

Annual Safety Report

2017 Crime Statistics

September 27, 2018



**Clatsop
Community
College**

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Introduction

Clatsop Community College ("the College" or "CCC") takes the safety of students, staff, and community members very seriously. This report complies with the requirements of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act ("Clery Act"), the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act ("VAWA"), and CCC Procedure AP3500 and AP3501. This report explains how the College reports and handles crime and emergency situations on or near College property and describes prevention and awareness programs available to CCC students, employees, and community members. The Vice President, Finance & Operations compiles the report from information obtained from the Physical Plant (the office primarily responsible for receiving notices of crimes and incidents on campus), Vice President of Academic Affairs, Dean of Students, and the Human Resources office. Requests are made annually of the local police agencies to provide crime statistics for areas on and adjacent to College properties. CrimeReports.com is reviewed annually and possible incidents are included in the police request.

CCC is a public, two-year co-educational institution serving northwest Oregon and southwest Washington since 1958. With three locations, namely the Lexington Avenue campus, Marine and Environmental Research Training Station (MERTS) location, and South County Center in Seaside, the College serves approximately 5,500 students, whether full-time, part-time or in continuing education. The College does not have residential housing facilities, on or off-campus. CCC does not recognize any off-campus fraternity or sorority houses or off-campus student organizations.

The community surrounding CCC has grown in the past few years and continues to demonstrate growth. People of diverse backgrounds make up the community, and CCC's student body mirrors this diversity. The College is committed to remaining accessible to an ever-increasing population with diverse needs.

The Northwest Commission on Colleges and Universities accredits CCC. The College is financed by local property tax revenue, state reimbursement funds, and student tuition and fees. CCC is committed to providing a safe and secure environment for students, staff, and guests. Campus safety is a cooperative effort, where every CCC community member plays an active role in ensuring a safe learning and work environment. We encourage you to review the information in this report carefully.

Statement of Values

Clatsop Community College students are proud members of a learning community. Students from different backgrounds and experiences must commit to the values of respect, accountability, service, and integrity. Students must conduct themselves with integrity and understand that the quality of their educational experience is predicated on the quality of

individual academic work, mutual respect for the values of others, and service to the community.

We expect you as a student to hold yourself accountable to the commitments you make, and for your conduct. When faced with adversity, we expect a student to engage in thoughtful reflection and exhibit superior, ethical decision-making skills. The College expects that you respect the rights and dignity of all members of our community by listening attentively, communicating clearly, and remaining open to understanding others and their diverse points of view.

Key CCC and Community Contacts

Emergency Response: Call 911

Vice President, Finance & Operations

JoAnn Zahn

Location: 1651 Lexington Avenue, Astoria

Building: Lower Library, office 110

503-338-2421

reportcrime@clatsopcc.edu

Director, Physical Plant

Greg Dorcheus

Location: 1651 Lexington Avenue, Astoria

Building: Alder Hall

Text Only: 503-440-9581

reportcrime@clatsopcc.edu

Title IX Coordinator

Leslie Hall, Director, Human Resources

Location: 1651 Lexington Avenue, Astoria

Building: Towler Hall, room 110B

503-338-2450

title9@clatsopcc.edu

Dean of Students/Title IX Deputy Coordinator

Chris Ousley, Dean of Students

Location: 1651 Lexington Avenue, Astoria

Building: Columbia Hall, room 115B

503-338-2326

deanofstudents@clatsopcc.edu

Counseling (Confidential), Victims Advocate

Ann Mabee

Location: 1651 Lexington Avenue, Astoria

Building: Towler Hall room 104B

503-338-2409

counseling@clatsopcc.edu

Appointments: <http://ccc.appointlet.com/b/counseling>

Local Resources

The Harbor (Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Shelter/Services)

503-325-3426

503-325-5735 (24-hour crisis line)

1-877-770-5735 (24-hour crisis line)

Domestic Violence Hotlines

800-799-7233 or 503-325-5735

SafeNet, 814-454-8161

Crisis Support Network – Long Beach, WA (Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Services)

360- 642-0095

800-435-7276

The Charlotte House – Cathlamet, WA (Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Services)

360-795-6400 (24-hour hotline)

866-795-9381 (toll-free hotline)

Astoria Police Department, 503-325-4411

Seaside Police Department, 503-738-6311

Oregon Department of Human Services, 503-325-2021, Toll-free: 800-643-4606

Clatsop County Department of Public Health, 503-325-8500 Ext. 4921

Planned Parenthood, 888-576-7526

Reporting Crimes & Other Emergencies

Reporting of Crimes to Law Enforcement

Crimes should be reported immediately to local law enforcement. Law enforcement duties are the responsibility of the Astoria Police Department for the Lexington and MERTS locations and the Seaside Police Department for South County Center. The Clatsop County Sheriff Office and Oregon State Police also provide law enforcement support in an emergency. The College does

not have campus law enforcement or security staff. When the victim of a crime elects to report a crime, the report should be made in an accurate and prompt manner.

To report a crime in progress or another type of emergency occurring on any CCC location or surrounding public property, call 911. Clatsop County emergency dispatchers are available 24 hours a day and will send the appropriate law enforcement or emergency personnel to all reported criminal, fire or ambulance calls. Any incidents involving criminal activity occurring on or around campus should be reported to the police.

Emergency: Police, Fire or Ambulance – 911
Non-emergency: Astoria Police Department – 503-325-4411
 Seaside Police Department – 503-738-6311

If you observe a crime or are a victim of a crime, report the following:

- a) type of incident,
- b) location of incident,
- c) description of person or person's clothing and physical features,
- d) person's direction of travel and description of any vehicle, and,
- e) date and time of incident.

For non-emergency situations in addition to calling local law enforcement, you can also make a report to the Physical Plant for assistance. Please call the following numbers:

Physical Plant:

Monday through Friday (regular business hours) – 503-791-3320 or 503-338-2489

Monday through Friday (after 5 pm and on weekends) – 503-791-3320

Reporting of Crimes to CCC

You are also encouraged to inform CCC of crimes so that CCC has complete and accurate information for the purposes of providing timely warnings and disclosing annual statistics. Incidents should be reported to Vice President, Finance & Operations at 503-338-2421, 503-338-2422 or by email at reportcrime@clatsopcc.edu. This office is responsible for the collection of crime reports. A form for reporting incidents can be found on the college web page, under the About CCC tab, in the Student Consumer Information – Safety Report section. (<https://www.clatsopcc.edu/about-ccc/student-consumer-information/safety-report>).

In addition to the Vice President, Finance and Operations, crimes can also be reported to the Dean of Students, the Human Resources Director, or the Physical Plant Director. These individuals are required to report the allegations of crimes they receive for annual reporting and can also provide resources to the reporting party.

Crime Statistics

In compliance with the Clery Act and VAWA, CCC provides crime statistics about a wide variety of crimes over the past three years.

Collection and reporting of crime statistics

As indicated earlier, the Vice President, Finance & Operations compiles the crime report from information obtained from the Physical Plant; Vice President of Academic Affairs; Dean of Students; and the Human Resources office. Annual crime statistic requests are made to local police agencies for the areas on and adjacent to College properties. In addition, CrimeReports.com is reviewed, and possible incidents are included in the police request. Both the Seaside and Astoria police departments responded to our request for statistics.

As discussed later in the report, there are specific resources that crime victims can access if they wish to maintain confidentiality. CCC has a practice to encourage these confidential sources to inform victims or witnesses of how to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. The confidential source reports the non-identifying information to be included in the statistical data for Clery Act reporting purposes.

In compliance with the Clery Act and VAWA, statistics are disclosed separately for each of the four general categories (underscored & italicized in the charts below). When an incident meets the definitions in more than one of these categories, it must be reported in each category. Statistics include the number of all reported offenses, without regard to the findings of a court, coroner or jury, or the decision of a prosecutor.

A crime may be classified as unfounded only after a full investigation by sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel and, for Clery Act purposes, only if sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel make a formal determination that the report is false or baseless. A crime report cannot be designated unfounded merely because the investigation failed to prove that the crime occurred; this would be an inconclusive or unsubstantiated investigation.

Crime Statistics for 2015, 2016, and 2017

The following are crime statistics for the CCC Lexington Avenue and CCC MERTS locations, the public sidewalks and streets immediately adjacent to the Lexington Avenue and MERTS locations (Public Property), and CCC Other locations (South County Center, Performing Arts Center, MV Forerunner vessel, and rented classroom facilities) for the calendar years 2015, 2016, and 2017.

	2015		2016		2017	
	CCC 1651 Lexington		CCC 1651 Lexington		CCC 1651 Lexington	
	On- Campus	Public Prop	On- Campus	Public Prop	On- Campus	Public Prop
<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>						
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE						
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter by Negligence	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEXUAL ASSAULT (Also a VAWA Offense but is reported here)						
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fondling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	2	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson	1	-	1	-	-	-
<u>HATE CRIMES</u> <i>(categories of bias: race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability)</i>						
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny-Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simple Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intimidation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>VAWA OFFENSES</u>						
Dating Violence	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Violence	-	1	-	-	-	-
Stalking	-	-	2	-	-	-
<u>ARREST / DISCIPLINARY REFERRAL</u>						
Illegal Weapon Possession	1	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-

	2015		2016		2017	
	CCC MERTS Liberty Lane		CCC MERTS Liberty Lane		CCC MERTS Liberty Lane	
	On- Campus	Public Prop	On- Campus	Public Prop	On- Campus	Public Prop
<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>						
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE						
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter by Negligence	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEXUAL ASSAULT (Also a VAWA Offense but is reported here)						
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fondling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>HATE CRIMES</u> <i>(categories of bias: race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability)</i>						
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny-Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simple Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intimidation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>VAWA OFFENSES</u>						
Dating Violence	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Violence	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stalking	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>ARREST / DISCIPLINARY REFERRAL</u>						
Illegal Weapon Possession	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-

	2015	2016	2017
	CCC Other	CCC Other	CCC Other
<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>			
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE			
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	-	-	-
Manslaughter by Negligence	-	-	-
SEXUAL ASSAULT (Also a VAWA Offense but is reported here)			
Rape	-	-	-
Fondling	-	-	-
Incest	-	-	-
Statutory Rape	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	-	-	-
Burglary	-	1	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	-	-	-
Arson	-	-	-
<u>HATE CRIMES</u> <i>(categories of bias: race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability)</i>			
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	-	-	-
Sexual Assault	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault	-	-	-
Burglary	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Theft	-	-	-
Arson	-	-	-
Larceny-Theft	-	-	-
Simple Assault	-	-	-
Intimidation	-	-	-
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	-	-	-
<u>VAWA OFFENSES</u>			
Dating Violence	-	-	-
Domestic Violence	-	-	-
Stalking	-	-	-
<u>ARREST / DISCIPLINARY REFERRAL</u>			
Illegal Weapon Possession	-	-	-
Drug Laws	-	-	-
Liquor Laws	-	-	-

Crime Definitions

Under the Clery Act, for the purposes of counting and disclosing Criminal Offense, Hate Crime, arrest and disciplinary referral statistics you must do so based on definitions provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The definitions for Murder, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson, Weapons Carrying, Possessing, Etc. Law Violations, Drug Abuse Violations, and Liquor Law Violations are from the Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual from the FBI's UCR Program. The definitions of Fondling, Incest and Statutory Rape are from the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Data Collection Guidelines edition of the UCR. Hate Crimes are classified according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual. Note that, although the law states that institutions must use the UCR Program definitions, Clery Act crime reporting does not have to meet all of the other UCR Program standards.

For the categories of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking, the Clery Act specifies that you must use the definitions provided by the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 and repeated in the Department's Clery Act regulations.

Definitions of Criminal Offenses

1. **Criminal Homicide**

- a. **Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter** - the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
 - b. **Manslaughter by Negligence** - the killing of another person through gross negligence.
2. **Sexual Assault (Sex Offenses)** - Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
- a. **Rape** - the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.
 - b. **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 his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
 - c. **Incest** - sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
 - d. **Statutory Rape** - sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
3. **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.

4. **Aggravated Assault** - an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
5. **Burglary** - the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.
6. **Motor Vehicle Theft** - the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
7. **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.

Hate Crime Categories

A Hate Crime is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

Race - A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, blacks or African Americans, whites.

Religion - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.

Sexual Orientation - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation. Sexual Orientation is the term for a person's physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and heterosexual (straight) individuals.

Gender - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g., male or female.

Gender Identity - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals. Gender non-conforming describes a person who does not conform to the gender-based expectations of society, e.g., a woman dressed in traditionally male clothing or a man wearing makeup. A gender non-conforming person may or may not be a lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender person but may be perceived as such.

Ethnicity - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry. The concept of ethnicity differs from the closely related term "race" in that "race" refers to a grouping based mostly upon biological criteria, while "ethnicity" also encompasses additional cultural factors.

National Origin - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth. This bias may be against people that have a name or accent associated with a national origin group, participate in certain customs associated with a national origin group, or because they are married to or associate with people of a certain national origin.

Disability - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, and Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property are included in your Clery Act statistics only if they are Hate Crimes.

1. **Larceny-Theft** - the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. (Larceny and theft mean the same thing in the Uniform Reporting Code (UCR).) **Constructive possession** is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.
2. **Simple Assault** - an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.
3. **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.
4. **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.

VAWA Offenses

VAWA Offenses citation 34 CFR 668.46(c)(1)(iv)

The third category of crime statistics you must disclose are those added to the Clery Act by the Violence Against Women Act.

1. **Dating Violence** - is defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
 - a. For the purposes of this definition—
 - i. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - ii. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
2. **Domestic Violence** is defined as 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;

- 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.
3. **Stalking** - is defined as 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.

Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals for Violation of Weapons, Drug Abuse and Liquor Laws

Arrests and referrals citation 34 CFR 668.46(c)(1)(ii)

Arrest - for Clery Act purposes is defined as persons processed by arrest, citation or summons.

Referred for disciplinary action - is defined as the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

1. **Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.,** - is defined as the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.
2. **Drug Abuse Violations** - are defined as the violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.
3. **Liquor Law Violations** - are defined as the violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Security and Access

Access to CCC Locations

The Lexington campus facilities are accessible to the college community and visitors 7:00 a.m. 10:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and varied hours on weekends depending on scheduled classes. The MERTS campus and South County Center are open 8 to 5 pm, Monday through Friday. Academic buildings are open according to the academic schedule during the week and on weekends. Persons in buildings without proper ID or authorization may be escorted from the buildings. Refusal to leave the premises upon request may initiate a call to law enforcement which may result in a citation or arrest for criminal trespass.

The maintenance and custodial staff routinely check facilities and lock/unlock doors at predetermined times.

