Your Right to Know: Safety at Edmonds College

2026 Annual Security Report and Annual Fire Safety Report (Statistics for 2023 - 2025)

Edmonds College

Safety, Security, and Emergency Preparedness Department

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Safety and the Edmonds College Community

Education can only take place in an environment where all community members feel safe. The Edmonds College (EC) administration recognizes this and has made security a top priority. Our Safety, Security, and Emergency Preparedness (SSEP) department conducts regular training for students and staff on how to quickly and safely report situations of concern. The college continues to run a “See Something, Say Something” campaign which encourages reporting and reaching out for support services. Reporting allows the college's Care Team to assess behaviors of concern and ensure students have access to the support services that help them succeed.

The EC crime rate is low, and crime prevention is a high priority among community members. The campus Security staff is experienced and proactive, and the students and staff all share the responsibility of making EC a safe place to study and work.

This report is prepared in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (Clery Act) and applicable federal regulations. It contains required information concerning campus safety and security policies, emergency preparedness, crime prevention and reporting procedures, and crime and fire statistics.

For more information about the Clery Act and federal campus safety and security requirements, visit the U.S. Department of Education’s Campus Security website.

Questions regarding this report should be directed to the EC Director - Safety, Security & Emergency Preparedness (SSEP) Department at ssep_leadership@edmonds.edu or 425.640.1501.

A hard copy printout of this report may be requested by contacting the EC Safety, Security, and Emergency Preparedness Department at 425.640.1501 during normal business hours.

Campus Safety, Security, and Emergency Preparedness Mission Statement

It is the duty of each department team member to provide fair, impartial, and professional safety, security, and emergency response service to all persons who enter our campus. Our professionalism will be recognized by our deeds, actions, attitude, and positive work ethic. As part of the EC team, we make every reasonable effort to safeguard the resources, facilities, and persons who enter these “halls of education.”

We recognize that we have been entrusted with the safety of students, staff, faculty, visitors, and facilities; on behalf of the citizens of the State of Washington and EC, we work in collaboration with local law enforcement and campus community members to create a safe and secure environment for all.

Campus Safety, Security, and Emergency Preparedness Operations

Edmonds College provides for campus public safety through its SSEP, which operates 24 hours a day, every day of the year. The department facilitates the safety and security of EC's students, staff, faculty, visitors, and property. The department is a service-oriented organization promoting safety, security, education, preparedness, and personal responsibility. It coordinates all safety and emergency response and recovery operations on campus. The department consists of the Director; Assistant Director of Security Operations; Assistant Director of Emergency Preparedness, Health and Safety; a Program Specialist; an Office Assistant; and 13 full-time Security Officers.

All campus Security Officers receive training in basic campus safety and emergency procedures. Campus Security Officers are trained in de-escalation, defensive tactics, and trauma-informed interviewing. Officers are also trained in the Incident Command system and how to coordinate with local and state responders for significant incidents or large-scale disasters. Campus Security Officers enforce all college rules and regulations, respond to calls for service, and patrol the campus with an emphasis on crime prevention and education. For those who wish an escort to or from their vehicle, a call to the on-duty campus Security Officer allows us to provide this service during the evening and nighttime hours by calling 425.754.0154, our 24-hour phone number.

EC has developed Memorandums of Understanding with the Lynnwood Police Department and the Snohomish County Sheriff's Office to work as part of our coordinated response to acts of violence and Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) crimes. SSEP maintains a close working relationship with our local, county, and state police agencies, and federal law enforcement agencies. Our campus is fortunate to have good response from and collaborative work with all of these departments.

SSEP encourages the prompt reporting of all crimes and attempted crimes and summons the City of Lynnwood Police and/or South County Fire when warranted. Campus Security Officers have citizen's arrest powers when needed. Campus Security Officer authority is limited to the geographic boundaries of all college properties. Security Officers have the authority to ask individuals on any college property to provide identification. Students who fail to provide identification upon request can be subject to a student code of conduct violation. Non-students and visitors may be asked to leave campus or may be trespassed from college property if they refuse to leave when asked.

General Security Procedures

The Edmonds College campus is well-lit, and further improvements in campus lighting are continually being made in parking lots, areas with heavy landscaping, and along sidewalks and pathways frequently traveled by students.

