report include additional information on specific reporting and services available to victims of sexual violence, including sexual assault, intimate partner violence, or stalking.

### Reporting a Property Crime

1. Report your loss or damages to the Spokane Police Department as soon as possible – Report to Crime Check by calling 509-456-2233. WSU Nursing Yakima will call the Yakima Sheriff's Department at 509-574-2500 or the Yakima Police Department at 509-575-6200.
2. Do not touch anything until the police are able to examine the area.
3. Be prepared to provide serial numbers, identifying marks, or characteristics of the items taken.
4. Be alert for more damage or items missing that may come to your attention.
5. Itemize your valuables and write down serial numbers.
6. Mark your items for identification with your driver's license number.
7. If you have unique or valuable items, photograph them, and keep the pictures or video with your list of serial numbers.

### Reporting an Assault (Physical and/or Sexual)

1. Report the assault to police as soon as possible — dial 911. You may also report to the university and/or seek confidential services through WSU Spokane Counseling Services. They can be contacted at 509-358-7740 and are located on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor of the Spokane Academic Center Building. Pacific Northwest University reports may be made to the Director of Enrollment Services, Watson Building, room 140 (509-249-7710), the Assistant Director for Student Affairs, Butler-Haney Hall, Room 317 (509-249-7724), or the Chief Human Resource Officer, Iron Horse Lodge, Suite 202 (509-249-7714).
2. If you've been injured, seek medical attention. When you call to report, tell the communications center you have been hurt. They will assist you in getting aid.

3. You may also report sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence, and dating violence to the university's central intake office for complaints of this nature, Compliance and Civil Rights (CCR), at 509-335-8288 to seek university support, resources, reporting options, and referrals.
4. You may also [report](#) other forms of student misconduct, including physical assaults, to the Center for Community Standards (CCS) at 509-335-4532 for consideration under the Standards of Conduct for Students.
5. If you are reporting a sexual assault, refrain from showering, washing your hands, or washing your clothes. This will help preserve evidence that may be necessary to prove a criminal offense.
6. Support and counseling resources are available. The WSU Student Affairs page lists campus resources at <https://spokane.wsu.edu/studentaffairs/>. If you do not know who to call or where to start, ask the Campus Security Office or a police officer for help. The Pacific Northwest University Counseling Services webpage lists resources at [Counseling Services \(pnwu.edu\)](#)

### Reporting to Campus Security Authorities

WSU Spokane community members, students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to promptly report all crimes and other emergencies occurring on campus directly to WSU Spokane Campus Security at 509-358-7995, or by dialing 911. WSU students attending Pacific Northwest University are asked to please contact Campus Security at 509-823-3346.

In accordance with the Clery Act, WSU Spokane has identified Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) to whom members of the campus community can report information for reporting purposes. The Clery Act recognizes certain WSU officials and offices as CSAs, who are an "official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings." The CSAs report incidents for the purpose of inclusion in the statistics provided in this report to the WSU Spokane Security Department directly or by submitting them online via the [CSA Reporting form](#), which is then distributed to the appropriate office. WSU's protocol for designating CSAs was formalized and published in 2024 in BPPM 50.70. A pastoral or professional counselor within the institution is not a Campus Security Authority when "acting as a pastoral or professional counselor" and is not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

### Spokane Campus Security Authority List

Although there are many CSAs, WSU officially designates the following key departments and/or titles as locations where individuals should report crimes for the purpose of making timely warning reports and the annual statistical disclosure. Additional information on CSA's can be found on the [Campus Security Authorities & CLERY Act](#) page.

#### *WSU Spokane Campus Security*

Medicine Building  
668 N. Riverpoint Blvd.  
Suite 103  
509-358-7995

*WSU Spokane Student Affairs*

Academic Center  
600 N. Riverpoint Blvd.  
509-358-7978

*WSU Spokane Counseling Services*

Academic Center  
600 N. Riverpoint Blvd.  
509-358-7740

*WSU Spokane Human Resources*

Academic Center  
600 N. Riverpoint Blvd.  
509-358-7566

*College of Medicine Office of Student Experience*

Medicine Building  
668 N. Riverpoint Blvd. 2nd floor  
509-368-6827 or 509-368-6872

*College of Pharmacy Student Affairs*

Pharmaceutical Science Building  
205 E. Spokane Falls Blvd. Suite 130  
509-358-7730 or 509-358-6694

*College of Nursing Undergraduate Student Services*

Nursing Building  
103 E. Spokane Falls Blvd.  
509-324-7360

*WSU Compliance and Civil Rights Title IX Coordinator*

French Administration 225  
PO Box 641022  
Pullman, WA 99164-1022  
509-335-8288

WSU Yakima students at Pacific Northwest University can report to any of the above-listed offices or any PNWU CSA, which includes:

- **Director of Enrollment Services**, Watson Building, room 140 (509-249-7710)
- **The Assistant Director for Student Affairs**, Butler-Haney Hall, Room 317 (509-249-7724)
- **Chief Human Resource Officer**, Iron Horse Lodge, Suite 202 (509-249-7714)
- **Campus Security** at 509-823-3346
- **Director of Security** at 509-249-7727

## Voluntary, Confidential Reporting

WSU offers several options for individuals to report crimes, serious incidents, and other emergencies. However, if you or someone you know decides not to report the incident to the university or law enforcement for investigation, you still have the option of filing a voluntary, confidential report. Reporting anonymously allows WSU to include the record of the report in the annual disclosure of crime statistics included in this report.

Reporting anonymously also allows victims to gather information and learn about the options available before deciding on an appropriate choice. Individuals may contact the relevant local agency (e.g., the WSU Spokane Campus Security at 509-358-7995 / WSU Spokane Student Affairs at 509-358-7978, or Pacific Northwest University Security at 509-823-3346) to determine the level of anonymity available *prior* to reporting a crime. Additionally, you may call Spokane Crime Check at 509-456-2233 if you are in Spokane, the Yakima Police Dept at 509-575-6200, or the Yakima County Sheriff at 509-574-2500 if you are in Yakima.

Please note that limitations may exist depending upon the circumstances of the crime. Individuals may report discrimination, sexual harassment, and sexual misconduct, as defined by the WSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment, Executive Policy 15 (EP 15), anonymously to the WSU Compliance and Civil Rights in person, emailing [ccr@wsu.edu](mailto:ccr@wsu.edu), by calling 509-335-8288, or by calling 509-335-8288, or through [CCR's Sharing Concerns webpage](#), for services and options, as well as inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Individuals may also seek confidential services from:

- WSU Spokane Counseling Services <https://spokane.wsu.edu/studentaffairs/counseling-services/>
- Lutheran Community Services Victim Advocacy <https://lcsnw.org/program/victim-advocacy-and-education>
- YWCA Spokane <https://ywcaspokane.org/programs/help-with-domestic-violence/>
- Students in Yakima may contact the YWCA Yakima at [Yakima YWCA](#)
- For a list of state-wide advocacy groups, visit <https://www.wcsap.org/help/csap-by-city>

## Reporting to a University Department

Anyone may submit a complaint that a student or recognized or registered student organization violated the Standards of Conduct to the Center for Community Standards (CCS).

**Center for Community Standards** | French Administration 130, PO Box 641013 | 509-335-4532 | [community.standards@wsu.edu](mailto:community.standards@wsu.edu) | [Online Reporting Form](#)

Individuals may report crimes implicating the WSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment, Executive Policy 15 (EP 15), to the Title IX Coordinator or WSU CCR. More information on reporting:

**Title IX Coordinator** | French Administration 220, PO Box 641022 | 509-335-8288 | [ccr@wsu.edu](mailto:ccr@wsu.edu)

**WSU Compliance and Civil Rights (CCR)** | French Administration 220, PO Box 641022 | 509-335-8288 | [Online Reporting](#)

In addition, consistent with WSU's Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment, Executive Policy 15 (EP 15), most WSU employees, with limited exceptions, are required to report an incident or situation involving sex discrimination or sex-based harassment (which includes dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault) to WSU CCR. Similarly, individuals with supervisory responsibilities are required to report incidents or situations involving discrimination to WSU CCR. Additional information on reporting requirements, including information on those who are exempt from reporting under EP 15, is posted on the [CCR Reporting Requirements](#) page.

### General Tips for Staying Safe

Most crimes are committed as a result of opportunity. The best prevention is to eliminate opportunities.

1. Keep your residence doors locked at all times.
2. Lock up electronics and other valuables.
3. Report suspicious people or activities.
4. Report safety hazards, unsafe lighting, and defective equipment.
5. Avoid walking alone at night. Let people know where you are going.
6. Plan your walk by choosing a safe, well-lighted, and populated route.
7. Be aware of your surroundings. Know where you are and where you are going. Know what to expect.
8. Get to know your roommates and neighbors. Encourage checking on each other often.
9. If consuming alcohol or other substances, do so safely. Pour your own drinks and use the buddy system when going out with friends.
10. Learn non-violent intervention techniques to help your fellow Cougs. Sign up for bystander intervention training through WSU Health Promotion.

### Reporting Options and Response to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

There are several options in seeking care for an individual impacted by sexual violence, which includes sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. WSU provides access to both confidential and non-confidential resources, as well as reporting for criminal or university investigation. Victims/survivors are encouraged to access whichever resource they feel most comfortable with. Victims/survivors can also seek support and referral information directly from WSU's Compliance and Civil Rights (CCR) or a local law enforcement agency.

A [current listing of resources](#) for victims/survivors is maintained and posted by CCR. Victims/survivors can choose to seek medical care, even if they are unsure whether they want to make a police report or if they choose not to move forward with a criminal investigation.

A healthcare provider can help assess well-being and personal safety, provide any necessary medical treatment, and refer students to counseling and other resources. Trained healthcare providers can also collect forensic evidence.

For example, students at the WSU Spokane campus can meet with healthcare providers at any local hospital, who offer Sexual Assault Forensic Exams to collect physical evidence for use in a law

enforcement investigation and possible prosecution. Victims/survivors do not have to speak to the police in order to receive a forensic exam; the sexual assault forensic exam may be provided free of charge. Healthcare providers will explain the exam process before beginning and can answer any questions about what will happen during the exam. It is important to preserve any evidence that may be necessary to prove a criminal offense. Preservation includes refraining from showering or bathing and saving articles of clothing worn during the assault. Victims/survivors have the option to be accompanied by a support person, such as a friend or an advocate, during medical appointments and/or exams.

Also, Lutheran Community Services Victim Advocacy and the YWCA Spokane provide free and confidential services to victims/survivors of sexual violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Lutheran Services can be reached at the Sexual Assault 24-Hour Crisis Line at 509-624-7232, and the YWCA Spokane Services can be reached at the 24-Hour Domestic Violence Helpline at 509-326-2255.

Reports of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking may be made to the Spokane Police Department or by calling 911. Additionally, individuals may report or file a formal complaint of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking to WSU Compliance and Civil Rights in person, at [ccr@wsu.edu](mailto:ccr@wsu.edu), by calling 509-335-8288, or through the [CCR's Sharing Concerns webpage](#).

**WSU students in Yakima may seek assistance from the following agencies:**

- Central Washington Family Medicine, PS at 509-452-4520
- Aspen Victim Advocacy Services at 509-452-9675 <https://www.comphc.org/>
- Lower Valley Crisis & Support Center at 509-837-6689
- Yakima 24-hour Crisis Line at 509-575-4200
- YWCA Domestic Violence Awareness Service at 509-248-7796 <https://www.ywcayakima.org/>

For additional state-wide advocacy groups, see the [Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs](#).

## WSU Policy

WSU prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. These crimes are defined in WSU Executive Policy 15 and in the WSU Standards of Conduct for Students. WSU community members are also subject to Washington State laws prohibiting these crimes. The various definitions are listed in the sections below. Please note that WSU's policy is based on state and federal regulations, laws, and guidance, which are subject to change.

## WSU Policy Definitions

WSU is subject to multiple federal and state laws and regulations regarding sexual harassment and sex and gender-based violence, each with differing requirements. WSU Executive Policy 15 (EP 15) prohibits hostile environment harassment, quid pro quo harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, pursuant to Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972, and its implementing regulations.

### *EP 15 Definitions:*

WSU addresses dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault. Conduct meeting the definition of and applicability of Title IX Sexual Harassment has specific procedural requirements, but WSU covers a wide range of conduct occurring both on and off-campus. Compliance and Civil Rights

(CCR) can help individuals understand their options for conduct meeting the definitions under EP 15 Part B (Title IX Sexual Harassment) and EP 15 Part A (other forms of sexual harassment).

For allegations of EP 15 Part A misconduct, EP 15 applies if the alleged incident(s):

- Occurs on WSU-owned or -controlled property;
- Occurs in connection with WSU's activities, programs, or events;
- Occurs in a building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by WSU;
- Has the effect of, or the potential to, unreasonably interfere with or limit an individual's work, academic performance, living environment, personal security, or participation in any activity at WSU;
- Includes unlawful acts that directly affect WSU programs, community members, or property insofar as such acts materially and substantially interfere with the missions, functions, processes, and goals of the WSU community, or
- Includes unlawful acts that result in a guilty plea to or conviction of a felony.

For allegations of EP 15 Part B misconduct (Title IX Sexual Harassment), EP 15 applies if the alleged incident(s):

- Occurs within WSU's educational program or activity, which includes:
  - Locations, events, or circumstances over which WSU exercises substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs; and
  - Any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized;
- Occurs against a person in the United States; and
- Occurs against a person who is participating in or attempting to participate in WSU's educational program or activity.

In addition, the conduct must have been committed while the respondent was a WSU community member.

Prohibited conduct includes:

1. Sex-based discriminatory harassment (EP 15 Part A) – unwelcome, intentional conduct, on the basis of sex, which is so severe or pervasive, and objectively offensive, that it substantially and unreasonably:
  - a. Interferes with, or has the potential to interfere with, an individual's ability to participate in WSU employment, education, programs, or activities;
  - b. Adversely alters the condition of an individual's WSU employment, education, or participation status;
  - c. Creates an objectively abusive employment, program, or educational environment; or
  - d. Results in a material or substantial disruption of WSU's operations or the rights of students, staff, faculty, visitors, or program participants.
2. Title IX Sexual Harassment (EP 15 Part B) – a form of harassment involving unwelcome sex-based conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to WSU's education

programs or activities. Sexual harassment includes a wide range of behaviors, including, but not limited to:

- a. Verbal or physical sex-based conduct;
  - b. Sexual exploitation;
  - c. Causing or attempting to cause the incapacitation of another person to gain sexual advantage over that person;
  - d. Invading another person's sexual privacy;
  - e. Prostituting another person;
  - f. Engaging in voyeurism;
  - g. Knowingly or recklessly exposing another person to a significant risk of sexually transmitted disease or infection;
  - h. Exposing one's intimate parts in nonconsensual circumstances; or
  - i. Sexually-based stalking and/or bullying.
3. Quid Pro Quo – a form of sex-based harassment in which an employee or other person over whom WSU has disciplinary authority provides an aid, benefit, or service under WSU's education programs or activities, explicitly or implicitly conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service on a person's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.
  4. Sexual Assault – a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. NOTE: If the following sexual assault definitions are updated in the NIBRS User Manual (available online at [FBI UCR Technical Specifications](#)), the updated definitions are applied.
    - a. Sex Offense: Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
    - b. Rape (except Statutory Rape): 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, or by a sex-related object, 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 or physical incapacity.
    - c. Sodomy: Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, 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 or physical incapacity.
    - d. Sexual assault with an object: To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, 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 or physical incapacity.
    - e. Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where

the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

- f. Incest: Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
  - g. Statutory Rape: Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
5. Dating Violence – violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship is to be determined based on the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
6. Domestic Violence – a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:
- a. By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim or a person similarly situated to a spouse 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 Washington, or
  - e. By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s act under the domestic or family violence laws of Washington.
7. Stalking – engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:
- a. Fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or
  - b. Suffer substantial emotional distress.
  - c. For the purposes of this definition:
    - i. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person’s property.
    - 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.
8. Retaliation is defined as intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by this policy, or because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or

refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this policy. First Amendment activities do not constitute retaliation.

9. Interference includes actions that intentionally:
  - a. Dissuade or attempt to dissuade reporting parties, responding parties, or witnesses from reporting or participating in an investigation;
  - b. Attempt to influence a complainant, respondent, or witness to make an inaccurate statement in the investigation;
  - c. Delay or disrupt, or attempt to delay or disrupt, any university processes related to this policy; and/or
  - d. Alter or attempt to alter the evidence provided to or received by investigative or disciplinary processes.
10. False Statements is defined as making a materially false statement in bad faith during any proceeding or process under this policy. No complaint is considered false solely because it cannot be corroborated.