Emergency Notifications and Timely Warnings

For emergency situations, Clatsop Community College uses the Standard Response Protocol (SRP) provided by the non-profit "I Love U Guys" Foundation. The SRP is action based. The SRP protocols have been incorporated into all training and drills. A supporting Emergency Response Plan flipchart includes consistent SRP terms and visuals with expanded emergency response information. The SRP posters and flipcharts are located in classrooms and open spaces at each college location.

There are four specific Standard Response Protocol (SRP) actions that can be performed during an incident.

Lockout: is followed by the Directive: "Get Inside. Lock Outside Doors" and is the protocol used to safeguard students and staff within the building.

Lockdown: is followed by "Locks, Lights, Out of Sight" and is the protocol used to secure individual rooms and keep students quiet and in place.

Evacuate: is always followed by a location and is used to move students and staff from one location to a different location in or out of the building.

Shelter: is always followed by a type and a method and is the protocol for group and self-protection.

College Administration & Physical Plant Staff Responsible for Responding to Emergencies:

President
Vice President, Finance & Operations
Vice President, Academic Affairs
Dean of Students
Dean, Workforce Education and Training
Executive Director, Small Business Development Center
Director, Human Resources
Director, Physical Plant
Director, Computer Services
Director, Communications & Marketing

The College Administration and Physical Plant staff are responsible for responding to emergency incidents, building alarms and reported safety hazards in order to assess conditions and make contact with the appropriate emergency responders. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Incident Command System (ICS) management is used. The team determines if there is a significant emergency or an immediate threat to the health and safety of students or employees. Based on the information available, communication with the campus community is made using Bandit Alert and telephone paging.

Bandit Alert is an opt-out emergency mass communication providing email, text and call notification of emergency or college closure. Bandit Alert sign-up is processed at the time of student enrollment or employee hire, Bandit Alert is also available for community sign-up. Telephones with paging capability are located in classrooms and open spaces for use in an emergency for the fastest possible notification of an emergency to be received or reported.

The CCC team described above meets to assess the level of threat and determine on a case-by-case basis when an emergency notification or timely warning is appropriate. An emergency notification will be necessary upon determination that a significant emergency or dangerous situation is occurring at a CCC location that involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees. If appropriate, CCC will, without delay, provide emergency notification unless, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities including local law enforcement, such notification will compromise the ability to assist a victim or otherwise effectively respond to the emergency.

Alerting the Campus Community: Upon the determination that an emergency situation exists, the following individuals will immediately coordinate the steps to provide emergency notification:

Director, Computer Services
Director, Communications & Marketing

This notification of the specific emergency, location and the required action will be delivered by use of fire alarm sirens and strobe lights, Bandit Alert, telephone paging, and overlapping methods of communication. These methods will ensure that notifications and warnings can be transmitted quickly to students and employees.

Timely Notification: Notices regarding major crimes or safety and security concerns will be sent out as a news bulletin on the Bandit Alert, telephone paging, e-mail system, and web page. In the event of an immediate threat to health and safety of students and staff, notification will be provided using Bandit Alert and campus paging using the telephone system.

Bandit Alert is an opt-out emergency mass communication providing email, text and call notification of emergency or college closure. Telephones with paging capability are located in classrooms and open spaces for use in an emergency for notification of an emergency to be received or reported.

CCC notifies members of the College community of these emergency procedures and conducts safety and evacuation drills, training and exercises. Drills are performed as announced and unannounced with a minimum of one per year. Safety Captains are assigned to designated buildings and trained to assist in the evacuation process.

Emergency procedure flip charts are located in classrooms and open spaces. Annual safety training, including the review of the Standard Response Protocol (SRP) and emergency procedures, are conducted during fall In-Service activities and for new employee orientation. Instructors are encouraged to discuss emergency procedures with their students at the beginning of each term. CCC coordinates with local emergency services to determine how and when to disseminate emergency information to individuals and/or organizations outside the college communities.

Evacuation drills are documented, and records are kept in the Vice President, Finance & Operations office. CCC uses a practice of test evaluation for drills that includes documentation and a collaborative approach to determine lessons learned and future process improvements. Everyone involved in the emergency response and procedures will understand his or her role and responsibility.

Timely Warning: CCC has a practice of issuing timely warnings to the community as soon as pertinent information is available regarding criminal activity on and/or around College locations.

Campus Law Enforcement

As stated previously, the College does not have campus law enforcement or security staff. College Administration and Physical Plant staff work cooperatively and at the direction of local law enforcement including the Astoria Police Department, Seaside Police Department and the Clatsop County Sheriff Office. Law enforcement agencies regularly conduct training exercises

on the Lexington campus. CCC does not have any written agreements or contracts with local law enforcement agencies regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses.

Weapons on Campus: Possession, use or threatened use of firearms, ammunition, dangerous chemicals, weapons or destructive devices is not allowed on property owned or controlled by CCC or at college-sponsored events, except as expressly authorized by state law. All weapons violations will be reported immediately to law enforcement.

Programs to inform the CCC Community about Security

Campus Security Act information is available on the CCC website (<http://www.clatsopcc.edu/about-ccc/student-consumer-information/safety-report>) to give all students the information they need to be safe students. The address for the website is printed in the Student Guide to CCC, which is distributed at the time of registration.

Crime Prevention and Awareness Education: Dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking prevention are covered during the College's New Student Orientation for all students. Crime prevention information is included in the New Student Handbook (Campus Safety/Security) that is given to all new students at the time of New Student Orientation. This information is also available throughout the year from Student Services, and on the College website. (<https://www.clatsopcc.edu/student-resources/student-issues-and-handbook>)

Women's Studies and Human Development courses include prevention topics, individual projects, and an annual campus-wide and community campaign. Programs offered through The Harbor provide educational information, community education and crisis services involving sexual assault. The campus diversity committee, Isms, Obias, and Us (IOU) supports and helps publicize annual Women's Studies campaigns, participates in The Harbor's annual Sexual Assault Awareness Month activities, and is represented on the Lower Columbia Diversity Project. Additional information is distributed throughout the year through classroom communication and the college's e-mail system.

Safe Escorts: The Physical Plant department is available to provide safe escorts to staff and students. To request a safe escort call 503-791-3320.

Prohibition of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Policy

CCC complies with all state and federal laws about possession and sale of controlled substances and alcohol, including under-age drinking laws. Possession or use of illegal drugs is forbidden on College-owned or controlled property and at all college-sponsored events. Sale and consumption of alcohol is permitted on College-owned or controlled property and at college-sponsored events with the pre-approval of the Vice President, Finance & Operations and documentation of proper licensing requirements. All violations of drug or alcohol laws will be reported immediately to law enforcement.

CCC provides counseling and referrals for students and staff experiencing problems resulting from drug and alcohol use.

To receive confidential counseling or referrals to outside counseling agencies and specialists, contact:

Student Services/Counseling Services – 503-338-2409
Human Resources/Affirmative Action Officer – 503-338-2450

On-Campus

Counseling: For substance abuse problems or addiction, a Counselor/Confidential Victims Advocate in Student Services can advise you about actions to take for support and further help from community self-help groups, treatment programs and private counselors. This service is provided to students free of charge. Counseling Services are located in Towler Hall, Room 104B. You may call for an appointment at (503) 338-2409.

Additional resources and support for substance abuse and assistance with transition and adjustment to college is available to students enrolled in the Lives in Transition (LIT) program (Alder Hall, Rm 200) and the Student Support Services (TRIO) program (Towler Hall, Rm 312). Students in these programs receive extra help with personal and academic planning and problem solving. Feel free to talk to any faculty or staff member you feel comfortable with, and expect your requests for help to be treated with respect and compassion.

Campus Courses: Several credit courses in the Social Sciences Department can increase awareness of alcohol and drug abuse and dependency: HS101 Alcohol Use, Abuse and Addiction, HS102 Drug Use, Abuse and Addiction, HS115 Substance Abuse Prevention, HS200 Family Dynamics of Addiction, CJ243 Alcohol and Other Dangerous Drugs. Besides many non-credit interest courses, helpful personal development courses that earn college/university credit include: HD100 College Survival and Success, HD110 Career Planning, HD160 Overcoming Barriers, HPE295 Health and Fitness for Life, PSY101 Psychology of Human Relations, PSY190 Stress Theory and Management, PSY201, General Psychology.

Off-Campus Help/Professional Help

Clatsop Behavioral Healthcare: Mental health evaluation, counseling, referral for recovery, crisis intervention. 2120 Exchange St., Suite 301, Astoria. www.clatsopbh.org/ 503 325-5722,
Crisis Line: 503-325-5724

Alcohol/Drug Help Line: 800-923-4357 (adults), 877-515-7848 (Spanish), 877-553-8336 (youth)
Alcohol and Drug treatment referrals: 800-454-8966

Tobacco Cessation Contact: OREGON TOBACCO QUIT LINE: 1-800-QUIT-NOW (800-784-8669), www.quitnow.net/oregon; Spanish: 1-855-DÉJELO-YA (855-335-3569), www.quitnow.net/oregonsp;
TTY: 1-877-777-6534. Tobacco possession is illegal on campus if under age 21 as of Jan. 1, 2018. Moving forward from September 2018 all CCC locations are Tobacco free zones.

Private practitioners: phone book yellow pages or “substance abuse treatment Clatsop County OR” web search.

Self Help Groups

Meeting times and contact phone numbers are listed in local newspapers and online.

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA): Alcohol abuse recovery, www.aa-oregon.org, (503) 861-5526.

Narcotics Anonymous (NA): Drug abuse recovery, www.na.org, (503) 717-3702.

Al-Anon: Friends/family affected by alcohol addiction, www.al-anon.alateen.org, 888-425-2666.

Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, & Stalking

Definitions

The following are the definitions of conduct prohibited by the sexual misconduct policy. In addition to state and federal penalties, Sexual Misconduct violations can result in College-imposed sanctions ranging from a written reprimand to expulsion from the College. These definitions should be applied when reviewing the remainder of this document.

Consent

Consent as defined by Oregon Law (ORS 163.315) (oregonlaws.org/ORS/163.315)

A person is considered incapable of consenting to a sexual act if the person is:

- a. Under 18 years of age;
- b. Mentally defective;
- c. Mentally incapacitated; or
- d. Physically helpless.

A lack of verbal or physical resistance does not, by itself, constitute consent but may be considered by the trier of fact along with all other relevant evidence. [1971 c.743 §105; 1999 c.949 §2; 2001 c.104 §52]

The College further defines consent for purposes of Title IX and student conduct as knowing, voluntary, and clear permission, through word or action, to engage in mutually agreed upon sexual activity or contact.

Since different people may experience the same interactions differently, each party is responsible for making sure that partners have provided ongoing, clear consent to engaging in any sexual activity or contact.

A person may withdraw consent at any time during sexual activity or contact through words or actions. If that happens, the other party must immediately cease the activity or contact. Pressuring another person into sexual activity can constitute coercion, which is also considered to be sexual misconduct.

- a. Silence or the absence of resistance alone does not constitute consent. A victim is not required to resist or say “no” for an offense to be proven.
- b. Consent to some forms of sexual activity (e.g., kissing, fondling, etc.) should not be construed as consent for other kinds of sexual activities (e.g., intercourse).
- c. Being or having been in a dating relationship with the other party does not mean that

consent for sexual activity exists.

- d. Previous consent to sexual activity does not imply consent to sexual activity in the future.

A person is unable to give consent when there is sufficient evidence of force, coercion, or incapacitation.

For the purposes of determining consent:

1. **Coercion** is the improper use of pressure to compel another individual to initiate or continue sexual activity against their will. Coercion can include a wide range of behaviors, including intimidation, manipulation, threats, and blackmail. A person's words or conduct are sufficient to constitute coercion if they wrongfully impair another individual's freedom of will and ability to choose whether or not to engage in sexual activity. Coercion includes, but is not limited to: threatening to "out" someone based on sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression; and threatening to harm oneself if the other party does not engage in the sexual activity.
2. **Incapacitation** is defined as a state in which individuals are unable to make rational, reasonable decisions because they lack the capacity to understand the "who, what, when, where, why, or how" of a situation or interaction. Individuals cannot give sexual consent if they can't understand what is happening, or if they are disoriented, helpless, asleep, or unconscious for any reason. That applies even if it is because they voluntarily consumed alcohol or drugs. Unless consent is "knowing," it is not valid. Those engaging in sexual activity who know or should have known that the other party is incapacitated are engaging in sexual misconduct. The possession, use, distribution, and/or administration of any incapacitating substances is prohibited.
 - a. The fact that a responding party was intoxicated, and thus did not realize the reporting party was incapacitated, does not excuse sexual misconduct.
3. **Force** is defined as direct or indirect use of physical violence and/or imposing physically on someone to gain sexual access. Force, unless part of mutually-permissible kink, is a clear demonstration of a lack of consent.

Dating Violence

Dating Violence: Under Oregon state law, there is no specific definition of "Dating Violence." Oregon state law defines Teen Dating Violence and requires public school district boards to adopt policies addressing it (ORS 339.366).

Dating Violence as defined for Clatsop Community College Clery Purposes: Violence committed by a person:

1. Who is, or has been, in a social relationship of a romantic and/or intimate nature with the victim.
2. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
 - 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.

For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41 of the Federal Register 34 CFR, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

ORS 147.450 includes teen Dating Violence with Domestic Violence.

1. Teen Dating Violence means:

- a. A pattern of behavior in which a person uses or threatens to use physical, mental or emotional abuse to control another person who is in a dating relationship with the person, where one or both persons are 13 to 19 years of age; or
- b. Behavior by which a person uses or threatens to use sexual violence against another person who is in a dating relationship with the person, where one or both persons are 13 to 19 years of age. [2001 c.870 §23; 2007 c.71 §40; 2012 c.69 §2]

Note: 147.450 (Definitions) to 147.471 (Advisory Council) were enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but were not added to or made a part of ORS Chapter 147 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence as defined by ORS 135.230 (oregonlaws.org/ORS/135.230)

Domestic Violence means abuse between family or household members.

1. Family or household members means any of the following:

- a. Spouses
- b. Former spouses
- c. Adult persons related by blood or marriage
- d. Persons cohabiting with each other
- e. Persons who have cohabited with each other or who have been involved in a sexually intimate relationship
- f. Unmarried parents of a minor child

2. Abuse means:

- a. Attempting to cause or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing physical injury;
- b. Intentionally, knowingly or recklessly placing another in fear of imminent serious physical injury; or
- c. Committing sexual abuse in any degree as defined in ORS 163.415 (Sexual abuse in the third degree), 163.425 (Sexual abuse in the second degree), and 163.427 (Sexual abuse in the first degree).