Lighting and shrubbery tours are conducted at least once an academic year by representatives of SSEP and Facilities. Safety and security concerns are identified, and recommendations for improvements are made. Additionally, campus Security Officers note safety issues as they tour campus property and submit work orders (https://dlweb.megamation.com/edcc/DLWEB.php/O4W_WO_NEW) to Facilities for needed corrections.

EC students, faculty, and staff have access to campus academic, recreational, and administrative facilities. The public may attend cultural and recreational events on campus with access limited to the facilities in which these events are scheduled. The college enjoys hosting people for many functions and various reasons. When needed to protect the campus community, campus Security Officers working in cooperation with Lynnwood Police will issue a trespass notice.

The trespass procedures are as follows:

- Only persons with legitimate business with EC, members of the college community, and our invited guests are permitted on campus. The college reserves the right to exclude persons not conforming to acceptable behavior from campus premises. Those who disregard this warning are considered in violation of the Washington criminal trespass code and are liable to prosecution.
- EC Security Officers may escort people off the college campus for violating campus policies or procedures or failing to conform to acceptable behavior standards. College disciplinary action may be taken if a college community member violates campus policies or the code of conduct. Security Officers

may, in cooperation with Lynnwood Police Department, serve written trespass notices on members and nonmembers of the college community present on campus. If a person served with a prior trespass notice reappears on campus, they are subject to immediate arrest.

In the guidelines for Student Conduct (https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=132Y-125-001), EC has forbidden the "possession of any firearm, dagger, sword, knife, or other cutting or stabbing instrument, club, explosive device, or any other weapon capable of producing bodily harm" unless previously authorized in writing by the president or designee on campus or at college functions. Any student who violates this guideline will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including expulsion.

Campus Safety, Security, and Emergency Preparedness – Help on Campus

All campus community members are encouraged to report issues of concern directly to campus Security and file an electronic report (https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?EdmondsCC) for review by the Care Team. Any criminal actions or life-threatening emergencies should be reported both to campus Security at the contacts listed below and to local police by calling 911.

In case of a medical emergency or other life-threatening events, the campus community is encouraged to immediately call 911 and then notify campus Security by calling the on-duty officer at 425.754.0154.

Campus Security is located at:

Edmonds College

Woodway Hall, Room 214

20200 68th Ave. W

Lynnwood, WA 98036

An on-duty Security Officer can be reached all day and night, every day of the year, at 425.754.0154. In addition, six blue "Talkaphone" emergency call phone towers, three Talkaphone wall-mounted call boxes with cameras, and nine yellow security call boxes are located across campus outside of buildings and near parking lots and the bus loop to facilitate speedy contact with an on-duty officer. Call 911 for medical, fire, and police response in an emergency.

You can also contact campus Security for *non-urgent* issues that can wait up to 12 business hours or over the weekend for a response by emailing security24.7@edmonds.edu.

These numbers are listed on the college website, and posted in every classroom in red "Emergency Procedures" guides hanging near entrance doors. Many campus phones have the numbers posted on them as well.

Community Emergency Contacts

- Lynnwood Police, Fire, or Medical Emergency 911
- Lynnwood Police Non-Emergency 425.670.5600
- Lynnwood Fire Non-Emergency 425.670.5300
- On-Duty Security Officer 24/7 425.754.0154
- Counseling and Resource Center 425.640.1358
- 24-Hour Crisis Line 988

Crime Reporting and Confidentiality

Reports of a criminal incident, whether as a victim, witness, or third party, should be made to one of the following offices. Further options will be discussed with the reporting party.

- Campus Safety, Security, and Emergency Preparedness - WWY 214 425.640.1501
    - 24/7 cellphone to reach on-duty officer in urgent situation 425.754.0154
- Student Services - LYN 142 425.640.1375
- Services for Students with Disabilities - MLT 159 425.640.1320
- Office of International Programs - SNH 305 425.640.1518
- Counseling and Resource Center - MLT 145 425.640.1358

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

If you are the *complainant/victim* of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the college or criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making an anonymous report. Anonymous reports for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics can generally be made as described below.

EC Counseling and Resource Center (CRC) provides professional and confidential counseling services. These services include providing information on who to talk with to file an official report for investigation. EC does not employ pastoral counselors.

