

2023 Annual Fire and Security Report



This information is provided in compliance with federal law, known as the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. It contains the required crime and fire statistics for the calendar years 2020, 2021, 2022 and the policies and procedures for the academic year 2023-2024.

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Welcome to Everett Community College! This Annual Safety, Security, and Fire Safety Report contains information intended to increase your awareness of certain incidents in and around campus, as well as the current programs that exist to help you in protecting your personal safety and security at Everett Community College. While the Department works 24/7 to make EvCC as safe as possible, responsibility for crime prevention and reduction is shared by all members of the College community. Our mutual goal is a safe and healthy learning, and working, environment for all.

Since 2019 the college has invested in upgrading the campus surveillance system in order to actively deter criminal behavior and assist in apprehending violators. Additional upgrades for systems used in mass notification, such as campus speakers used in the “Informacast” system, have also been prioritized. This system allows the College to make immediate announcements to the campus community about emergencies that affect normal campus operations. The College also sends emergency notifications via text message to phones of those who sign up in advance. Notices related to these situations will simultaneously be placed on the college website and sent to all student and staff emails. Additionally, Security offers many other services intended to assist the college community.

Situational awareness plays an important role in furthering safety efforts. If you see something that seems suspicious, please do not hesitate to contact Security. Whatever your relationship to the College, the Department of Campus Safety, Security & Emergency Management is eager to assist. The safety and security of the students and employees of Everett Community College is a top priority. Let’s all work together so we can “Stay close... Go far!”

With Regards,

Christian Carson

Director of Campus Security and Emergency Management

PREPARING THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

In compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act, the Everett Community College's Director of Campus Safety prepares and publishes an annual crime statistics report. The objective of this report is threefold:

1. The primary objective is to enhance the awareness of students, prospective students, and their families of crime statistics reported to the college community and local law enforcement for incidents occurring both on and near Everett Community College's main campus and its satellite locations;
2. The second objective is to provide information of the policies and procedures the college has implemented to foster and promote a safe and secure learning environment; and
3. The final objective is to provide a list of resources and assistance information for victims of a crime.

This report contains the last three-year history of reported incidents. It is available online beginning October 1 of the current year. Anyone may request and receive a paper copy by contacting Everett Community College Safety and Security Department. There is no charge for the copy.

ANNUAL NOTICE OF NONDISCRIMINATION

Everett Community College is committed to providing a safe and inclusive environment for all students and employees. Everett Community College does not discriminate based on, but not limited to, race, color, national origin, citizenship, ethnicity, language, culture, age, sex, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, pregnancy or parental status, marital status, actual or perceived disability, use of service animal, economic status, military or veteran status, spirituality or religion, or genetic information in its programs, activities, or employment.

Everett Community College is committed to a campus environment free from all forms of sex discrimination, including sexual harassment, sexual violence, dating/domestic violence and stalking. The Title IX Coordinator leads the College's Title IX compliance efforts to ensure the institution meets all Title IX standards developed to prohibit discrimination based on the sex, gender identity or expression, pregnancy or parental status, marital status, and sexual orientation of employees and students. The Title IX Coordinator at EvCC can be reached at: 2000 Tower Street, Everett, WA 98201 Olympus Hall Room 114, or by phone at (425) 388-9271, or by e-mail at: titleixcoordinator@everettcc.edu

CONTACT INFORMATION

CAMPUS SAFETY OFFICE 425-388-9990

ON CAMPUS EMERGENCY 911 – then call 425-388-9998 (EvCC Officer on Call)

WHAT IS THE CLERY ACT?

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure Act of Campus Security and Campus Crime Statistics Act (the Clery Act) requires that post-secondary schools, participating in Title IV student financial aid programs, publish a statistical report of crimes occurring on or near the institution's campus and provide information about security policies, procedures and programs.

To comply with the Clery Act, every institution must:

- Collect, classify and count crime report statistics in the annual security report for the calendar year in which the crime report was reported to a campus security authority.
- Issue alerts to provide the campus community with information necessary to make informed decisions about their health and safety.
- Issue a timely warning for any Clery Act crime that represents an on-going threat to the safety of students or employees.
- Issue an emergency notification upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus.
- Publish an annual security report containing safety-and security-related policy statements and crime statistics and distribute it to all current students and employees.
- Schools also must inform prospective students and employees about the
- availability of the report
- Each year in the fall the U.S. Department of Education requires us to participate in a web-based data collection to disclose crime statistics by type, location and year. The 2023 report includes data from 2022, 2021 and 2020.
- Since EvCC maintains a campus security department, we must keep a daily crime log of alleged criminal incidents that is open to public inspection.
- Since EvCC has on-campus student housing, we must:
 - Disclose missing student notification procedures that pertain to students residing in those facilities;
 - Disclose fire safety information related to those facilities;
 - Keep a fire log that is open to public inspection;
 - Publish an annual fire safety report containing policy statements as well as fire statistics associated with each on-campus student housing facility. The report is to include number of fires, cause, injuries, deaths and property damage; and,

- Schools must inform prospective students and employees about the availability of the report.

SOURCE FOR CRIME STATISTICS

This report contains crime statistics for the three prior years. The data was gathered from multiple sources including: Campus Security Authorities, Everett Police Department, Marysville Police Department, and others.



CLERY REPORTING GEOGRAPHY

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

On Campus – This includes any buildings and facilities owned or controlled by Everett Community College, which are within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used to meet or support the institution’s educational purpose. This includes Residence halls, administrative buildings, buildings that house classrooms and labs, childcare centers, support facilities, undeveloped property and parking lots.

Non-Campus – This area includes buildings and facilities that are near campus or are either owned or controlled by the College, such as fraternities, sororities, cooperative housing facilities, rented classrooms and other administrative facilities that are used for student activities.

Public Property – This area can be described as public streets that run through the campus, or form the border of campus. If portions of the bordering streets were not accessible because of a

fence or other obstructions, then those portions would not be included in the annual report. EvCC does not have any obstructions that would exclude a portion of its bordering streets from inclusion in the annual report.

Off-Campus – Everett Community College has several off campus educational facilities. There are as follows:

Corporate & Continuing Education Center

2333 Seaway Blvd. Everett, WA 98203

Cosmetology

9315 G State Avenue Marysville, WA 98270

East County Campus

14090 Fryelands Boulevard SE Suite 373 Monroe, WA 98272

Ocean Research College Academy

1205 Craftsman Way #203, Everett, WA 98201

Paine Field Aviation

9711 32nd Place West Building C-80, Paine Field Everett, WA 98204

CLERY CRIMES

Statistics are gathered and counted based on the following criteria:

Crimes Reported	Number of
Homicide and non-negligent Manslaughter	Victims
Negligent Manslaughter	Victims
Forcible Sex Offenses	Victims
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	Victims
Robbery	Incidents
Aggravated Assault	Victims
Burglary	Incidents

Crimes Reported	Number of
Motor Vehicle Theft	Vehicles
Arson	Incidents
Hate Crimes	Hate Crimes
Liquor, Drug & Weapons offenses	Arrests or referred to student conduct

In the case of liquor, drug and weapons offenses the numbers are tallied into two groups. The first set of numbers is for those individuals who are arrested and the second is for those who received College disciplinary sanctions alone. This is not a distinction between breaking the law and not breaking the law; the numbers in both groups are the result of a likely violation of the law. It is an attempt to reflect the actual impact of liquor, drug and weapons violations occurring in the campus community even when the incident does not result in an arrest. An officer or the district attorney may choose not to prosecute an individual for one of these offenses because there is insufficient evidence to reach a conviction or for other reasons, but the College may still sanction the individual for the conduct. The standard for being found liable or responsible in a civil proceeding is less than what is required for a conviction in a criminal proceeding.

Statistics under bias/hate crimes are collected and reported for the above referenced crimes and also for simple assault, intimidation, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, and other crimes involving bodily injury to any person where the victim was intentionally selected because of his or her actual or perceived race, sex, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity or disability.

All statistics are compiled using the definitions in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system and modifications made pursuant to the Hate Crime Statistics Act.

HIERARCHY RULE

When we examine incidents to determine if they should be included in the annual report, a portion of the Clery Act called the Hierarchy Rule comes into effect. Occasionally, a person who is arrested may have committed more than a single offense. The Hierarchy Rule requires in this situation that we count the offense which is the most serious nature and not count an offense of lesser significance.

For example, if a person committed a burglary and a murder in the course of a single act then only the murder would be counted. An exception to this rule exists for hate crimes. If a person commits any reportable offense and while doing this also commits a hate crime, then both incidents will be reported.