Hostile Environment

1. A hostile environment is created when sexual harassment is:
2. Sufficiently severe, or
3. Persistent or pervasive, and
4. Objectively offensive that it:
 - a. unreasonably interferes with, denies, or limits someone's ability to participate in or benefit from the institution's educational [and/or employment], social, and/or residential program.

Non-Consensual Sexual Contact

Non-consensual sexual contact is:

1. Any intentional sexual touching,
2. However slight,
3. With any object,
4. By a person upon another person,
5. That is without consent and/or by force.

Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse

Non-consensual sexual intercourse is:

1. Any sexual intercourse
2. However slight,
3. With any object,
4. By a person upon another person,
5. That is without consent and/or by force.

Retaliation

Retaliation is:

1. Any adverse action,
2. Taken against a person participating in a protected activity
3. Because of that person's participation in that protected activity
4. Subject to limitations imposed by the first amendment and/or academic freedom.

Sexual Assault

As defined by ORS 163.305 (oregonlaws.org/ORS/163.305)

1. Sexual assault means any unwanted sexual contact as defined in ORS 163.305 – ORS 147.450.
2. Deviant sexual intercourse means sexual conduct between persons consisting of contact between the sex organs of one person and the mouth or anus of another.
3. Forcible compulsion means to compel by:
 - a. Physical force; or
 - b. A threat, express or implied that places a person in fear of immediate or future death or physical injury to self or another person, or in fear that the person or another person will immediately or in the future be kidnapped.
4. Mentally defective means that a person suffers from a mental disease or defect that

- renders the person incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct of the person.
5. Mentally incapacitated means that a person is rendered incapable of appraising or controlling the conduct of the person at the time of the alleged offense.
 6. Physically helpless means that a person is unconscious or for any other reason is physically unable to communicate unwillingness to an act.
 7. Sexual contact means any touching of the sexual or other intimate parts of a person or causing such person to touch the sexual or other intimate parts of the actor for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of either party.
 8. Sexual intercourse has its ordinary meaning and occurs upon any penetration, however slight; emission is not required. [1971 c.743 §104; 1975 c.461 §1; 1977 c.844 §1; 1979 c.744 §7; 1983 c.500 §1; 1999 c.949 §1; 2009 c.770 §1]

Sexual Exploitation

1. Occurs when one person takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for his/her own advantage or benefit, or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the one being exploited, and
2. That behavior does not otherwise constitute one of the other sexual misconduct offenses.

Sexual Harassment

(AP3430)

Any unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, visual, or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when this conduct:

1. Explicitly or implicitly affects an individual's employment or education;
2. Unreasonably interferes with an individual's work or academic performance; or
3. Creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work or educational environment.

Consistent with the harassment of one student by another student, defined as unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that is so severe and/or pervasive, and objectively offensive, and that so substantially impairs a person's access to College programs or activities that the person is effectively denied equal access to the College's resources and opportunities.

Sexual harassment includes sexual violence. Sexual harassment may include incidents between any members of the College community. This applies to all staff members, students, vendors, and guests/visitors on campus.

Sexual Violence

(Policy 1.001, BP 5500, BP 3540, BP 3430, and AP 3540)

Physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent (e.g., due to the student's age or use of drugs or alcohol or an intellectual or other disability that prevents the student from having the capacity to give consent). Sexual violence includes rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, sexual abuse, and sexual coercion. (Policy 1.001)

Stalking

Stalking as defined by ORS 163.732 (oregonlaws.org/ORS/163.732)

1. A person commits the crime of Stalking if:
 - a. The person knowingly alarms or coerces another person or a member of that person's immediate family or household by engaging in repeated and unwanted contact with the other person;
 - b. It is objectively reasonable for a person in the victim's situation to have been alarmed or coerced by the contact; and
 - c. The repeated and unwanted contact causes the victim reasonable apprehension regarding the personal safety of the victim or a member of the victim's immediate family or household.
2. Stalking is a Class A misdemeanor.
 - a. Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection, Stalking is a Class C felony if the person has a prior conviction for:
 - i. Stalking; or
 - ii. Violating a court's Stalking protective order.
 - b. When Stalking is a Class C felony pursuant to paragraph (i) of this subsection, Stalking shall be classified as a person felony and as crime category 8 of the sentencing guidelines grid of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission. [1993 c.626 §2; 1995 c.353 §2] Note. See second note under 163.730 (Definitions for ORS 30.866 and 163.730 to 163.750).

Policies and Programs regarding Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, & Stalking

Clatsop Community College is committed to creating and maintaining a community where all persons who participate in College programs and activities can work and learn together in an atmosphere free of all forms of harassment, exploitation, or intimidation. Every member of the College community should be aware that the College prohibits sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, and that such behaviors are prohibited both by law and College policy.

Students are expected to make themselves aware of, and comply with the law, and with College policies and regulations. Students are considered to be maturing adults, capable of making their own decisions, as well as accepting the consequences for those decisions. College policies, Standards of Student Conduct, and the student conduct process have been established to respond promptly and effectively to incidents involving allegations of inappropriate behavior within our community.

Sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are violations of College policy. A number of federal laws and regulations, including Title IX, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), and the Clery Act mandate how institutions respond to such allegations. Many types of sexual misconduct also constitute violations of Oregon law as referenced in this publication.

Members of the campus community, guests, and visitors have a right to be free from sexual misconduct. All members of the community must conduct themselves in a way that does not infringe upon the rights of others. The College policy is intended to define expectations for appropriate conduct and outline resolution processes to address conduct that does not meet these expectations. When individuals accused of sexual misconduct are found to be in violation of the policy, the College will impose serious sanctions, as noted in the following sections. All members of the campus community, guests, and visitors are protected by this policy regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity. The College has jurisdiction over student conduct that occurs on College property, or in connection with official College functions whether on or off College property. The College may, at its sole discretion, exercise jurisdiction over student behavior that occurs off campus and that would violate student conduct policies or regulations when the alleged misconduct indicates the student poses a threat to the safety or security of any member(s) of the College community.

Programs & Campaigns

Primary Prevention Programs: The College provides information through classes (Lives in Transition) and the College Counseling Center intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that evaluate risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels.

Prevention awareness is provided for incoming students and new employees, and ongoing awareness and prevention information for students and employees that:

1. Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as prohibited conduct.
2. Defines, using definitions provided both by the Department of Education as well as state law and College policy, what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
3. Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of Oregon and using the definition of consent contained in this document.
4. Provides a description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention; meaning safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
5. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.
6. Information on risk reduction; risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.
7. Provides an overview of information regarding:
 - a. Procedures victims should follow if a crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking occurs.

- b. How the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties.
- c. Existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community.
- d. Options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures.
- e. Procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Reducing the Risk of Victimization: No one deserves to be assaulted. Victim-blaming is never appropriate, and the College fully recognizes that only those who commit sexual misconduct are responsible for their actions. The College provides the suggestions that follow to help individuals reduce their risk of being victimized and their risk of committing acts of sexual misconduct.

Additional recommendations may be found online at rainn.org, which is the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network, the nation's largest anti-sexual violence organization.

1. Make any limits/boundaries you may have known as early as possible.
2. Clearly and firmly articulate consent or lack of consent.
3. Remove yourself, if possible, from an aggressor's physical presence.
4. Reach out for help, either from someone who is physically nearby or by calling someone. People around you may be waiting for a signal that you need help.
5. Take affirmative responsibility for your alcohol and/or drug consumption. Alcohol and drugs can increase your vulnerability to sexual victimization.
6. Look out for your friends, and ask them to look out for you. Respect them, and ask them to respect you, but be willing to challenge each other about high-risk choices.

Bystander Intervention

The College offers bystander intervention information to all students in an effort to ensure that each member of the campus community is invested in creating a safe campus environment for themselves and others and safe options for preventing harm and intervening when a risk of sexual misconduct exists.

Bystander Intervention Tips and Strategies (from the NSVRC TIP SHEET)

The #MeToo movement has brought forth thousands of powerful stories illustrating the serious and widespread impact of sexual harassment and abuse. The wave of stories and research has made clear that sexual violence is not limited to just a few abusers, industries, or populations of victims. Now that the scope of the problem is clearer than ever; it is time for a national conversation on how everyone – not just survivors – can use their voices to change the culture and take action to prevent sexual violence.

Why Bystander Intervention Matters: Preventing sexual harassment is everybody's responsibility. An engaged bystander is someone who lives up to that responsibility by intervening before, during, or after a situation when they see or hear behaviors that threaten, harass, or otherwise encourage sexual violence.

The behaviors that make up sexual violence exist on a spectrum. While some behaviors – such as sexist jokes, inappropriate sexual comments, innuendos, catcalling, or vulgar gestures – aren't illegal, this does not make them any less threatening or harmful to the person experiencing them. These situations also take place across a range of locations and settings – often in public spaces, workplaces, schools, communities, and online. All of us must embrace our voices to demonstrate that these behaviors will not be tolerated.

How to Be a Good Bystander: It may not be safe or effective to directly confront the harasser in every case, but there is a range of ways bystanders can be involved before, during, or after a situation when they see or hear behaviors that promote sexual violence.

Below are some intervention tips and strategies:

- **Disrupt the Situation:** Every situation is different, and there is no one way to respond. When you witness a person being harassed, threatened, or followed by someone, you can try to distract the harasser or insert yourself into their interaction to help the targeted person get out of the situation. For example, if you see someone on the street being verbally harassed, you can interrupt the harasser and ask them for directions. You can also intervene by pretending to know the person being harassed and starting a conversation with them as an opportunity to come between them and the harasser.
- **Don't Act Alone:** Get support from people around you by calling on others to help. The more people who come together to interrupt a situation, the more you reinforce the idea that the behavior is not acceptable in your community. This can be as simple as saying, "Let's say something to them so they stop." If you do not feel safe, you may consider contacting the police.
- **Confront the Harasser:** Whether or not you know the harasser, you can intervene by telling them in a respectful, direct, and honest way that their words or actions are not okay. For example, when you hear someone make comments that blame victims for being assaulted or make light of sexual violence, you can tell them:
 - You need to stop.
 - That's so inappropriate.
 - What you just said made me feel uncomfortable. Here's why...
 - Do you realize how problematic that is?
 - We need to talk about what you just said.
 - Why would you say that?

- **Set the Expectation to Speak Up and Step In:** Talking openly and responding directly to inappropriate behaviors will have a snowball effect and encourage others to respond. It shows you recognize the comment or behavior is unacceptable and shows others it will not be tolerated. For example, if you are in a group setting and you hear someone make inappropriate comments, you can say:
 - Are you hearing what I am hearing?
 - I can't be the only one who thinks this is not OK.
 - I don't see how XYZ is relevant or appropriate to this discussion.
 - I know you're a better person than that.
- **Understand How Your Privilege Positions You to Speak Up:** Your age, race, gender, etc. may make it safer for you to speak up and be vocal about harassment – especially when you are not the target or representative of the target group.

Focus on the needs and experience of the target and ensure they receive the support they need.

- Let them know that what has happened to them isn't their fault.
- Affirm that they didn't do anything wrong.
- Express your support for the individual.
 - I saw what they just did. Are you OK?
 - I heard what that person said to you. I am so sorry.
- **Take Action Online:** Everyone can help address an online culture that tolerates rape and sexual violence. Online comments that blame victims contribute to a broader climate in which sexual violence is tolerated and not taken seriously.
 - Believe and support survivors. For example, thank survivors for sharing their stories in the comments of news articles and blog posts.
 - Respond to victim-blaming, rape jokes, or other problematic comments on social media:
 - Post a response like, "Sexual assault is never the survivor's fault."
 - Refocus accountability on the individual(s) who committed sexual abuse.
 - Link to an educational resource about sexual violence prevention, like those that can be found at [nsvrc.org/publications](https://www.nsvrc.org/publications).
- **Be Proactive:** Practice with friends and family what you would say and how you would say it if you're ever put in the situation where you need to confront a harasser. Think of how you would like others to take action on your behalf, or reflect on a situation where you wish you had acted differently.

Publication Type: Tipsheet

Title: *Bystander Intervention Tips and Strategies*

Author: National Sexual Violence Resource Center

Copyright date: 2018

Source: <https://www.nsvrc.org/bystander-intervention-tips-and-strategies>

Awareness Programs

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and Clery Training: Students and employees are provided with education and training on awareness and risk reduction of sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and consent in compliance with the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and the Clery Act.

Students: Information is presented at New Student Orientation, in Dean of Students email communication, and through the College Counseling Center.

Dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking prevention are covered during the College's New Student Orientation for all students. Crime prevention information is included in the New Student Handbook (Campus Safety/Security) that is given to all new students at the time of New Student Orientation. This information is also available throughout the year from Student Services, and on the College website.

(<https://www.clatsopcc.edu/student-resources/student-issues-and-handbook>)

Employees: Training is provided to all new employees as well as annual to every employee by content experts through SafeColleges online-training.

Campus Wide, Community, and Ongoing Campaigns: Flyers stating the campus' prohibition on sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, harassment, and stalking are posted throughout the campuses. The flyers include contact information for reporting such crimes, including the option of confidential reporting.

Women's Studies and Human Development courses include prevention topics, individual projects, and an annual campus-wide and community campaign. Programs offered through The Harbor provide educational information, community education and crisis services involving sexual assault. The campus Diversity, Inclusion and Equity, Isms, Obias, and Us (IOU) Committee supports and helps publicize annual Women's Studies campaigns, participates in The Harbor's annual Sexual Assault Awareness Month activities, and is represented on the Lower Columbia Diversity Project. Additional information is distributed throughout the year through classroom communication and the college's e-mail system.