PLEASE NOTE - Professional counselors at EC, acting in their role as mental health professionals, are not "Campus Security Authorities" and are not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual Clery Report. However, EC encourages its counselors to report crimes without revealing any of the victim/complainants/witnesses' personally identifying information on a confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Timely Warnings

In accordance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, Edmonds College will issue a Timely Warning when a Clery Act crime:

1. Is reported to a Campus Security Authority or local law enforcement;
2. Occurs on or within the College's Clery geography; and
3. Is considered by the College to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees.

Timely Warnings are intended to provide the campus community with information that may assist individuals in protecting themselves and preventing similar crimes.

Campus Security evaluates reported incidents based on the circumstances known at the time to determine whether a Timely Warning is required. The Director of SSEP, or designee, coordinates the issuance of Timely Warnings and may consult with appropriate College administrators when circumstances allow.

The College will issue Timely Warnings as soon as pertinent information is available. Warnings will contain available information about the reported crime and relevant safety information that may assist members of the College community in protecting themselves while withholding the names and other personally identifying information of victims.

Timely Warnings may be distributed through one or more of the following methods:

1. Triton Alert System, including text and email;
2. College email;
3. The College website or Campus Alerts webpage;
4. College emergency or mass notification systems; and
5. Other communication methods appropriate to the circumstances.

Timely Warning messages are typically developed by the Director of SSEP or designee. When circumstances and time permit, the message may be coordinated with Marketing and Public Information and other appropriate College administrators. The Director of SSEP, Chief Marketing Officer/Public Information Officer, or their designees may issue the warning consistent with College procedures.

Anyone with information about a crime or other safety concern should report the circumstances to Campus Security at 425-754-0154 or in person at Woodway Hall 214.

When an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees exists on campus, the College will follow its emergency notification procedures. If the College issues an emergency notification for circumstances that would otherwise warrant a Timely Warning, a separate Timely Warning is not required for the same circumstances, although the College will provide appropriate follow-up information as needed.

Campus Safety Bulletins

When a Timely Warning is not required, the College may issue a Campus Safety Bulletin or other safety communication when SSEP or other College administrators determine that sharing information would promote campus safety, assist in obtaining information about an incident, or help Campus Security contact an individual. Campus Safety Bulletins are separate from Clery Act Timely Warnings and may be distributed to specifically identified audiences based on the circumstances.

Security Crime Log Information

Crime log information for the previous 90 days is available on the Edmonds College website.

Edmonds College maintains a daily crime log that records crimes reported to Campus Security in accordance with the Clery Act. The crime log for the most recent 60-day period is available for public inspection during normal business hours, except when the College is closed. Any portion of the crime log older than 60 days will be made available within two business days of a request for public inspection.

The College's Annual Security and Fire Safety Report includes required crime statistics for the three most recent calendar years for which data are available.

Information may be excluded from the crime log when disclosure is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim.

Information may also be temporarily withheld when there is clear and convincing evidence that disclosure would:

- Jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual;
- Cause a suspect to flee or evade detection; or
- Result in the destruction of evidence.

Only information that would cause one of these adverse effects will be withheld. Information temporarily withheld will be disclosed once the adverse effect is no longer likely to occur.

Clery and VAWA Offenses

The Clery Act requires colleges and universities to collect and disclose statistics for certain crimes that occur within the College's Clery geography and are reported to a Campus Security Authority (CSA) or local law enforcement agency. Reportable offenses include criminal homicide, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson, as well as certain hate crimes and arrests and disciplinary referrals for specified offenses.

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) amended the Clery Act to add reporting and prevention requirements related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

For Clery statistical reporting purposes, an incident must meet the applicable Clery definition, occur within the College's Clery geography, and be reported to a CSA or local law enforcement agency.

Clery and Washington State Definitions

The definitions used for Clery statistical reporting are not necessarily the same as definitions under Washington state law. For Clery reporting purposes, incidents are classified using the applicable federal Clery definitions. Washington state definitions are provided as required for the College's prevention and awareness programs and describe how these terms are defined under the laws of the jurisdiction in which the College is located.

The definitions below identify the applicable federal and Washington state standards.