HATE CRIME REPORTING

Under the Clery Act may be divided into three general categories:

1. Any reportable crime that law enforcement determines has a biased motive. Bias means a bias based on race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin.
2. A crime that results in bodily injury and that law enforcement determines has a biased motive.
3. Any of the non-required crimes, where it was determined by Law Enforcement that the motive was bias:
 - a. Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft) – The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, check fraud, etc, are excluded.
 - b. Simple Assault – an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, but 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.
 - c. Intimidation – to unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm, through the use of threatening and/or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
 - d. Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (Except Arson) – To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

EXCLUDED CRIMES

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

Reported to the Proper Authorities – Incidents must be reported to law enforcement or a person who, according to the Clery Act, is defined as a Campus Security Authority (CSA). A person designated as a CSA does not only mean a person employed by the Campus Safety department. The term is applied to any person who works for the College in a paid or volunteer

status and has significant responsibility for student activities. If you are someone whom a student reasonably believes that he or she can report a crime to and expect that the matter will be addressed directly through your intervention or that you will contact law enforcement for a response, then you are a Campus Security Authority.

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

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

Crimes are usually located by street and house numbers. With regard to Non Campus Buildings, crimes occurring in those buildings or on the property of that location are reportable. Incidents occurring on the sidewalk or on streets in front of that building would not be included.

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

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

DAILY CRIME LOGS

The Safety and Security Department at Everett Community College maintains a Daily Crime Log of incidents reported to campus security, including crimes that are transferred to the Everett Police Department for investigation. Information provided in the log includes type of event, date and time reported, date and time occurred, general location of the event, and disposition. We enter new reports or update previous ones within 2 business days after receiving the information.

The daily crime log is available by contacting the Safety and Security Department during business hours. Any person may request to see the log, whether they are associated with the college or not. The log contains information for the most recent sixty (60) day period. Requests for information older than sixty days will be made available within two business days of the request for inspection.

Information may be withheld from the Daily Activity Log in these cases:

- Disclosure of the information is prohibited by law.

- Disclosure would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim.
- There is clear and convincing evidence that the release of such information would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual.

VOLUNTARY ANONYMOUS REPORTING

The Campus Safety Office encourages anyone who is a victim or witness to any crime to promptly report the incident as described above. Because these reports are public records under state law, the Campus Safety Office cannot hold reports of crime in confidence.

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the College system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making an anonymous report.

NAME HELD IN CONFIDENCE

Everett Community College will protect the identity of persons who report having been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking to the fullest extent of the law. Regarding Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications: EvCC will not disclose the names of crime victims and the college will withhold the names of victims as confidential to the fullest extent of the law.

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

Everett Community College's campuses are protected by uniformed Campus Safety personnel. The security personnel are unarmed and not vested with general law enforcement authority. Officers are granted limited peace officer authority pertaining to traffic and parking enforcement as stated in WAC 132E-16. Officers patrol on foot and in marked vehicles seven days a week. Electronic equipment provides additional surveillance of the campus.

Additionally, responsibility for campus security is entrusted to those who have significant responsibility for students and campus activities. College deans, team coaches, athletic directors, and faculty advisors to student groups are examples. They will forward non-identifying information to the Campus Safety Director for inclusion into the annual security report regardless of whether or not the victim chooses to file a report with law enforcement or press charges.

SONITROL PACIFIC ALARM SYSTEMS

The security, fire, supervisory and trouble alarms are monitored by Sonitrol and are maintained by the college. Access control is also provided by Sonitrol. Campus Safety and Security personnel work closely with Facilities Services and many other departments on campus to identify and promptly repair any malfunctioning security devices.

REPORTING A CRIME OR EMERGENCY

Anyone on campus, in or on a non-campus building or property, or on public property within or immediately adjacent to an accessible from the campus; who is a victim of a crime, a witness to a crime, has third party information, or observes suspicious activity; should immediately report it by dialing 911 or call the local law enforcement agency. The Everett Community College campus community is encouraged to report these incidents to the Safety and Security Department at 425- 388-9998.

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY OFF- CAMPUS

Campus Safety and Security does not provide services for off-campus criminal activity involving students. Off-campus criminal activity is handled through 911 and will be redirected to the appropriate law enforcement agency. A student involved in off-campus criminal conduct may also be referred to the EvCC Judicial Officer to face conduct charges for violations of the Student Conduct Code as stated in WAC 132E 122-190.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY AND PARTNERSHIPS

The Everett Police Department is a state-accredited agency under the Washington Association of Sheriff and Police Chiefs and possesses the responsibility and authority to investigate and enforce criminal offenses occurring on the main college campus. As a premier law enforcement agency, Everett Police Department is able to efficiently and effectively deliver all law enforcement services in a cooperative and collaborative environment.

Incidents occurring at non-campus locations are investigated by the local law enforcement agency. These non-campus locations and the respective law enforcement agency responsible for criminal investigations are as follows:

Non-campus Location	Law Enforcement Agency
Aviation/Paine Field	Snohomish County Sheriff
Corporate & Continuing Education Center	Everett Police Department
Cosmetology	Marysville Police
East County Campus	Monroe Police Department

SECURITY AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

The College is committed to the safety and security of all members of its community by maintaining the security of these facilities. Everett Community college utilizes keys/electronic access to control entry into all college-controlled properties.

The Director of Campus Security provides direction and oversight to the planning, management, and coordination of key control for the College facilities except residence halls. Individual units and departments determine who is authorized to request and obtain a key to their respective areas and submit appropriate approvals to the Director of Campus Security. Those individuals will receive a key(s), including, as appropriate, access cards or codes and/or brass keys. Key requests can be made through the Megamation link on the intranet.

SECURITY CONSIDERATION IN MAINTENANCE

Campus Safety and Security officers routinely check lighting on campus during regularly assigned patrols. When they find lights that are out or dim, they initiate a work order for Facilities/Maintenance. Facilities/Maintenance maintains campus facilities with safety and security in mind. College officers and Facilities/Maintenance work closely together to identify any broken doors, windows, locks, lights, or other hazards. These items receive expedited maintenance action. We encourage all members of the College community to promptly report any unsafe facility conditions by calling 425-388-9512 or submitting a Megamation order. You can report any conditions that cause concern about personal safety and property to Campus Safety and Security by calling 425-388-9990. Campus Safety and Security personnel regularly inspect campus facilities to assess potential risks and make recommendations for improvements.

TIMELY WARNING

When the Campus Safety and Security Office learns of crimes covered by the Clery Act, it will consider whether to issue a campus-wide timely warning about the threat. The purpose of a Timely Warning is to alert the community of a crime or crimes that have occurred and offer the community advice and guidance on protection.

The Director of Campus Security or Public Information Officer, or their designee are responsible for issuing a timely warning if a crime or potential crime constitutes a serious or continuing threat to the campus community. The decision to issue a timely warning (and the content of the warning) is decided on a case-by-case basis, considering all the facts, including the nature of the crime, the continuing danger to the campus community, the promotion of safety, and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts. Timely warnings may be issued in a variety of methods, depending on the circumstances of the crime/ emergency.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

To enable the campus community to make informed decisions about their health and safety during a serious or emergency event which poses an imminent or impending threat the college, upon confirming the event, will issue a campus wide notice without delay, unless issuing a notice will, in the judgment of the responding authorities, compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

An emergency notification will be sent to the areas of campus subject to the threat. This may include part or all of the campus, or may be rolling as the threat changes. Unless issuing a notice will, in the judgment of the responding authorities, compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency notifications and updates will be broadcast using one or more of the following alert systems:

Text Messaging: Campus Community may sign up to receive emergency text messages

Webpage: Messages posted on Everett Community College's website

E-Mail: Electronic messages delivered to college e-mail addresses

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

Digital Display: Messages generated on flat panel displays are located throughout the main campus

Audio Alert: Audio and text alerts sent to Cisco IP phones located in offices and classrooms

Local Media: Newspaper, radio, and/or television

Examples of significant events and dangerous events include:

- Outbreak of Infectious Disease (meningitis, Norovirus, and Avian influenza are examples)
- Severe Weather
- Armed Intruder
- Bomb Threat
- Chemical or Hazardous Waste Spill

CRIME AND SECURITY AWARENESS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Crime prevention programs on personal safety and theft prevention are sponsored by various campus organizations throughout the year. Student and community organizations provide a variety of educational strategies and tips on how to protect oneself from sexual assault, theft and other crimes.