Procedures Victims Should Follow in Cases of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, & Stalking

Procedures Victims Should Follow:

1. Go to a safe location as soon as you are able.
2. Seek immediate medical attention
 - a. if you are injured,
 - b. believe you may have been exposed to an STI/STD or potential pregnancy,
 - c. or in the event that physical evidence needs to be collected and preserved that may assist in proving the alleged criminal offense occurred or that may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.
3. Contact any of the following for immediate assistance:
 - a. Counselor/Campus Victims Advocate at 503-338-2409*
 - b. Title IX Coordinator at 503-338-2450. Regular business hours, M–F
 - c. Dean of Students, Deputy Title IX Coordinator at 503-338-2326.
Regular business hours, M–F
 - d. Counseling Center (confidential reporting) at 503-338-2409*
 - e. Facilities at 503-791-3320 24 hours/7 days a week
 - f. The Harbor (Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Shelter/Services) *
 - i. 503-325-3426
 - ii. 503-325-5735 (24-hour crisis line)
 - iii. 1-877-770-5735 (24-hour crisis line)
 - g. Washington Crisis Center Network
 - i. 360-642-0095
 - ii. 800-435-7276
 - h. Local Law Enforcement (Non-emergency, 911 for Emergency)
 - i. Astoria Police Department, 503-325-4411
 - ii. Seaside Police Department, 503-738-6311

****Denotes that this resource is confidential.***

4. It is important to preserve physical evidence that may include tissue and fluid samples, evidence of violence, sheets, towels, clothing, etc. You may choose to avoid washing, bathing, urinating, etc., until after being examined at the hospital, if possible. Because evidence of a sexual assault can deteriorate quickly, you may choose to seek a medical exam as soon as possible. Evidence collection should be completed within 120 hours of an assault, but fluids, hair samples, and DNA can be collected for a long time thereafter. Even if you have washed, evidence can often still be obtained. After 120 hours, it may still be helpful to have medical attention, even if you are not trying to obtain evidence of an assault. If you are still wearing any clothes worn during the assault, wear them to the hospital, but bring a change of clothes, as the hospital will keep the clothes you are wearing as evidence. If you have changed clothes, bring the ones you were wearing during the assault to the hospital in a clean paper (not plastic) bag or a wrapped in a clean sheet. Leave sheets/towels at the scene of the assault. Police will collect them.

Typically, police will be called to the hospital to take custody of the rape kit, but it is up to you whether you wish to speak with them or file a criminal complaint.

5. Choose how to proceed. You have options, and are encouraged to contact the Counselor/Campus Victim Advocate to discuss your options:
 - a. Do nothing until you are ready
 - b. Pursue resolution by the College
 - c. Initiate criminal proceedings
 - d. Initiate a civil process against the perpetrator

You may pursue whatever combination of options is best for you. If you wish to have an incident investigated and resolved by the College, students should contact the Dean of Students' Office. Employees should contact the Human Resources Department and procedures will be explained. Those who wish for incidents to be handled criminally should contact local police where the assault occurred. A campus official is available to accompany students in making such reports if desired. Contact the Counseling Center or the Dean of Students' Office for more information.

Note that campus officials may contact on-call staff from other departments when their offices are closed, or they are otherwise unavailable to assist immediately.

Reporting to Law Enforcement

The decision to report to law enforcement is entirely yours. Some survivors say that reporting and seeking justice helped them recover and regain a sense of control over their lives. Understanding how to report and learning more about the experience can take away some of the unknowns and help you feel more prepared.

How do I report sexual assault?

You have several options for reporting sexual assault:

- **Call 911.** If you are in immediate danger, dial 911. Help will come to you, wherever you are.
- **Contact the local police department.** Call the direct line of your local police station or visit the station in person.
- **Visit a medical center.** If you are being treated for injuries resulting from sexual assault, tell a medical professional that you wish to report the crime. You can also choose to have a sexual assault forensic exam. To find an appropriate local health facility that is prepared to care for survivors, call the National Sexual Assault Hotline 800.656.HOPE (4673).

To learn more about the options in your area, call the National Sexual Assault Hotline at 800.656.HOPE (4673). You'll be connected to a staff member from a [local sexual assault service provider](#) at <https://centers.rainn.org/> who will walk you through the process of getting help and reporting to law enforcement at your own pace. In most areas, there are specific law enforcement officers who are trained to interact with sexual assault survivors. Service providers

can connect you to these officers and might also send a trained advocate to accompany you through the reporting process.

Who will I be talking to?

In most areas, there are specific law enforcement officers who are trained to interact with survivors of sexual assault. In addition, many law enforcement agencies participate in Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs), which provide a survivor-centered, coordinated response to sexual assault. SARTs incorporate medical personnel, law enforcement, and sexual assault service providers in your area. They work together to organize the investigation, reduce repetition of questions and interviews, and facilitate communication among all agencies involved.

Learn more about [communicating with law enforcement](https://rainn.org/articles/communicating-law-enforcement) at <https://rainn.org/articles/communicating-law-enforcement>.

Is there a time limit on reporting to the police?

In short, yes. This window of time you can report a crime is called the statute of limitations. Statutes of limitation vary by state, type of crime, age of the victim, and various other factors. Visit RAINN's [State Law Database](https://apps.rainn.org/policy/) at <https://apps.rainn.org/policy/> to learn more about the criminal statutes of limitation where you are.

What are some common concerns about reporting?

If you have questions or concerns about reporting, you're not alone. The list below may have answers to some common questions that are on your mind.

- **The perpetrator got scared away or stopped before finishing the assault.** Attempted rape is a serious crime and can be reported. Reports of attempted rape and other assault are taken seriously.
- **I know the person who hurt me.** About 2/3 of victims know the perpetrator. It can be unnerving to be violated by someone you know. Regardless of who the perpetrator is, sexual assault is against the law.
- **I've been intimate with the perpetrator in the past, or am currently in a relationship with the perpetrator.** [Sexual assault can occur within a relationship](#). Giving someone consent in the past does not give them consent for any act in the future. If you did not consent, they acted against the law—and you can report it.
- **I have no physical injuries, and I'm worried there's not enough proof.** Most sexual assaults do not result in external physical injuries. It's important to receive medical attention to check for internal injuries. You can also choose to have a [sexual assault forensic exam](#) to check for [DNA evidence](#) that may not be visible on the surface.
- **I'm worried law enforcement won't believe me.** There has been great investment in police training on this topic. While there are occasional exceptions, most law enforcement officers are understanding and on your side. If you do encounter someone who isn't taking your case seriously, ask for their supervisor and let your [local sexual assault service provider](#) know.

- **I don't want to get in trouble.** Sometimes minors are afraid of being disciplined, either by the law or by their parents, because they were doing something they shouldn't have when the abuse occurred. For example, a teen might have been consuming alcohol, or a child might have been breaking a house rule. It's important to remember that sexual assault is a crime—no matter the circumstances. Nothing you did caused this to happen.

Do I have to report to get rape kit?

By law, you are not required to report to law enforcement in order to receive a [sexual assault forensic exam](#), commonly referred to as a "rape kit." The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 has made it easier for someone to have a "Jane Doe rape kit," where they are given a code to identify themselves if they choose to report later.

Does it matter whether or not I know the perpetrator? Can I still have an exam?

There is value in having a sexual assault forensic exam performed, regardless of whether or not you know the identity of the perpetrator or perpetrators. DNA evidence collected during the exam can [play an important role](#) in the case against the perpetrator.

Will I have to pay for the exam?

By law, you should not be billed for the direct costs of a sexual assault forensic exam. The way states handle this law can vary. Since 2009, states have been required to provide sexual assault forensic exams for free or via reimbursement, regardless of cooperation with law enforcement. Starting in 2015, health facilities will no longer be able to charge for exams up front and ask for victims to file reimbursement through their insurance later. If you have questions about a bill you received related to your exam or about any other aspects of the process, you can contact your [local sexual assault service provider](#) or state coalition.

Legal Disclaimer

The Rape Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN) website provides general information that is intended, but not guaranteed, to be correct and up-to-date. The information is not presented as a source of legal advice. You should not rely, for legal advice, on statements or representations made within the website or by any externally referenced Internet sites. If you need legal advice upon which you intend to rely in the course of your legal affairs, consult a competent, independent attorney. RAINN does not assume any responsibility for actions or non-actions taken by people who have visited this site, and no one shall be entitled to a claim for detrimental reliance on any information provided or expressed.

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

Reporting

For all parties to make informed choices, they should be aware of confidentiality and privacy issues, as well as institutional reporting requirements.

Confidential Reporting: If reporting students wish that details of an incident be kept confidential, they should speak with the campus counseling office or off-campus health service providers. Members of the clergy, chaplains, and off-campus rape crisis center can maintain confidentiality. The College has also designated the College Counselor/Campus Victims Advocate as an individual who can be consulted confidentially by students. The Counselor/Campus Victims Advocate is available to help students and services are free of

charge. Local resources such as crisis centers are also confidential and have no duty to report your information to the College.

Non-Confidential Reporting: All College employees who are not designated above as confidential are considered responsible reporters for all the details of which they are aware about an incident involving suspected sexual harassment or sexual misconduct. They share this information with the Title IX Coordinator. Giving a responsible reporter notice of an incident constitutes official notice to the institution. Incidents of sexual misconduct will be taken seriously when official notice is given to the institution. Such incidents of sexual misconduct will be investigated under the College resolution procedures, which are discussed in a later section of this document.

You may request confidentiality and that the Title IX Coordinator provide you with remedies and resources without initiating a formal resolution process. The coordinator will weigh requests for confidentiality against the institutional need to address and remedy discrimination under Title IX. Generally, the College will be able to respect your wishes, unless it believes there is a threat to the community based on the use of weapons, violence, pattern, predation, or threatening conduct by the person being accused.

In cases where your request for confidentiality is granted, the College will offer you available resources, supports, and remedies. You are not obligated to pursue a formal resolution to access the resources that are available. If the College decides that it is obligated to seek a formal resolution based on the notice you have given, you are not obligated to participate in the resolution process. However, the ability of the College to enforce its policies or provide some remedies may be limited as a result of your decision not to participate.

Incidents Involving Minors: Institutional duties with respect to minors (those under the age of 18) require reporting sexual misconduct incidents to state agencies and/or local law enforcement. As a result, confidentiality cannot be guaranteed in sexual misconduct incidents involving minors. (Reference, Policy 1.004)

Procedures College Will Follow in Cases of Alleged Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, & Stalking

The College will assist reporting party of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each reporting party with a written explanation of their rights and options. The notification will include options for available assistance with requesting changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations, as well as available protective measures. The College will make such accommodations or provide such protective measures if the reporting party requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the reporting party chooses to pursue a criminal complaint, or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus.

In Oregon, survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking have rights under state law. These rights include financial assistance for a variety of things, like counseling, medical expenses, loss of earnings, and more. For more information on survivors' rights in the State of Oregon, visit www.doj.state.or.us/victims/pages/compensation.aspx. Information from the State of Oregon regarding the types of orders available to survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking and the accompanying forms associated with the orders may be accessed at <http://www.courts.oregon.gov/programs/family/domestic-violence/pages/restraining.aspx> and <http://www.courts.oregon.gov/programs/family/domestic-violence/Pages/stalking.aspx>.

While the College does not issue protection order, the College complies with Oregon law in recognizing orders of protection and restraining orders and will assist college students and employees who obtain an order of protection from any U.S. State with information and safety planning. Individuals with protection or restraining orders should provide a copy to the Title IX Coordinator in the Human Resources department. They may then meet with the college's Threat Assessment team to develop a safety plan to reduce their risk of harm while on campus or while coming and going from campus.

This plan may include, but is not limited to escorts, special parking arrangements, changing classroom location, or allowing a student to complete assignments from home. Employees who are a reporting party of domestic violence may be eligible to take intermittent or continuous leave in order to secure restraining orders, attend court, or the like.

The College cannot apply for a legal order of protection, no-contact order, or restraining order for a reporting party from the applicable jurisdiction(s). The reporting party is required to apply directly for these services. Help may be available through the Harbor, Astoria, OR (503-325-5735), Charlotte House – St James Domestic Violence Program, Cathlamet, WA (360-795-6400), SafeNet (814-454-8161) or the Domestic Violence Hotline: 800-799-7233. Please refer to the list of resources in this document.

The College may issue an institutional "no contact" order or directive, if deemed appropriate, or at the request of the reporting party or respondent (Accused Student). To the extent of the reporting party's cooperation and consent, College offices will work cooperatively to ensure that the Reporting Party's health, physical safety, work, and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal College investigation of the complaint. For more information, please contact the Dean of Students' Office at 503-338-2326 or deanofstudents@clatsopcc.edu.

The College Counseling Center is a safe and confidential place for persons impacted by sexual or relational violence to receive support and services, including crisis stabilization; understanding of their experience; connections to counseling, medical, or legal assistance; and help with academic support measures. The College Counselor can be reached at 503-338-2409 or counseling@clatsopcc.edu.

How the College Protects Your Confidentiality: The institution will protect the confidentiality of victims, consistent with federal law. Any release of information about a resolution will be accomplished without the inclusion of identifying information about the victim, to the extent permissible by law.

The Title IX Coordinator will compile and track all reports on a document that will not include names of the victims or reporting parties. The tracking form will include a specific number that corresponds to a relevant file. The tracking document will include the following information including the number:

- Date Reported
- Category (employee, student or public)
- Nature of complaint
- Campus location
- Outcome
- Provide for Clery Report (yes/no)

Personally identifiable information about the reporting party will be shared only with persons who have a specific need to know because they are investigating, adjudicating the complaint, or delivering resources or support services to the Reporting Party. The College will maintain as confidential, any accommodations or protective measures provided to the reporting party to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

The College does not publish the name of crime reporting party or identifiable information regarding reporting party. Student reporting parties may request their directory information on file be removed from public sources at the Office of the Registrar (503-338-2411 or 503-338-2407). Employee reporting party should contact the Office of Human Resources (503-338-2406) for the same service.

Your Rights & Options

Assistance for survivors: The College will assist survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each survivor with a written explanation of their rights and options. The notification will include options for available assistance with requesting changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations, as well as available protective measures. The College will make such accommodations or provide such protective measures if the survivor requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the survivor chooses to pursue a criminal complaint, or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus.

In Oregon, survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking have rights under state law. These rights include financial assistance for a variety of things, like counseling, medical expenses, loss of earnings, and more. For more information on survivors' rights in the State of Oregon, visit www.doj.state.or.us/victims/pages/compensation.aspx. Information from the State of Oregon regarding the types of orders available to survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking and the accompanying forms associated with the orders may be accessed at <http://www.courts.oregon.gov/programs/family/domestic-violence/pages/restraining.aspx> and <http://www.courts.oregon.gov/programs/family/domestic-violence/Pages/stalking.aspx>.

The College complies with Oregon law in recognizing orders of protection and restraining orders and will assist college students and employees who obtain an order of protection from any U.S. State with information and safety planning. Individuals with protection or restraining orders should provide a copy to the Title IX Coordinator in the Human Resources department. They may then meet with the college's Threat Assessment team to develop a safety plan to reduce their risk of harm while on campus or while coming and going from campus.

This plan may include, but is not limited to escorts, special parking arrangements, changing classroom location, or allowing a student to complete assignments from home. Employees who are survivors of domestic violence may be eligible to take intermittent or continuous leave in order to secure restraining orders, attend court, or the like.