Domestic Violence

Clery Act/VAWA

The Clery Act defines domestic violence as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or

- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Washington State Law

Under Washington law, domestic violence includes, but is not limited to, certain crimes when committed by one family or household member against another family or household member, or by one intimate partner against another intimate partner. These crimes include assault, drive-by shooting, reckless endangerment, coercion, burglary, criminal trespass, malicious mischief, kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment, certain violations of restraining, no-contact, or protection orders, rape, stalking, and interference with the reporting of domestic violence.

For purposes of Washington law, **family or household members** include:

- Adults related by blood or marriage;
- Adults who currently reside together or who have resided together in the past; and
- Persons who have a biological or legal parent-child relationship, including stepparents and stepchildren and grandparents and grandchildren.

Intimate partners include:

- Spouses and domestic partners;
- Former spouses and former domestic partners;
- Persons who have a child in common, regardless of whether they have been married or lived together;
- Adults who currently or previously resided together and have or had a dating relationship;
- Persons age 16 or older who currently reside together or previously resided together and have or had a dating relationship; and
- Persons age 16 or older who have or had a dating relationship with another person age 16 or older.

See RCW 10.99.020 for the complete Washington statutory definition and list of covered offenses.

Sexual Assault

Clery Act/VAWA

Sexual assault means an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used for purposes of the Clery Act:

- **Rape:** The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the victim's consent.
- **Fondling:** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification without the victim's consent, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of age or temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- **Incest:** Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory Rape:** Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Under Washington law, “sexual assault” means one or more of the following:

- Rape or rape of a child;
- Assault with intent to commit rape or rape of a child;
- Incest or indecent liberties;
- Child molestation;
- Sexual misconduct with a minor;
- Custodial sexual misconduct;
- Crimes with a sexual motivation;
- Sexual exploitation or commercial sexual abuse of a minor;
- Promoting prostitution; or
- An attempt to commit any of the above offenses.

See RCW 70.125.030.

Consent

Washington State Law

Under Washington law, “consent” means that, at the time of the act of sexual intercourse or sexual contact, there are actual words or conduct indicating freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact.

See RCW 9A.44.010 — Definitions

Edmonds College

For purposes of the College’s Student Code of Conduct, “consent” means knowing, voluntary, and clear permission by word or action to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity. Each party has the responsibility to make certain that the other has consented before engaging in the activity.

For consent to be valid, there must be, at the time of the act of sexual intercourse or sexual contact, actual words or conduct indicating freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact.

A person cannot consent if they are unable to understand what is happening or are disoriented, helpless, asleep, or unconscious for any reason, including due to alcohol or other drugs. An individual who engages in sexual activity when they know, 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.

See WAC 132Y-125-001 — Edmonds College Student Code of Conduct

Dating Violence

Clery Act/VAWA

Dating violence is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship is determined based on consideration of:

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

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

Washington State Law

Washington law does not separately define a criminal offense called "dating violence." Washington law defines a "dating relationship" as a social relationship of a romantic nature. In determining whether a dating relationship exists, a court may consider the length of time the relationship has existed, the nature of the relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the parties.

Under Washington's protection-order law, persons who have or have had a dating relationship are included within the definition of "intimate partner." Domestic violence between intimate partners includes physical harm, bodily injury, assault or the infliction of fear of physical harm, bodily injury, or assault; nonconsensual sexual conduct or penetration; coercive control; unlawful harassment; or stalking.

See RCW 7.105.010.

Stalking

Clery Act/VAWA

Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For purposes of this definition:

- **Course of conduct** means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which a person directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- **Reasonable person** means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- **Substantial emotional distress** means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Washington State Law

Under Washington law, a person commits the crime of stalking if, without lawful authority, the person:

- Intentionally and repeatedly harasses another person;
- Intentionally and repeatedly follows another person;
- Intentionally contacts, follows, tracks, or monitors, or attempts to contact, follow, track, or monitor another person after receiving actual notice that the person does not want such contact, following, tracking, or monitoring; or
- Knowingly and without consent installs or monitors an electronic tracking device, or causes an electronic tracking device to be installed, placed, or used, to track another person's location.

In addition, the person being harassed, followed, tracked, or monitored must suffer substantial emotional distress or be placed in fear that the stalker intends to injure the person, another person, or their property. In cases involving an electronic tracking device, the victim's knowledge of the tracking device must reasonably elicit substantial emotional distress or fear. The substantial emotional distress or fear must be one that a reasonable person in the same situation would experience given the totality of the circumstances.