### **Consent**

Consent to any sexual activity must be clear, knowing, and voluntary. Anything less is equivalent to a "no." Clear, knowing, and voluntary consent to sexual activity requires that, at the time of the act, and throughout the sexual contact, all parties actively express words or conduct that a reasonable person would conclude demonstrates clear permission regarding willingness to engage in sexual activity and the conditions of such activity. Consent is active; silence or passivity is not consent. Even if words or conduct alone seem to imply consent, sexual activity is nonconsensual when:

1. Force or coercion is threatened or used to procure compliance with the sexual activity.
  - a. Force is the use of physical violence, physical force, threat, or intimidation to overcome resistance or gain consent to sexual activity.
  - b. Coercion is unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. When an individual makes it clear through words or actions that the individual does not want to engage in sexual contact, wants to stop, or does not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point may be coercive. Other examples of coercion may include using blackmail or extortion to overcome resistance or gain consent to sexual activity.
2. The person is asleep, unconscious, or physically unable to communicate his or her unwillingness to engage in sexual activity; or
3. A reasonable person would or should know that the other person lacks the mental capacity at the time of the sexual activity to be able to understand the nature or consequences of the act, whether that incapacity is produced by illness, defect, the influence of alcohol or another substance, or some other cause. When alcohol or drugs are involved, a person is considered incapacitated or unable to give valid consent if the individual cannot fully understand the details of the sexual interaction (i.e., who, what, when, where, why, and

how), and/or the individual lacks the capacity to reasonably understand the situation and to make rational, reasonable decisions.

### **CCR Amnesty Policy**

During a CCR process, when a student voluntarily shares information about the possession or use of alcohol or drugs, CCR does not refer the student to the Center for Community Standards (CCS) for alcohol or drug-related conduct proceedings, except where drugs or alcohol were used to gain advantage, incapacitation, or exploitation over another individual. CCS also uses discretion under WAC 504-26-510, the Good Samaritan Policy, and may refrain from imposing formal discipline for alcohol or drug use and possession under the Standards of Conduct for Students.

For more information, see:

- [Center for Community Standards](#)
- [WAC 504-26-510: Good Samaritan Policy](#)

### **Preserving Evidence**

When an incident of sexual violence occurs, it is important to preserve evidence to aid in a criminal prosecution, university response, and/or obtaining a protection order. Evidence of physical harm, such as bruising or other visible injuries, should be documented by photographic evidence. Evidence of stalking, including communication, such as text messages, voice mail, written notes, social media postings, or any other electronic communication, should be saved and not altered in any way. In cases of sexual assault, avoid showering, using a toilet, or changing clothing prior to a medical examination. Any clothing removed should be placed in a bag.

### **Protection Orders and No-Contact Orders**

Victims/survivors have the right to seek legal protections such as orders of protection, no contact orders, restraining orders, or other lawful orders of criminal, civil, or tribal courts. WSU will comply with the lawful orders issued by such a court and will make modifications to educational and/or workplace environments to comply with the terms of such lawful orders, including issuing administrative trespasses where appropriate. In Washington, civil protection orders can be requested if an individual is experiencing domestic violence, harassment, sexual assault, or stalking. Restraining orders can be requested as part of a family law action (e.g., a restraining order may be requested during divorce proceedings). Individuals do not need an attorney to request a protection order, although an advocate or an attorney can assist. WSU recommends that individuals seeking a protection order consult with a victim advocate, who will be familiar with the local court process and available to help with safety concerns. There is no fee to file for a protection order. The Northwest Justice Project provides a guide for individuals who would like to seek a protection order: "[How to File for a Protection Order.](#)"

In general, District and Superior Courts statewide have a petition form that can be filled out and provided to the county clerk; supporting evidence may also be provided as part of this process. A judge will review the petition and determine whether it meets the requirements for the type of protection order. If so, the judge will issue a temporary order of protection. This determination typically happens within the same day or the day following the submission of a petition; at times, the petitioner may have to appear at the temporary order hearing. If the judge issues a temporary order of protection, law

enforcement will serve the protection order documents on the person. A full protection order hearing will be scheduled, and the judge will decide whether to issue a final protection order.

In addition to a court ordered protection order, WSU may also implement a no contact directive on any party as an interim or supportive measure, or as a sanction after a determination of responsibility, consistent with the [WSU Code of Conduct for Students WAC-504-26-050](#), [WSU BPPM 50.30 – Workplace Violence](#), and [WA Governor’s Executive Order 96-05 – Domestic Violence in the workplace](#). WSU also provides for reasonable amounts of unpaid leave or use of any accrued leave to recover from and cope with the effects of such violence, in accordance with RCW 49.76.010.

## Reporting Options

There are several reporting options available if a student, employee, or visitor of WSU has experienced an incident of sexual violence, which includes sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. In the case of an emergency or ongoing threat, get to a safe location if possible and report the incident by calling 911. If necessary, a victim/survivor should seek medical services as soon as possible for their physical well-being and the purpose of preserving evidence.

WSU encourages victims and other individuals who are aware of sexual violence to report. WSU also believes in providing survivors with autonomy in their reporting choices, as well as multiple reporting options of a confidential and non-confidential nature. Survivors can choose from one or more of the following options:

- **REPORT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT FOR THE PURPOSES OF:**
  - Information Only
  - Partial Information
  - Complete Criminal Investigation
  
- **REPORT TO WSU COMPLIANCE AND CIVIL RIGHTS (CCR) FOR THE PURPOSES OF:**
  - Documenting their concerns
  - Facilitating supportive measures or resources
  - Requesting a consultation
  - Filing a complaint for the purpose of:
    - Requesting an informal resolution, and/or
    - Requesting a University investigation
  
- **REPORT ANONYMOUSLY**
  
- **SEEK CONFIDENTIAL SUPPORT THROUGH WSU’S COUNSELING OR MEDICAL SERVICES, A LOCAL ADVOCACY AGENCY (E.G. ALTERNATIVES TO VIOLENCE OF THE PALOUSE), OR OTHER CONFIDENTIAL RESOURCES.**

Even if a survivor does not want to report an experience, survivors are still encouraged to seek support from WSU CCR, WSU Spokane Security Department, a local law enforcement agency, the Office of the Dean of Students or campus Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Spokane or Yakima Counseling, the Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs, campus/community counseling or medical providers, or a local victim advocacy agency. A report is not required to request services. WSU’s reporting processes through CCR

are separate and distinct from reporting to law enforcement. WSU will also assist with facilitating a student or employee report to law enforcement, at the request of the student or employee. Survivors may also choose not to report to CCR or law enforcement and seek out resources and other support instead. CCR can facilitate supportive measures and resource referrals for survivors.

The following sections describe in more detail the various reporting options.

### Reporting to Law Enforcement

Victims/survivors are encouraged to report to law enforcement. Even if they are not sure if they want to report for criminal investigation, they are encouraged to preserve evidence, which may include seeking a sexual assault forensic exam. Victims/survivors are also encouraged to seek care and support, including advocacy services, medical treatment, and/or counseling services. Reporters are urged to preserve any evidence and to also seek medical and counseling services. Law enforcement can assist with filing criminal charges or pursuing a no-contact order. To make a report of sexual violence to law enforcement, call 911 for immediate emergency assistance or contact the WSU Spokane Security Department at 509-358-7995 or CrimeCheck at 509-456-2233. Yakima students, please call PNWU Campus Security at 509-823-3346 or 509-249-7726.

For sexual assaults, WSU also offers reporting options through End Violence Against Women International's [Seek then Speak self-guided tool](#). This tool is available to individuals regardless of their location. Seek then Speak offers a way for survivors to explore options and get answers to questions they may have regarding Sexual Assault, Crime Victim's Rights, Victim Advocacy, Medical Care, and Reporting to Police. It also offers survivors a confidential way to document and gather critical information about their assault and begin the reporting process.

The following guidelines may be considered when reporting to law enforcement:

1. Report the assault to police as soon as possible by dialing 911.
2. Students may also report to the university and/or seek confidential services through WSU Spokane Crisis Line at 509-368-6500 or Counseling Services at 509-358-7740, or complete a Counseling Request Form; [Counseling Appointment Request | Student Affairs | Washington State University \(wsu.edu\)](#)
3. If you have been injured, seek medical attention. When you call to report, tell the communications center you have been hurt. They will assist you in getting aid.
4. If you are reporting a sexual assault, refrain from showering, washing your hands, or washing your clothes. This will help preserve evidence that may be necessary to prove a criminal offense.
5. Support and counseling resources are available. The [Directory of Services](#) lists contact information. If you don't know who to call or where to start, ask the police officer for help.
6. WSU CCR can also provide you with an intake consultation to help identify appropriate resources for you, no matter where you are located. Confidential resources may be available in your area from a victim advocacy agency or counseling/medical providers. For other campus-specific confidential resources, contact WSU's CCR, 509-335-8288, or visit the [CCR Resources website](#).

## Reporting to WSU

Incidents of sexual violence, which include sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, can be reported to WSU Compliance and Civil Rights (CCR), which works closely with Human Resource Services (HRS) for incidents involving employees and the Center for Community Standards (CCS) for incidents involving students. When CCR receives a report of misconduct, CCR will provide the student or employee with written information about their rights, supportive measures, and reporting options (including how to file a complaint with WSU), as well as other information about CCR's Procedural Guidelines and the WSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment, Executive Policy 15 (EP 15). Outreach will also include written information about available counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal services, and other services available on campus and in the community. Additional resources will be identified depending on the student's or employee's particular needs (e.g., an international student may need support from International Programs regarding visa or immigration assistance); a complainant's preferences with regard to supportive measures will be considered. Per [CCR's Procedural Guidelines](#) and the [WSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment](#), supportive measures, including academic support services and safety measures such as changes to work/academic schedules, residence hall assignments, or other protective measures, are available, regardless of whether the student or employee chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement. CCR, the Office of the Dean of Students, Student Affairs, HRS, campus police, and/or other administrators will help facilitate supportive measures requests.

CCR can document the victim/survivor's concerns, assist the victim/survivor with campus safety options, connect the victim/survivor to local support, medical, and counseling resources, and if the victim/survivor (or the Title IX Coordinator) wishes to file a complaint, CCR can start an informal resolution or an investigation.

Please note that WSU's policies for responding to sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are developed to be in compliance with state and federal laws, regulations, and guidance.

## Informal Resolutions

CCR may proceed with an informal resolution upon receiving a formal complaint, where appropriate. An informal resolution allows for parties to voluntarily reach mutually agreeable terms to resolve their concerns and/or prevent further harm. Either party may request an informal resolution at any point prior to a determination of responsibility. CCR has discretion to determine whether an informal resolution is appropriate for the specific circumstances. If so, CCR will notify both parties that the informal resolution process has commenced and provide the requirements of the informal resolution process, as described in the CCR Procedural Guidelines. CCR will not proceed with an informal resolution process until receiving voluntary consent to proceed with the informal resolution process from both parties.

Informal resolutions may include, but are not limited to:

1. An agreement between parties;
2. A mediation;
3. Education and training;
4. Workplace or academic management plans;

5. Restrictions on contact or participation in programs or activities; or
6. Supportive measures, including safety measures.

Informal resolutions may include agreed-upon punitive terms (e.g., a party may agree to a permanent withdrawal or removal of duties). Parties may also accept responsibility or accountability for misconduct.

Parties may withdraw from the informal resolution process at any stage, prior to agreeing to a resolution.

Where an informal resolution is violated, rather than voiding the resolution and reengaging in the grievance process, the violation may be reviewed as a violation of a university directive and subject to disciplinary action. Where CCR has a compelling reason to do so, the informal resolution may also be voided. Where circumstances change, parties may request CCR to modify an existing informal resolution.

### Investigations

CCR may conduct an investigation after receiving a complaint that meets the requirements of EP15 or, in the absence of a complaint, where CCR determines an investigation is appropriate. CCR conducts a neutral and unbiased investigation, with investigators who do not have a conflict of interest or bias towards either party, specifically or generally. CCR investigations are conducted pursuant to its Procedural Guidelines and are initiated with a presumption that the respondent is not responsible for the alleged conduct. CCR provides notice of the allegations in writing to both parties. Both parties have the right to present witnesses and evidence. The evidentiary burden is on WSU, not the parties.

During an investigation, WSU does not restrict the ability of either party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence. Throughout the investigative process, the parties have the right to have an advisor of their choice with them, which can be a support person or an attorney. In all matters (regardless of the status of the respondent), the parties will have an opportunity for investigation, evidence review, determination of responsibility, and appeal. For matters implicating Title IX Sexual Harassment, the parties have an equal opportunity to review evidence and provide an additional statement prior to the issuance of a CCR investigative report. For other matters, parties are provided access to evidence after the investigation is completed.

For more information about the investigative process, see the [CCR Procedural Guidelines](#), the [WSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment](#), the [WSU Standards of Conduct for Students](#), the [Employee Title IX Hearing Process](#), and the [Faculty Manual](#).

CCR shares information about cases only on a need-to-know basis, but cannot guarantee confidentiality. Although CCR does not share reporting information with law enforcement unless required to do so, CCR investigators notify victims/survivors of their option to report to on-campus or local police, to have campus authorities assist them in notifying law enforcement of a sexual violence incident, or to decline to notify such authorities.

A report of sexual violence can be made to CCR or the Title IX Coordinator by telephone at 509-335-8288, by email at [ccr@wsu.edu](mailto:ccr@wsu.edu), by visiting the CCR office located in Room 220 of the French Administration Building on the Pullman campus, or by using the [online reporting form](#).

## Confidential Counseling Protected by Law

Anyone who has experienced sexual violence may choose to consult with a licensed mental health care provider or health care provider of their choice. By law, such professionals are able to assist victims confidentially and are exempt from legal obligations to report incidents to the university, with some limited exceptions, such as child abuse, elder abuse, or certain threats of harm.

A victim/survivor may decide to disclose the incident to a confidential resource and/or may report to WSU CCR for an investigative response by WSU, or to local law enforcement for a criminal investigation. A victim/survivor may decline to notify authorities, including CCR and/or law enforcement. CCR can also assist the victim/survivor in notifying law enforcement, if a victim/survivor elects to do so. CCR will not share information regarding reports made to the university with law enforcement, unless required to do so by law or requested to do so by the victim/survivor.

WSU policy prohibits retaliation against anyone who reports or participates in an investigative or disciplinary process by WSU. Please note that WSU employees and student employees may have [reporting requirements](#) and be required to provide information to CCR.

### **IN MOST INSTANCES, SERVICE PROVIDERS FROM THE FOLLOWING RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE TO SPEAK CONFIDENTIALLY:**

#### **Campus Confidential Resources**

- [WSU Cougar Health Services | Counseling and Psychological Services \(CAPS\)](#) (for students) | 509-335-4511
- [WSU Cougar Health Services | Medical Clinic](#) (for students)
- [WSU Employee Assistance Program](#) (for employees) | 1-877-313-4455
- [After-hours mental health crisis support](#) (for students)
  - WSU Pullman: 509-335-2159
  - WSU Vancouver: 360-546-9046
  - WSU Tri-Cities: 509-372-7153
  - WSU Spokane: 509-358-7740
  - WSU Evertt and WSU Global (available 24/7): 509-335-2360

#### **Off-Campus Confidential Resources**

- YWCA Spokane 24-hour Help Line – 509-326-2255 / Email: [help@ywcaspokane.org](mailto:help@ywcaspokane.org) / Text: 509-220-3725 / or <https://ywcaspokane.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/24hr-help-is-available-ywca-spokaneArtboard-1.png>
- Northwest Justice Project Free Legal Hotline (CLEAR)
- [National Suicide Prevention Lifeline](#) | 800-273-8255 or 800-273-TALK

## WSU Amnesty Statement when Reporting Sexual Violence

WSU encourages students to report incidents of sexual violence without fear of consequences for having possessed or consumed alcohol and/or drugs at the time of the incident. WSU's primary concern is to ensure the safety of the students involved and gather relevant information, so the University can address the student(s)' concerns. Generally, WSU will refrain from imposing formal discipline for alcohol or drug use and/or possession under the Standards of Conduct for Students for victims and

potential witnesses involved in situations of sexual violence in order to facilitate reporting and resolution of sexual violence concerns.