During the quarter, students are informed of services offered by the College. During these sessions, the Campus Safety office provides information and tips to maintain personal and property safety. Through the school year, the Campus Safety office, in cooperation with other College organizations and groups, present crime prevention awareness sessions addressing concerns such as sexual assault and theft. These groups include housing resident assistants (RAs), staff, faculty, international students, and student organizations.

Students and employees are provided crime awareness and prevention information through brochures and handouts that are available in the Parks Student Union, as well as distributed in resource fairs and other events.

Everett Community College Campus Safety office places campus security and safety as important priorities. The Campus Safety office will strive to provide students with a safe environment in which to learn.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Everett Community College's Emergency Response and Management Plan provides the framework for an organized response to immediate risks to life, property, or environment. The Emergency Operations Plan implements an all-hazard approach to mitigate the danger.

Campus Security Officers will respond to any actual or perceived emergency. They will provide direction and take the necessary course of action.

Building evacuation routes are posted in all classrooms.

DRILLS AND EXERCISES

Drills and exercises are used to test and validate plans and training. Normally, the conduct of drills and exercises for emergency management plans and training is done by the EvCC Emergency Management with participation from College departments as well as external stakeholders and observers.

Tests of the Campus Alert System are conducted quarterly. These tests ensure the operation of the system and raise community awareness of the system.

During the calendar year 2021 the EvCC campus was for the most part closed due to the COVID-19 novel coronavirus. Most employees worked remotely and most classes were held remotely. Because of these limitations we didn't conduct Fire drills during 2021.

An "Earthquake Safety" drill is conducted annually involving the entire campus.

Campus Safety and Emergency Management use these drills as a chance to test systems and egress strategies. Each fire drill is documented to identify successes and areas for improvement. The Director of Campus Safety maintains these records.

FIREARMS AND WEAPONS

The college strictly enforces Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 132E-122-160 (35) pertaining to carrying firearms and weapons on the college campus. The Student Conduct Code states:

Weapons violations - A "weapons violation" includes the possession, display, or use of any firearm, explosive, dangerous chemical, knife, or other instrument capable of inflicting serious bodily harm in circumstances that are reasonably perceived as causing alarm for the safety of any person. The term "weapons violation" includes any threat to use a weapon to harm any person and the use of

any fake weapon or replica to cause the apprehension of harm. The term further includes the possession on college premises of any firearm or other dangerous weapon in violation of public law or college policy, but does not include the lawful possession of any personal protection spray device authorized under RCW 9.91.160. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- Firearms, explosives, dangerous chemicals, or other dangerous weapons or instrumentalities are not permitted on campus premises, except for authorized campus purposes, or unless prior written approval has been obtained from the director of campus safety and security, or any other college official designated by the president.
- Firearms include, but are not limited to, what are commonly known as air guns or rifles, BB guns, and pellet guns, and any instrument used in the propulsion of shot, shell, bullets, or other harmful objects by:
 - The action of gunpowder or other explosives;
 - The action of compressed air; or
 - The power of springs or other forms of propulsion.
- The exhibition or display of a replica or a dangerous weapon prohibited under this subsection is also prohibited if done in a manner, and at a time or place that either manifests an intent to intimidate another or that warrants alarm for the safety of other persons.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY

Everett Community College has a restricted alcohol and drug use policy. Students who report to class must not be impaired due to the use of alcohol or other drugs.

Possession or consuming any form of liquor or alcoholic beverage on college property or at an off-campus event is prohibited except as a participant of legal age at a college sponsored program which has the special written permission of the college president.

Unlawful use, possession, delivery, dispensation, distribution, manufacture or sale of drugs on college property, in state vehicles, or on official business is strictly prohibited. Documented evidence of illegal drug involvement will be given to the local law enforcement agency.

The College has a wide variety of programs available to students to discourage the use of alcohol

and drugs. Students needing assistance with problems related to alcohol or drugs are encouraged to seek referral from a counselor in the office of Counseling and Student Success.

Liquor, drug and weapon law offenses – are any violation of liquor, drug or weapon laws. Driving under the Influence (DUI) is not reportable because it is a driving crime and not a liquor crime unless the driver is also a minor or the means of intoxication is an illegal drug.

Everett Community College, in compliance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) warns of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol.

ALCOHOL USE AND ABUSE

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to physical and psychological dependence.

Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Alcohol-related automobile accidents are the number one cause of death among people ages 15 through 24. Approximately 50 percent of all youthful deaths from drowning, fires, suicide, and homicide are alcohol-related. Furthermore, alcohol and other drug use is often a factor in date rape.

USE OF ILLICIT DRUGS

Drugs interfere with the brain's ability to take in, sort and synthesize information. They distort perception, which can lead users to harm themselves or others. Drug use also affects sensation and impairs memory. In addition to these general effects, specific health risks are associated with each type of drug.

STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT

The Everett Community College Student Handbook outlines the Student Conduct Code which prohibits the following:

WAC 132E-122-160 PROHIBITED STUDENT CONDUCT

Prohibited student conduct includes engaging in, attempting to engage in, or encouraging or assisting another person to engage in, any of the conduct set forth in this section. As applicable, the term "conduct" includes acts performed by electronic means. The term "includes" or "including" as used in this section means "without limitation."

1. Abuse of others. Assault, battery, physical abuse, verbal abuse, threat(s), intimidation, harassment, bullying, stalking or other conduct which harms, threatens, or is reasonably perceived as threatening the health and safety of another person or another person's property.
2. Abuse of the student conduct process. Abuse of the student conduct process includes:
 - a. Knowingly making false allegations of misconduct under this conduct code;
 - b. Attempting to coerce a person not to make a report or to participate in proceedings under this conduct code;

- c. Attempting to influence the impartiality or participation of a campus official or party of a campus disciplinary proceeding; or
 - d. Influencing or attempting to influence another person to commit an abuse of the student conduct process.
- 3. Academic dishonesty. Any act of academic dishonesty including, but not limited to:
 - a. Cheating including, but not limited to, intentional use or attempted use of unauthorized material, information, or study aids, misrepresentation of invention or any information such as falsifying research, inventing or exaggerating data, or listing incorrect or fictitious references.
 - b. Plagiarism including, but not limited to, presenting or submitting another person's, entity's, and/or sources' ideas, words, or other works in an instructional course without assigning proper credit.
 - c. Unauthorized collaboration including, but not limited to, intentionally sharing or working together in an academic exercise when such actions are not approved by the course instructor.
 - d. Academic dishonesty including, but not limited to, presenting or submitting in an instructional course either information that is known to be false (while concealing that falsity) or work that is substantially the same as the previously submitted in another course (without the current instructor's approval).
- 4. Aiding, solicitation, and attempt. The following is prohibited:
 - a. Aiding or abetting another student or student organization in the commission of any misconduct prohibited by this conduct code;
 - b. Requesting, hiring, or encouraging another person to commit any act of misconduct prohibited by this conduct code, either intending that the other person commit the misconduct or with the knowledge that the other person intends to commit the misconduct; or
 - c. Attempting to commit any act of misconduct prohibited by this conduct code.
- 5. Alcohol, other drugs, and tobacco violations. The unlawful possession, use, distribution, or manufacture of alcohol is prohibited. The conduct officer may elect not to initiate disciplinary action under this subsection against a student who, while in the course of helping another student seek medical assistance, admits to the unlawful possession or use of alcohol. Generally, no disciplinary action under this subsection will be initiated against a complainant or another reporting student, who admits to the possession or use of alcohol (in violation of this subsection) in connection with an incident of sexual misconduct.
- 6. Alcohol, other drugs, and tobacco violations.
 - a. Alcohol. An alcohol violation includes, using, possessing, delivering, selling, or being under the influence of any alcoholic beverage, except as permitted by law and applicable college policies.
 - b. Marijuana. A marijuana violation includes using, possessing, delivering, selling, or being under the influence of marijuana or the psychoactive compounds found in marijuana and intended for human consumption, regardless of form. While state law permits the recreational use of marijuana, federal law prohibits any possession or use of marijuana on college premises or in connection with college activities.