The College cannot apply for a legal order of protection, no-contact order, or restraining order for a survivor from the applicable jurisdiction(s). The survivor is required to apply directly for these services. Help may be available through the Harbor, Astoria, OR (503-325-5735), Charlotte House – St James Domestic Violence Program, Cathlamet, WA (360-795-6400), SafeNet (814-454-8161) or the Domestic Violence Hotline: 800-799-7233. Please refer to the list of resources in this document.

The College may issue an institutional "no contact" order or directive, if deemed appropriate, or at the request of the survivor or accused. To the extent of the survivor's cooperation and consent, College offices will work cooperatively to ensure that the Reporting Party's health,

physical safety, work, and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal College investigation of the complaint. For more information, please contact the Dean of Students' Office at 503-338-2326 or deanofstudents@clatsopcc.edu.

The College Counseling Center is a safe and confidential place for persons impacted by sexual or relational violence to receive support and services, including crisis stabilization; understanding of their experience; connections to counseling, medical, or legal assistance; and help with academic support measures. The College Counselor/Campus Victims Advocate can be reached at 503-338-2409 or counseling@clatsopcc.edu.

Personally identifiable information about the survivor will be shared only with persons who have a specific need to know because they are investigating, adjudicating the complaint, or delivering resources or support services to the reporting party. The College will maintain as confidential, any accommodations or protective measures provided to the survivor to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

Student survivors may request their directory information on file be removed from public sources at the Office of the Registrar (503-338-2411 or 503-338-2407). Employee survivors should contact the Office of Human Resources (503-338-2406) for the same service.

Reporting: The College strives to provide members of the campus community with fair and equitable resolution processes that include both formal and informal options. Reporting parties have the right to notify law enforcement of incidents and to receive assistance from campus personnel in doing so. Reporting parties may decline to report to law enforcement if they so wish.

Written Notifications

The College is sensitive to those who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide reporting party written notification of existing counseling, health, mental health, survivor advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to reporting parties, both within the institution and in the community. There is a list of these resources in the appendix of this report. The College provides all students and employees information that describes the reporting process for the College, a list of confidential resources available, a description of rights according to Title IX, and a description of confidentiality on campus in annually-distributed Student and Employee Handbooks.

Student Conduct Procedure Definitions

Amnesty

A student bystander or Reporting Party acting in good faith who discloses any incident of prohibited conduct under these procedures is not be subject to action under the Standards of Student Conduct for violations of alcohol and/or drug use occurring at or near the time of the reported incident, provided use did not place any other person at risk. The college may have an educational discussion with any student regarding personal use of alcohol, marijuana or other drugs.

Bystander

An individual present at an event or incident who does not take part.

College

The College shall refer to the institution or to a Clatsop Community College designated representative acting in an official capacity.

Committee - Student Conduct Committee

For purposes of this policy, the terms committee and Student Conduct Committee refer to the same body and serves in this capacity with regard to student conduct issues.

Complainant/Reporting Party

For purposes of this policy, the term “Complainant” or “Reporting Party” refers to the alleged victim of sexual misconduct, sexual harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, regardless of whether he or she has actually filed a complaint.

Days

Unless otherwise provided, day shall mean a day during which the college is in session and regular classes are held, excluding Saturdays and Sundays.

Dean of Students (Deputy Title IX Coordinator)

For the purposes of student conduct and Title IX, the term “Dean” refers to the Dean of Students or the Dean’s designee. The Dean of Students serves as the College Deputy Title IX Coordinator.

Hearing Administrator

The Hearing Administrator is a College employee designated to administer the proceedings of matters related to the Student Conduct Hearing.

Hearing Coordinator

The Hearing Coordinator is the Dean of Students’ Administrative Assistant or other College employee designated to schedule and otherwise coordinate the proceedings of matters related to the Student Conduct Committee.

Notice

Whenever this policy requires giving Notice to any Student, sending such Notice to the electronic or physical mailing address most recently provided by the Student to the Registrar will give rise to a conclusive presumption that Notice has been given as of the date of the mailing.

Respondent (Accused Student)

The student or any persons claimed to have been responsible for the student’s alleged grievance.

Standard of Proof

Clatsop Community College uses a preponderance of the evidence standard in all student misconduct cases. This is the Standard of Proof used in hearings. Using this standard, the College must prove that it is more likely than not that the violation occurred. Standard of Proof. (AP3435)

Student

Any person who is admitted to a degree or certificate program, is registered for any college class, or is participating in any pre-admission activities such as College workshops, placement testing, or orientation sessions.

Support Person

A Support Person is any individual accompanying a Respondent (Accused Student) or Reporting Party in a hearing for personal and emotional support (e.g. parent, counselor, attorney, friend, etc.). That person may be present, but may not serve as a witness, and may not speak on behalf of the Reporting Party or Respondent (Accused Student) or otherwise interrupt proceedings at any point during the hearing.

Title IX Coordinator

The Title IX Coordinator is the responsible employee of the recipient with major responsibility for Title IX compliance efforts. The Title IX coordinator's responsibilities are critical to the development, implementation, and monitoring of meaningful efforts to comply with Title IX. As used in this document, Title IX Coordinator also may refer to an appointed representative.

Additional Information

Jurisdiction: The College has jurisdiction over student conduct that occurs on College property, or in connection with official College functions whether on or off College property. The College may, at its sole discretion, exercise jurisdiction over student behavior that occurs off campus and that would violate student conduct policies or regulations when the alleged misconduct indicates the student poses a threat to the safety or security of any member(s) of the College community.

In determining whether or not to exercise off-campus jurisdiction, the College will consider the seriousness of the alleged misconduct; whether an alleged victim is a member of the campus community; the ability of the College to gather information, including the statements of witnesses; and whether the off-campus conduct is part of a series of actions that occurred both on and off campus.

Types of Misconduct: Students may be held accountable for the types of misconduct set out below and in the Clatsop Community College Standards of Student Conduct. The College may take action whether or not such misconduct also violates the law, and whether or not proceedings are, have been, or may be brought in the courts involving the same acts. Because of this, students may be involved in College conduct proceedings before, after, or during court proceedings.

Students may be held accountable for committing or attempting to commit a violation of this policy or for assisting, facilitating, or participating in the planning of an act that violates this policy (or an act that would be in violation of this policy if it were carried out by a student). These procedures will apply to alleged misconduct as referenced in the Standards of Student Conduct.

Conduct that Threatens Health or Safety (BP 5500/AP 5500): Conduct that threatens the health or safety of any person including, but not limited to physical assault, sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, threats that cause a person reasonably to be in sustained fear for one's own safety or the safety of immediate family, incidents involving the use or display of a weapon likely to cause great bodily harm, and intoxication or impairment through the use of alcohol or controlled substances to the point one is unable to exercise care for one's own safety.

CCC prohibits sexual harassment and sexual violence as defined by the College Policy and Procedures on Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence, and the Standards of Student Conduct Policy and Procedures.

Before final determination of alleged misconduct, Summary Suspension (6.212.11) may be imposed by the Dean of Students' Office when there is reasonable cause to believe that the Student's participation in College activities or presence at specified areas of campus will lead to physical abuse, threats of violence, or conduct that threatens the health or safety of any person on College property or at official College functions, or other disruptive activity incompatible with the orderly operation of the campus.

Retaliation is prohibited against a person who reports sexual misconduct or dating or domestic violence, assists someone with a report of sexual misconduct or dating or domestic violence, or participates in any manner in an investigation or resolution of a sexual misconduct or dating or domestic violence report (1.001). Retaliation includes threats, intimidation, reprisals, and/or adverse actions related to employment or education.

An individual who participates as a Reporting Party or witness in an investigation of sexual assault, domestic violence, or dating violence will not be subject to disciplinary sanctions for a violation of the College's Standards of Student Conduct at or near the time of the incident, unless the College determines that the violation was egregious (including but not limited to academic dishonesty and conduct that places the health or safety of any person at risk.)

Sexual Harassment: In compliance with College Policy and Procedures (BP/AP 5500 6.212, 6.215P, 6.220P) involving allegations of sexual harassment must be either resolved by the Title IX Coordinator, the Dean of Students or heard before the Student Conduct Committee within 20 days of the date that the incident or event occurred (6.220P). This deadline may be extended on approval from the College President. This deadline does not supersede the College's responsibility to prevent the reoccurrence, remediate its effects, and provide a timely resolution.

Retaliation against a person who reports sexual harassment, assists someone with a report of sexual harassment; or participates in any manner in an investigation or resolution of a sexual harassment report is prohibited. Retaliation includes threats, intimidation, reprisals, and/or adverse actions related to employment or education.

Stalking: This Policy prohibits retaliation against a person who reports stalking, assists someone with a report of stalking; or participates in any manner in an investigation or resolution of a stalking report. Retaliation includes threats, intimidation, reprisals, and/or adverse actions related to employment or education.

An individual who participates as a Reporting Party or witness in an investigation of stalking will not be subject to disciplinary sanctions for a violation of the College's Standards of Student Conduct at or near the time of the incident, unless the College determines that the violation was egregious (including but not limited to academic dishonesty and conduct that places the health or safety of any person at risk.)

Violations of Law: Students may be subject to discipline on the basis of a conviction under any federal, state, or local criminal law, when the conviction constitutes reasonable cause to believe that the Student poses a threat to the health or safety of any person, or to the security of any property, on College premises or at official College functions, or to the orderly operation of the campus.

Student Discipline Procedures for Title IX *

The procedures described below will be used in addressing student discipline with regards to Title IX and VAWA allegations.

****All parties have equal opportunities to have a support person of their choosing or offered by the institution present throughout all resolution proceedings (including intake, interviews, hearings, etc.). This person can be an advisor, advocate, attorney, family member, friend, faculty member, etc. The institution may apply restrictions regarding the extent to which the support person may participate.***

The discipline procedure shall follow the College's Student Conduct procedures for Title IX unless superseded by federal, state law, or Title IX policy and procedures. In procedures involving Standards of Student Conduct and Title IX violations, the Title IX policy and procedures shall be followed.

The College strives to be fair in the handling of student conduct cases and has established these procedures for the handling of student conduct cases involving matters of alleged sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

Questions concerning these procedures may be addressed to the Title IX Coordinator, Dean of Students (Deputy Title IX Coordinator), or the College Counselor/Campus Victims Advocate. Reports of sexual harassment or sexual violence should be brought forward as soon as possible after the alleged conduct occurs. While there is no stated timeframe for reporting, prompt reporting will better enable the College to respond to the report, determine the issues, and provide an appropriate remedy and/or action. All incidents should be reported even if a significant amount of time has passed.

A College official will assist the reporting party with making choices and accessing resources. Assuming the reporting party chooses to move forward with a campus resolution, the next step is a preliminary inquiry.

All resolutions will be conducted by campus officials who receive annual training on issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of reporting party and promotes accountability.

The resolution process is confidential. The institution will protect the confidentiality of reporting party, consistent with federal law. Title IX-related resolutions are not subject to

publicly available record-keeping provisions. Any release of information about a resolution will be accomplished without the inclusion of identifying information about the reporting party, to the extent permissible by law.

A reporting party will be provided a written explanation of available rights and options, including procedures to follow, when the College receives a report that the student or employee has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on- or off-campus or in connection with any College program.

The written information given to reporting parties shall include:

1. to whom the alleged offense should be reported;
2. options for reporting to law enforcement and campus authorities, including the option to notify local or on-campus law enforcement authorities; the right to be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement authorities if the Reporting Party so chooses and the right to decline to notify such authorities;
3. the rights of Complainants regarding orders of protection, no contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by criminal or civil courts and the College's responsibilities regarding such orders;
4. the importance of preserving evidence as may be necessary to prove criminal domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or to obtain a protection order;
5. existing campus and community services available for victims;
6. options for, and available assistance to, change academic and working situations, if requested by the Reporting Party and if reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to local law enforcement

In addition, a Student may be directed to act or refrain from acting in a specified manner. These directions may include directing students not to contact intentionally, telephone, or otherwise disturb the peace of others specifically named for a specified period of time. These directions will not terminate the Student's status as a student, and will not be construed as a finding of responsibility on the part of any student. Violation of these directions may be a violation of BP 5500, Standards of Student Conduct.

Initial Review: Upon receiving a report regarding alleged violation(s) from any responsible employee (see definitions), the Title IX Coordinator will consider information acquired from the reporting party.

An initial determination is made about the allegations and whether to move them forward to a formal investigation. This decision is made by the Title IX Coordinator, taking into account the nature of the allegations and the reporting party's wishes. If the decision is made to move forward, the coordinator refers the allegations to investigators.

When a determination is made that there is sufficient information to proceed with the student conduct process, Notice will be communicated on the same date to both the reporting party and the respondent (Accused Student).

Investigation: An investigative model is used to resolve allegations. Trained investigators will provide an investigation that is prompt, thorough, reliable, equitable, fair, and impartial. They will interview reporting and responding parties and witnesses, and prepare reports with their findings and sanctioning recommendations. Information about all the steps in the investigative process is available at in the *Student Conduct Procedures of Allegations of Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Domestic and Dating Violence, and Stalking* section of this document.

Notice to the Reporting Party and Respondent (Accused Student)

Notice to the Respondent (Accused Student) shall include the following:

1. the nature of the conduct in question and the basis for the allegation, including a brief statement of the basis of the charges, the date or period of time and the location of the alleged incident.
2. the College policy(s) and/or campus regulation(s) allegedly violated;
3. that the Student has five Days from the date Notice was given to contact the Dean of Students' Office for the purpose of scheduling an initial meeting;
4. that if the Student does not contact the Dean of Students' Office within the five-day period, or fails to keep any scheduled appointment, a Hold may be placed on the Student's College records and the Student will be notified that this action has been taken. The placement of a Hold on the Student's College records may, for example, prevent the Student from registering and from obtaining transcripts, verifications, or a degree from the College. The Hold will be removed only when the Student either attends a scheduled meeting at the Dean of Students' Office, or requests in writing that the case be referred to the Student Conduct Committee for a hearing; and,
5. that no degree may be conferred on a student until any pending allegations against a Student and any assigned sanctions and conditions have been completed. The Dean of Students' Office may place a Hold on that Student's College records to prevent him or her from receiving a degree.

In addition, the Dean of Students may include language directing the Student to act or refrain from acting in a manner specified by the Dean of Students. These directions may include directing the Student not to contact intentionally, telephone, or otherwise disturb the peace of others specifically named until the matter is resolved. Violation of these directions is misconduct under section BP/AP 5500 (Failure to Comply) of the Clatsop Community College Standards of Student Conduct.

Cases involving allegations of sexual harassment may be resolved by the Title IX Coordinator or her or his designee. The Title IX Coordinator may decide that an administrative hearing be conducted. Associated deadlines may be extended on approval from the President of the College to ensure all parties are represented.