Washington law defines "repeatedly" as occurring on two or more separate occasions and defines "substantial emotional distress" as a mental, emotional, or physical reaction—such as anxiety, apprehension, loss of ability to concentrate, or other symptoms—that degrades the victim's quality of life, whether or not professional treatment or counseling is sought or required.

See RCW 9A.46.110 for the complete statutory definition, defenses, exceptions, and offense classifications.

Bystander Intervention

Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

Not everyone will respond to a situation in the same way. Individuals should consider their own safety and the safety of others, assess the circumstances, and choose an intervention strategy that minimizes the risk of harm. Three common approaches to bystander intervention are **Direct, Distract, and Delegate**:

- **Direct.** Address the behavior directly when it is safe to do so. This might include checking in with someone who appears uncomfortable, telling someone that their behavior is inappropriate, or expressing concern to a friend about their behavior.
- **Distract.** Create a distraction that interrupts the situation or gives someone an opportunity to leave. This might include starting a conversation, asking for help with something, or otherwise redirecting attention away from the situation.
- **Delegate.** Ask someone else for assistance. This might include involving friends, College employees, Campus Security, or law enforcement when appropriate. In an emergency or when there is an immediate threat to safety, call 911.

Risk Reduction

Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, increase empowerment for victims, promote safety, and help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

Edmonds College promotes **See Something, Say Something** as part of its campus safety and risk reduction efforts. The campaign encourages members of the College community to recognize concerning behavior, take safe and appropriate action when possible, and report safety concerns or incidents.

Students and employees are encouraged to seek assistance and access available College and community resources, including counseling, advocacy, Campus Security, and Title IX resources. These resources are intended to help individuals understand their options, obtain support, and make informed decisions about reporting and other available services.

Campus partners, including Safety, Security & Emergency Preparedness (SSEP), Title IX, Student Conduct, and the Counseling and Resource Center, support prevention and awareness efforts through educational materials, training, presentations, and other outreach activities.

Hazing and the Stop Campus Hazing Act

Institutional Policy

Edmonds College prohibits hazing and is committed to maintaining a safe educational environment for students, employees, volunteers, and members of the campus community.

The College's Campus Hazing Policy (SS 20.0), approved in September 2026, establishes institutional expectations for the prevention, reporting, investigation, and resolution of hazing-related conduct. The policy is implemented through the Campus Hazing Procedure (SS 20.01pr).

The policy applies to students, employees, volunteers, and recognized or unrecognized student organizations, including athletic teams, academic support programs, and campus clubs. It also applies to hazing occurring on or off campus when connected to the College or a student organization.

Definition of Hazing and Applicable Law

Under Washington law (RCW 28B.10.900), hazing includes acts committed as part of recruitment, initiation, pledging, admission into, or affiliation with a student organization, athletic team, or living group, or related pastimes or amusements, that cause or are likely to cause bodily danger, physical harm, or serious psychological or emotional harm.

This includes causing, directing, coercing, or forcing an individual to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances that subject the individual to risk of harm, regardless of willingness to participate.

Customary athletic events and similar contests or competitions are excluded from the state statutory definition.

Examples of conduct that may constitute hazing include:

- Forced consumption of alcohol, drugs, or other substances.
- Sleep deprivation or excessive physical exercise.
- Activities involving humiliation, intimidation, or degradation.
- Forced servitude or personal errands.
- Exposure to dangerous weather or physical hazards.
- Interference with academic responsibilities.
- Conduct creating a risk of physical or serious emotional harm, even when presented as voluntary or traditional.

Washington's Sam's Law (RCW 28B.10.900–907) establishes requirements concerning hazing prevention, education, reporting, and institutional accountability. Intentional hazing is prohibited under RCW 28B.10.901.

Certain employees and volunteers who have reasonable cause to believe hazing has occurred are required to report the incident, or cause a report to be made, to the institution's designated authority at the first opportunity, consistent with RCW 28B.10.907.

Reporting Hazing

Students, employees, volunteers, and other members of the campus community are encouraged to promptly report suspected hazing.

Reports may be submitted through the College's Maxient reporting system or directly to:

- The Student Conduct Officer;
- The Office of the Vice President for Student Success and Equity Officer (or designee); or
- The Associate Director of Title IX, Investigations, and Compliance (or designee).