- c. Other drugs. A drug violation includes using, possessing, delivering, selling, or being under the influence of any legend drug, including anabolic steroids, androgens, or human growth hormones as defined in chapter 69.41 RCW, or any other controlled substance under chapter 69.50 RCW, except as prescribed for a student's use by a licensed practitioner. The abuse, misuse, or unlawful sale or distribution of prescription or over-the-counter medications may also constitute a drug violation.
 - d. Tobacco. A tobacco violation means smoking or using tobacco products, electronic smoking devices (including e-cigarettes or vape pens), or other smoking devices in any area of college premises where smoking or tobacco use is prohibited in accordance with public law and college policy.
7. Computer abuse. Computer abuse include, but are not limited to:
- a. Unauthorized use of college computer resources;
 - b. Use of another person's college user name and/or password;
 - c. Use of college computing facilities and resources to interfere with the work of another student, an instructor, or other college official;
 - d. Use of college computing facilities or resources to send intimidating, harassing, or threatening messages;
 - e. Use of a computer or software to interfere with normal operations of the college's computing system;
 - f. Use of the college's computing facilities or resources in violation of any law, including copyright laws; and
 - g. Any violation of the college's computer use policies.
8. Creating a public nuisance in neighboring communities. In furtherance of the college's interest in maintaining positive relationships with its surrounding communities, the college shall have the authority to hold students accountable under this conduct code for misconduct within any residential or commercial communities adjacent to a college campus as follows:
- a. A student or a student organization may be subject to disciplinary proceedings if the college is made aware that the student or student organization has been contacted by a law enforcement agency regarding, and is determined to have engaged in, conduct that is in violation of the state statute or municipal ordinance and has a direct quality of life impact on the community residents or businesses including, but not limited to: Creating a public nuisance due to noise, residential disturbance, intentional destruction of property, urinating in public, or criminal trespass.
 - b. A first minor violation under (a) of this subsection will not subject the student or student organization to disciplinary sanctions under this conduct code; however, the student or student organization may receive a letter regarding the expectations of college community members as residents in the area. This letter shall constitute a warning that repeated misconduct under this subsection may result in the imposition of disciplinary sanctions.
 - c. A second violation of this subsection will result in the initiation of disciplinary proceedings under this conduct code.

9. Discrimination. Discrimination is unfavorable treatment of a person based on that person's identity as described in the nondiscrimination policy (WAC 132E-122-050). Sex discrimination is conduct which harms or adversely affects any member of the college community because of their sex, actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, parental, marital, or pregnancy.
10. Discriminatory harassment. Discriminatory harassment is language or conduct directed at a person because of the person's identify that is unwelcome and sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive such that it could reasonably be expected to create an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment, or has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with a person's academic or work performance, or the person's ability to participate in or benefit from the college's programs, services, opportunities, or activities.
11. Disruptive or obstructive conduct. The term "disruptive" or "obstructive conduct" means conduct, not protected by law, that interferes with, impedes, or otherwise unreasonably hinders the normal teaching, learning, research, administrative, or other functions, procedures, services, programs, or activities of the college. The term includes disorderly conduct, breach of the peace, violation of local or college noise policies, lewd or obscene conduct, obstruction of pedestrian or vehicular traffic, tampering with student election processes, or interfering with the orderly conduct of college investigations or disciplinary proceedings, including interfering with or retaliating against any complainant, witness or other participant.
12. Domestic violence. Domestic violence includes:
 - a. The infliction of physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury or assault committed against a family or household member. Family or household members include: i. A current or former spouse or intimate partner; ii. A person with whom the person shares a child in common; iii. A person with whom one is cohabitating or has cohabited; or iv. A person with whom resides including a roommate, suitemate, or housemate.
 - b. Sexual assault of one family or household member by another family or household member; or
 - c. Stalking, as defined under sexual misconduct below, of one family or household member by another family or household member.
13. Ethics violation. An ethics violation includes the breach of any applicable code of ethics or standard of professional practices governing the conduct of a profession for which the student is studying to be licensed or certified. The term also includes the violation of any state law or college policy relating to the ethical use of college resources.
14. Failure to comply. Failure to comply means refusing to obey the lawful directive of a college official or authorized college body, including a failure to identify oneself upon request, refusing to comply with a disciplinary sanction, or violating any no-contact or other protective order.
15. False or deceptive conduct. The term "false" or "deceptive conduct" means dishonest conduct (other than academic dishonesty) that includes forgery, altering or falsifying of college records, furnishing false or misleading information to the college, falsely claiming an academic credential, or falsely accusing any person of misconduct.

16. Gender-based harassment. Gender-based harassment is a form of sex- based harassment and refers to unwelcome conduct based on an individual’s actual or perceived sex, including harassment based on gender identity or nonconformity with sex stereotypes, and not necessarily involving conduct of a sexual nature.
17. Harassment.
- a. Harassment means unwelcome and offensive conduct including verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct that is directed at a person because of their membership of a protected identity under this student code of conduct. Unwelcome and offensive conduct is considered harassment when:
 - i. It is sufficiently serious as to deny or limit the ability of a student to participate in or benefit from the college’s educational program; or
 - ii. That creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment for any campus community members.
 - b. Petty slights, annoyances, offensive utterances, and isolated incidents (unless extremely serious) typically do not qualify as harassment. Examples of conduct that could rise to the level of harassment include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - i. Epithets, “jokes,” ridicule, mockery or other offensive or derogatory conduct focused upon an individual’s membership of a protected identity.
 - ii. Verbal or physical threats of violence or physical contact directed towards an individual based upon their membership of a protected identity.
 - iii. Making, posting, emailing, texting, or otherwise circulating demeaning or offensive pictures, cartoons, graffiti, notes or other materials that relate to the person’s membership of a protected identity.
 - c. Protected identities under this student code of conduct (as cited in the nondiscrimination policy, WAC 132E-122-050) include, but are not limited to race, color, national origin, citizenship, ethnicity, language, culture, age, sex, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, pregnancy or parental status, marital status, actual or perceived disability, use of service animal, economic status, military or veteran status, spirituality or religion, or genetic information.
18. Hazing.
- a. Hazing includes any method of initiation into a student organization or living group, or any pastime or amusement engaged in with respect to such an organization or living group, that causes, or is likely to cause, bodily danger or physical harm, or serious mental or emotional harm, to any student or other person. Hazing activities may include, but are not limited to, encouraging or promoting the abuse of alcohol; striking another person whether by use of any object or any part of one’s body; causing someone to experience excessive fatigue or physical and/or psychological shock; and causing someone to engage in degrading or humiliating games or activities that create a risk of serious mental, emotional, and/or physical harm.
 - b. Consent of a victim or victims is not a defense to an allegation of hazing.
 - c. Hazing does not include generally accepted practice, training, and conditioning activities, or activities reasonably designed to test a participant’s ability to meet

eligibility requirements for established athletic events such as intramural or club sports, intercollegiate athletics, or other similar contests or competitions.

19. Personal offenses. The term “personal offense” is an offense against the safety or security of any person and includes physical assault, reckless endangerment, physical or verbal abuse, threats, intimidation, harassment, bullying, stalking, invasion of privacy, or other similar conduct that harms any person, or that is reasonably perceived as threatening the health or safety of any person, or that has the purpose or effect of unlawfully interfering with any person’s rights. The term includes personal offenses committed by electronic means.
20. Property violations. The term “property violation” includes the theft, misappropriation, unauthorized use or possession, vandalism, or other non accidental damaging or destruction of college property or the property of another person. Property for purposes of this subsection includes computer passwords, access codes, identification cards, personal financial account numbers, other confidential personal information, intellectual property, and college trademarks.
21. Retaliation. The term “retaliation” means harming, threatening, intimidating, coercing or taking adverse action of any kind against a person because such person reported an alleged violation of this code or other college policy, provided information about an alleged violation, or participated as a witness or in any other capacity in a college investigation or disciplinary proceeding.
22. Safety violations. The term “safety violation” includes any non-accidental conduct that interferes with or otherwise compromises any college policy, equipment, or procedure relating to the safety and security of the campus community, including tampering with fire safety equipment and triggering false alarms or other emergency response systems.
23. Sexual misconduct. Sexual misconduct includes committing, or aiding, soliciting, or attempting the commission of, the following prohibited conduct: Sexual harassment, sexual intimidation, sexual violence and quid pro quo.
24. Sexual harassment. Sexual harassment includes, but is not limited to, unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, including unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature that is sufficiently serious as to deny or limit, based on sex:
 - a. The ability of a student to participate in or benefit from the college’s educational program; or
 - b. That creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment for any campus community member(s). Examples of behaviors that may rise to the level of sexual harassment include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Physical assault.
 - ii. A pattern of behaviors that is unwelcome and severe, persistent, or pervasive, resulting in unreasonable interference with the work or educational environment, and may include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - A. Comments of a sexual nature;
 - B. Sexually explicit statements, questions, jokes, or anecdotes;
 - C. Unnecessary or undesirable touching, patting, hugging, or brushing against an individual’s body;