In cases involving an active police investigation, if the Dean of Students in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator determines that Notice to the Student may interfere with the criminal

investigation, the Dean of Students may delay Notice to the Student for a reasonable period of time, for example when the investigation involves the safety of a member of the campus community.

Meeting(s) with the Dean of Students

Meeting with the Dean of Students provides the Student an opportunity to resolve the matter. At the initial meeting with the Student, the Dean of Students will:

1. Ensure that the Student has been provided information on how to access this policy;
2. Discuss confidentiality; inform the Student that the content of this and all subsequent communication with the Office regarding information not relevant to the case will, insofar as allowed by law, be treated confidentially, unless such confidentiality is waived by the Student; and that information relevant to the case may be divulged to those who have a legitimate educational interest, including but not limited to the Student Conduct Committee; Confidential in this context is different from the “Confidential Reporting” of Title IX violations as defined in the *Resource Guide for Students on Sexual Misconduct: Campus Policies, Procedures, and Victim Services*.
3. Describe to the Respondent (Accused Student) the nature of the conduct in question, and the College policy(s) and/or campus regulation(s) allegedly violated, hear the Student’s response to such allegations, and counsel the Student as appropriate; and
4. Provide the Student with information about the right to inspect all documents relevant to the case which are in the possession of the Dean of Students' Office; (Note: all documents will be redacted to comply with state and federal laws and regulations and College policies.)
5. Provide the Student with copies of the documents relevant to the case, at the Student’s written request. (Note: all documents will be redacted to comply with state and federal laws and regulations and College policies.)
6. If a student believes that they will require a reasonable accommodation to assist in meeting with the Dean, the student must contact and register with the Disabilities Office. The Disabilities Office will provide the Dean with recommended accommodations. The Dean will either provide the recommended accommodation or work directly with the Disabilities Office to discuss alternatives to the recommended accommodation.

Decisions in Absentia: If a Student fails to participate in the disciplinary process or has withdrawn from the College while subject to pending disciplinary action, the Dean may move forward to resolve the matter without the Student’s participation.

Resolution by the Title IX Coordinator: At the conclusion of the investigation, the Title IX Coordinator or Dean of Students may take one of several actions listed below. Additionally, the Reporting Party and the Respondent will receive written notification of the outcome and any

disciplinary action by the College from the Dean of Students' Office, in accordance with the Privacy provisions in BP5500, BP3430 and BP3540.

Letter of Admonition: The Dean of Students may provide Notice to a Student that her or his alleged behavior may have violated College policy or campus regulations and that, if repeated, such behavior may be subject to the disciplinary process.

Imposing Sanctions: If the Student acknowledges behavior that is prohibited by this policy, the Dean of Students may impose one or more of the sanctions listed in this handbook. These sanctions range from a written reprimand to expulsion.

Referral to Student Conduct Committee: A case is referred for an Administrative Hearing when the Title IX Coordinator concludes the evidence warrants a sanction, but the student does not acknowledge engaging in behavior prohibited by this policy.

At any time before the hearing occurs, if the Title IX Coordinator receives new information that leads to the conclusion that a violation of this policy has not occurred, the case may be withdrawn from the Committee. This disposition is binding and terminates the Student Conduct Committee proceeding.

Insufficient Information: If the Title IX Coordinator concludes there is insufficient information on the basis of a preponderance of the evidence to issue a finding of responsibility for the alleged policy violation(s), then the matter will be closed with no further action taken unless additional substantive information is obtained which justifies, in the College's sole discretion, re-opening of the case.

Sanctions and Additional College Actions: When it is determined that a Student's behavior is in violation of College policy(s), the Title IX Coordinator will consider the context and seriousness of the violation in determining the appropriate sanction(s).

Failure to comply with the conditions of imposed sanctions may subject the Student to additional disciplinary action. In addition, a Hold may be placed on the Student's College records for either a stated period or until the Student satisfies the conditions imposed as part of a sanction. The placement of a Hold on the Student's College records may prevent the Student from registering and from obtaining transcripts, College services, or a degree from the University.

Limits on Sanctions: The loss of College employment will not be a form of sanction under this policy. However, when student status is a condition of employment, the loss of student status will result in the termination of the Student's employment. This section is not intended to preclude the disclosure to other appropriate College officials of information relating to any student's conduct records if that information may be reasonably construed to have a bearing on the Student's suitability for a specific employment situation. This section is also not intended

to preclude an employer from terminating a student's employment outside the disciplinary process.

Student Conduct Committee

When a case is referred to the Student Conduct Committee, the following will be provided to the Respondent (Accused Student) to ensure a fair hearing:

1. The Respondent (Accused Student) will be provided written Notice within a reasonable time before the hearing; this Notice will include a brief statement of the basis of the charges, the College policy(s) or campus regulations allegedly violated, and the time and place of the hearing.
2. The Respondent (Accused Student) will be provided the opportunity for a prompt hearing.
3. The Respondent (Accused Student) will be given the opportunity to present documents and to propose questions to be asked of any witnesses or about any information presented in the hearing.
4. The Hearing Committee will evaluate information presented in the hearing to determine if it is more likely or not that the Respondent (Accused Student) has violated this policy.
5. Within ten Days following the conclusion of the hearing, the Respondent (Accused Student) will receive a written report including a summary of the findings of fact, unless a longer period of time is warranted and approved by the Title IX coordinator [or something like that].
6. The Respondent (Accused Student) will be provided an opportunity to respond to the hearing report; at the request of the Student, access to a copy of the recording of the hearing will be made available for use in preparation of a response to the hearing report.

Referral of Cases to the Hearing Committee: A hearing will be provided for all cases referred to the Hearing Committee by the Title IX Coordinator.

Composition of the Hearing Committee: The Committee, also referred to in College Policy as the Student Conduct Committee, will consist of the following required and optional members (at least five members are required for a hearing):

1. Chair(s): Title IX Coordinator, or designee (required)
2. Dean of Students (Deputy Title IX Coordinator), or designee (required)
3. Faculty members (2-3) (two required, one optional)
4. One to two appointees by the Title IX Coordinator (optional). Selection preference may be given for individuals who have either training in a relevant subject area or experience with the hearing process. Depending on the circumstances, a student may be asked to serve as a voting member of the hearing committee.

Training of the Committee: The Title IX Coordinator and the Dean of Students (Deputy Title IX Coordinator) are responsible for providing all members with orientation and training on College Policies (including the Clatsop Community College Student Standards of Student Conduct, this policy, and the College Policy on Sexual Harassment); on issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and on how to conduct a hearing in a way that protects the safety of all participants, promotes accountability, and assures a fair, unbiased hearing for the Respondent (Accused Student).

Assignment of Members: Membership of faculty members is determined in fall of each year. The Hearing Committee will consist of at least two faculty members, who may also be members of the Student Issues Committee.

The Respondent (Accused Student) or reporting party may, for good cause, challenge the assignment of any particular faculty or student member serving on the Committee. The Hearing Coordinator will adjudicate all challenges to committee members.

Scheduling of Hearing: It is the intention of this policy that hearings be set as soon as reasonably possible after referral to the Committee. Allegations of sexual harassment must be either resolved or heard before the Student Conduct Committee within sixty Days of the referral of the complaint. This deadline may be extended on approval from the President of the College.

The Hearing Coordinator will schedule a hearing of the case to be conducted no sooner than five Days after the date of Notice that the case was being referred to the Student Conduct Committee. Hearings are typically held on normal business days, with mutual consent of the Respondent (Accused Student), Reporting Party, and the Chair of the Committee.

The Hearing Coordinator will give Notice of the time and place of the hearing and other relevant hearing information to the Respondent (Accused Student) and reporting party at least five Days prior to the date of the hearing.

The Title IX Coordinator, the respondent (Accused Student), and reporting party must provide the Hearing Coordinator with relevant material, including the identities of all witnesses as well as copies of any documents which the parties intend to produce at the hearing at least three days prior to the hearing. To the extent feasible, the Hearing Coordinator will make available any materials to the other parties in the matter two Days prior to the hearing. Any witnesses or materials not submitted to the Hearing Coordinator at least three Days prior to the hearing may be introduced in the hearing at the discretion of the Student Conduct Committee Chair.

Hearing Procedures: The respondent (Accused Student), and reporting party will have the opportunity to present documents and witnesses, and to address all information being presented in the hearing. Specifically, the respondent (Accused Student), and reporting party will have the opportunity to propose questions to be asked of witnesses who appear at the

hearing in person, or by telephone or other electronic means, and to propose questions to be asked about documents and written statements presented in the hearing.

The respondent (Accused Student), and reporting party may challenge the admission of any documents or written statements on the grounds that the documents are not relevant to the topic. The Student Conduct Committee Chair will determine the appropriateness of all questions and the admissibility of documents and written statements.

The respondent (Accused Student), and reporting party are responsible for presenting information and may choose to be assisted by a Campus Advocate. Either party may identify their own Campus Advocate or may request to be assisted at no cost by a Campus Advocate assigned by the Title IX Coordinator.

Options for assistance may be discussed with the Hearing Coordinator.

The past sexual history or character of an individual is not considered unless it is determined to be highly relevant. All such information sought to be entered for consideration by a party, or the College will be presumed irrelevant until evidence of its relevance is offered. The existence of a pattern of behavior by a responding party may be relevant to the finding and sanction imposed. Both parties will be notified in advance if such information has been deemed relevant and will be considered during the process.

If the respondent (Accused Student) does not speak in the hearing, no inferences can be drawn as a direct result of that silence.

The Committee Chair is responsible for the secure and orderly operation and administration of the hearing and has the right to exclude persons from the hearing room if deemed necessary. All procedural questions are subject to the final decision of the Student Conduct Committee Chair.

A Student who believes he or she will require a reasonable accommodation in the hearing must contact and register with the Disabilities Office. The Disabilities Office will provide the Hearing Coordinator with recommended accommodations. The Hearing Coordinator will either provide the recommended accommodations or work directly with the Disabilities Office to discuss alternatives to the recommended accommodations.

If a Student does not attend the hearing, the case may proceed to disposition without the Student's participation.

Information regarding the Reporting Party's past sexual history or the Respondent's (Accused Student's) past sexual history will not be admissible unless the Student Conduct Committee Chair makes a specific finding of relevance after an offer of proof has been submitted. The offer of proof must be submitted to and resolved by the Student Conduct Committee Chair before the Reporting Party testifies.

At the Title IX Coordinator's discretion, video may be used to separate the Respondent (Accused Student) and the Reporting Party. The screen shall be placed so that the Respondent (Accused Student) and the Reporting Party cannot see each other. As possible, the Student Conduct Committee members may see both the Respondent (Accused Student) and the Reporting Party.

Standard of Proof: The Standard of Proof which will be used in hearings is that the College must prove that it is more likely than not that the Respondent (Accused Student) committed the misconduct of which he or she is accused.

Clatsop Community College uses a preponderance of the evidence standard in all student misconduct cases. This is the Standard of Proof used in hearings.

Record of Hearing: The Hearing Coordinator will make a single verbatim recording, such as a tape recording, of the hearing. (Deliberations shall not be recorded). This recording shall be the property of the College and will be maintained with Title IX and Student Discipline records. The documents submitted by the parties and accepted by the Committee will constitute the official record of the hearing and will become part of the Student's conduct record.

A respondent (Accused Student) or reporting party who is considering submitting a response to the hearing report will, upon request, be granted post-hearing access to review (but not copy) the recording. This access will be provided on the College campus, during regular business hours; the recording may not be removed from the premises or reproduced. The respondent (Accused Student) or reporting party may be accompanied by the Support Person(s) who accompanied the respondent (Accused Student) or reporting party at the hearing. When the respondent (Accused Student) or reporting party is unable to be present on the College campus during regular business hours, the student will be provided reasonable accommodations which may include access to review the recording either on campus on Saturdays, Sundays, or days on which the campus is closed, or at an alternate location.

Spectators: To protect the privacy of persons participating in the student conduct process, the hearing will be closed to spectators, including witnesses. Witnesses may only be present in the hearing when answering questions from the Student Conduct Committee. The Respondent (Accused Student) and the Reporting Party will each be entitled to have a Support Person of their choice accompany them to the hearing. A Support Person may not be called as a witness. The Student Conduct Committee Chair has the right to exclude Support Persons from the hearing room if deemed necessary for the secure or orderly conduct of the hearing.

The Reporting Party will have the right to be present during the entire hearing, notwithstanding the fact that the Reporting Party is to be called as a witness.

Continuing Resolution between the Student and the Dean of Students: Until the Committee makes its final report, the respondent (Accused Student) may make an admission of

responsibility to the Chair assigned to the case. This disposition of the matter will bind all parties and terminate all proceedings.

Final Report

At the conclusion of a hearing, the Committee Chair will file a final report with:

1. A summary of the allegations;
2. A summary of the information presented; and
3. Whether, in the opinion of a majority of the Committee, the Respondent (Accused Student) has violated one or more of the College policies or campus regulations the Respondent (Accused Student) has been charged with violating, or whether there has been insufficient evidence to sustain such a finding and the basis for that opinion.

If it is the opinion of a majority of the Committee Panel that the Respondent (Accused Student) has violated one or more of the College policies or campus regulations which the Student has been charged with violating, the Dean will provide a recommendation of sanction(s).

Within ten Days of the conclusion of the hearing, a final report will be prepared.

The identity of the Reporting Party will be disclosed to the Respondent (Accused Student) and used in the hearing, but reports will not include identifying information about the Reporting Party.

Copies of Reports: A copy of the final report will be sent to the respondent (Accused Student), reporting party, and the Title IX Coordinator. Notifications will be mailed on the same day. The Title IX coordinator may exempt portions of the report deemed to violate the student's privacy or to place a student at risk. Both parties shall be made aware of the excluded portions.

Response to the Report by the Respondent (Accused Student): The respondent (Accused Student) will have five days from the date of the letter forwarding the hearing report in which the respondent (Accused Student) may submit a written response challenging the findings and recommendations included in the report.

Such response shall be in writing and shall state on which of the following the grounds it is being submitted. Responses may be submitted directly to the Title IX Coordinator-by e-mail sent from the Student's official College email account.

The three grounds on which a Student may respond are:

1. The hearing was not conducted in accordance with the Clatsop Community College procedures. Deviations from designated procedures will not be a basis for sustaining a challenge unless the procedural error substantially impacted the finding or sanction.
2. There is new information, or other relevant facts, potentially sufficient to alter the findings, but that could not have been known to the Student at the time of the hearing.
3. The Respondent believes the sanction(s) recommended by the Committee are substantially disproportionate to the severity of the violation of the Clatsop Community College Standards of Student Conduct which the Student was found to have committed.