This practice will not provide relief from disciplinary action for other alleged violations of the Standards of Conduct (e.g., hazing, theft, drug/alcohol manufacturing or distribution).

Moreover, students who distribute alcohol and/or drugs that intentionally, or through negligence, contribute to the sexual violence will not be granted the same consideration.

In rare circumstances where the Center for Community Standards (CCS) has concerns that a student's repeated or severe misuse of alcohol or drugs will result in additional harm if unaddressed, the University may assign care-driven educational sanctions to address those concerns.

### Confidentiality in University Investigative Processes

WSU takes confidentiality seriously. When engaging with complainants, respondents, witnesses, or other relevant parties to a matter implicating WSU's prohibition on sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, CCR typically takes notes and records information for the purpose of maintaining a database of the university's response to concerns, to track reports for patterns, and/or to document relevant evidence. Intake consultations are available for victim/survivors, in which CCR will track limited information; or, victim/survivors may request to meet with CCR anonymously and/or limit information shared. WSU recognizes that the information received may be sensitive in nature and participants may fear retaliation. WSU protects information regarding parties and witnesses under EP 15, and CCR only shares information on a need-to-know basis:

- As permitted by FERPA statute or regulations ([34 CFR 99](#)),
- As required by law (including, but not limited to, as required for public records disclosures, for mandatory reporting of abuse under state law, or as required by a subpoena),
- As needed to fairly conduct an investigation, hearing, or adjudication process, including as required by Title IX's implementing regulations ([34 CFR 106](#)),
- As needed to facilitate supportive measures to protect individuals from ongoing harm,
- As needed to respond to protect public safety or respond to imminent threats to the university community, or
- As required by state or federal agencies (e.g. the National Science Foundation (NSF), WSU, as an awardee institution:
  - Must report sexual harassment findings; or
  - May be required to provide relevant information in response to a Department of Education Office of Civil Rights investigation).

CCR can answer participant questions about confidentiality or provide anonymous or confidential reporting options. WSU redacts identifying or other information when legally permissible.

When a victim/survivor requests confidentiality or requests WSU to not proceed with an investigation, WSU respects that request to the extent possible. WSU's legal obligation to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment may require that CCR proceed with an investigation, which may require investigators to share limited identifying information about a victim/survivor; however, CCR takes steps to inform a victim/survivor should it become necessary to share information. In all cases, CCR works

with the victim/survivor to provide resources and support, including individualized and appropriate interim or safety measures. WSU may also maintain confidentiality for supportive measures, safety measures, or accommodations, or safety measures, to the extent allowable by law and where maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide those services. WSU EP 15 prohibits retaliation against anyone who reports or participates in an investigative or disciplinary process by WSU.

A victim/survivor may decline to notify authorities, including CCR and/or law enforcement. Should the victim/survivor report the incident to CCR, the university will not share the victim/survivor's information with law enforcement, unless the victim/survivor requests that it be provided to law enforcement, or unless required to do so by law.

As a campus security authority, CCR provides crime statistic information for purposes of the Annual Security Report to WSU PD, but protects privacy to the extent possible. The WSU PD will not release the names of victims/survivors in its Timely Warning notices, Campus Alerts, Emergency Notifications, or in the Daily Crime Log.

Upon written request, WSU may disclose to the alleged victim/survivor of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in Section 16 of Title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim/survivor for purposes of this paragraph.

### Campus Investigative Procedures

Upon receiving a report of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other sex-based violence, CCR typically takes steps to contact the individual who experienced the alleged conduct within one business day to provide information regarding how to meet with CCR for a consultation, how to report anonymously (if preferred), grievance policies and processes, and resources and supportive measures available at WSU and in the community. This includes information regarding the WSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment (EP 15), CCR Procedural Guidelines, informal resolution and investigation options, and the process to file a complaint. CCR offers intake consultations, which are intended to be a low-pressure environment for individuals to learn about university policies, procedures, and resources in a safe space. During an intake consultation, CCR will generally share information about options for anonymous reporting and consultation, availability of supportive measures, process for filing a complaint for conduct implicating EP 15, CCR's role as a neutral investigator and/or facilitator for informal or alternative resolutions, the grievance process and informal resolution process, alternative options/resources/reporting paths, and limitations on confidentiality.

CCR offers supportive measures for all participants involved in a CCR process to protect their safety, prevent further harm, or ensure continued access to educational programs or activities, including, but not limited to, referrals to counseling or medical providers, legal assistance, international programs for visa information, or confidential victim advocates; facilitation of on-campus academic or workplace flexibility or safety/management plans; altering the academic, WSU housing, and/or WSU employment arrangements of the parties, imposing no-contact directives, or imposing a trespass or emergency suspension. Supportive measures are available regardless of whether or not the victim/survivor

chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement; individualized and appropriate supportive measures are available to all parties in a matter, as reasonably available. When taking such steps, WSU seeks to minimize unreasonable burdens on either party. CCR provides information regarding CCR processes, informal resolutions, investigations, and supportive measures to individuals in writing and provides opportunities for all parties to ask questions about these processes and resources.

### Informal Resolution Process

CCR may proceed with an informal resolution upon receiving a formal complaint, where appropriate. Complainants and/or respondents may request an informal resolution process, which is a voluntary opportunity to explore an alternative resolution. Informal resolutions may encompass a broad range of conflict resolution and safety strategies, including, but not limited to, an agreement between parties, a mediation, education and training, workplace or academic management plans, restrictions on contact or participation in programs or activities, or supportive measures, including safety measures. Informal resolutions may also include agreed-upon punitive terms, or parties may accept responsibility for misconduct. CCR has discretion to determine if the matter is appropriate for an informal resolution, and will not offer an informal resolution when such a process would conflict with legal requirements. CCR may proceed with an informal resolution where both parties voluntarily consent to participate.

Parties may have an advisor, including an attorney, participate during an informal resolution, but it is not required. CCR may work with the Division of Student Affairs, HRS, the Office of the Provost, or the individual department affected in resolving a matter under the informal resolution process. Prior to an agreed resolution, either party may withdraw from the informal resolution process, at which point the parties can resume participation in a grievance process. Upon entering into an informal resolution agreement, the agreement is binding on the parties and precludes the parties from initiating or resuming grievance processes. Agreement provisions will be considered with respect to the campus safety, including expulsion, suspension, or termination. CCR will document and maintain records of all informal resolutions. Where an informal resolution is violated, rather than voiding the resolution and reengaging in the grievance process, the violation may be reviewed as a violation of a university directive and subject to disciplinary action. Where CCR has a compelling reason to do so, the informal resolution may also be voided. CCR will notify parties where a resolution is voided and provide an opportunity to resume the grievance process. Specific violations of an informal resolution can result in disciplinary process for failing to follow a university order. Where circumstances change, parties may request CCR modify an existing informal resolution.

### Investigation Process

CCR investigates matters involving students, employees, and visitors regardless of whether the conduct occurred on or off campus, where EP 15 is implicated; investigations follow [CCR's Procedural Guidelines](#). CCR provides a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation by officials who receive annual training on regulatory requirements for responding to complaints of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, and how to conduct a trauma-informed investigation and protect the safety of investigation participants. Where a CCR investigator has a conflict of interest or bias towards an investigation participant, the investigator will be screened from a case, and another investigator will review the matter. Investigations are conducted into allegations implicating EP 15; violations may be found where a preponderance of the evidence supports that conclusion.

Upon receipt of a complaint, CCR will review the complaint and determine whether to proceed with a grievance procedure or dismiss the complaint. Dismissals may occur where:

- Even if true, the complaint does not constitute EP 15 violations;
- The conduct is outside CCR's scope of authority to investigate;
- CCR is unable to identify the respondent after taking reasonable steps to do so;
- The respondent is not currently participating in WSU's education program or activity and is not employed by WSU, or was not at the time of the alleged incident(s);
- The complainant voluntarily withdraws any or all of the allegations in the complaint, and any remaining conduct does not constitute an EP 15 violation, and CCR determines a dismissal is appropriate;
- The parties voluntarily resolved their matter through an Informal Resolution process; or
- Specific circumstances prevent an investigator from gathering evidence sufficient to make a determination.

CCR's determination to dismiss a complaint is final. Otherwise, CCR will proceed with an investigation. In some circumstances, CCR may proceed with an investigation without a complaint from a community member, where CCR determines that alleged conduct presents an imminent and serious threat to the health or safety of the complainant or other person, or the alleged conduct prevents equal access to education programs or activities.

Upon initiation of an investigation, a CCR investigator will provide written notice to both parties, and the complainant and the respondent will have equal opportunities to provide information, responses, evidence, and witnesses. CCR has the responsibility to conduct an investigation, not the parties. The complainant and the respondent have the right to be accompanied by the advisor of their choice, which may be a support person or attorney. CCR makes every effort to gather all available relevant evidence and to neutrally and fairly assess the evidence. Per CCR's Procedural Guidelines, CCR investigations are typically 60 days; extensions are allowed for good cause, with written notice to the parties.

For student matters involving sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, WSU prioritizes these cases and works to resolve them in a timely and efficient manner. When a CCR investigation is completed, the CCR investigator will notify the parties and the Center for Community Standards (CCS), so the matter can go directly to a hearing for a determination of responsibility.

For matters involving EP 15 Part A allegations, CCR will submit evidence directly to the Center for Community Standards (for students) to initiate a hearing process per the [Standards of Conduct for Students](#). Parties will have an opportunity to review the evidence and participate in the hearing process, including providing more information if desired. For matters involving employees, CCR will issue an investigative report to the parties and relevant supervisors and administrators and facilitate party access to evidence to prepare for relevant disciplinary process or appeals (for employees), as outlined in the [Faculty Manual](#), [Administrative Professional Manual](#), [civil service requirements](#), or [collective bargaining agreement](#).

For matters involving EP 15 Part B (Title IX Sexual Harassment) allegations, CCR provides access to the evidence and an opportunity to provide an additional written statement, prior to issuing an

investigative report with recommended findings to the parties and relevant administrators. The recommended findings are designed to help the parties prepare for a live hearing process.

For matters involving student respondent hearings, after CCR completes its investigation, CCS will provide information to relevant parties regarding the WSU disciplinary processes, including, but not limited to, information about conduct officer hearings, conduct board hearings, student rights, and campus and community resources. CCS will initiate the conduct hearing process by providing the parties with an opportunity to review evidence and scheduling a hearing date. An administrative law judge will serve as the presiding officer and decision-maker for these cases, and parties will have an opportunity to respond to the evidence they reviewed, as well as provide additional information, statements, evidence, and witnesses. WSU's student conduct hearing processes comply with the Washington State Administrative Procedures Act and are available for review in the Washington State University [Standards of Conduct for Students \(WAC 504-26\)](#). The decision-maker will neutrally assess all available relevant and permissible evidence and issue a decision to both parties simultaneously, which will include findings of fact, a determination of responsibility, sanctions, and remedies, as appropriate, along with the date that the decision becomes final. As part of the decision letter, the parties will be provided with information on how to appeal the decision in accordance with [WAC 504-26-420](#) and [WAC 504-26-115](#). When an appeal is received, WSU will notify the parties, provide information on the appeals processes, provide an opportunity to respond, and issue the appeals decision simultaneously to both parties.

For employee matters implicating EP 15 B (Title IX Sexual Harassment), CCR provides parties with an investigation report with recommended findings and provides access to the evidence prior to the [Employee Title IX Hearing Process](#) (for administrative professional, civil service, and bargaining unit employees) or the [Faculty Manual](#) formal discipline process (for faculty). Parties will be provided with information about the right to appeal to the President's CCR Appeals Committee. When an appeal is received, the CCR Appeals Committee will notify the parties, provide information on the appeals processes, provide an opportunity to respond, and issue the appeals decision simultaneously to both parties

For employee matters implicating EP 15 A, CCR provides a report with findings to parties for matters that do not involve a faculty respondent and a report with recommended findings to parties for matters that involve a faculty respondent. The report is also provided to relevant administrators and supervisors for review under employee disciplinary processes, including the [Faculty Manual](#), [civil service requirements](#), the [Administrative Professional Handbook](#), or [collective bargaining agreements](#). Appeals are also available.

For all hearing avenues, the decision-maker and appeals decision-maker(s) may not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or the respondent, or complainants and respondents generally.

Additional rights and responsibilities for the sanctioning process can be found in the WSU [Faculty Manual](#), the [Administrative Professional Handbook](#), [WAC 357-40](#) (civil service employees), applicable [collective bargaining agreements](#), or the WSU [Standards of Conduct for Students](#) (WAC 504-26). More information about the hearing process is available through the WSU Standards of Conduct for Students, the Office of the Provost, and HRS. The University process for complaints of sexual assault,

dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking is in compliance with federal regulations. As those regulations are subject to change, individuals are encouraged to review the relevant policy or procedure for the most up-to-date information on the University process.

### Standard of Evidence

In any WSU institutional disciplinary proceeding or investigation, WSU determines the facts and whether there is a violation of this policy based on a preponderance of the evidence. Preponderance of the evidence means that the totality of the evidence persuades the fact finder that an allegation is more probably true than not true and/or that it is more probable than not that a violation of the policy occurred.

### Additional Rights and Process during an Investigation

During an investigation, both students and employees, recognized as Complainants and Respondents, are provided the following set of rights:

- Individualized and appropriate supportive or safety measures, determined to be appropriate by CCR, HRS, the Office of the Dean of Students/Student Affairs, law enforcement, court order (including protection orders), and/or other University administrators
- Confidential and non-confidential resources
- Neutral investigative procedures and a prompt, fair, and impartial process (specific timeframes for each major stage of the grievance process are included in the CCR Procedural Guidelines, the Employee Title IX Hearing Process, Faculty Manual, and Standards of Conduct for Students)
- Receive information about University policies and procedures, including information that retaliation is prohibited for all investigation participants
- Notification of allegations
- Opportunity to respond to allegations and/or witness statements
- Opportunity to request accommodation, including a language interpreter or medical/disability accommodations to provide full and equitable access to the process
- Opportunity to present evidence
- Opportunity to provide relevant witnesses
- Opportunity to present and have considered their preferred resolution path
- Opportunity to have an advisor, which may be a support person or attorney (at personal expense)
- Opportunity to be informed of the status and the outcome of an investigation
- Opportunity to review evidence, including interview notes and documentary evidence
- Opportunity to provide an additional written statement, after reviewing evidence, to be considered by a decision-maker prior to a formal decision and determination of responsibility for matters involving Title IX Sexual Harassment
- Proof by preponderance of the evidence (more likely than not)
- Simultaneous notification of outcomes and of hearing schedule
- Rights to attend hearing(s)
- Right to propose questions for witnesses and participants to the hearing presiding officer
- Appeal rights

## Protective/Supportive Measures

WSU can take individualized and appropriate supportive steps to support and protect the students involved in the matter. Supportive measures are available regardless of whether a victim/survivor wishes to pursue a complaint or notify law enforcement. Supportive measures are individualized measures offered as appropriate and as reasonably available, without unreasonably burdening a complainant or respondent, not for punitive or disciplinary reasons, and without fee or charge to a reporting party/complainant or respondent. Supportive measures are offered to restore or preserve a party's access to a WSU program or activity, and/or to provide support during a WSU grievance process. Supportive measures are available with or without a complaint. WSU provides written notice of these and other available assistance options (such as how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations, and protective measures) to victims/survivors, and, as applicable, to respondents. WSU may deliver a "no-contact" directive that informs parties to refrain from having contact with one another either directly or through third parties.

Other supportive measures include, but are not limited to, altering academic schedules, WSU dining arrangements, WSU housing, and/or WSU employment arrangements of the parties. When taking such steps, WSU seeks to minimize unreasonable burdens on either party. Violations of some protective measures (e.g., no contact directives) may lead to disciplinary action. Supportive measures may be facilitated by CCR, Student Affairs or Human Resource Services. Academic, administrative, or service departments may be responsible for implementing supportive measures in consultation with CCR.

The following list includes supportive measures that may be available to students or employees. Additional supportive measures may be available, as appropriate.