- D. Remarks of a sexual nature about an individual’s clothing, body, or speculations about previous sexual experiences;
 - E. Persistent, unwanted attempts to change a professional relationship to an amorous relationship;
 - F. Subtle propositions for sexual activity or direct propositions of a sexual nature;
 - G. Uninvited letters, emails, telephone calls, or other correspondence referring to or depicting sexual activities.
25. Sexual intimidation. The term “sexual intimidation” incorporates the definition of “sexual harassment” and means threatening or emotionally distressing conduct based on sex, including stalking (or cyberstalking), voyeurism, indecent exposure, or the nonconsensual recording of sexual activity or distribution of such recording. Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for such a person's safety or the safety of others, or to suffer substantial emotional distress.
26. Sexual violence. Sexual violence incorporates the definition of “sexual harassment” and means a physical sexual act perpetrated against a person’s will or where the person is incapable of giving consent, including dating violence, domestic violence, nonconsensual intercourse (rape), nonconsensual sexual contact (sexual assault), and stalking. A person may be incapable of giving consent by reason of age, threat or intimidation, lack of opportunity to object, disability, drug or alcohol consumption, unconsciousness, or other cause.
- a. “Consent” is knowing, voluntary and clear permission by word or action, to engage in mutually agreed upon sexual activity. Each party has the responsibility to make certain that the other has consented before engaging in the activity. For consent to be valid, there must be at the time of the act of sexual intercourse or sexual contact actual words of conduct indicating freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact. A person cannot consent if he or she is unable to understand what is happening or is disoriented, helpless, asleep or unconscious for any reason, including due to alcohol or other drugs. An individual who engages in sexual activity when the individual knows, or should know, that the other person is physically or mentally incapacitated has engaged in nonconsensual conduct. Intoxication is not a defense against allegations that an individual has engaged in nonconsensual sexual conduct.
 - b. “Dating violence” means violence by a person who has been in a romantic or intimate relationship with that person. Where there was such a relationship will be gauged by its length, type and frequency of interaction.
 - c. “Domestic violence” includes asserted violent misdemeanor and felony offenses committed by the person’s current or former spouse, current or former cohabitant, person similarly situated under domestic or family violence laws, or anyone else protected under domestic or family violence law.
 - d. “Nonconsensual sexual intercourse (rape)” is any sexual intercourse (anal, oral, or vaginal), however slight, with any object, by a person upon another person, that is without consent and/or by force. Sexual intercourse includes anal or vaginal

penetration by a penis, tongue, finger, or object, or oral copulation by mouth to genital contact of genital to mouth contact.

- e. “Nonconsensual sexual contact (sexual assault)” is any intentional sexual contact, however slight, with any object, by a person upon another person that his without consent and/or by force. “Sexual contact” includes any touching of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, or any 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.
 - f. “Stalking” means intentional and repeated harassment, following of, or otherwise surveilling another person, which places that person in reasonable fear that the perpetrator intends to injure, intimidate, or harass that person. Stalking also includes instances where the perpetrator knows or reasonably should know that the person is frightened, intimidated, or harassed, even if the perpetrator lacks such intent.
 - i. The person being harassed or followed is placed in reasonable fear that the stalker intends to injure the person, another person, or property of the person or of another person.
 - ii. “Reasonable fear” is a fear that a reasonable person in the same situation would experience under most circumstances.
27. Quid pro quo. Quid pro quo occurs when an individual in a position of real or perceived authority conditions the recipient of a benefit upon granting sexual favors. Examples of conduct that may qualify include:
- a. Persistent comments or questions of a sexual nature.
 - b. A supervisor who gives an employee a promotion or special privileges in exchange for sexual favors.
 - c. Sexually explicit statements, questions, jokes, or anecdotes.
 - d. Unwelcome touching, patting, hugging, kissing, or brushing against an individual’s body.
 - e. Remarks of a sexual nature about an individual’s clothing, body, or speculation about previous sexual experiences.
 - f. Persistent, unwanted attempts to change a professional relationship to a romantic relationship.
 - g. Direct or indirect propositions for sexual activity.
 - h. Unwelcome letters, emails, texts, telephone calls, or other communications referring to a depicting sexual activities.
28. Sexual exploitation. Sexual exploitation includes:
- a. Taking nonconsensual or abusive advantage of another for one’s own sexual benefit, or for the sexual benefit of anyone other than the one being exploited;
 - b. Compelling another by threat or force to engage in sexual conduct or activity;
 - c. Transmitting, distributing, publishing, or threatening to transmit, distribute, or publish photos, video, or other recordings of a private and sexual nature where such transmission, publication, or distribution is without consent of the subject(s) and is likely to cause emotional distress to the subject(s);
 - d. Taking or making photographs, films, or digital images of the private body parts of another person without that person’s consent;

- e. Causing or attempting to cause the impairment of another person to gain nonconsensual sexual advantage over that person;
 - f. Prostituting another person;
 - g. Knowingly allowing another to surreptitiously watch otherwise consensual sexual activity; or
 - h. Taking, making, or directly transmitting nonconsensual video or audio recordings of sexual activity.
29. Theft. Theft is the taking of property or services without express permission of the owner. This includes, but is not limited to, taking, possessing, or aiding another to take college property or services, or property belonging to members of the college community.
30. Unauthorized access. The term “unauthorized access” means gaining entry without permission to any restricted area or property of the college or the property of another person, including any facility, computer system, email account, or electronic or paper files. Unauthorized access includes computer hacking and the unauthorized possession or sharing of any restricted means of gaining access, including keys, keycards, passwords, or access codes.
31. Unauthorized recording. The following conduct is prohibited:
- a. Making audio, video, digital recordings, or photographic images of a person without that person’s consent in a location where that person has a reasonable expectation of privacy.
 - b. Storing, sharing, publishing, or otherwise distributing such recordings or images by any means.
32. Vandalism. Vandalism includes maliciously damaging or misusing college property, or the property of any member of the college community.
33. Violation of disciplinary sanctions. The violation of any term or condition of any final disciplinary order issued under this conduct code, or the failure to complete a disciplinary sanction in the specified time frame, may be grounds for additional disciplinary action.
34. Violation of law. Any conduct that would constitute a violation of any federal, state, or local criminal law may be the subject of disciplinary proceedings under this conduct code.
35. Weapons violations. A “weapons violation” includes the possession, display, or use of any firearm, explosive, dangerous chemical, knife, or other instrument capable of inflicting serious bodily harm in circumstances that are reasonably perceived as causing alarm for the safety of any person. The term “weapons violation” includes any threat to use a weapon to harm any person and the use of any fake weapon or replica to cause the apprehension of harm. The term further includes the possession on college premises of any firearm or other dangerous weapon in violation of public law or college policy, but does not include the lawful possession of any personal protection spray device authorized under RCW 9.91.160. Examples include, but are not limited to:
- a. Firearms, explosives, dangerous chemicals, or other dangerous weapons or instrumentalities are not permitted on campus premises, except for authorized campus purposes, or unless prior written approval has been obtained from the director of campus safety and security, or any other college official designated by the president.

- b. Firearms include, but are not limited to, what are commonly known as air guns or rifles, BB guns, and pellet guns, and any instrument used in the propulsion of shot, shell, bullets, or other harmful objects by:
 - i. The action of gunpowder or other explosives;
 - ii. The action of compressed air; or
 - iii. The power of springs or other forms of propulsion.
- c. The exhibition or display of a replica or a dangerous weapon prohibited under this subsection is also prohibited if done in a manner, and at a time or place that either manifests an intent to intimidate another or that warrants alarm for the safety of other persons.

LOCAL RESOURCES

EvCC Counseling & Student Success at Parks Student Union – 3rd Floor
425.388.9263

www.everettcc.edu/students/css

United Way Connection Center
Dial 211 on your phone
<http://www.211.org>

Narcotics Anonymous
1-800-407-7198
https://www.narcotics.com/na-meetings/washington/everett_washington/

Alcoholics Anonymous
425-252-2525
www.snocooa.org

FEDERAL STUDENT FINANCIAL AID PENALTIES FOR DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS

Federal law states that a student who has been convicted of an offense under any federal or state law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving Federal financial aid shall not be eligible to receive any federal grant, loan, or work assistance during the period beginning on the date of such conviction and ending after the interval specified in the following table.