Nothing in the College's procedure prevents any person from independently reporting hazing or suspected hazing activity to law enforcement.

In an emergency or when there is an immediate threat to personal safety, call 911.

Review and Investigation

The Office of Title IX, Investigations, and Compliance, in consultation with Student Conduct and other appropriate College offices, coordinates the review of hazing reports and determines the appropriate investigative and resolution process.

The College may investigate and resolve allegations under one or more applicable policies or procedures simultaneously.

Students and student organizations found responsible for hazing may be subject to disciplinary action under the College's Student Code of Conduct (SS 1.0), Chapter 132Y-125 WAC, and other applicable College policies.

Employees who engage in or facilitate hazing, or fail to comply with applicable prevention and reporting requirements, may be subject to disciplinary action consistent with College policies, employment procedures, and applicable collective bargaining agreements.

Retaliation against individuals who report suspected hazing, participate in an investigation, serve as witnesses, or otherwise participate in the implementation of the College's hazing policy is prohibited.

Hazing Prevention, Education, and Awareness Programs

Edmonds College recognizes that preventing hazing requires education, awareness, intervention, and shared responsibility across the campus community.

The College provides hazing prevention education through existing training and awareness activities. These efforts are intended to increase awareness of hazing, help individuals recognize potentially harmful conduct, encourage reporting, and promote a safe and respectful educational environment.

Current prevention and awareness activities include:

Student Hazing Prevention Training

The College has utilized the Hazing Awareness and Prevention for Students module through Vector Solutions as part of its student prevention education.

Employee and Volunteer Training

Employees and volunteers receive hazing compliance training through Vector Solutions. This training supports awareness of hazing, applicable requirements, and institutional responsibilities.

Athletics

Hazing prevention is briefly addressed during athletic team orientations and incorporated into Title IX training provided to student-athletes. Athletics has also utilized a dedicated hazing prevention training module in previous years.

Student Housing

Hazing awareness is incorporated into Resident Assistant (RA) training. Educational brochures and related prevention information are also provided during Housing Orientation Week.

Additional Prevention and Awareness Efforts

The College's newly approved Campus Hazing Policy (SS 20.0) and Campus Hazing Procedure (SS 20.01pr) establish an institutional framework for hazing prevention, education, reporting, and response.

Additional campus-wide prevention and awareness activities are being developed to support implementation of the policy and applicable federal and Washington State requirements. These efforts are intended to strengthen prevention education, promote awareness of reporting options, encourage safe intervention, and support positive group activities that do not involve hazing.

Campus Hazing Transparency Report

Edmonds College maintains a publicly available Campus Hazing Transparency Report in accordance with applicable federal and Washington State requirements.

The report provides information concerning student organizations found responsible for hazing violations, including applicable investigative timelines, findings, and sanctions. Information is published consistent with applicable privacy requirements.

Hazing reports and organizational findings are tracked through Maxient to support institutional recordkeeping and applicable reporting requirements.

The Campus Hazing Transparency Report is maintained separately from the Annual Security Report and is available on the Edmonds College website.

Campus Hazing Transparency Report: **https://cm.maxient.com/chtr.php?Edmonds**

Additional information is available in the College's Campus Hazing Policy (SS 20.0), Campus Hazing Procedure (SS 20.01pr), and Student Code of Conduct (SS 1.0).

Programs to Prevent Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

An integral part of prevention is a commitment to providing the campus community with training and information sessions to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Strategies include comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that—

- Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
- Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels.

Programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking include both primary prevention and awareness programs directed at incoming students and new employees and ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns directed at students and employees.

Each quarter, new students are assigned Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates modules, through Vector Solutions (https://www.vectorsolutions.com/), an online prevention and compliance training program built for institutions of higher education.

Primary prevention programs include programming, initiatives, and strategies informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that

foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions.

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

The primary prevention and awareness programs developed for all incoming students and employees include important information including the following:

- A statement that EC prohibits the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, also referred to as sex discrimination and sex-based harassment;
- Definitions of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking from the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and the state of Washington;
- The definition of consent in the state of Washington;
- Definitions of non-consensual sexual intercourse and non-consensual sexual contact as used by the institution;
- Safe and positive options for bystander intervention;
- EC's commitment to programs that prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- Procedures that EC follows when one of these crimes is reported; and
- Procedures for disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns mean programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution.