### 1. Academic

- Request consideration or flexibility for a faculty member regarding assignments, classroom attendance, deadlines, testing/examinations, or other academic needs
- Contacting individual faculty members for specific requests
- Independent study
- Additional tutoring
- Withdrawal, withdrawal without penalty, medical withdrawal
- Incompletes on classes
- Transfer assistance
- Classroom management plans
- Remote attendance/recording classes
- Academic schedule changes
- Student Accommodations and Disability Resources/reasonable accommodations
- Enrollment in Global Campus Online Programs
- Emergency suspension

### 2. Referrals to Care Providers

- Local victim advocacy agencies for access to counseling, crisis lines, support groups, shelters, etc.
- Counseling Services – WSU and community referrals, as available.
- Medical providers, in particular hospitals with Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs).
- Referrals to off-campus counselors.
- National/State resources to locate additional advocates/care providers, such as:

- [Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network \(RAINN\)](#)
  - [Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence \(WSCADV\)](#)
  - [Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs \(WCSAP\)](#)
3. **Services for Employees**
- Employee Assistance Program (EAP)(counseling, financial, legal)
  - Workplace management/safety plans
  - Work schedule adjustments, as needed, to obtain medical or mental health care, legal assistance, and/or confidential secure shelter.
  - Domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking leave (RCW 49.76.010)
  - Change reporting lines in consultation with HRS.
  - Identify alternate work in consultation with supervisors/HRS.
  - Work from home options in consultation with supervisors/HRS.
  - Work schedule changes in consultation with supervisors/HRS.
  - Work accommodations/reasonable accommodations through HRS Disability Services.
4. **Safety**
- Report to law enforcement
  - Police/Security safety assessment of home or campus areas
  - Providing information on seeking a Protection Order for:
    - Anti-harassment and stalking
    - Domestic violence
    - Sexual assault
  - No-contact directive from the University
  - Emergency removal or administrative leave, in consultation with DOS, CCS, HRS, and/or CCR.
  - Safety planning with a community victim advocate
  - Residence hall changes, in consultation with DOS, HRL, and CCR.
  - Cadet/police escort, where available
  - Local taxi/bus information
  - Local domestic violence shelter information
  - Blue phones
  - Emergency residence life room on campus (Pullman only)
5. **Miscellaneous**
- Emergency funding
  - Support for tuition adjustment petitions (considered in appropriate cases)
  - Campus involvement (student organizations, Women’s Center, Diversity Centers, etc.)
6. **Legal resources and referrals**
- [ASWSU Student Legal Services](#)
  - [Northwest Justice Project](#)
  - [CLEAR Hotline](#) for counties outside King County
  - [211 Legal Referral and Information Hotline](#) (King County)
  - [Sexual Violence Law Center](#)
  - [Washington Law Help](#) – self-help resources
  - Local advocacy agencies – legal advocates
  - [Moderate Means Program](#) – online application for a referral to an attorney with reduced fees
  - [Family Law Matters](#) – limited license legal technician
  - [Washington State Bar Attorney Referral](#)

- [Benton-Franklin County Attorney Referral](#)
- [Chelan-Douglas County Attorney Referral](#)
- [Clark County Attorney Referral](#)
- [King County Attorney Referral](#)
- [Skagit County Legal Aid](#)
- [Snohomish County Attorney Referral](#)
- [Spokane County Attorney Referral](#)
- [Tacoma-Pierce County Attorney Referral](#)
- [Thurston County Attorney Referral](#)
- [Yakima County Attorney Referral](#)

## Campus Sanctioning/Disciplinary Procedures - Students

The community standards process is designed to support students, uphold their rights and responsibilities, and hold them accountable for behaviors that conflict with our community standards. Every situation is different, so please contact the [Center for Community Standards](#) (CCS) at 509-335-4532 or email at [community.standards@wsu.edu](mailto:community.standards@wsu.edu) if you have specific questions.

After Compliance and Civil Rights (CCR) completes its investigation, CCS will refer the matter to a hearing, which may be a one-to-one conduct officer hearing or a University Conduct Board. The complainant and respondent may determine the extent to which they will participate in this process. Hearings provide a prompt, fair, and impartial review, pursuant to the guidelines in [WAC 504-26](#), which also establish reasonable timelines for the process, which may be extended for good cause with written notice to the parties. Decision makers, including the University Conduct Board, University Appeals Board members, conduct officers, administrative law judges, and individual appeals decision-makers, receive annual training on issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as well as how to provide a hearing process that protects the safety of the parties and promotes accountability. Decision-makers also receive annual training about:

- Cultural competency and implicit bias
- Student development and student conduct philosophies, including the educational component of the student conduct process
- Identifying bias against individuals and against groups
- Conflict of interest
- Alcohol and drug prevention
- Due process and burden of proof in student conduct matters
- Sanctioning principles and guidelines
- Title IX regulatory definitions, jurisdiction, and grievance processes
- Relevant and admissible evidence

Conduct officers also receive annual training on alternative dispute resolution and restorative justice.

Students in the process have the right to request recusal of a hearing officer and/or board member for demonstrated good cause, including conflict of interest or bias against either party.

Matters involving sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking will be referred to a full adjudicative hearing. All relevant parties are notified of their rights during the hearing, the issues to be determined during the hearing, and any relevant dates, times, and locations; relevant parties also receive timely and equal access to any information that will be used during the disciplinary or sanctioning process. Finally, all relevant parties have the right to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice. When the presiding officer concludes their review of relevant evidence, parties will be informed of the university's decision at the same time and their right to appeal to the University Appeals Board. The decision becomes final either at the end of the appeals period on the twenty-first calendar day after the date the decision is sent to the parties or when the University Appeals Board issues its decision. For more information about the University Conduct Board process, please visit [WAC 504-26-403](#).

In some circumstances, [CCS](#) may address the matter through a less formal one-to-one conduct officer hearing (please note, this does not apply to matters involving certain forms of sexual harassment; such matters are always afforded a full adjudicative hearing, unless resolved through an Informal Resolution process). The Conduct Officer will make a decision regarding the responding student's responsibility within ten calendar days of the hearing and will notify all relevant parties of the decision at the same time and inform them about their right to appeal to the University Appeals Board. The decision becomes final either on the twenty-first calendar day after the date the decision is sent to the parties or when the University Appeals Board issues its decision. Conduct Officers may issue educational sanctions, including those listed in [WAC 504-26-425](#), but not suspension of greater than ten instructional days, expulsion, revocation of degree, or loss of recognition (for student organizations). Appeals rights are available to both the complainant and the respondent.

The full adjudication will be presided over by an administrative law judge, a neutral third-party employed with the Office of Administrative Hearings, who will also serve as the decision-maker. All relevant parties are notified of their rights during the hearing, the issues to be determined during the hearing, and any relevant dates, times, and locations; relevant parties also receive timely and equal access to any information that will be used during the disciplinary or sanctioning process. Finally, all relevant parties have the right to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice. When the administrative law judge concludes their review of relevant evidence, parties will be informed of their decision at the same time and their right to appeal to the Director of Student Conduct. The decision becomes final either at the end of the appeals period on the twenty-first calendar day after the date the decision is sent to the parties or when the appeals reviewer issues their decision. Appeals rights are available to both the complainant and the respondent. For more information about the student conduct process, please visit [WAC 504-26-403](#).

Students are not asked to sign non-disclosure agreements, but are informed of the prohibition on retaliation and interference by or against any individual during these processes.

### **Campus Sanctioning/Disciplinary Procedures - Employees**

WSU Compliance and Civil Rights (CCR) will determine whether the WSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment, Executive Policy #15 (EP 15) is implicated. Human Resource Services (HRS) will determine whether any other university policies may be implicated. Internal Audit may also be consulted in some matters.

At the conclusion of an investigation, in matters involving EP 15 Part A allegations and employee (administrative professionals, civil service, bargaining unit) respondents, CCR will provide an investigative report with findings. For matters involving EP 15 Part A allegations and faculty respondents and for matters involving EP 15 Part B allegations for employee or faculty respondents, CCR will issue an investigative report with recommended findings. Recommended findings do not constitute the final decision of the university and will not include a final determination of responsibility. Reports are provided to the appropriate disciplinary/sanctioning authority as follows:

- EP 15 Part A allegations
  - Non-faculty employee respondent matters are provided to the Appointing Authority for review under the relevant employee manual. Appeals are heard by the CCR Appeals Committee, operated out of the Office of the President, as described in the [CCR Procedural Guidelines](#).
  - Faculty employee respondent matters are reviewed under the disciplinary process described in the [Faculty Manual](#). Appeals are heard by the Office of the President, as described in the [Faculty Manual](#).
- EP 15 Part B allegations
  - Non-faculty employee respondent matters are provided to the Appointing Authority for review under the [Employee Title IX Hearing Process](#). Appeals are heard by the CCR Appeals Committee, operated out of the Office of the President, as described in the [CCR Procedural Guidelines](#).
  - Faculty employee respondent matters are reviewed by the Hearing Committee using the formal disciplinary process, as described in the [Faculty Manual](#). Appeals are heard by the CCR Appeals Committee, operated out of the Office of the President, as described in the [CCR Procedural Guidelines](#).

Through these prompt and impartial processes, timeframes for each step of the process are identified in the relevant employee manual, with extensions allowed for good cause. The decision-makers must not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or the respondent, or complainants or respondents generally. For matters involving Title IX Sexual Harassment (EP 15 B allegations), parties will have an opportunity to review and respond to the evidence prior to the determination of responsibility. The parties may have an advisor present, who may be a support person or an attorney. At the conclusion of the Title IX hearing, the decision-maker will provide written decisions simultaneously to both parties, which include a determination of responsibility, procedures for appealing the determination, and when such results become final. Matters involving EP 15 A allegations (non-Title IX) will follow the process outlined in the relevant employee manual.

Supervisors will impose sanctions following the procedures set forth in applicable university policies and handbooks (e.g., the Title IX Hearing Process, the WSU Faculty Manual, the Administrative Professional Handbook, WAC 357-40 (civil service employees), or applicable collective bargaining agreements).

Appeals are available in all matters. The WSU President has a standing CCR Appeals Committee (the Committee), which hears appeals in matters involving all matters except EP 15 Part A matters involving faculty respondents (these matters are appealed to the WSU president utilizing the process outlined in

the Faculty Manual. Committee members receive annual training. Committee members are also screened for conflict of interest or bias against the reporting or responding parties.

During the fair and neutral review of an appeal, the chair of the Committee will conduct an initial review of the appeal, determine whether it met the minimum requirements of the appeals process, and if so, the chair will convene the Committee and send notice to the Complainant(s), Respondent(s), and CCR within seven (7) calendar days of receiving the appeal. After reviewing the appeal, the Committee will issue a decision letter to both parties within thirty (30) calendar days, unless good cause for an extension of up to thirty (30) days is necessary. The Committee's decision is final with respect to the CCR investigation, unless the Committee determines that additional investigation by CCR is warranted. If the Committee concludes that additional investigation is warranted, at the conclusion of such additional investigation, no further appeal is available.

Employees are not asked to sign non-disclosure agreements but are informed of the prohibition on retaliation and interference by or against any individual during these processes.

### Possible Sanctions

WSU vigorously enforces the WSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment, Executive Policy 15 (EP 15). Persons determined to have violated this policy are subject to sanctions imposed using the procedures set forth in applicable university policies and handbooks (e.g., the WSU Faculty Manual, the Administrative Professional Handbook, BPPM 60.50, WAC 357-40 (civil service employees), applicable collective bargaining agreements, or WAC 504-26 containing the WSU Standards of Conduct for Students including any appeal procedures therein). Any imposed sanctions are to be adequately and appropriately severe to prevent future offenses and to protect other students and the University community. The sanctions that are imposed, or other actions taken, must be reported to CCR by the administrator or supervisor who imposed the sanctions.

In a matter involving an employee, possible sanctions may include: (i) verbal counseling; (ii) warning, verbal and/or in writing; (iii) required training; (iv) memorandum of concern; (v) letter of reprimand; (vi) suspension without pay; (vii) demotion; (viii) salary reduction; (ix) termination; or (x) any combination of the previously stated corrective or disciplinary sanctions. In addition, inappropriate and unprofessional behavior by WSU personnel that does not rise to the level of a policy violation (e.g., unwelcome sexual comments that are not sufficiently severe or pervasive, and objectively offensive to constitute sexual harassment) may nonetheless be subject to corrective or disciplinary action in some cases.

In a matter involving a student or recognized or registered student organization, possible sanctions may include: (i) warning; (ii) probation; (iii) loss of privileges; (iv) restitution; (v) education; (vi) community service; (vii) University housing suspension or expulsion; (viii) University suspension; (ix) University expulsion; (x) revocation of admission and/or degree; (xi) withholding degree; (xii) trespass; (xiii) loss of recognition; (xiv) hold on transcript and/or registration; (xv) no contact directive; (xvi) fines; (xvii) remedies; or (xviii) any combination of the previously stated disciplinary sanctions. Additional sanctions for hazing may result in the forfeiture of state-funded grants, scholarships, or awards for a specific period of time. More information on sanctioning can be found in [WAC 504-26-425](#).

## Education, Training, and Prevention Programs

WSU provides a range of education and prevention programs to strengthen prevention efforts, further develop campus-wide understanding of policy and processes, and enhance accessibility to services for victims/survivors of such violence. WSU regularly provides all students with information about reporting options via email messages, as well as through in-person trainings specifically designed to explain available processes. WSU also produces an array of online and printed materials for students and employees about accessing support services and making complaints regarding sexual violence, including sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

### Campus Security Programs

WSU Spokane Campus Security, in partnership with the campus community, strives to cultivate an atmosphere that supports the educational process and promotes academic and personal achievement as well as community prosperity. The Campus Security office offers educational and prevention-driven programs to students, faculty, and staff. Although WSU Spokane Campus Security takes many steps to educate and maintain safety on campus, everyone within the campus community plays a role. It is important to be aware of your surroundings and use reasonable judgment when living near, working at, or visiting campus. Please report suspicious or criminal activities to Campus Security at 509-358-7995 or 911 if a police response is needed.

Employees at all locations go through a safety orientation checklist with their supervisor or safety committee representative.

### Prevention Programs

WSU provides a wide range of crime prevention programming, as well as programming specific to preventing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

### Education Available for Students

Multiple programs are available to WSU students, including consent and respect, bystander intervention, risk reduction, and hazing. The definitions and WSU policies in place to respond to sexual assault, sexual exploitation, intimate partner violence, and stalking are included in these programs.

- **Consent and Respect:**
  - This module is available to all students, but is required for incoming first-year undergraduates and transfer undergraduates. It addresses complexities around unwanted sexual experiences. The course content empowers individuals to help others as active bystanders. This program allows students to understand how they can be an integral part of addressing gender-based violence. This workshop includes information about campus policies, resources, and reporting options for students. In this workshop, students learn about WSU's prohibition on dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. They also learn the following definitions:
    - **Dating violence:** Intimate partner abuse is conduct or threats that are targeted against a person with whom an individual is in or has been in a romantic, sexual, or dating relationship, where the conduct or threats are used to coerce, intimidate, or control the person. This may include physical, verbal, emotional, psychological, or financial assault and/or control. It may also include direct or

indirect conduct, as well as threats or conduct directed towards the person's family, friends, property, or pets.

- Domestic violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed
  - By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim
  - By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common
  - By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
  - By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or
  - By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- Sexual assault: Nonconsensual sexual contact is any intentional sexual touching, however slight, with any object or body part, by one person against another person's intimate parts (or clothing covering any of those areas), or by causing another person to touch his or her own or another person's intimate body parts without consent and/or by force. Sexual contact also can include any intentional bodily contact in a sexual manner with another person's nonintimate body parts. It also includes nonconsensual sexual intercourse.
- Consent: Consent to any sexual activity must be clear, knowing, and voluntary. Anything less is equivalent to a "no." Clear, knowing, and voluntary consent to sexual activity requires that, at the time of the act, and throughout the sexual contact, all parties actively express words or conduct that a reasonable person would conclude demonstrates clear permission regarding willingness to engage in sexual activity and the conditions of such activity. Consent is active; silence or passivity is not consent. Even if words or conduct alone seem to imply consent, sexual activity is nonconsensual when:
  - Force or coercion is threatened or used to procure compliance with the sexual activity.
    - Force is the use of physical violence, physical force, threat, or intimidation to overcome resistance or gain consent to sexual activity.
    - Coercion is unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. When an individual makes it clear through words or actions that the individual does not want to engage in sexual contact, wants to stop, or does not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point may be coercive. Other examples of coercion may include using blackmail or extortion to overcome resistance or gain consent to sexual activity.