If convicted of an offense involving:

The possession of a controlled substance:

Ineligibility period is:

First offense 1 year

Second offense 2 years

Third offense Indefinite

The sale of a controlled substance:

Ineligibility period is:

First offense 2 years

Second offense Indefinite

Student whose eligibility has been suspended based on a conviction for possession or sale of a controlled substance may resume eligibility before the end of the ineligibility period if:

- The student satisfactorily completes a drug rehabilitation program that: a. Complies with the criteria prescribed in the federal regulations; and b. Includes two unannounced drug tests AND
- The student successfully passes two unannounced drug tests conducted by a drug rehabilitation program that complies with the criteria prescribed in the federal regulations; or
- The conviction is reversed, set aside, or otherwise rendered nugatory.

SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

Everett Community College does not tolerate sexual assault or misconduct. Violators are subject to criminal charges, civil fines, and administrative actions. Any criminal and civil proceedings are entirely separate from the administrative proceedings of the college. The College has policies and procedures that define, prevent, and respond to all reported incidents of sexual assault and misconduct.

Reports of sexual offenses can be made to local law enforcement. Campus Safety Officers or any Campus Security Authority (CSA) is available at the request of the victim to assist in notifying the proper authorities. The well-being of the victim is the primary concern of the college.

Sexual Assault is defined as attempted or unwanted sexual activity.

Rape is defined as sexual penetration without mutual consent.

Sexual Misconduct includes, but is not limited to: unwanted verbal contact (including by telephone and voicemail), written communication (including electronic mail), and pictorial or physical contact of a sexual nature which a reasonable person would consider intimidating, hostile, offensive, and/or which adversely affects the learning environment on campus.

Victims of sexual assault should immediately get to a place of safety and call police by dialing 911. To preserve evidence, victims should not drink, eat, wash, shower, go to the bathroom, or attempt to clean up prior to a medical exam. Responding officers are trained in the methods to properly identify, collect, and preserve evidence which is essential for a successful prosecution and prevent further victimization.

Victims not wanting to make a police report are encouraged to, at minimum, seek medical attention.

RESOURCES

EvCC Counseling and Student Success at Parks Student Union 3rd Floor
425.388.9263

www.everettcc.edu/students/css

Providence Intervention Center for Assault and Abuse
1509 California St (inside Dawson Place Advocacy Center), Everett, WA 98201
425.252.4800 (24 hour hotline)

<https://www.providence.org/picaa>

Snohomish County Crisis Services
Call or text 988 or call 800.584.3578 (available 24/7/365)

<https://snohomishcountywa.gov/604/Snohomish-County-Crisis-Services>

SANCTIONS AND PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Investigations that result in a finding more likely than not that a violation of policy occurred will lead to the initiation of disciplinary procedures against the accused individual. Student sanctions, including expulsion, suspension, disciplinary probation, recommended counseling, and/or other educational sanctions may be imposed upon those determined to have violated this policy. Employee sanctions may include written warning, final written warning or suspension, and termination. The College may implement protective measures following the report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking which may include some or all of the following actions: reasonable academic accommodations, on-campus housing reassignment, a “no-contact” order between the involved individuals, and adjustments to transportation and working conditions, if reasonably available. Sexual Assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are criminal acts which also may subject the perpetrator to criminal and civil penalties under federal and state law.

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

A bystander is someone other than the victim who is present when an act of dating violence, domestic violence, stalking or sexual assault is occurring or when a situation is occurring in which a reasonable person feels as though some protective action is required to prevent sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking. Bystanders, if active, can prevent harm or intervene with safe and positive options before a situation gets worse. Examples of active bystander intervention include: not leaving an overly intoxicated person in a bar/party alone, walking a classmate to his/her car after class, calling 911 when a potentially violent situation is unfolding, not leaving an unconscious person alone (alerting an Residential Assistant (RA), 911, campus safety officer, etc.), or intervening when someone is being belittled, degraded or emotionally abused (walking victim away from abuser, contacting others for help, like counseling center, RA, Dean).

TITLE IX AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURES

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

Applicable college policies and procedures include:

- [EvCC3090: Title IX Policy](#)
- [EvCC3090P: Title IX Procedure](#)
- [EvCC3091: Discrimination and Harassment Policy](#)
- [EvCC3091P: Discrimination and Harassment Procedure](#)
- [EvCC3092P: Supplemental Title IX Employee Disciplinary Hearing Procedure](#)

The Director of Equal Opportunity and Title IX Program serves as the designated Title IX Coordinator and oversees compliance with all aspects of the sex/gender harassment, discrimination and misconduct policy at the College. Any individual who has experienced, witnessed, or has awareness of sexual violence or misconduct are encouraged to report the information to the Title IX Coordinator.

- Name: Susanne Weatherly
- Title: Director of Equal Opportunity and Title IX Programs
- Office: Olympus Hall, Room 114
- Contact Information: TitleIXCoordinator@everettcc.edu or 425-388-9271

The Title IX Coordinator also serves as a campus resource and is available to provide guidance concerning the College's nondiscrimination policies and procedures, discuss reporting options, and connect individuals with resources.

PROHIBITED CONDUCT UNDER TITLE IX WAC 132E-122-420

Application of the Title IX Grievance Procedure is restricted to allegations of "Sexual Harassment," as that term is defined in 34 C.F.R. §106.30.

1. Quid pro quo harassment. An Everett Community College employee conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of Everett Community College on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.
2. Hostile environment. Unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would find to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal

access to Everett Community College's educational programs or activities, or employment.

3. Sexual assault. Sexual assault includes the following conduct:
 - a. Nonconsensual sexual intercourse. Any actual or attempted sexual intercourse (anal, oral, or vaginal), however slight, with any object or body part, by a person upon another person, that is without consent and/or by force. Sexual intercourse includes anal or vaginal penetration by a penis, tongue, finger, or object, or oral copulation by mouth to genital contact or genital to mouth contact.
 - b. Nonconsensual sexual contact. Any actual or attempted sexual touching, however slight, with any body part or object, by a person upon another person that is without consent and/or by force. Sexual touching includes any bodily contact with the breasts, groin, mouth, or other bodily orifice of another individual, or any other bodily contact in a sexual manner.
 - c. Incest. Sexual intercourse or sexual contact with a person known to be related to them, either legitimately or illegitimately, as an ancestor, descendant, brother, or sister of either wholly or half related. Descendant includes stepchildren and adopted children under the age of eighteen.
 - d. Statutory rape. Consensual sexual intercourse between someone who is eighteen years of age or older and someone who is under the age of sixteen.
4. Domestic violence. Physical violence, bodily injury, assault, the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, sexual assault, or stalking committed by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the state of Washington, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the state of Washington, RCW 26.50.010.
5. Dating violence. Physical violence, bodily injury, assault, the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, sexual assault, or stalking committed by a person:
 - a. Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
 - b. Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - i. The length of the relationship;
 - ii. The type of relationship; and
 - iii. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
6. Stalking. Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.

TITLE IX JURISDICTION WAC 132E-122-430

1. The Title IX procedure applies only if the alleged misconduct:
 - a. Occurred in the United States;

- b. Occurred during an Everett Community College educational program or activity; and
 - c. Meets the definition of sexual harassment as that term is defined in this supplemental procedure.
2. For purposes of the procedure, an "educational program or activity" is defined as locations, events, or circumstances over which Everett Community College exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the alleged sexual harassment occurred. This definition includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by Everett Community College.
3. Proceedings under this supplemental procedure must be dismissed if the decision maker determines that one or all of the requirements of subsection (1)(a) through (c) of this section have not been met. Dismissal under this procedure does not prohibit Everett Community College from pursuing other disciplinary action based on allegations that the respondent violated other provisions of Everett Community College's student conduct code, WAC 132E-122-010 through 132E-122-490.
4. If the Title IX Coordinator determines the facts in the investigation report are not sufficient to support Title IX jurisdiction and/or pursuit of a Title IX violation, they will issue a notice of dismissal in whole or part to both parties explaining why some or all of the Title IX claims have been dismissed.

EDUCATION

The College recognizes that targeted training, general education, and prevention efforts are key to fostering and maintaining a welcoming and inclusive community. Throughout the year, the Director of Equal Opportunity and Title IX Programs tailored specifically for audiences such as student athletics and instructional units. The College's primary prevention and bystander intervention awareness program was Green Dot, a bystander intervention training designed to develop skills in how to intervene when witnessing inappropriate and hurtful behavior (i.e. sexual harassment, discrimination, bias, etc.).