Key components of the prevention programs include the following:

Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs	Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns
All incoming students receive a letter from the Vice President for Enrollment and Student Services explaining the importance of prevention education and maintaining a safe learning environment.	Primary Prevention presentations for any class, group, or department on campus as requested. These presentations cover information on *Healthy Relationships & Sexuality* and *Bystander Intervention*, which includes all components of primary prevention.
All incoming students are registered to participate in the online prevention education programs through *Vector Solutions*	Other awareness events, exhibitions, quarterly resource fairs, and health and safety presentations

Students who participate in new student orientation and advising activities receive primary prevention education in the form of presentations, handouts, and resource fairs. These include, but are not limited to: • New Student Advising • International Student Services Resource Fair • Welcome Back • Athletics Orientation • Edmonds Career Access Program Orientation • Veterans Resource Center Orientation.	Presentations tailored for classes or groups of incoming students and new student employees are delivered by SSEP, the Counseling and Resource Center and/or the Care Team

Emergency Response and Notification

Edmonds College maintains emergency response and notification procedures designed to protect students, employees, and visitors during significant emergencies or dangerous situations occurring on campus.

Confirmation of an Emergency

When the College receives information concerning a potential emergency or dangerous situation, SSEP evaluates available information and, as appropriate, coordinates with College officials, first responders, law enforcement, fire or emergency medical services, or other appropriate authorities to confirm whether a significant emergency or dangerous situation exists.

Emergency Notification

Upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, the College will immediately notify the appropriate segment or segments of the campus community.

The SSEP Director, Emergency Preparedness Assistant Director, or their designee is responsible for determining the appropriate segment or segments of the campus community to notify, determining the content of the notification, and initiating the emergency notification system. Other designated College administrators or trained emergency responders may perform these functions as authorized by College emergency procedures.

The College will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system unless, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, issuing a notification would compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Emergency notifications will contain available information necessary to inform the campus community about the emergency and provide appropriate safety instructions.

Emergency Notification Methods

Depending on the nature and location of the emergency, the College may use one or more communication methods, including:

- Triton Alert text and email notifications;
- College email;
- The College's mass notification and public-address systems;
- Emergency information posted on the College website;
- Social media; and
- Other communication methods appropriate to the circumstances.

The College may notify the entire campus community or only those segments of the community affected by the emergency.

Students, employees, and community members are encouraged to maintain current contact information in the Triton Alert System to receive emergency notifications on their mobile devices.

Follow-Up and Community Information

The College will provide appropriate follow-up information as circumstances develop, including notification when an imminent threat has ended when appropriate.

When necessary, the College may coordinate with Marketing and Public Information, emergency responders, law enforcement, or other appropriate agencies to disseminate emergency information to the larger community.

Emergency Response Information

Students and employees should familiarize themselves with College emergency response procedures. Emergency information is available in Emergency Guides located near evacuation maps in classrooms, offices, and other common areas and in the College's online Emergency Preparedness Guide.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Testing

Edmonds College tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures at least annually. Tests may be announced or unannounced and are designed to assess and evaluate the College's emergency plans and response capabilities.

The College documents each test, including a description of the exercise, the date and time, and whether the test was announced or unannounced. The College publicizes its emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one test each calendar year.

During 2025, Edmonds College conducted emergency preparedness exercises that included:

- **Great ShakeOut Earthquake Drill – October 16, 2025:** An email notification was sent by Safety, Security, & Emergency Preparedness (SSEP) on October 15, 2025, notifying the campus community of the scheduled drill on October 16. At the beginning of each drill, a Triton Alert notification was also sent to the campus community. The exercises included testing the College's mass notification and Triton Alert systems and practicing Drop, Cover, and Hold On procedures.
- **Building Evacuation Drills:** Evacuation drills were conducted for campus buildings during Fall Quarter 2025 to practice and evaluate evacuation procedures during normal campus operations.

Additional emergency preparedness education and training is provided throughout the year by Safety, Security & Emergency Preparedness (SSEP).