- The person is asleep, unconscious, or physically unable to communicate his or her unwillingness to engage in sexual activity; or
  - A reasonable person would or should know that the other person lacks the mental capacity at the time of the sexual activity to be able to understand the nature or consequences of the act, whether that incapacity is produced by illness, defect, the influence of alcohol or another substance, or some other cause. When alcohol or drugs are involved, a person is considered incapacitated or unable to give valid consent if the individual cannot fully understand the details of the sexual interaction (i.e., who, what, when, where, why, and how), and/or the individual lacks the capacity to reasonably understand the situation and to make rational, reasonable decisions.
- Stalking: Stalking is engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:
  - (a) Fear for their safety or the safety of others;
  - (b) Fear for harm to their property or the property of others; or
  - (c) Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- Stalking includes, but is not limited to, conduct occurring in person, electronically, or through a third party.
- **Alcohol Wise**
  - This module is available to all students, but is required for incoming first-year undergraduates and transfer undergraduates. This program provides valuable information and resources about the misuse of alcohol and its negative impact on academic success and the overall well-being of college-aged individuals. This course discusses what moderate alcohol use looks like, how to avoid high-risk drinking patterns and the consequences associated, and how to better recognize individuals who are in distress.
- **Hazing and Hosting**
  - This program is required for all incoming and transfer students, undergraduates, graduates, and professional students. This program is a state-law specific course that emphasizes personal responsibility for both hazing and social hosting as it relates to underage drinking. This course helps students identify the various forms of hazing that can occur and how and when to file a report.
- **[Count on Cougs](#)** and other violence prevention workshops
  - The Count on Cougs bystander intervention workshop is available to students to learn how to recognize and respond to situations that could be high risk for violence. Students practice safe, realistic intervention skills in a variety of scenarios. Additional violence prevention workshop topics include Healthy Relationships, Supporting Survivors, and Understanding Sexual Assault.
- **Additional Workshops**

- Health Education provides additional workshops at request, designed to improve the health and well-being of WSU students. Workshops include:
  - Life Skills
    - Stress Management
    - Mindfulness
    - Sleep More Sleep Better
    - Time Management
    - Self-Care
  - Mental Health
    - Behind Happy Faces
    - Mental Health and Suicide Prevention
    - Campus Connect
    - Mental Health First Aid
  - Sexual Health
    - STI Workshop
    - Sexuality
  - Substance Abuse
    - Sleep, Alcohol Use, and Academic Impacts
    - Real Risks
    - Party Expectations

Other programs designed to enhance understanding about sexual assault, sexual exploitation, intimate partner violence, and stalking are provided throughout the academic year.

Graduate students at all locations are provided an orientation that includes information on reporting and resources for discrimination, harassment, student misconduct, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. [The Graduate Student Policies and Procedures Manual](#) also includes information on reporting options and grievance procedures.

Students may also access the [Consent and Respect, Alcohol Wise, and Hazing and Hosting violence prevention and substance abuse prevention education](#) through the WSU Health Promotions office, as well as others, including:

- Count on Cougs:
  - A violence prevention program focused on empowering bystanders to actively reduce gender-based violence, including intimate partner violence, stalking, and sexual assault. Count on Cougs is made available to students throughout the WSU system via Zoom throughout the year. For information on upcoming programs, visit the [Health Education Website](#).
- Mental Health First Aid:
  - An 8-hour training (2 hours pre-work and 6 hours Zoom training) that teaches participants to identify mental health disorder symptoms, how to respond in a crisis, and active listening skills to support many disorders. To attend, visit: [Registration Site](#).
- Campus Connect:

- A 2-hour training that teaches participants statistics and facts about college student suicide, how to respond in a suicidal crisis, appropriate referrals, and active listening, communication, and relationship-building skills. To attend, visit: [Registration Site](#).

### Student-Athlete Education

Mandated by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), student-athletes, coaches, and athletics department staff are required to participate in yearly sexual violence prevention education. Education includes consent, sexual assault, harassment, stalking, gender-based violence, reporting, and resources. Education is executed through educational workshops, eLearning modules, or external speakers.

### Campus Disciplinary Processes

The Center for Community Standards (CCS) offers [training to students and staff](#) on the campus disciplinary programs throughout the year. Staff presentations are given upon request. [Information sessions](#) are also available upon request for students who are engaged in the community standards process. These sessions outline what students can expect when engaging with CCS and also outline student rights and available resources.

### Ally Training

The [LGBTQ+ Center](#) is respectful of confidentiality and is knowledgeable about resources related to sexual orientation and gender diversity. WSU promotes an atmosphere that is safe, inclusive, and affirming for all members of the campus community and does not condone discrimination. Ally Trainings are offered once per semester for faculty and staff. Additionally, supervisors of student employee groups may request Ally Training.

### Discrimination, Sexual Harassment, and Sexual Violence Prevention Training

WSU Compliance and Civil Rights (CCR) offers a number of [trainings](#) for students, faculty, and staff in person, via video-conferencing software, and via on-demand online trainings, including trainings on the WSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment, Executive Policy 15 (EP 15); discrimination, sexual harassment, and sexual violence prevention; university investigative processes; grievance and disciplinary processes; employee reporting and disclosure requirements; available university resources and response; and targeted training on resources and reporting options for victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. In 2024, CCR offered 111 live trainings to the campus community.

### Bystander Intervention

WSU understands that keeping our community safe requires everyone on campus to be proactive. To that end, all WSU students on the Pullman campus receive training on the role bystanders play in reducing risk on campus, and the Count on Cougs violence prevention program is offered to students remotely at all other campus locations. Often, when bystanders see situations that could lead to violence, our tendency is to walk away. We may feel unsure about our role in the situation or may be concerned about our physical safety. Even so, there are safe and positive options available to intervene in situations that may lead to acts of violence. These options include:

- Being direct. If you see someone doing something that is making another person uncomfortable, speak up.

- Getting someone else involved. If you feel like you can't handle the situation on your own, ask a group of friends to help you, or talk to a supervisor, Resident Advisor, or other person of authority. If the situation is making you feel unsafe, contact the police.
- Creating a distraction. Sometimes the best way to get someone out of a potentially dangerous situation is to divert attention elsewhere.
- Offering resources and support after the fact. Interpersonal violence can happen quickly. If you are concerned someone has already experienced violence, you can provide meaningful support and options after the fact that may prevent further violence.
- If a situation is making you uncomfortable, chances are other people are uncomfortable too. By standing up and being a proactive bystander, you give other people encouragement to do the same.
- Being proactive. There are small and simple actions that WSU students, faculty, and staff can take every day to create a safe and supportive campus. More information about the bystander intervention training is available on the [Health Education Website](#).

### Risk Reduction

WSU believes that it is not a victim's/survivor's decision that leads to acts of harm or violence. Rather, someone else is making choices to cause harm to another person. Reducing rates of violence on our campus can seem overwhelming, but it becomes a much easier task when we all work together. There are steps everyone can take to promote individual and community safety on campus that are also provided to all incoming students at the WSU Pullman campus:

- Plan ahead. Charge your phone before going out and stay in contact with your friends throughout the evening. Ask friends to check in with each other before leaving for the night. If someone doesn't check in, call or text to make sure they're okay.
- Make a backup plan if things don't go as planned. Bring extra cash if you need to call a cab to get home, or call a trusted friend to walk you home if you feel unsafe walking alone at night.
- Pay attention to your gut instincts. If a situation feels uncomfortable, find someone you trust or leave. Contact the police if you have concerns for your safety.
- If choosing to drink alcohol, be aware of how your body responds to drinking and plan accordingly. Plan out how many drinks you'll have and stick to that plan. Eat a full meal before going out or eat snacks throughout the night. Alternate between alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks or beverages. Maintain control of your drinks and beverages at all times to prevent someone from putting drugs or other unknown substances into them.
- Respect everyone's personal boundaries in all situations, including those involving sex. Consent at WSU must be clear, knowing, and voluntary. If you're not certain you've obtained consent, stop and check in with your partner.

### Hazing Awareness and Prevention

Hazing violates WSU's community values, and there is zero tolerance for it. If you see or experience hazing, we are here to support you. There are several options for handling hazing:

Call out hazing behaviors in the moment if you feel safe doing so. Calling out hazing when you see it may stop the behavior immediately. It also acknowledges the distress or discomfort of victims and helps them leave the situation. You may not feel comfortable or safe calling out the behavior when you experience or witness it – that's okay. When you're in a safe space, please make a report.

## Options for Reporting

- [WSU Center for Community Standards](#)
- [WSU Compliance and Civil Rights](#) - - select 'Hazing' drop-down
- [WSU Police](#) or local law enforcement
- A local/national chapter of the organization conducting the hazing.

If you or others are in immediate danger or in a situation that needs to be resolved right away, call 911.

What to include in your report:

- What happened?
- Who was involved?
- Was anyone else present to see what occurred?
- When/where did it occur?
- Are there any injuries?
- How did you become aware of the incident?

Even if you can't answer all the questions above, reporting any information is still helpful.

When hazing is reported—whether involving an individual student or an organization—the Center for Community Standards (CCS) is responsible for investigating the alleged misconduct.

For organizations, CCS will first review the report to determine appropriate next steps. Next steps may include:

- Contacting the reporting party for more information
- Requesting interviews with witnesses
- Issuing a formal notice of investigation
- Meeting with organizational leaders
- Communicating with chapter members
- Reaching out to national or international governing bodies

If the investigation finds evidence of hazing, the case moves to the resolution phase. Resolutions may occur through:

- Mutual agreement
- A conduct officer hearing
- A formal hearing

If the University determines that hazing occurred, the organization will lose its recognition status as a required consequence.

For individual students, CCS follows a similar process:

- The student is notified of the concern
- CCS investigates reported behavior
- If warranted, the case proceeds to the resolution phase

## Annual Hazing Prevention Training for WSU Employees

All WSU faculty and staff (including students, temp hourly, and graduate students) are required to complete the Hazing Prevention course within the first six months of hire, then annually afterward. Staff and faculty can [access the training through Percipio](#).

The goal of these courses is to assist WSU in maintaining a safe and respectful working and learning environment. It defines hazing, identifies key WSU Executive Policies addressing these topics, gives examples of “look-fors” for managers when supervising staff, and provides links to resources available to help in cases of alleged hazing incidents. The training also highlights employee and supervisor responsibilities when hazing misconduct is reported or observed.

## Current Student Training: Hazing and Hosting

All incoming and transfer students, undergraduate, graduate, and professional, on all WSU campuses must be made available a Hazing Prevention Course. Hazing & Hosting is a state-law-specific course that emphasizes personal responsibility for both hazing and social hosting as it relates to underage drinking. This course will help students identify the various forms of hazing that can occur and how and when to file a report. [See how to access and complete the course here](#).

## Timely Warnings

### Timely Warning Notifications

The Clery Act requires that “institutions must issue a timely warning for any Clery Act crime that occurs within Clery geography that is: (i) reported to campus security authorities; and (ii) is considered by the institution to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees.”

According to the Clery Act, the timely warning must be issued in a timely manner and will withhold the names and personally identifying information about the victims as defined within Section 40002(a) (20) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994.

The timely warning will aid in the prevention of similar crimes, which may include incidents where the WSU Police Department (WSU PD) has identified a pattern of risk. A timely warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor is not required by WSU.

WSU issues timely warnings as described in the Timely Warnings and Emergency Notification Policy, [BPPM 50.72](#). The policy applies to all locations that WSU has identified as Clery geography and are provided for Clery Act crimes that occur on Clery geography that:

- Are reported to campus security authorities (CSAs) or local police agencies, and
- Are considered by the University to represent a serious or continuing threat to the safety of students, employees, or other members of the campus community.

Examples of reported situations requiring a timely warning include, but are not limited to:

- Residence hall burglaries;
- Hate crimes;
- Serial rapes;
- Date rape drugging.

Timely warnings are issued when a Clery Act crime occurs on Clery geography that is reported to CSAs or local police agencies and represents a serious or continuing threat to the safety of students or employees. The decision to issue a timely warning is made on a case-by-case basis, considering the following factors:

- The nature of the crime or incident;
- The potential risk to the campus community;
- The need to avoid compromising law enforcement efforts; and
- The potential impact on ongoing investigations.

Timely warnings are not required with respect to crimes reported to professional counselors.

The following positions are designated as responsible for issuing timely warnings:

- **WSU Bremerton:**
  - Clery Coordinator/WSU Pullman Chief of Police or designee;
  - Olympic College Campus Security also issue timely warnings and emergency notifications to the Olympic College Community, including WSU employees and students through their opt-in alert system.
- **WSU Everett:** Building and Grounds Supervisor/Emergency Management or designee.
- **WSU Pullman:** Clery Coordinator/WSU Chief of Police or designee.
- **Research and Extension Centers (RECs) and Extension offices offering for-credit courses:** REC/Extension office Director and/or designee with support from Emergency Management and WSU Pullman Chief of Police or designee.
- **WSU Spokane/Yakima:** Campus Safety and Security Manager or designee
- **WSU Tri-Cities:** Director, Campus Safety and Security or designee
- **WSU Vancouver:** Director of Public Safety and Police Services

Timely warnings are issued by the responsible designee who works in coordination with local law enforcement agencies, WSU Emergency Management, Campus Environmental Health and Safety (EHS), Campus Student Affairs, Compliance and Civil Rights (CCR), Human Resource Services (HRS), the Threat Assessment Team (TAT), or any other university entity with relevant information, as needed.

Timely warnings include information that would enable members of the University community to take actions to protect themselves and may include information such as the nature of the crime/incident(s), the date, time, and location of the incident(s), physical and/or behavioral characteristics of the suspect(s), and safety precautions and recommendations for the campus community.

### Dissemination of a Timely Warning

Timely warnings are promptly distributed to the campus community through various channels, as appropriate, including, but not limited to any of the following:

- Email notifications to students, faculty, and staff (preferred distribution channel)
- Posting on the University's official website
- University social media platforms (preferred distribution channel)
- Notices on bulletin boards in prominent campus locations

- Individual outreach to impacted individuals
- Host campus communication or alert systems.

All WSU students, staff, and faculty can subscribe and update their information for the WSU Alert system by accessing their [MyWSU account](#).

## Emergency Response, Notifications, and Evacuation Procedures

### Emergency Notification

WSU Spokane issues emergency notifications to the campus community pursuant to WSU [Business Policies and Procedures \(BPPM\) 50.72](#). An emergency notification is an immediate notification issued to the campus community of a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus that poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of students, employees, or other members of the campus community. Examples of situations requiring an emergency notification include, but are not limited to, an outbreak of a serious illness, a natural disaster, a wildfire, a terrorist incident, an active shooter, a hazardous chemical spill, or a significant facility failure. The following positions are designated as having primary responsibility for issuing an emergency notification:

- **WSU Bremerton:**
  - Clery Coordinator/WSU Pullman Chief of Police or designee;
  - Olympic College Campus Security also issue timely warnings and emergency notifications to the Olympic College Community, including WSU employees and students through their opt-in alert system.
- **WSU Everett:** Building and Grounds Supervisor/Emergency Management or designee.
- **WSU Pullman:** Clery Coordinator/WSU Chief of Police or designee.
- **Research and Extension Centers (RECs) and Extension offices offering for-credit courses:** REC/Extension office Director and/or designee with support from Emergency Management and WSU Pullman Chief of Police or designee. *RECs and Extension offices offering for-credit courses are designated as campus Clery geography. See Section 4.1 in [BPPM 50.71](#).*
- **WSU Spokane/Yakima:** Campus Safety and Security Manager or designee
- **WSU Tri-Cities:** Director, Campus Safety and Security or designee
- **WSU Vancouver:** Director of Public Safety and Police Services

The department responsible issues emergency notifications upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees. The responsible department works in coordination with campus or local law enforcement agencies, campus security departments, WSU System Clery Coordinator, Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S), Emergency Management, or other relevant departments or agencies to assess and respond to the emergency. Confirmation of significant emergencies or dangerous situations is assessed by a department with appropriate expertise (e.g., public safety emergencies may be confirmed by campus safety or police, whereas hazardous material emergencies may be confirmed by campus EH&S).

The department responsible will determine the appropriate content of the notification, which may withhold confidential information, names, or other identifying information of victims, or withhold if disclosing information would compromise efforts to assist a victim, contain or respond to an emergency

or otherwise mitigate an emergency. Notification will include a description of the emergency or dangerous situation, instructions for immediate action or protective measures, the date, time, and location of the emergency (if applicable), and contact information for obtaining additional information or assistance. In addition, the notification will include information that would enable members of the university community to take actions to protect themselves. The department, in consultation with other relevant departments and agencies, will also determine whether additional steps are necessary such as securing buildings, directing individuals to safe locations, modification to facility resources, or other actions. The department responsible determines which segments of the campus community may be affected by the situation.