Employees or students may also request training by contacting the Director of Equal Opportunity and Title IX Programs, at titleixcoordinator@everettcc.edu.

STEPS IN CASES OF ALLEGED DATE VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

When students or employees report to the College that they have experienced sexual assault, dating/relationship violence, domestic violence, or stalking, they will be offered information about:

- From whom they may formally request an investigation of the alleged offense, including options regarding notifying proper law enforcement and campus authorities;
- How to receive assistance in notifying law enforcement authorities if they choose;
- Their rights and the College's responsibilities regarding protection orders, no

- contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court;
- Grievance or investigation procedures for allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, all of which will:
 - provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution;
 - be conducted by officials who receive annual training on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of those involved and promotes accountability;
 - provide the complainant and respondent with the same opportunities to have others present during a disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice;
 - simultaneously inform the complainant and the respondent, in writing, of the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding;
 - The college's procedures for the complainant and respondent to appeal the results of the disciplinary proceeding, if available; of any change to the results that occurs prior to the time that such results become final; and when the results become final.
 - Possible sanctions or remedial measures that the college may impose following a final determination of a disciplinary procedure;
 - Information about how the college will protect confidentiality and/or privacy, including how publicly available recordkeeping will be accomplished without the inclusion of identifying information, to the extent permissible by law;
 - Information about existing health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and other services both on-campus and in the community;
 - Options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations, if requested, and if such accommodations are reasonably available, regardless of whether they choose to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement.

PROCEDURES REGARDING REPORTS OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

The process the College will follow to investigate and resolve the complaint depends on the relationship to the College of an individual against whom the complaint is made. Information about the College's resolution processes and procedures are available at the [Equal Opportunity and Title IX Website \(www.everettcc.edu/EqualOpportunity\)](http://www.everettcc.edu/EqualOpportunity).

Investigations are designed to provide a prompt, fair, and impartial complaint investigation and resolution, and to equitably protect the rights of individuals participating in the investigation. Participants may be supported by an advisor that may be an attorney throughout the process. The following is general information about the investigation process.

The individuals who conduct investigations or participate in College hearings receive, at a minimum, annual training on the issues related to domestic violence, relationship violence,

stalking, sexual assault, and retaliation and on conducting investigations and hearings that fosters safety, equitable treatment of the parties, and that promote accountability.

First, a staff member meets with each complainant to gather information about the complaint and to provide information about the complaint process, including the complainant's rights and options under this and other College policies. After initial review of the complaint, the complainant will be informed of the action the College will take.

As requested of a complainant, including before an investigation opens, supportive measures will be considered and implemented as they are reasonably available. Supportive measures may include changing academic, living, transportation, and/or working arrangements, and taking steps to limit contact between individuals involved.

When an investigation is opened, the subjects of the investigation (complainant and respondent) will be provided with a written explanation of their rights and options under this and other relevant College policies and information about the investigation process. The assigned investigator(s) will gather evidence, and conduct interviews of the complainant, respondent, and witnesses. During the investigation, the complainant and the respondent will have the opportunity to identify witnesses and provide the investigator with evidence.

The College uses a "preponderance of evidence" standard to determine whether a violation of policy has occurred. "Preponderance of evidence" means that based on all of the relevant evidence, the facts demonstrate that it is "more likely than not" that the respondent violated one or more College policies.

The complainant and respondent will concurrently be informed in writing of the result of the investigation, the rationale for the result, and whether there is an option to appeal a result. The result includes any initial, interim, or final decisions.

In accordance with Title IX federal regulations, a hearing may be convened to assess the evidence relating to the complaint, make findings, and determine appropriate actions, if any. The complainant and respondent will be concurrently informed in writing of the result of the hearing, the rationale for the result, and whether there is an option to seek an appeal. The result includes any initial, interim, or final decisions.

Information relating to an investigation is kept private by the College and is provided only to those persons who have a legitimate educational or business need to know, including the subjects of the complaint, witnesses, the Title IX Coordinator, a college administrator of the involved area, and the appropriate human resources staff, as necessary. Some information relevant to the investigation may be protected from disclosure, such as healthcare information protected by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) or student records protected by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

Retaliation by, for, or against any participant (complainant, respondent, or witness) is expressly prohibited. Retaliatory action of any kind taken against individuals as a result of seeking redress under the applicable procedures or serving as a witness in a subsequent investigation dealing with harassment/discrimination is prohibited and is conduct subject to discipline. Any person who thinks they have been the victim of retaliation should contact the Title IX Coordinator

immediately.

An employee or student may also always file a complaint with the [Washington State Human Rights Commission](#) at 800-233-3247, the [U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights](#) at 800- 421-3481, or [Equal Employment Opportunity Commission](#) at 800-669-4000.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION

Registered sex offenders are required to provide notice of their intent to enroll at Everett Community College. Offenders failing to comply with this requirement will be reported to the Snohomish County Sheriff's Office. Prior to enrolling, registered sex offenders must meet with the Dean of Student Development or their designee. These students are advised of their rights, responsibilities, and expectations to attend Everett Community College. The student is then permitted to enroll into classes. Campus notifications are then made according to the offender's risk level to offend. These levels are determined by the law enforcement agency in which the sex offender resides. The notification process is:

Level I Offender (low risk)

Faculty, Deans, and Early Learning Center are notified.

Level II Offender (medium risk)

Faculty, Deans, and Early Learning Center are notified. The offender's name is posted in the campus bulletin (intranet posting).

Level III Offender (high risk)

Faculty, Deans, and Early Learning Center are notified. The offender's name is posted in campus bulletin (intranet posting). Notice is sent to campus community via email. Students enrolled in the offender's classes receive notification.

ANNUAL CLERY CRIME STATISTICS

CRIMES STATISTICS 2020, 2021, 2022

Criminal Offense	Year	Total	Residential Facilities On Campus	On-Campus (Includes Residential)	Non-Campus Locations	Public Property
Murder/ Nonnegligent manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	1	1	1	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	1	0	1	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

Criminal Offense	Year	Total	Residential Facilities On Campus	On-Campus (Includes Residential)	Non-Campus Locations	Public Property
Incest	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory rape	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	1	0	1	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	5	2	5	0	0

Criminal Offense	Year	Total	Residential Facilities On Campus	On-Campus (Includes Residential)	Non-Campus Locations	Public Property
Motor vehicle theft	2020	1	0	1	0	0
	2021	3	0	3	0	0
	2022	3	0	2	0	1
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0

*Since statistics for “Residential Facilities” are included in “On-Campus” statistics, the “Total” will be the sum of OC, NC, and PP.

DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, STALKING FOR 2020, 2021, 2022

Offense	Year	Total	Residential Facilities On Campus	On-Campus (Includes Residential)	Non-Campus Locations	Public Property
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	1	1	1	0	0
	2022	1	1	1	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0

Offense	Year	Total	Residential Facilities On Campus	On-Campus (Includes Residential)	Non-Campus Locations	Public Property
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	4	0	4	0	0
Dating Violence	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	1	1	1	0	0
	2022	1	1	1	0	0

*Since statistics for “Residential Facilities” are included in “On-Campus” statistics, the “Total” will be the sum of OC, NC, and PP.

HATE CRIMES

HATE CRIMES FOR EVERETT COMMUNITY COLLEGE 2020, 2021, 2022

2020: No Hate Crimes were reported during the calendar year 2020.

2021: No Hate Crimes were reported during the calendar year 2021.

2022: No Hate Crimes were reported during the calendar year 2022.

UNFOUNDED CRIMES

Crimes can only be unfounded by a sworn law enforcement agency based on crimes that were “false or baseless.”

2020: No crimes were unfounded in 2020.

2021: No crimes were unfounded in 2021.

2022: No crimes were unfounded in 2022.

ARRESTS AND REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION FOR 2019, 2020, 2021

Offense	Year	Total	Residential Facilities On Campus	On-Campus (Includes Residential)	Non-Campus Locations	Public Property
Arrests: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Ect.	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, ect.	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	1	1	1	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Action: Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	5	3	3	2	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Action: Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	1	1	1	0	0

*Since statistics for “Residential Facilities” are included in “On-Campus” statistics, the “Total” will be the sum of OC, NC, and PP.

2023 ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

This report contains the fire statistics for calendar years 2020, 2021, and 2022, as well as the policies and procedures for the academic year 2022-2023.