Response to the Report by the Reporting Party: The reporting party will have five days from the date of the letter forwarding the Hearing report in which he or she may submit a written response challenging the findings included in the report.

Such response shall be in writing; shall state on which of the following three grounds it is being submitted, and shall be signed by the Student. Responses may be submitted directly to the Title IX Coordinator by e-mail sent from the Student's official College e-mail account or may be submitted in writing.

The grounds on which a reporting party may respond are:

1. The hearing was not conducted in accordance with this policy. Deviations from designated procedures will not be a basis for sustaining a challenge unless the procedural error substantially impacted the finding.
2. There is new information, or other relevant facts, potentially sufficient to alter the findings, but that could not have been known to the Reporting Party at the time of the hearing.
3. The Reporting Party believes the sanction(s) recommended by the Student Conduct Committee are substantially disproportionate to the severity of the violation of the Clatsop Community College Standards of Student Conduct which the Student was found to have committed.

Review by the President

Decision by the President: The President may review the committee's decision only when findings or recommendations are challenged on valid grounds as stated above. If reviewed, a decision regarding a case that has been heard by the Committee may be made by the President of the College.

Basis for Decision: The President of the College will base their decision upon:

1. The report submitted by the Hearing Administrator including the findings and recommended sanction of the Student Conduct Committee;
2. Counsel solicited from the Dean regarding sanction(s) imposed in similar cases and any previous cases of misconduct by the Student on file with the Dean of Students' Office; and,
3. The content of any written response submitted by the respondent (Accused Student) or reporting party. In order to verify any statement submitted by a respondent (Accused Student) or by a reporting party, the Dean of Students may contact persons reasonably expected to have knowledge of such matters.

Sanctions: The College President may decide to impose one or more of the sanctions listed in the College's Standards of Student Conduct. The College President is not limited to those

sanctions recommended by the Committee, even though such decision may result in the imposition of more severe disciplinary action.

When a response based on new information or other relevant facts that could not have been known to the respondent (Accused Student) and/or reporting party at the time of the hearing and which are deemed sufficient to alter a decision is successful, the College President may opt to send the case back to the Committee to be reheard.

Notice of Decision: The College President will have ten days after the receipt of the report of the Committee, or the written response by the respondent (Accused Student) and/or reporting party, whichever is latest, to deliver their written decision.

The written decision will be delivered to the accused student, the reporting party by the Title IX Coordinator, and the Dean of Students (Deputy Title IX Coordinator).

The College President also may notify other parties of the decision or may direct the Dean of Students Office to do so, if there is an institutional interest in doing so, and if such parties are authorized to receive such information in accordance with state and federal law.

Summary Suspension

Before final determination of alleged misconduct, Summary Suspension may be imposed by the Dean of Students' Office. Interim Suspension may include exclusion from classes or from other specified activities or areas of the campus.

A student will be restricted only to the minimum extent necessary when there is reasonable cause to believe that the student's participation in College activities or presence at specified areas of the campus will lead to physical abuse, threats of violence, or conduct that threatens the health or safety of any person on College property or at official College functions, or other disruptive activity incompatible with the orderly operation of the campus.

1. Within twenty-four hours of the imposition of the Interim Suspension, the Title IX Coordinator or a designee will review the information upon which the Interim Suspension was based. If the Title IX Coordinator or designee does not affirm the Interim Suspension within twenty-four hours of its imposition, the Interim Suspension will be deemed void, and a reasonable effort will be made to inform the Student who was suspended that the Interim Suspension is void. Should the Interim Suspension be voided, that will have no bearing on College disciplinary proceedings arising from the conduct which gave rise to the Interim Suspension. Any such disciplinary proceedings will be conducted under the normal procedures provided by this policy.
2. Upon imposition of the Interim Suspension, the Dean of Students will notify the Student under the Interim Suspension of the charges against him or her, the length and conditions of the Interim Suspension, and the opportunity for a hearing with the Dean of Students, or designee to challenge the Interim Suspension.

3. Hearings to review Interim Suspensions will have scheduling priority. The Student may be assisted at the hearing by an assistant of the Student's choosing and at the Student's expense. The Student may present information in support of the contention that the Interim Suspension is unnecessary or that its conditions should be modified. The Dean of Students, or designee is authorized to investigate the facts which gave rise to the Interim Suspension and may lift the Interim Suspension or modify its conditions. Within three Days of the conclusion of the hearing, the Dean of Students, or designee will determine a) if the Interim Suspension is necessary; and b) if its conditions should be modified. The result of this hearing will have no bearing on other College disciplinary proceedings arising from the conduct which gave rise to the Interim Suspension. Any such disciplinary proceedings will be conducted under the normal procedures provided in this policy.
4. Disciplinary proceedings involving Students on Interim Suspension will follow the normal procedures provided in this policy, however, at each step of the proceedings, they will have scheduling priority.

Emergency Suspension

During a state of emergency, the Dean of Students may impose Emergency Suspension on a student when there is reasonable cause to believe:

1. The individual has participated in a disturbance of the peace or unlawful assembly, or has acted in violation of the campus emergency orders, has committed an act of physical violence, or has threatened to commit such an act, or has committed a theft or has damaged property; or
2. The individual's presence on campus will lead to a violation of campus emergency orders, violence, intimidation, damage to property, or other disruptive activity incompatible with the orderly operation of the campus.
 - a. Any Student placed on Emergency Suspension will not, during the period of Emergency Suspension, enter upon specified areas of the campus or engage in specified activities, as set forth in the Notice of Emergency Suspension.
 - b. The exclusion or restriction will be limited to the minimum extent necessary to protect the health and safety of persons or property, or to maintain the orderly operation of the campus
 - c. Violation of any condition set forth in the Notice of Emergency Suspension will subject the individual to disciplinary proceedings based upon such violation.

Privacy and Records Retention

Student conduct records are confidential.

In cases where the final disposition is Dismissal, the Dean of Students' Office retains student conduct records for fifty years from the date of the Notice of final disposition.

For cases that do not result in dismissal but which are required to be included in the Clatsop Community College Jeanne Clery Crime Statistics Report, the Dean of Students' Office retains student conduct records for seven years from the date of the Notice of final disposition. Student conduct records in all other cases are retained for five years from the date of the Notice of final disposition.

When there have been repeated violations of the Clatsop Community College Standards of Student Conduct, all student conduct records pertaining to an individual student will be retained for five years (seven years for cases which are required to be included in the Clatsop Community College Jeanne Clery Crime Statistics Report) from the date of the final disposition in the most recent case.

Upon receipt of a request from professional schools, graduate programs, employers, or others, for the disciplinary records of a student, after the student provides an appropriate confidentiality waiver (where applicable), the Dean of Students' Office is obligated to report violations which resulted in the revocation of a degree, or in a sanction of suspension and/or dismissal, either imposed and deferred.

Sanctions for Violation of College Standards of Conduct

The Dean of Students will be responsible for maintaining and disseminating a disciplinary procedure for imposing sanctions while ensuring a student's right to due process (Student Discipline policy/procedure 6.215/6.215P). The severity of the sanction(s) should reflect the severity of the violation and may be imposed singly or in any combination. Sanctions for violation(s) of the Student Code of Conduct may include, but are not limited to, the following:

Written Reprimand: Written warning that a student's conduct does not meet College standards and that continuation of such misconduct may result in further disciplinary action.

Disciplinary Probation: Imposition of a probationary status, for which further violations may result in additional disciplinary action, including suspension. Disciplinary probation may be imposed for any length of time up to one calendar year. The terms of the probation and conditions for ending it will be specified in a letter to the student. Disciplinary probation may include referral for intervention, screening, and treatment in cases where use of alcohol or other controlled substances have impaired safety and judgment.

Personal Mental Health Referral: A sanction which may be invoked in circumstances where the student's behavior poses a potential threat to the campus community.

Bar Against Re-Enrollment: May be imposed on a student who has a disciplinary case pending or who fails to pay a debt to the College.

Restitution: Reimbursement for costs of damage to a person or property or for a misappropriation of property. Restitution may take the form of appropriate services to repair or otherwise compensate for damages. Restitution may be imposed in combination with any other penalty.

Withholding of an Official Transcript: May be imposed upon a student who fails to pay a debt to the College.

Suspension of Rights or Privileges: Imposes specific limitations on, or restrictions to, the status of a student's enrollment at the College.

Suspension of Eligibility for Extracurricular Activities: Prohibited from joining a recognized student organization and participating in its activities or attending its meetings and/or from participating in official athletic or other extracurricular activities for any length of time up to one calendar year.

Temporary Exclusion: An instructor or supervisory staff member may remove a student from class, a service area, or a College-sponsored event when in the judgment of the instructor or supervisor the student is disrupting the educational or administrative processes of the College or poses a danger to other staff or students. Prior to removal, the instructor or supervisor must inform the student of the nature of the disruptive behavior and request that the student ceases the behavior. If the student does not comply, the instructor or supervisor has the authority to ask the student to leave the service area or College-sponsored event for the remainder of the class session, service day, or event.

Suspension: A student may be suspended for a defined period of time. During a period of suspension, the student is prohibited from registering for one or more credit or non-credit classes sponsored by the College and may be barred from entering the College campus except with the permission of the President, Vice-President of Instruction, Dean of Students, or Dean of Learning. The conditions of re-enrollment shall be stated in the letter of suspension.

Summary Suspension: Summary suspension may be used to protect the College from potential disruption of instructional or other college activities, or to protect the safety of students, faculty, staff, or College property. Summary suspension, for the purpose of investigating the event or events in which the student or students were allegedly involved, shall be for no more than five (5) school days; however, it may be continued pending final disposition of the case if it is deemed necessary for the safety of students, faculty, staff, or College property or in cases where the student's presence is considered to be disruptive to the orderly functioning of the College.

The President, Vice President of Academic Affairs, Dean of Students, or their designees may summarily suspend a student within the stated guidelines. Such suspension shall remain in effect until the outcome of a formal hearing is determined. The formal hearing shall be held no more than ten (10) working days from the first day of suspension. This timeline may be modified with the agreement of both parties.

Readmission after Suspension: When a student is suspended, the conditions for re-enrollment that must be met will be outlined in the letter the student receives at the time of suspension. In

the case of a long-term suspension, (more than one week), the student will be required to meet with the Dean of Students prior to re-enrollment, and to request re-enrollment in writing. The Vice President of Academic Affairs will be responsible for determining if the conditions for re-enrollment have been met. The Vice President of Academic Affairs, will provide the student, in writing, with his/her decision regarding the student's reentry into the College and the reasons for the decision.

Expulsion: A permanent separation from the College. A student may be expelled from the College only on approval of the decision by the College's Board of Directors.

Note: The parents or guardian of any dependent student under age 18 years of age who is placed on disciplinary probation, suspended, or expelled shall be notified.

Procedures for the Discipline and Dismissal of Personnel

(Reference, 4.505P which applies to Service & Supervisory and Confidential Classified Employees)

The procedures described below will be used in addressing employee discipline with regards to Title IX and VAWA allegations. These procedures are intended to assist a supervisor through the process of the discipline and dismissal of an employee.

Application: These guidelines apply to employees who are regular, non-probationary employees, typically called Administrative, Service and Supervisory or Confidential. These procedures do not apply to any temporary or student employees, nor to the College President. The full text of the procedure (4.505P) includes examples of misconduct, including abuse, violence, and sexual harassment.

Discipline and/or Dismissal Steps:

Supervisors must consult with their supervisors and the Human Resources Director prior to initiating action for the discipline or dismissal of an employee. Based upon the severity of the action, any of the following steps may be by-passed or repeated.

Initial Warning: The supervisor meets with the employee and verbally informs the employee of (1) the nature of the problem; (2) the specific violation alleged; (3) the improvement required of the employee; (4) a timeline for improvement, which may include a performance review; and (5) the consequences if improvement is not made.

The supervisor will keep notes of the discussion and follow the discussion up with a memo to the employee that includes the date and content of the meeting. A copy of this memo will be kept by the supervisor in the event that supporting documentation is needed for any future disciplinary issues of a similar nature.

A follow-up session should be scheduled at the time of initial warning meeting after the specified length of time to determine if there has been satisfactory improvement or if there is need for further action. Notes will be made by the supervisor at this follow-up session and will be attached to the initial meeting memo, with a copy to the employee as to whether there will be next steps, or whether the improvement has been adequate.

Formal Written Reprimand: A formal written reprimand may be issued for subsequent violations, lack of improvement or on other occasions when deemed appropriate by the supervisor after consultation with the Human Resource Director. The supervisor shall meet with the employee to gather facts and information before a formal written reprimand is issued.

The supervisor shall inform the employee that the written reprimand will be placed in the employee's personnel file. The written reprimand should contain a signature line where the employee can sign that he/she is aware that the letter will be placed in his/her personnel file.

The formal written reprimand shall refer to previous violations, memos, and meetings if any. The “initial warning” memo may be attached to the written reprimand.

Employees may respond in writing to the supervisor’s memo, and this should be kept with the written reprimand.

If after the formal written reprimand there are subsequent violations, lack of improvement or on other occasions deemed appropriate by the supervisor and further discipline may be warranted; the supervisor will consult with their supervisor, the Human Resources director and will forward facts and circumstances, and recommendations for further disciplinary action to the College President.

Suspension/Dismissal: At his/her discretion, the College President may order an investigation into possible misconduct or objectionable behavior by an employee. In connection with such an investigation, the College President may place the employee on paid or unpaid administrative leave during the term of the investigation. The employee will be notified that an investigation is in progress, the substance of the allegations, and the duration of the administrative leave, if known.

The College President may engage in discussion with the employee, the supervisor, and others who are involved or who may have relevant information. The employee will be given an opportunity to respond to the allegations in writing.

The College President may take actions which include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Return of the employee (if they were placed on administrative leave); or
- (2) Suspension without pay; or
- (3) Termination.

The employee will be notified in writing of the findings of fact and the action taken.

Appeals: Discipline and dismissal actions are not subject to the College Grievance Procedure and may not be appealed.

Procedures for the Discipline and Dismissal of Classified Employees

(Reference, Classified Association Agreement, Article 22 which applies to Classified Bargaining Unit Employees)

The procedures described below will be used in addressing employee discipline with regards to Title IX and VAWA allegations.

ARTICLE 22: Disciplinary and Dismissal Procedures

1. During the probationary period, bargaining unit employees whose performance is unsatisfactory may be terminated at any time.
2. Bargaining unit employees beyond probation may be disciplined or discharged only for just cause. Employees have the right to have a dismissal, suspension or demotion reviewed under provisions of the formal grievance procedure.
3. Each employee shall have the right to be represented, at no cost to the College, at any conference, the purpose of which is disciplinary action, including written reprimand, suspension and/or demotion, and termination. This will not preclude relieving an employee from duty with pay temporarily when such is deemed necessary by the supervisor.