Additional information about WSU's policies and procedures in place to respond to emergencies is available from the Office of Emergency Management ([OEM](#)) or other departments as identified in the WSU [Safety and Security Manual Section 50.45](#).

### Dissemination of an Emergency Notification

WSU Spokane has a number of methods to provide warning and notification of emergency situations affecting the campus. Notifications are distributed using any combination of the following:

- Everbridge alert system
- E-mail notifications to relevant students, faculty, and staff
- Posting on the university's campus-specific WSU Alert webpage
- University social media platforms
- Notices on bulletin boards in prominent campus locations
- Public address systems in or outside campus buildings
- Individual outreach to impacted individuals
- Host campus communication or alert systems.

The Everbridge system is the primary method for distributing a notification of an emergency or situation, which connects directly to students, faculty, and staff using voice and text messaging by telephone and email to provide warning of an emergency, see [BPPM 50.39](#). It will include basic directions on what steps people should take in response. Receiving Everbridge notifications on personal cell phones, land line phones, and personal email requires registration, which can be accomplished by accessing a [MyWSU account](#). All WSU students, staff, and faculty are subscribed into the system with their WSU Email and have the option to add other contact methods.

For example, should an active shooter situation occur, individuals would be made aware of the incident through the Everbridge Alert system. Individuals could then assess their response to the situation based on the location and resources available and then choose the best action to ensure their safety.

The Spokane Campus Outdoor Warning System consists of nine siren/public address units (Blue Poles) on the Spokane campus that WSU may sound in the event of an emergency that may impact the safety of individuals moving about the campus. The siren tone warning will be followed by a voice announcement that provides information on what individuals should do if an emergency situation develops.

To address the recent disturbing trends of violence on campuses for K-12 and higher education, the WSU security community has developed several prevention and protection measures for mitigating

such threats. This includes the ability of the WSU Spokane Security Department and/or the WSU Spokane Office of Emergency Management to lock WSU Spokane building doors remotely through an automated system. Studies compiled by the FBI indicate the importance of active access control in buildings, and the ability to lock down the campus entry doors allows occupants to secure themselves within their surroundings. This function provides safety for the occupants of the building and allows for transit time for police to respond and address the incident.

### Drills, Exercises, and Training

At a minimum, testing and training exercises are conducted each semester. The test includes activation of the Everbridge Alert system, the Spokane Campus Outdoor Warning System (blue poles), and the [WSU Alert page](#). Other methods of emergency communication may also be activated during these tests. These tests may be previously scheduled and announced to the community or may be unannounced.

WSU Spokane holds drills or exercises for campus emergency responders and emergency management personnel at least once each calendar year and conducts follow-through activities designed for assessment and evaluation of existing emergency response plans, procedures, and capabilities. Whenever possible, emergency responders from local agencies participate in these exercises or drills with WSU emergency responders. WSU publishes a summary of its emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one drill or exercise each calendar year. The published summary is located at: <https://oem.wsu.edu> under Emergency Procedures.

The WSU Spokane campus conducts evacuation drills at least once annually or more frequently when required by the International Fire Code.

The Spokane campus Security Manager will assist any unit in coordinating an evacuation drill and provide an assessment of its effectiveness upon request.

The WSU System Fire Safety and Emergency Management Coordinator is responsible for maintaining records of each of these evacuation drills for seven years as required by the Clery Act. The OEM maintains records of all drills and exercises established for campus emergency responders as well as for emergency communications systems tests. The OEM also annually publishes information on emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with the test and maintains the records for seven years as required by the Clery Act. The records include, for each test, a description of the exercise, the date, the time, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

WSU Spokane Security provides active shooter training, safety consultations, and can share information about online training and resources. Individuals interested in additional information should contact WSU Spokane Security at 509-358-7995. In addition, WSU employees can access an on-demand Active Shooter Response training through the [Skillsoft Percipio online training system](#). Finally, WSU Spokane encourages everyone to review the campus safety video at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FlaeCYf4oil>

## Campus Security

### Campus Housing Safety

The WSU Spokane campus does not have residence halls or on-campus housing.

## Safety Considerations in The Maintenance of Campus Facilities

WSU Spokane devotes time from various campus resources, including Facilities Services, Campus Safety Committee, and Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S), to address the safety and security of the campus. The electronic and physical key distribution for academic buildings is controlled by the colleges and departments within the building, in cooperation with the Security department and Facilities. Campus buildings use electronic locks, and the access schedule for each building is determined by the college. Typically, campus buildings are unlocked at 7:30am and automatically locked at 5:00pm. WSU Spokane Security officers patrol the campus regularly and operate 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. WSU Spokane Security provides several services designed to enhance the safety of all WSU community members:

- Ongoing safety surveys to identify areas of the campus in need of enhanced lighting or shrub and tree trimming. (Night Walks)
- Regular monitoring of lighting levels on campus and continuous evaluation of the security of campus buildings.
- The Everbridge warning application
- Blue Pole public address system.
- Free escort services on campus.
- Free vehicle jumpstart and lockout services.

## Student Events and Organizations

Groups or individuals may use the university's limited public forum areas for those activities protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, subject to the requirements set forth in [504-33 WAC](#). University groups or individuals are requested to provide notice of the intended use of the desired Spokane Campus limited public forum area to the WSU Communications Office, WSU Office of Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs, or WSU Spokane Security. Non-university groups and individuals must provide notice five business days prior to the intended use of the desired limited public forum area, in accordance with [WAC 504-33-025](#).

Registered Student Organizations and enrolled WSU students may contact the WSU Student Involvement Office for more information about campus events at:

WSU Office of Student Involvement SAC 107  
509-358-7570  
<https://spokane.wsu.edu/studentinvolvement/>

WSU students at Pacific Northwest University may find more information at:  
Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs, Student Health, Equity, and Inclusion Office  
Monday – Friday 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

BHH – Suite 317  
[studentaffairs@pnwu.edu](mailto:studentaffairs@pnwu.edu)  
509-249-7724

## Blue Light Public Address System

The blue light identifies the location of an emergency public address location. If you require immediate

assistance, simply locate a pole and call the Security phone number (509-358-7995), describe your emergency to the officer, and provide the number of the pole you are at. Please take notice of the location of the blue light poles as you move throughout the campus. You may never need to use one, but they are there for emergencies.

### Elevator Telephones

Emergency telephones are located in all of the elevators on campus. Simply push the button marked "Emergency Phone" and you will be connected to the Elevator Dispatch Center. Every telephone call placed by an elevator telephone is responded to by a campus security officer. If you are stuck, remain calm and stay inside the elevator. Trained elevator service personnel are authorized to remove trapped occupants. No one else should attempt to release or force elevator doors open. The elevator telephone is for emergencies ONLY; please refrain from using the telephone unless it is an emergency.

### Student Care Network

The [Student Care Network](#) is a resource through which individuals can share concerns about a student's emotional or psychological well-being, physical health, or academic performance with university administrators who can help. Anyone can submit a Student Care referral, including students, faculty, staff, family members, and community members. Information submitted through the Student Care Network will be reviewed by the Office of the Dean of Students Student Care Case Management team for appropriate follow-up.

### Student Care Team

The [Student Care Team](#) responds to referrals about students who are exhibiting behavior of concern and/or have received a Student Care or other report of a concern for a student. The multi-disciplinary Student Care team intervenes with care and support to protect the safety and well-being of the involved student, as well as the WSU community, by working directly with the student and/or connecting students with others with appropriate resources and services.

### Campus Patrol

WSU Spokane Security officers regularly drive through campus and conduct foot patrols through all campus buildings and grounds. Security strives to deter crime by maintaining high visibility and actively engaging with the campus community. Although WSU Spokane Security takes many steps to educate and maintain campus safety, everyone within the campus community plays a role. It is important to be aware of your surroundings and use reasonable judgment when living near, working at, or visiting campus. Please report suspicious or criminal activities to the Security Department at 509-358-7995 or call 911 if police response is needed.

Pacific Northwest University Security conducts regular campus patrols both on foot and in a vehicle. For emergencies dial 911 and Campus Security at 509-823-3346; 24-hours a day and 7 days a week.

### Daily Crime and Fire Log

The WSU Spokane Security Department maintains a Daily Crime Log of all crimes reported to the department. The log is available 24 hours per day to anyone wishing to access it. The log identifies the type of report, location, and time of each incident reported to WSU Spokane Security. The Daily Crime

Log is available at WSU Spokane Security Office MED 103, 668 N Riverpoint Blvd, Spokane, WA 99202. Pacific Northwest Campus Security maintains a daily fire/crime log as well, which may be requested from Campus Security at security@pnwu.edu.

WSU Spokane does not have on-campus student housing and does not have a formal student housing fire safety policy or procedure. As a result, a Fire Log and Annual Fire Safety Report have not been published.

### Safety in Education Abroad Faculty-Led Programs

Washington State University International Programs vets all faculty-led program vendors and locations to ensure the safety and security of our students abroad. The primary means of vetting a program location is through both an itinerary and a contractor risk assessment. All hotel or lodging vendors are required to respond to questions, including but not limited to fire safety, locking doors (external and between rooms), and neighborhood safety related to crime. The itineraries and contractors are then vetted to ensure safety via the US Department of State Travel Advisors, On Call Insurance (our international insurance providers), the CDC, and other resources relevant to the specific program activities.

Other safety measures employed by WSU Global Learning include:

- WSU International Security, Health and Safety Committee convenes monthly to review Global Learning policies and requests from students to Department of State Level 3 locations,
- Required international medical/emergency insurance coverage, including repatriation of remains and evacuation for natural and political disasters,
- Required orientation for students, faculty, and staff who take part in Education Abroad programs, including but not limited to risk mitigation, emergency procedures, and reporting
- Faculty-led orientations once the group arrives in the country re: local safety and behavioral expectations,
- Liability insurance proven by each vendor of a faculty-led program or third-party provider,
- A 24/7 emergency response phone for faculty contact,
- Emergency response cards and QR codes to download WSU's 24-hour emergency line and insurance information,
- Program fee contingency funds for unexpected circumstances,
- Utilization of vendors in the location of a program when arranging programs to ensure first-hand knowledge of location safety, expectations, and resources,
- Daily evaluation of international events as reported by the Department of State Overseas Security Advisory Committee and cross-reference with student location query in tracking system,
- Student returnee evaluations that allow for student rating and comments related to location safety.

Third-party providers and Exchange partners are vetted to ensure they carry out equivalent or more rigorous safety and risk vetting.

## Drug and Alcohol Policies and Programs

### WSU Policies Governing Alcohol and Other Drugs

WSU's Drug and Alcohol Policies, including [WSU Executive Policy #20 and the WSU Standards of Conduct for Students](#), aim to eliminate alcohol and drug abuse and to educate the University community on relevant laws and consequences. This policy provides consistency and clarity on the permitted use and enforcement of alcohol laws and statutes on all WSU properties statewide. WSU's policy prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol on University-controlled property.

Additionally, Washington state law, [RCW Chapter 70.160](#), prohibits smoking in any WSU-owned, leased, rented public place, or place of employment. The WSU Pullman, WSU Spokane, WSU Tri-Cities, WSU Vancouver, WSU Everett, and the College of Agricultural, Human, and Natural Resource Sciences (CAHNRS) have additional restrictions regarding tobacco and nicotine use on campus or area locations, with the exception of tobacco cessation programs or approved research. Refer to [Safety Policies and Procedures Manual \(SPPM\) 6.10](#).

Employees who violate Executive Policy #20 or Safety Policies and Procedures Manual (SPPM) 6.10 (SPPM 6.10) may be subject to corrective or disciplinary actions.

### Workplace Policy

WSU complies with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988. This program provides educational and training programs and prohibits the use of controlled substances in the workplace. In addition, WSU has developed programs to prevent the unlawful possession, use, and/or distribution of illegal drugs and alcohol by employees and students. Any employee who violates the WSU Alcohol and Drug Policy, Executive Policy #20, may be subject to corrective or disciplinary action by the university, in addition to any penalties resulting from violating local, state, and/or federal law. Sanctions for illegal use of drugs and/or alcohol in the workplace may include, but are not limited to, recommendations for completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program, written or verbal warning, required training, letter of reprimand, censure, demotion, salary reduction, dismissal, and, in emergency situations, immediate suspension. Additionally, Washington state law ([RCW Chapter 70.160](#)) prohibits smoking in any University-owned, leased, or rented public place or place of employment.

### Student Policies

#### University Alcohol and Drug Policy

The WSU Security department monitors for, and the Spokane Police Department enforces all Washington state laws pertaining to drugs and alcohol, and students may also be subject to sanctions through the Center for Community Standards (CCS). CCS will follow procedures outlined in the Standards of Conduct for Students (Standards of Conduct), [WAC 504-26](#), if an alleged violation is reported.

The legal age for individuals to consume alcohol in the state of Washington is 21. Those who are not of legal age who consume alcohol will be in violation of the Standards of Conduct and WSU's Alcohol and Drug Policy. Students of legal age who choose to drink alcoholic beverages are expected to do so responsibly.

Students are accountable to the [Standards of Conduct](#) from the time of application for admission through the actual awarding of a degree. The Standards of Conduct apply to on-campus and online behavior and some off-campus behavior. For more information about jurisdiction, please visit [WAC 504-26-015](#).

### Applicable Standards of Conduct for Students

[WAC 504-26-211 Drugs and drug paraphernalia](#): Use, possession, manufacture, or distribution of marijuana, narcotics, or other controlled substances, and drug paraphernalia except as permitted by federal, state, and local law.

[WAC 504-26-212 Alcohol](#): Use, possession, manufacture, or distribution of alcoholic beverages (except as expressly permitted by university regulations, and federal, state, and local laws), or public intoxication. Alcoholic beverages may not, in any circumstance, be used by, possessed by, or distributed to any person not of legal age.

### Good Samaritan Guideline

The [WSU Good Samaritan Guideline](#) ensures that students receive prompt and appropriate attention in the event of alcohol and/or drug intoxication. This guideline is similar to Washington State laws followed by campus security and law enforcement. If a student or community member sees a friend or stranger experiencing symptoms of alcohol or drug intoxication and needing medical help, they can contact local police, WSU campus security, medical professionals and/or, university staff members for assistance. Neither party will receive any formal discipline for alcohol or drug use and possession under our community standards. This guideline does not apply to any disciplinary action for incidents beyond drug and alcohol use. For example, incidents that include hazing, sexual assault, physical abuse, malicious mischief, disorderly conduct, acts of hate or bias may initiate the community standards process. WSU reserves the right to sanction repeat alcohol and drug offenders, including organizations, and to pursue disciplinary action for any violation that the University considers serious enough to require such action.

### Medical and Recreational Cannabis

In accordance with the federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, WSU strictly prohibits the use, possession, manufacture, distribution, and/or sale of cannabis and other controlled substances anywhere on campus. It is a violation of the [Standards of Conduct](#), as well as [University Housing Policy](#), for students to use, possess, manufacture, distribute and/or sell cannabis while on University property, even if the student is over the age of 21 and/or procured the cannabis through legal means.

Additionally, WSU prohibits the use of medical cannabis on campus. All questions regarding the reasonable accommodation of medical conditions, including conditions treated with medical cannabis, should be directed to the [Student Accommodations and Disability Resources](#) by calling 509-335-3417.

### Drug and Alcohol Education Programs

WSU Health Sciences Spokane offers the following:

- Individual counseling to students who wish to discuss personal concerns such as academic

stress, adjustment to college life, relationship problems, career decisions, depression, or anxiety. They also provide consultations regarding alcohol and drug use, problematic eating and food issues, and physical or sexual abuse. They have two locations on the Spokane campus: one in the Academic Center and one in the Health Education and Research building.

- Psychological testing on a limited basis, usually to assess career interests or personal issues. Testing is performed in conjunction with an established counseling relationship with professional staff
- Workshops and group counseling offered during the academic year address personal growth, academic success strategies, and related matters. At times, they offer group counseling for specific topics, such as men's concerns or coping with food and weight issues.

Individuals may contact Spokane Counseling at 509-358-7740 or if in crisis, call WSU Health Sciences Crisis line at 509-368-6500(available 24 hours/day) or at [Spokane Counseling](#).