FIRE SAFETY SYSTEM FOR RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

The fire safety system in the residential facility includes:

- Fire extinguishers on each floor
- Battery-powered smoke detectors
- CO Detectors

STUDENT HOUSING FIRE SAFETY REGULATIONS

All residents are expected to abide by the following fire safety regulations to ensure the safety of the entire community.

Heating

- Baseboard heaters should not be within two feet of any furniture, fabric, or electrical cords. Do not leave baseboard heaters on when you are not in the apartment.
- Electric space heaters are not permitted in student housing.

Electrical

- Limit use of extension cords and do not plug multiple extension cords together. Extension cords may not be nailed/taped to the wall, run under rugs, or in high traffic areas.
- Use 3-prong surge protectors whenever possible. Do not plug a surge protector into another surge protector.
- Unplug small appliances – such as toasters, rice cookers, and coffee pots when not in use.
- Lamps may be used with compact fluorescent (CF) or LED Bulbs.

Living Room & Bedroom

- Place rugs in a location that does not hinder the opening and closing of doors.

Kitchen

- Cook food only in the kitchen and always stay in the kitchen while it is cooking. Turn off the stove and oven before you leave the kitchen.

- Do not allow cooking oil to overheat and catch fire. If a fire starts in a pan, turn off the stove and carefully cover the pan with a lid or another pan. Do not throw water on the fire!
- Keep items that can catch fire (dishtowels, paper, plastic, etc.) at least three feet away from the stove top. Keep loose-fitting clothing away from hot burners.
- Never use the stove or oven to heat your apartment.
- Kitchen vent hoods, filters, ovens, and burners must be cleaned regularly and kept free of grease build-up.

Bathroom

- Do not leave hair dryers, curling irons, or hair straighteners unattended while in use. Always unplug hair dryers, curling irons, and hair straighteners while not in use.

FIRE DRILLS STUDENT HOUSING

Fire drills are performed on a quarterly basis.

STUDENT HOUSING EVACUATION PROCEDURES

FIRE

1. Immediately evacuate your apartment. You may attempt to put it out if it is small (no larger than a wastebasket) and you have called for help. If the fire is too large or you are uncomfortable or unfamiliar with the proper use of a fire extinguisher, simply close the door and evacuate.
2. Do not waste time collecting personal property.
3. Feel doors to see if they are hot before opening them.
4. If smoke is present, crawl low where the air is fresher and cooler. No one should re-enter the apartment after evacuation without the fire department approval.
 - a. Notify other residents of the fire by using your voice and/or knocking on apartment doors. With the exception of smoke detectors in each apartment, this building is not equipped with a fire alarm or suppression system.
5. Once safely outside, call 911. Provide the 911 dispatcher with your name, address, a phone number where you can be reached, and description of the fire (e.g., fire in the kitchen area, are there any people still inside the building, etc.).
 - a. Give as much information as possible, be prepared to answer questions, and do

not hang up until told to do so by the 911 dispatcher.

6. Meeting place: All residents will meet outside and across the street in the parking lot E next to Whitehorse Hall.

a. Keep a safe distance from the fire and avoid interfering with the fire department operations. A head count should be completed and communicated to the fire department personnel upon their arrival to the scene. Include information on the most likely place missing persons may still be located.

FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION

1. **Introduction** – Fire and the associated dangers of smoke, structural damage, or toxic release can pose serious threats of injury and death to students, employees, visitors, and emergency response personnel.

2. **Immediate Actions** – In order to control a fire and minimize its damage, the following steps should be taken immediately:

a. If an alarm sounds on your floor or area, begin immediate evacuation following your plan. Close doors behind you but do not lock them.

b. If you discover a fire, activate the nearest pull station and call 911. You may attempt to put it out if it is small (no larger than a wastebasket) and you have called for help. If the fire is too large or you are uncomfortable or unfamiliar with the proper use of a fire extinguisher, simply close the door and evacuate.

c. If the fire alarm does not work, call 911 and notify occupants verbally of the emergency and the need to evacuate. Evacuation Supervisors or another responsible party needs to confirm that all occupants are notified.

d. Hazardous equipment and processes should be shut down unless doing so presents a greater hazard.

e. Evacuate via the nearest stairwell or grade level exit.

f. Do not block/wedge exit doors in an open position. The doors must remain closed to keep smoke out and keep them safe for evacuation and fire personnel.

g. Leaving doors open makes the stairwells dangerous and unusable.

h. Do not use the elevators. When an alarm is sounded many elevators will be automatically recalled to a predetermined floor and shut-off.

i. Close but do not lock all doors and windows if you can safely do so to help contain the fire.

j. Stay as low as possible to avoid smoke and heat.

k. Go directly to the designated assembly area and wait for additional instructions.

Report anyone who is missing and who was in your classroom or area when the evacuation began.

I. Remain in the assembly area until you are instructed how to proceed.

3. If you are Trapped:

- a. Alert emergency responders of your location by whistling, shouting or using an object to beat on walls or floors in a rhythmic manner. If a telephone is available, call extension 9998 and notify the Security Personnel of your location.
- b. You may open a window but do not break it. Place an article of clothing or other device to use as a signal in a window, if a window is available.
- c. Stuff materials in door cracks to minimize smoke and try to stay low, near the floor, where heat, smoke, and contaminants may be less.
- d. Cover your mouth with wet cloth and, if feasible, stay near a window.
- e. Do not open a door if smoke is pouring in or around the bottom or feels hot.

FIRE LOG

Campus Security maintains a fire log that records, by the date the incident was reported, all fires reported in residential halls only. The Fire Log is open for public inspection and available at the Security office during normal business hours. Our process for maintaining and posting the daily crime log complies with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (as amended in October 1998).

The fire log includes:

- The date and time the fire was reported, the date and time the fire occurred, its nature, and its general location in residential halls (please note the fire log only applies to fires that occur in on campus residential halls only).

The public safety department posts specific incidents in the crime and fire log within two business days of receiving a report of an incident. We reserve the right to exclude crime report information from the log under these circumstances:

- If posting the information jeopardizes an on-going investigation
- If posting the information would cause a suspect to flee or evade detection
- If posting the information could result in the destruction of evidence
- relating to the crime, or
- If posting the information jeopardizes the safety of an individual.

Once these factors are no longer present, and/or there is no longer a chance that posting the information would adversely affect an on-going investigation, we will post the information.

We make available the most recent 60 days of crime and fire logs. Information on the fire log can

be found in the fire report section of this report.

FIRE STATISTICS

The Higher Education Opportunity Act, enacted on August 14, 2008, requires institutions that maintain on-campus student housing facilities to publish an annual fire safety report that contains information about campus fire safety practices and standards of the institution. The fire statistics are for the three most recent calendar years.

2022 FIRE STATISTICS FOR ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES

RESIDENCE HALLS	Total # of fires in each bldg.	Fire #	Cause & Category	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Property Damage Value
Cedar Hall - 931 Trojan Wy, Everett, WA 98201	0	0		0	0	0
Mountain View Hall - 2014 10th St, Everett, WA 98201	0	0		0	0	0

2021 FIRE STATISTICS FOR ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES

RESIDENCE HALLS	Total # of fires in each bldg.	Fire #	Cause & Category	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Property Damage Value
Cedar Hall - 931 Trojan Wy, Everett, WA 98201	0	0		0	0	0
Mountain View Hall - 2014 10th St, Everett, WA 98201	0	0		0	0	0

2020 FIRE STATISTICS FOR ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES

RESIDENCE HALLS	Total # of fires in each bldg.	Fire #	Cause & Category	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Property Damage Value
Cedar Hall - 931 Trojan Wy, Everett, WA 98201	0	0		0	0	0
Mountain View Hall - 2014 10th St, Everett, WA 98201	0	0		0	0	0

FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS

As we continue to add and upgrade our facilities, the University will continue to look at ways to improve our fire safety. There are no scheduled replacements for the 2023-2024 budget cycle.

APPENDIX A

CLERY ACT CRIME DEFINITIONS

Criminal Homicide – Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded.

Negligent manslaughter – Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

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

Rapes by Force and Attempts or Assaults to Rape, regardless of the age of the victim are included.

Non-forcible Sex Offenses – are incidents of unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse. Only two types of offenses are included in this definition:

Incest – non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape – Non forcible, sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

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

Aggravated Assault – An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary (breaking or entering) – The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft, includes attempted forcible entry.

Larceny-Theft (except motor vehicle theft) – the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another – includes attempted larcenies.

Examples of thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, check-fraud, etc., are excluded.

Motor Vehicle Theft – Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

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.

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

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

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