Procedures for the Discipline and Dismissal of Full-Time Faculty

(Reference, Full-Time Faculty Association Agreement, Article 4 which applies to Full-Time Faculty Bargaining Unit Employees)

The procedures described below will be used in addressing employee discipline with regards to Title IX and VAWA allegations.

ARTICLE 4: Faculty Rights

Just Cause: No faculty member shall be reprimanded, disciplined or reduced in compensation without just cause. Any formal charges which are made against a faculty member shall be reduced to writing and made available to the member. A faculty member shall have the right to have an individual of his/her choice present when being formally reprimanded or disciplined. Nothing herein shall be construed to preclude the Vice President of Academic Affairs or any other appropriate administrative person from informally meeting, counseling and consulting with a faculty member in confidence. This section does not apply to actions taken in accordance with Article 11 (Employment Status), Article 12 (Early Retirement), and Article 16 (Layoff and Recall).

1. Excluding layoff of faculty members, termination of employment for members with continuing contract status shall be for just cause.
2. No continuing contract member shall be dismissed without at least thirty (30) calendar day's written notice of such dismissal.

Procedures for the Discipline and Dismissal of Part-Time Faculty

(Reference, Part-Time Faculty Association Agreement, Article 6 which applies to Part-Time Faculty Bargaining Unit employees)

The procedures described below will be used in addressing employee discipline with regards to Title IX and VAWA allegations.

ARTICLE 6: Personnel Relations

Complaints: Complaints lodged by students against a member shall follow the procedures below as provided for in College procedure 6.220P.

1. **Informal:**
Before any formal complaint the student shall meet with the member to seek resolution.
2. **Formal:**
In the event, that resolution is unsuccessful the student may file a written complaint utilizing the College provided form. Valid complaints shall be signed and dated. Complaints filed more than 20 days after the events alleged shall be dismissed as untimely. The member shall be provided a copy of the written complaint. In addition, the member shall be provided with any material collected during the investigation of the complaint by the College.
3. **Outcome:**
A decision by the College about the complaint shall be sent to the member no later than 20 days from the date the complaint form was filed with the College. Prior to the final report being issued the College shall meet with the member to review the matter. Only complaints regarding misconduct may lead to discipline. In the event, the College determines that misconduct rises to the level of discipline it shall provide notice to the employee pursuant to section D of this Article within five days from the date the report is issued by the College.
4. **Invalid Complaints:**
Invalid or dismissed complaints shall not become part of a member's personnel file or evaluation. The member may grieve any formal finding of fault found by the College pursuant to the complaint procedure.
5. Faculty shall have the right to representation at any formal stage of the complaint process.
6. The parties agree that this procedure is minimum standards. The College may adopt policies and procedures on student complaints through existing processes of shared governance and mutual agreement with the Association that does not violate terms of this section.

Remedies

The College informs reporting parties of remedies, if reasonably available, to prevent contact with respondents (Accused Student), such as academic, transportation, and working accommodations. The College will make such accommodations regardless of whether the reporting party chooses to report the crime to the Oregon State Police, or local law enforcement agencies. These support measures can be offered to students and staff through the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or College Counselor/Campus Victims Advocate if they choose to not report to law enforcement.

Survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking should report the incident promptly to the Title IX Coordinator for investigation.

Title IX Coordinator

Director, Human Resources

Location: 1651 Lexington Avenue, Astoria

Building: Towler Hall, room 110B

503-338-2450

title9@clatsopcc.edu

All reports of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking are referred to the Title IX Coordinator for investigation regardless of whether the reporting party chooses to pursue criminal charges.

Fairness:

- All members of the campus community have the right to have reported incidents addressed according to the published College procedures.
- All parties have equal opportunities to have a support person of their choosing or offered by the institution present throughout all resolution proceedings (including intake, interviews, hearings, etc.). This person can be an advisor, advocate, attorney, family member, friend, faculty member, etc. The institution may apply restrictions regarding the extent to which the support person may participate.
- All parties have the right to written notice of the outcome of sexual misconduct resolution proceedings.
- Reporting parties and witnesses will receive amnesty for minor infractions (e.g., alcohol and drug violations) that are secondary to incidents of sexual misconduct.
- Reporting parties, their supporters, and witnesses have a right to be free from retaliation.

Support:

- Students have a right to be notified of their ability to access campus counseling.
- Students and employees have a right to be notified of on- and off-campus supportive resources.

- All parties involved in sexual misconduct allegations will receive the information and assistance needed to effectively participate in all proceedings.
- Reporting parties have the right to seek orders of protection, “no contact” orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by criminal, civil, or tribal courts, and may seek the help of the Dean of Students Office in requesting and/or enforcing.

The College may take whatever steps are deemed necessary to appropriately respond to allegations of sexual misconduct, protect students’ rights, and keep members of the campus community safe from further harm. Measures include, but are not limited to:

- Issuing interim suspensions pending a hearing.
- Reporting incidents to local police and/or prosecutors.
- Assisting with orders of protection, no-contact orders and similar lawful orders
- Referring to counseling and health services.
- Referring to the Employee Assistance Program.
- Providing education to the community.
- Altering work arrangements for College employees.
- Providing campus escorts.
- Providing transportation assistance.
- Implementing contact limitations between the parties.
- Offering adjustments to academic deadlines, course schedules, etc.

These measures are available regardless of whether a reporting party seeks formal resolution or makes a crime report.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action

Intake: A College official will assist the reporting party with making choices and accessing resources. Assuming the reporting party chooses to move forward with a campus resolution, the next step is a preliminary inquiry.

All resolutions will be conducted by campus officials who receive annual training on issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of reporting party and promotes accountability.

The resolution process is confidential. The institution will protect the confidentiality of reporting party, consistent with federal law. Any release of information about a resolution will be accomplished without the inclusion of identifying information about the reporting party, to the extent permissible by law.

Preliminary Inquiry: An initial determination is made about the allegations and whether to move them forward to a formal investigation. This decision is made by the Title IX Coordinator,

taking into account the nature of the allegations and the reporting party's wishes. If the decision is made to move forward, the coordinator refers the allegations to investigators.

Investigations: An investigative model is used to resolve allegations. Trained investigators will provide an investigation that is prompt, thorough, reliable, equitable, fair, and impartial. They will interview reporting and responding parties and witnesses, and prepare reports with their findings and sanctioning recommendations. Information about all the steps in the investigative process is available at in the *Student Conduct Procedures of Allegations of Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Domestic and Dating Violence, and Stalking* section of this document.

Hearings: A case is referred for an Administrative Hearing when the Title IX Coordinator concludes the evidence warrants a sanction, but the student does not acknowledge engaging in behavior prohibited by this policy.

At any time before the hearing occurs, if the Title IX Coordinator receives new information that leads to the conclusion that a violation of this policy has not occurred, the case may be withdrawn from Student Conduct Committee. This disposition is binding and terminates the Committee proceeding. Additional information on hearings may be found in the *College Student Conduct Procedures for Allegations for Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Domestic and Dating Violence, and Stalking*.

Standard of Proof: The Standard of Proof which will be used in hearings is that the College must prove that it is more likely than not that the accused Student committed the misconduct of which he or she is accused.

Clatsop Community College uses a preponderance of the evidence standard in all student misconduct cases. This is the Standard of Proof used in hearings.

Past History: The past sexual history or character of an individual is not considered unless it is determined to be highly relevant. All such information sought to be entered for consideration by a party, or the College will be presumed irrelevant until evidence of its relevance is offered. The existence of a pattern of behavior by a responding party may be relevant to the finding and sanction imposed. Both parties will be notified in advance if such information has been deemed relevant and will be considered during the process.

Final Determination: The parties will be informed in writing of the out-come of the resolution, without significant delay between the notifications to each party. This notice will include grounds for responding to the decision, any change to the results that occurs prior to the time that such results become final, and when results are considered to be final.

Review by the President: The President may review the committee's decision only when findings or recommendations are challenged. If reviewed, a decision regarding a case that has been heard by the Committee may be made by the College President.

Title IX and Student Conduct

The Student Conduct Procedures for Allegations of Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Domestic and Dating Violence, and Stalking is employed by the Clatsop Community College in compliance with the Office of Civil Rights' Title IX.

This document was based on advisement from the Association of Title IX Administrators (ATIXA), Oregon Revised Statutes, and content used with permission from the University of California at Los Angeles Dean of Students Office.

Inquiries about Title IX procedures may be made to:

Title IX Coordinator

Director, Human Resources

Location: 1651 Lexington Avenue, Astoria

Building: Towler Hall, room 110B

503-338-2450

title9@clatsopcc.edu

Title IX Deputy Coordinator

Dean of Students

Location: 1651 Lexington Avenue, Astoria

Building: Columbia Hall, room 115B

503-338-2326

deanofstudents@clatsopcc.edu

Inquires outside the college may be made to:

Office for Civil Rights (OCR)

U.S. Department of Education

400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20202-1100

Customer Service Hotline #: (800) 421-3481

TDD#: (877) 521-2172

Email: OCR@ed.gov

Web: <http://www.ed.gov/ocr>

Amendment and Modification

Amendments to this procedure may be made to ensure consistency with state and federal law.

Sex Offender Registration

The Clery Act requires CCC to advise the campus community about how to access information about registered sex offenders. In Oregon, the Oregon State Police maintain the sex offender registry that can be accessed at <https://sexoffenders.oregon.gov/>. The Registry cautions that information found in the registry “is provided for general public safety. Users are authorized to use the information only to protect themselves or children who may be at risk. The release of the information to the public is meant to assure public protection, **not** to punish an offender or harass an offender’s family. Anyone who uses the information to commit a criminal act against another person is subject to criminal prosecution and civil action.”

The College does not have residential housing facilities, on or off-campus. CCC does not recognize any off-campus fraternity or sorority houses or off-campus student organizations.

Appendix

Resources

Clery Compliance Annual Security Report: <https://www.clatsopcc.edu/about-ccc/student-consumer-information/safety-report>

Clatsop County Sheriff's Office: www.co.clatsop.or.us/sheriff

Astoria Police Department: http://astoria.or.us/dept/Police_Department

Seaside Police Department: <http://www.ci.seaside.ca.us/171/Police-Department>

Office of the District Attorney of Clatsop County: www.co.clatsop.or.us/da

The Harbor (Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Shelter/Services): www.harbornw.org/

Crisis Support Network- Long Beach, WA (Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services)
<http://crisis-support.org/>

The Charlotte House– Cathlamet, WA (Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services)
www.stjamesfc.org/The-Charlotte-House.html

The Northwest Network (for LGBTQ survivors): www.nwnetwork.org/
PO Box 18436, Seattle, WA 98118
206-568-7777

Oregon Department of Justice Compensation for Victims of Crime
www.doj.state.or.us/victims/pages/compensation.aspx
(Easing Financial Burdens for Victims and Their Families)

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
www.uscis.gov/news/fact-sheets/information-legal-rights-available-immigrant-victims-domestic-violence-united-states-and-facts-about-immigrating-marriage-based-visa-fact-sheet
(Legal rights available to Immigrant Victims of Domestic Violence)

Oregon Judicial Department – Protective Orders
www.courts.oregon.gov/programs/family/domestic-violence/pages/restraining.aspx
www.courts.oregon.gov/programs/family/domestic-violence/Pages/stalking.aspx

Oregon Revised Statutes: www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/Pages/ORS.aspx

Oregon Sex Offender Inquiry System: <http://sexoffenders.oregon.gov/>

U.S. Department of Education – Office of Civil Rights
www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html

U.S. Department of Education Offices
www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html

U.S. Department of Justice – Office on Violence Against Women
www.justice.gov/ovw

National Domestic Violence Hotline: www.ndvh.org

National Sexual Assault Hotline of the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN)
www.rainn.org
1-800-656-HOPE (1-800-656-4673)

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children: www.missingkids.com
1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)

The National Center for Victims of Crime: www.ncvc.org
1-800-FYI-CALL (1-800-394-2255)
1-800-211-7996 (TTY)

Non-Discrimination Declaration

It is the policy of Clatsop Community College that there will be no discrimination or harassment on the grounds of race, color, sex, gender, marital status, religion, national origin, age, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression or disability in any educational programs, activities, or employment. Questions or complaints should be directed to Leslie Hall, Affirmative Action/Gender Equity (Title IX) Officer, Towler Hall, Suite 110, lhall@clatsopcc.edu 503-338-2450; TDD 503-338-2468. The Title II/Section 504 Coordinator, Shelly Alford, is located in Towler Hall, Suite 312B, salford@clatsopcc.edu 503-338-2474.

Accommodations

Persons having questions about or a request for special needs and accommodation should contact JoAnn Zahn, Vice President of Finance and Operations, at Clatsop Community College, 1651 Lexington Avenue, Astoria, Oregon 97103, Library Suite 110, jzahn@clatsopcc.edu Phone (503) 338-2421 or TDD (503) 338-2468. Please send special needs and accommodations requests here. Contact should be made at least two business days in advance of the event.

Declaración de no-discriminación

Es la política de Clatsop Community College que no habrá ningún tipo de discriminación o acoso por razón de raza, color, sexo, género, estado civil, religión, origen nacional, edad, orientación sexual, identidad de género o expresión de discapacidad en los programas educativos, actividades o en la contratación. Preguntas o quejas deben ser dirigidas al Leslie Hall, Oficial de Acción Afirmativa / Título IX localizado en Towler Hall número 110, lhall@clatsopcc.edu número de teléfono 503-338-2450, TDD (discapacidad auditiva) 503-338-2468. El Coordinador de la Título II/Sección 504, Shelly Alford, se encuentra en Towler Hall, número 312B, salford@clatsopcc.edu número de teléfono 503-338-2474. Para ADA y otras peticiones de servicios llame al 503-338-2474 o para TDD (discapacidad auditiva) 503-338-2468.

Ayuda a personas discapacitadas

En cuanto a las personas discapacitadas, se les pide que se comuniquen con JoAnn Zahn, la Vice Presidente de Finanzas y Operaciones en Clatsop Community College, 1651 Lexington Avenue, Astoria, Oregon 97103, Library Suite 110, jzahn@clatsopcc.edu número telefónico (503) 338-2421 o a TDD (503) 338-2468. Haga el favor de notificar a la oficina para que se le pueda proporcionar apoyo. La comunicación debe tomar lugar por lo menos dos días de trabajo antes del evento por el cual se requiera tal ayuda. Para más información, vea la página Web de Clatsop Community College bajo Información en Español.