For WSU students at the Pacific Northwest University campus, contact the Student Affairs Office:

Monday – Friday 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

BHH – Suite 317

[studentaffairs@pnwu.edu](mailto:studentaffairs@pnwu.edu)

509-249-7724

No smoking is permitted on the WSU Spokane campus, including buildings and parking lots. WSU Spokane's campus policy in Washington Administrative Code (WAC) Chapter 504-38 prohibits all forms of tobacco and any nicotine-delivery devices, including electronic cigarettes, in or on WSU Spokane campus grounds and state-owned vehicles and equipment. This includes non-contiguous WSU-owned property located within the city limits of Spokane, WA, and within Spokane County.

WSU employees, students, and visitors are responsible for complying with Washington state law (RCW Chapter 70.160, Clean Indoor Air Act) and any applicable campus tobacco and nicotine use policy referenced above.

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Millenium Educational Programs

For first time cannabis and alcohol referrals to the CCS, students are asked to complete an online educational course provided by a third-party provider, 3<sup>rd</sup> Millenium. The courses are empirically based educational programs that target risk reduction strategies and behavioral change.

### IMPACT

IMPACT is an education service provided to students, who are referred by CCS for repeated substance use violations. The purpose of this intervention is to administer a substance abuse education program that focuses on harm reduction strategies, motivational interviewing, and brief intervention. Students are referred to CAPS for a one-on-one meeting with a licensed mental health provider.

## Additional Campus Security Policies or Resources

### Missing Student Policy

WSU takes the well-being of students seriously, and the university has processes in place when a student is missing. If anyone has reason to believe that a WSU student is missing, they should immediately call 911 and report the concern. Individuals may also call WSU Spokane Security at 509-358-7995 and/or Spokane Crime Check at 509-456-2233. In Yakima, call the police department at 509-575-6200.

### Weapons Policy

The WSU Standards of Conduct for Students, [WAC 504-26-213](#), prohibits students from carrying, possessing, or using any firearm, explosive (including fireworks), dangerous chemicals, or any dangerous weapon on university property or in university-approved housing. Additionally, airsoft guns and any other item that appears to be a firearm or any item that shoots projectiles are prohibited on the WSU Spokane Campus.

### Sexual or Violent Offenders List

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires colleges and universities to inform students and employees how to learn the identity of registered sex offenders on campus. This law also requires that sex offenders provide notice to any institution of higher education at which the person is employed or is a student. WSU complies with these requirements by utilizing the procedures in the WSU [Registered Sex Offender and Kidnapping Offender Policy, Executive Policy 46 \(EP 46\)](#). As required by EP 46, the WSU Police Department publishes information on its website on how to find information about registered sex offenders ([Sex Offender and Kidnapping Offender Notification](#)).

You can obtain information regarding registered sexual offenders by contacting these agencies:  
Washington State <https://www.waspc.org/sex-offender-information>  
Spokane County [Spokane County Sheriff Sex Offender Resource](#)

This page includes information on how to search for registered sex offenders in the area, as well as additional information about sex offender registration laws and safety tips. In addition, you can obtain information regarding registered sex offenders throughout Washington state through the following links, as well as additional information about registered offender registration laws and safety tips:

- WSU Pullman ([Whitman County Sheriff's Alerts](#))
- WSU Vancouver ([Clark County Sheriff's Alerts](#))
- WSU Tri-Cities ([Benton County Sheriff's Alerts](#))
- WSU Spokane ([Spokane County Sheriff's Alerts](#))
- WSU Yakima ([Yakima County Sheriff's Alerts](#))
- WSU Everett ([Snohomish County Sheriff's Alerts](#))
- WSU Bremerton ([Kitsap County Sheriff's Alerts](#))
- WSU Global: [Department of Justice National Sex Offender Public Website](#)

- Washington State:
- [Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs Alert](#) (Sex Offender Public Registry)
- [Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs Resource Information](#)
- Offender Watch by County: [Community Notification](#)
- Department of Justice [National Sex Offender Public Website](#)

Further, as required by EP 46, WSU provides notifications to relevant individuals for purposes of safety and security when registered offenders enroll or are employed at WSU.

## Housing and Fire Safety

In August 2008, the Higher Education Opportunity Act (Public Law 110-315) became law. This act requires all U.S. academic institutions to produce an annual fire safety report outlining fire safety practices, standards, and all fire-related, on-campus statistics pertaining to on-campus residential buildings.

### On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

WSU Spokane does not have on-campus student housing.

### Plans for Future Improvement in Fire Safety

WSU will continue to maintain facilities in a manner consistent with the International Fire Code, International Building Code, National Fire Protection Association, as well as state and federal laws. All new construction shall be compliant with the appropriate fire, building, and life safety code requirements.

The WSU Spokane Facilities Operations Department works closely with the City of Spokane Fire Marshal to address and correct deficiencies in an ongoing effort to improve fire safety on campus.

## University Fire Safety Resources and Education Programs

### Education and Training Programs

WSU Fire and Safety conducts fire extinguisher training classes with hands-on virtual extinguishment of fires for university employees. These classes are conducted in a classroom setting using an extinguisher and screen to simulate different potential scenarios.

Evacuation protocols and maps are also available from the WSU Office of Emergency Management. ([Emergency Management | Washington State University \(wsu.edu\)](#)). The [Safety Policies and Procedures Manual SPPM 8.20](#) outlines evacuation procedures in case of a fire. Building occupants are required to leave the building when the fire alarm sounds. The local area fire department provides assistance with organizing plans to evacuate handicapped individuals (see [SPPM 8.27](#)).

The Fire Safety Officer also conducts fire safety seminars and classes when requested. Fire safety training includes the procedures that students and employees should follow in the case of a fire. For further information, call the Fire Safety Officer's office at 509-335-7471.

## Resources

### Emergency Fire Response:

The Spokane Fire Department is comprised of full-time professional and reserve firefighters engaging in the performance of fire suppression and emergency medical services. Response is provided to the entire WSU Spokane property. Department Paramedics and Emergency Medical Technicians provide ambulance service to the campus, as well.

### Life Safety Technicians:

WSU Facilities Operations employs full-time NICET-certified life safety technicians who routinely maintain and test fire sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, and fire extinguishers on the WSU Spokane campus to ensure reliable operation in the event of a fire emergency.

### Reporting in Case of a Fire

If there is a fire emergency, dial 911.

Reports that a fire occurred should be made to the WSU Fire Safety Officer by calling 509-335-7471. Reports made to the WSU Fire Safety Officer are included in the statistics in the annual fire safety report. WSU employees should follow the Fire Safety Procedures, Section 8.20, in the Safety Policies and Procedures Manual. The WSU Security Department will be automatically notified in the event of a fire alarm and will respond appropriately.

## Crime definitions under Federal Law

The following definitions are provided in the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (Clery Act)([34 CFR Part 668](#)), or referenced from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. For purposes of complying with the Clery Act, an incident meeting these definitions is considered a crime for the purpose of Clery Act reporting.

### 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.

(i) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the people involved in the relationship.

(ii) For the purposes of this definition -

(A) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

(B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

(iii) For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and [§ 668.41](#), any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

#### Domestic violence:

(i) 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.

(ii) For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and [§ 668.41](#), any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

#### Sexual assault:

An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape, as used in the FBI's UCR program.

#### Rape:

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

#### Fondling:

The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

#### Incest:

Sexual intercourse between people who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

#### Statutory Rape:

Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

### Stalking:

(i) Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to -

(A) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or

(B) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

(ii) For the purposes of this definition -

(A) *Course of conduct* means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.

(B) *Reasonable person* means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

(C) *Substantial emotional distress* means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

(iii) For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and [§ 668.41](#), any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

### Murder and non-negligent manslaughter:

The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

### Negligent manslaughter:

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

### 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.

### Aggravated Assault:

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually 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.)

### 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. (Motor vehicle theft includes all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned - including joyriding.)

### Weapons (Carrying, Possessing, Etc.):

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

### 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.

### Liquor Law Violations:

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

### Drug Abuse Violations:

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use.

The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.

Arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

### Hate crime:

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

For Clery Act reporting purposes, hate crimes include any offense in the following list that is motivated by bias: Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, destruction/damage/vandalism to property, intimidation, larceny/theft, and simply assault.

### Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft):

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

### 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 apparently broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

### Intimidation:

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

### Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property:

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

Definitions Contained in the Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Act of 2022 – effective October 1, 2022

### Sexual Assault ([34 U.S.C. 12291\(a\)](#))

The term “sexual assault” means any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

### Domestic violence ([34 U.S.C. 12291\(a\)](#))

The term “domestic violence” includes felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant funding and, in the case of victim services, includes the use or attempted use of physical abuse or sexual abuse, or a pattern of any other coercive behavior committed, enabled, or solicited to gain or maintain power and control over a victim, including verbal, psychological, economic, or technological abuse that may or may not constitute criminal behavior by a person who—

- a) is a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, or person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim;
- b) is cohabitating, or has cohabitated, with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- c) shares a child in common with the victim; or
- d) commits acts against a youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction.

### Dating violence ([34 U.S.C. 12291\(a\)](#))

The term “dating violence” means violence committed by a person

- a) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
- b) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
  - i) The length of the relationship.
  - ii) The type of relationship.
  - iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

### Stalking ([34 U.S.C. 12291\(a\)](#))

The term “stalking” means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—

- a) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
- b) suffer substantial emotional distress.

Washington state law definitions of these crimes differ and are incorporated into the [Revised Code of Washington](#).

## Crime definitions under Washington State Law

The following definitions are provided under Washington State Law.

### Washington State Definitions

The following definitions are provided under Washington State Law:

#### Consent ([RCW 9A.44.010](#))

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.

#### Mental Incapacity ([RCW 9A.44.010](#))

A condition existing at the time of the offense which prevents a person from understanding the nature or consequences of the act of sexual intercourse whether that condition is produced by illness, defect, the influence of a substance or from some other cause.

#### Physically Helpless ([RCW 9A.44.010](#))

A person who is unconscious or for any other reason is physically unable to communicate unwillingness to an act.

#### Forcible Compulsion ([RCW 9A.44.010](#))

Is physical force which overcomes resistance, or a threat, express or implied, that places a person in fear of death or physical injury to herself or himself or another person, or in fear that she or he or another person will be kidnapped.

#### Sexual Intercourse ([RCW 9A.44.010](#))

- Has its ordinary meaning and occurs upon any penetration, however slight, and
- Also means any penetration of the vagina or anus however slight, by an object, when committed on one person by another, whether such persons are of the same or opposite sex, except when such penetration is accomplished for medically recognized treatment or diagnostic purposes, and
- Also means any act of sexual contact between persons involving the sex organs of one person and the mouth or anus of another whether such persons are of the same or opposite sex.

#### Sexual Contact ([RCW 9A.44.010](#))

Any touching of the sexual or other intimate parts of a person done for the purpose of gratifying sexual desire of either party or a third party.

### **Domestic Violence ([RCW 10.99.020](#))**

Includes but is not limited to any of the following crimes when committed either by (a) one family or household member against another family or household member, or (b) one intimate partner against another intimate partner:

- Assault in the first degree (RCW 9A.36.011);
- Assault in the second degree (RCW 9A.36.021);
- Assault in the third degree (RCW 9A.36.031);
- Assault in the fourth degree (RCW 9A.36.041);
- Drive-by shooting (RCW 9A.36.045);
- Reckless endangerment (RCW 9A.36.050);
- Coercion (RCW 9A.36.070);
- Burglary in the first degree (RCW 9A.52.020);
- Burglary in the second degree (RCW 9A.52.030);
- Criminal trespass in the first degree (RCW 9A.52.070);
- Criminal trespass in the second degree (RCW 9A.52.080);
- Malicious mischief in the first degree (RCW 9A.48.070);
- Malicious mischief in the second degree (RCW 9A.48.080);
- Malicious mischief in the third degree (RCW 9A.40.090);
- Kidnapping in the first degree (RCW 9A.40.020);
- Kidnapping in the second degree (RCW 9A.40.030);
- Unlawful imprisonment (RCW 9A.40.040);
- Violation of the provisions of a restraining order, no-contact order, or protection order restraining or enjoining the person or restraining the person from going onto the grounds of or entering a residence, workplace, school, or day care, or prohibiting the person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location, a protected party's person, or a protected party's vehicle (chapter 7.105 RCW, or RCW 10.99.040, 10.99.050, 26.09.300, 26.10.220, 26.26B.050, 26.44.063, 26.44.150, or 26.52.070, or any of the former RCW 26.50.060, 26.50.070, 26.50.130, and 74.34.145);
- Rape in the first degree (RCW 9A.44.040);
- Rape in the second degree (RCW 9A.44.050);
- Residential burglary (RCW 9A.52.025);
- Stalking (RCW 9A.46.110); and
- Interference with the reporting of domestic violence (RCW 9A.36.150).

### **Family Or Household Members ([RCW 10.99.020](#))**

- Adult persons related by blood or marriage;
- Adult persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past; and
- Persons who have a biological or legal parent-child relationship, including stepparents and stepchildren and grandparents and grandchildren.

### **Intimate Partner ([RCW 10.99.020](#))**

- Spouses or domestic partners;

- Former spouses or former domestic partners;
- Persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time;
- Adult persons presently or previously residing together who have or have had a dating relationship;
- Persons sixteen years of age or older who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past and who have or have had a dating relationship; or
- Persons sixteen years of age or older with whom a person sixteen years of age or older has or has had a dating relationship.

#### **Dating Relationship (RCW 10.99.020, RCW 7.105.010)**

A social relationship of a romantic nature. Factors that the court may consider in making this determination include:

- The length of time the relationship has existed;
- The nature of the relationship; and
- The frequency of interaction between the parties.

#### **Rape in the First Degree (RCW 9A.44.040)**

A person is guilty of rape in the first degree when such person engages in sexual intercourse with another person:

- By forcible compulsion where the perpetrator or an accessory:
  - Uses or threatens to use a deadly weapon or what appears to be a deadly weapon; or
  - Kidnaps the victim; or
  - Inflicts serious physical injury, including but not limited to physical injury which renders the victim unconscious; or
  - Feloniously enters into the building or vehicle where the victim is situated, or where the sexual intercourse occurs.
- After the perpetrator or an accessory knowingly furnishes the victim with a legend drug, controlled substance, or controlled substance analog without the victim's knowledge and consent which renders the victim incapable of consent to sexual intercourse due to physical helplessness or mental incapacitation.

#### **Rape in the Second Degree (RCW 9A.44.050)**

A person is guilty of rape in the second degree when, under circumstances not constituting rape in the first degree, the person engages in sexual intercourse with another person:

- By forcible compulsion;
- When the victim is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless or mentally incapacitated;
- When the victim is a person with a developmental disability and the perpetrator is a person who:
  - Has supervisory authority over the victim; or

- Was providing transportation, within the course of his or her employment, to the victim at the time of the offense;
- When the perpetrator is a health care provider, the victim is a client or patient, and the sexual intercourse occurs during a treatment session, consultation, interview, or examination. It is an affirmative defense that the defendant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the client or patient consented to the sexual intercourse with the knowledge that the sexual intercourse was not for the purpose of treatment;
- When the victim is a resident of a facility for persons with a mental disorder or substance use disorder and the perpetrator is a person who has supervisory authority over the victim; or
- When the victim is a frail elder or vulnerable adult and the perpetrator is a person who:
  - Has a significant relationship with the victim; or
  - Was providing transportation, within the course of his or her employment, to the victim at the time of the offense.

### **Rape in the Third Degree ([RCW 9A.44.060](#))**

A person is guilty of rape in the third degree when, under circumstances not constituting rape in the first or second degrees, such person engages in sexual intercourse with another person:

- Where the victim did not consent as defined in [RCW 9A.44.010\(7\)](#), to sexual intercourse with the perpetrator; or
- Where there is threat of substantial unlawful harm to property rights of the victim.

### **Voyeurism ([RCW 9A.44.115](#))**

A person commits the crime of voyeurism in the first degree if, for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, he or she knowingly views, photographs, or films:

- Another person without that person's knowledge and consent while the person being viewed, photographed, or filmed is in a place where he or she would have a reasonable expectation of privacy; or
- The intimate areas of another person without that person's knowledge and consent and under circumstances where the person has a reasonable expectation of privacy, whether in a public or private place.

A person commits the crime of voyeurism in the second degree if he or she intentionally photographs or films another person for the purpose of photographing or filming the intimate areas of that person with the intent to distribute or disseminate the photograph or film, without that person's knowledge and consent, and under circumstances where the person has a reasonable expectation of privacy, whether in a public or private place.

### **Indecent Exposure ([RCW 9A.88.010](#))**

A person is guilty of indecent exposure if he or she intentionally makes any open and obscene exposure of his or her person or the person of another knowing that such conduct is likely to cause reasonable affront or alarm. The act of breastfeeding or expressing breast milk is not indecent exposure.

### Harassment ([RCW 9A.46.020](#))

A person is guilty of harassment if:

- Without lawful authority, the person knowingly threatens:
  - To cause bodily injury immediately or in the future to the person threatened or to any other person; or
  - To cause physical damage to the property of a person other than the actor; or
  - To subject the person threatened or any other person to physical confinement or restraint; or
  - Maliciously to do any other act which is intended to substantially harm the person threatened or another with respect to his or her physical health or safety; and
- The person by words or conduct places the person threatened in reasonable fear that the threat will be carried out. “Words or conduct” includes, in addition to any other form of communication or conduct, the sending of an electronic communication.

### Stalking ([RCW 9A.46.110](#))

(a) A person commits the crime of stalking if, without lawful authority, the person:

- (i) Intentionally and repeatedly harasses another person;
  - (ii) Intentionally and repeatedly follows another person;
  - (iii) Intentionally contacts, follows, tracks, or monitors, or attempts to contact, follow, track, or monitor another person after being given actual notice that the person does not want to be contacted, followed, tracked, or monitored; or
  - (iv) Knowingly and without consent installs or monitors an electronic tracking device, or causes an electronic tracking device to be installed, placed, or used, to track the location of another person; and
- (b) The person being harassed, followed, tracked, or monitored suffers substantial emotional distress or is placed in fear that the stalker intends to injure him or her, or another person, or his or her property, or the property of another person, or, in the circumstances identified in (a)(iv) of this subsection, the victim’s knowledge of the tracking device would reasonably elicit substantial emotional distress or fear. The feeling of substantial emotional distress or fear must be one that a reasonable person in the same situation would experience given the totality of the circumstances; and

Except as provided in [RCW 9A.46.110](#), a person who stalks another person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. A person who stalks another person is guilty of a class B felony if any of the following applies:

- The stalker has previously been convicted in this state or any other state of any crime of harassment, as defined in [RCW 9A.46.060](#);
- The stalking violates any protective order protecting the victim;
- The stalker has previously been convicted of a gross misdemeanor or felony stalking offense under this section for stalking another person;

- The stalker was armed with a deadly weapon, as defined in [RCW 9.94A.825](#), while stalking the victim;
- The victim is or was a law enforcement officer; judge; juror; attorney; victim advocate; legislator; community corrections' officer; an employee, contract staff person; or volunteer of a correctional agency; court employee, court clerk; or courthouse facilitator; or an employee of the child protective, child welfare, or adult protective services division within the department of social and health services; and the stalker stalked the victim to retaliate against the victim for an act the victim performed during the course of official duties or to influence the victim's performance of official duties; or
- The victim is a current, former, or prospective witness in an adjudicative proceeding, and the stalker stalked the victim to retaliate against the victim as a result of the victim's testimony or potential testimony.

## Washington State Definitions for Protection Orders

### Consent ([RCW 7.105.010](#))

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

### Sexual Abuse ([RCW 7.105.010](#))

Sexual abuse means any form of nonconsensual sexual conduct including, but not limited to, unwanted or inappropriate touching, rape, molestation, indecent liberties, sexual coercion, sexually explicit photographing or recording, voyeurism, indecent exposure, and sexual harassment. Sexual abuse also includes any sexual conduct between a staff person, who is not also a resident or client, of a facility or a staff person of a program authorized under chapter [71A.12](#) RCW, and a vulnerable adult living in that facility or receiving service from a program authorized under chapter [71A.12](#) RCW, whether or not the sexual conduct is consensual.

### Sexual Penetration ([RCW 7.105.010](#))

Sexual penetration means any contact, however slight, between the sex organ or anus of one person by an object, the sex organ, mouth, or anus of another person, or any intrusion, however slight, of any part of the body of one person or of any animal or object into the sex organ or anus of another person including, but not limited to, cunnilingus, fellatio, or anal penetration. Evidence of emission of semen is not required to prove sexual penetration.

### Sexual Conduct ([RCW 7.105.010](#))

Sexual conduct means any of the following:

- Any intentional or knowing touching or fondling of the genitals, anus, or breasts, directly or indirectly, including through clothing;

- Any intentional or knowing display of the genitals, anus, or breasts of the purposes of arousal or sexual gratification of the respondent;
- Any intentional or knowing touching or fondling of the genitals, anus, or breasts, directly or indirectly, including through clothing, that the petitioner is forced to perform by another person or the respondent;
- Any forced display of the petitioner’s genitals, anus, or breasts for the purposes of arousal or sexual gratification of the respondent or others;
- Any intentional or knowing touching of the clothed or unclothed body of a child under the age of 16, if done for the purpose of sexual gratification or arousal of the respondent or others; or
- Any coerced or forced touching or fondling by a child under the age of 16, directly or indirectly, including through clothing, of the genitals, anus, or breasts of the respondent or others.

### Stalking ([RCW 7.105.010](#))

Stalking means any of the following:

- Any act of stalking as defined under [RCW 9A.46.110](#);
- Any act of cyberstalking as defined under [RCW 9A.90.120](#);
- Any course of conduct involving repeated or continuing contacts, attempts to contact, monitoring, tracking, surveillance, keeping under observation, disrupting activities in a harassing manner, or following of another person that: (1) Would cause a reasonable person to feel intimidated, frightened, under duress, significantly disrupted, or threatened and that actually causes such a feeling; (2) Serves no lawful purpose; and (3) The respondent knows, or reasonably should know, threatens, frightens, or intimidates the person, even if the respondent did not intend to intimidate, frighten, or threaten the person.

### Domestic Violence ([RCW 7.105.010](#))

Domestic Violence means:

- Physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the infliction of fear of physical harm, bodily injury, or assault; Nonconsensual sexual contact or nonconsensual sexual penetration; coercive control; unlawful harassment; or stalking of one intimate partner by another intimate partner; or
- Physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the infliction of fear of physical harm, bodily injury, or assault; nonconsensual sexual conduct or nonconsensual sexual penetration, coercive control; unlawful harassment; or stalking of one family or household member by another family or household member.

### Family or Household Members ([RCW 7.105.010](#))

Family or Household Members means:

- Persons related by blood, marriage, domestic partnership, or adoption;
- Persons who have currently or formerly resided together;
- Persons who have a biological or legal parent-child relationship, including stepparents and stepchildren and grandparents and grandchildren, or a parent’s intimate partner and children; and
- A person who is acting or has acted as a legal guardian.

### **Intimate Partner (RCW 7.105.010)**

Intimate Partner means:

- Spouses or domestic partners;
- Former spouses or former domestic partners;
- Persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time, unless the child is conceived through sexual assault; or
- Persons who have or have had a dating relationship where both persons are at least 13 years of age or older.

### **Dating Relationship (RCW 7.105.010)**

A social relationship of a romantic nature. Factors that the court may consider in making this determination include:

- The length of time the relationship has existed;
- The nature of the relationship; and
- The frequency of interaction between the parties.

### **Coercive Control (RCW 7.105.010)**

A pattern of behavior that is used to cause another to suffer physical, emotional, or psychological harm, and in purpose or effect unreasonably interferes with a person's free will and personal liberty. In determining whether the interference is unreasonable, the court shall consider the context and impact of the pattern of behavior from the perspective of a similarly situated person. Examples of coercive control include, but are not limited to, engaging in any of the following:

- Intimidation or controlling or compelling conduct by:
  - Damaging, destroying, or threatening to damage or destroy, or forcing the other party to relinquish, goods, property, or items of special value;
  - Using technology to threaten, humiliate, harass, stalk, intimidate, exert undue influence over, or abuse the other party, including by engaging in cyberstalking, monitoring, surveillance, impersonation, manipulation of electronic media, or distribution of or threats to distribute actual or fabricated intimate images;
  - Carrying, exhibiting, displaying, drawing, or threatening to use, any firearm or any other weapon apparently capable of producing bodily harm, in a manner, under circumstances, and at a time and place that either manifests an intent to intimidate the other party or that warrants alarm by the other party for their safety or the safety of other persons;
  - Driving recklessly with the other party or minor children in the vehicle;
  - Communicating, directly or indirectly, the intent to:
    - Harm the other party's children, family members, friends, or pets, including by use of physical forms of violence;
    - Harm the other party's career;
    - Attempt suicide or other acts of self-harm; or
    - Contact local or federal agencies based on actual or suspected immigration status;
  - Exerting control over the other party's identity documents;

- Making, or threatening to make, private information public, including the other party's sexual orientation or gender identity, medical or behavioral health information, or other confidential information that jeopardizes safety; or
- Engaging in sexual or reproductive coercion;
- Causing dependence, confinement, or isolation of the other party from friends, relatives, or other sources of support, including schooling and employment, or subjecting the other party to physical confinement or restraint;
- Depriving the other party of basic necessities or committing other forms of financial exploitation;
- Controlling, exerting undue influence over, interfering with, regulating, or monitoring the other party's movements, communications, daily behavior, finances, economic resources, or employment, including but not limited to interference with or attempting to limit access to services for children of the other party, such as health care, medication, child care, or school-based extracurricular activities;
- Engaging in vexatious litigation or abusive litigation, as defined in RCW 26.51.020, against the other party to harass, coerce, or control the other party, to diminish or exhaust the other party's financial resources, or to compromise the other party's employment or housing; or
- Engaging in psychological aggression, including inflicting fear, humiliating, degrading, or punishing the other party.

Coercive control does not include protective actions taken by a party in good faith for the legitimate and lawful purpose of protecting themselves or children from the risk of harm posed by the other party.

Effective July 1, 2025, [RCW 7.105.010](#) also includes the following additional definition:

**Commercial sexual exploitation ([RCW 7.105.010](#))**

Commercial sexual abuse of a minor and sex trafficking.

## Crime statistics

### Preparation of Crime Statistics

Washington State University (WSU) prepares this report in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (Clery Act), as well as the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2022 (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act, using information obtained by the WSU Clery Compliance Committee comprised of representatives from various WSU offices including, but not limited to, the WSU Spokane Security Department, WSU Compliance and Civil Rights (CCR), the Center for Community Standards (CCS), Environmental & Health Safety (E&HS), and the Office of Emergency Management (OEM).

Additionally, information is gathered from Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), the Spokane Police department, and information provided by other local and State law enforcement agencies.

### Crime Statistics - Spokane

In accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Crime Statistics Act, the statistics contained in this report are limited to specific crimes occurring within a designated geographic area for the previous three calendar years (2022, 2023, and 2024) concerning reported

crimes that occurred on campus and in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by WSU. The statistics in this report may vary from statistics maintained within other WSU offices authorized to receive reports of incidents implicating University policies, such as WSU Compliance and Civil Rights, the Center for Community Standards and Cougar Health Services.

Criminal offenses included in this report include the following, as defined by the Revised Code of Washington, the Clery Act, and the Violence Against Women Act:

- Criminal homicide (includes murder, non-negligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter)
- Rape, Fondling, Incest and Statutory Rape
- Domestic Violence and Dating Violence Stalking
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault
- Burglary
- Motor vehicle theft
- Arson

Also included in this report are arrests and referrals for disciplinary actions for liquor law violations, drug law violations, and illegal weapons possession. As well as hate crimes based on race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

### Comparative Crime Statistics

2022–2024 COMPARATIVE CRIME STATISTICS, WSU SPOKANE,  
ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY  
(There were two hate crimes reported for these years)

OFFENSE	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Assault (Aggravated)	0	0	3
Burglary	1	0	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	1
Arson	0	0	0
Stalking	2	0	1

Domestic Violence	0	1	1
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Arrests: Alcohol Law Violations	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	2
Arrests: Weapons Violations	0	0	0
Referrals: Alcohol Law Violations	0	0	0
Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Referrals: Weapons Violations	0	0	0

2022–2024 COMPARATIVE CRIME STATISTICS, WSU SPOKANE,  
 ON-CAMPUS RESIDENCES, (SUBSET OF ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY, WSU Spokane has no residences)

OFFENSE	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manslaughter by Negligence	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rape	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fondling	N/A	N/A	N/A
Incest	N/A	N/A	N/A
Statutory Rape	N/A	N/A	N/A
Robbery	N/A	N/A	N/A
Assault (Aggravated)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Burglary	N/A	N/A	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arson	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stalking	N/A	N/A	N/A
Domestic Violence	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dating Violence	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arrests: Alcohol Law Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arrests: Weapons Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Referrals: Alcohol Law Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Referrals: Weapons Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A

2022–2024 COMPARATIVE CRIME STATISTICS, WSU SPOKANE, NON- CAMPUS PROPERTY YAKIMA

OFFENSE	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Assault (Aggravated)	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Arrests: Alcohol Law Violations	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Arrests: Weapons Violations	0	0	0
Referrals: Alcohol Law Violations	0	0	0
Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Referrals: Weapons Violations	0	0	0

**WSU Spokane recognizes one non-campus location as part of its crime statistic reporting responsibilities.**

1. WSU College of Pharmacy Yakima and WSU College of Nursing Yakima on the Pacific Northwest University Campus, 3110 Inspiration Drive, Yakima, WA 98901 – Caldwell Student Center

2022–2024 COMPARATIVE CRIME STATISTICS, WSU SPOKANE, PUBLIC PROPERTY

OFFENSE	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	1
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	1	0	0
Assault (Aggravated)	0	0	0
Burglary	1	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	1
Dating Violence	0	0	1
Arrests: Alcohol Law Violations	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Arrests: Weapons Violations	0	0	0
Referrals: Alcohol Law Violations	0	0	0
Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Referrals: Weapons Violations	0	0	0

2022–2024 COMPARATIVE CRIME STATISTICS, WSU SPOKANE, UNFOUNDED

OFFENSE	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Assault (Aggravated)	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0

2022–2024 COMPARATIVE CRIME STATISTICS, WSU SPOKANE, NON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING  
(WSU SPOKANE HAS NO NON-CAMPUS HOUSING)

OFFENSE	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manslaughter by Negligence	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rape	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fondling	N/A	N/A	N/A
Incest	N/A	N/A	N/A
Statutory Rape	N/A	N/A	N/A
Robbery	N/A	N/A	N/A
Assault (Aggravated)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Burglary	N/A	N/A	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arson	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stalking	N/A	N/A	N/A
Domestic Violence	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dating Violence	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arrests: Alcohol Law Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arrests: Weapons Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Referrals: Alcohol Law Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Referrals: Weapons Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A

It should be noted that this report provides the definition of Domestic Violence as defined by Washington State law (RCW). However, for the purpose of reporting statistics, some relationships, falling under the Washington State definition of domestic violence, may be counted as dating violence, not domestic violence, pursuant to the definitions provided by the Clery Act. The Clery Act definition generally provides that an intimate, or romantic, relationship must exist to be considered dating violence, whereas, domestic violence requires that the individuals be cohabitating as current or former spouses, or have an intimate relationship, thus, the relationship must be more than just two people living together as roommates. The complete definition can be found in The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting. (see Chapter 3, U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, [The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting](#), 2016 Edition, Washington, D.C., 2016.

## Fire Statistics

The WSU Spokane campus has no on-campus residence halls.

## Campus Geography

### CRIME STATISTICS GEOGRAPHIC AREA

The locations for which Clery crimes are reported in the tables above include the following areas:

1. Buildings and property that are part of the institution's campus;
2. The institution's non-campus buildings and property; and
3. Public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Campus is defined as:

1. Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and
2. Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (i) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

Clery crimes are also reported when they occur at non-campus student housing facilities, which include university-recognized fraternity and sorority residences. There are no WSU-recognized fraternity or sorority residences in Spokane.

WSU issues annual security reports for multiple campus locations. This report covers the WSU Spokane Health Sciences campus, relevant public property, and appropriate non-campus buildings in Spokane.

### Campus – Spokane

WSU Spokane includes its core or main campus, buildings, and/or facilities; designated non-campus properties and facilities in Spokane County; and public property adjacent to and accessible from on-campus property.

The Spokane campus main address is:

600 North Riverpoint Blvd

Spokane, WA 99202