Alcohol and Drug Policies

EC adheres to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989. College security officers enforce all college policies (and call Lynnwood Police when the situation warrants it) concerning the purchase, possession, consumption, sale, and storage of alcoholic beverages and drugs, including the following:

- Individuals must be 21 years of age to buy, possess, or drink alcoholic beverages.
- Alcoholic beverages may not be sold or furnished to any person who at the time of sale or exchange is visibly under the influence of alcohol.
- Falsely representing one's age for the purpose of purchasing or possessing alcohol is against state law.
- Drunkenness and possession of open containers of alcohol in public areas are prohibited by law.
- The unlawful or unauthorized manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of alcohol and other drugs in the workplace is prohibited.
- Impairment in the workplace from the use of alcohol or other drugs (except the use of drugs for legitimate medical purposes) is prohibited.
- Alcoholic beverages may not be possessed, distributed, or consumed at events open to the general college community and held on college property, except when specific written approval has been obtained for the event in advance. Sponsors are responsible for assuring that all persons in attendance at an event comply with state alcohol law and college alcohol policy.
- No student or employee shall possess or distribute an illegal drug, as defined by the Washington Uniform Controlled Substances Act, RCW 69. Such possession or distribution is prohibited in any building or on any property owned or operated by the college. Possession is defined to include any area or property for which the student is responsible.

Convictions for violations of these laws could result in fines, loss of driver's license, and imprisonment. College sanctions could include penalties ranging from suspension, expulsion, and denial of registration.

EC has a comprehensive Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program (DAAPP) for employees and students. We recommend taking the time to review our policies and procedures to become familiar with the program.

To review the EC DAAPP, policies and procedures, see HR 2.0 (https://catalog.edmonds.edu/preview_course_nopop.php?catoid=27&coid=101082) and HR 2.01pr (https://catalog.edmonds.edu/preview_course_nopop.php?catoid=27&coid=101083) in the Human Resources section of the college policy catalog. Links to all of this information may be found on the Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program (DAAPP) web page (https://www.edmonds.edu/about-edmonds/job-opportunities/drug-and-alcohol-prevention-program.html). Information for students is available on the Counseling and Resource Center web page (https://www.edmonds.edu/student-services/counseling-and-wellness/counseling-center).

Resources for Employees

Employees needing assistance may contact the Washington State Employee Assistance Program (EAP). Additional information and contact details are available on the EAP program page (https://employees.edmonds.edu/departments/human-resources/eap.html)

Employees can also refer to the appropriate Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) for further information:

- Faculty CBA (https://employees.edmonds.edu/departments/human-resources/documents/faculty-cba.pdf)
- Classified CBA (https://www.edmonds.edu/about-edmonds/job-opportunities/documents/cba-classified-2023-2025.pdf)

Resources for Students

Resources may be found through the EC Counseling and Resource Center located in Mountlake Terrace Hall (MLT) room 145, by phone at 425.640.1358, or on the Counseling and Resource Center web page (https://www.edmonds.edu/student-services/counseling-and-wellness/counseling-center). Many physical and psychological health risks are associated with the abuse of alcohol and other substances, including the following:

- Difficulty with attention and learning
- Physical and psychological dependence
- Damage to the brain, liver, and heart
- Unwanted sexual activity
- Accidents due to impaired judgment and coordination

EC provides a healthy and safe learning environment. The college does not permit students whose behavior, judgment, or functioning is impaired by alcohol and/or drugs to attend classes or participate in college activities. The Counseling and Resource Center does provide services for students with mild to moderate substance use related concerns, but refers out if students' substance use disorders persist or are beyond the scope of their practice. The Counseling and Resource Center uses online alcohol assessment tools such as Rethinking Drinking (https://rethinkingdrinking.niaaa.nih.gov/) and alcoholscreening.org sites that can be accessed through the Counseling and Resource Center Resources web page (https://www.edmonds.edu/student-services/counseling-and-wellness/counseling-center/resources.html).Rethinking Drinkingalcoholscreening.orgCounseling and Resource Center Resources web page

Additionally, our Wellness Center delivers training and presentations to Student Leadership, Resident Assistants, and other campus partners.

Community resources include:

• Alcohol and Drug 24-Hour Helpline	206.722.3700
• National Help and Referral	800.996.3784
• CARE Crisis Line 24-Hour (https://www.voaww.org)	425.258.4357 **or** 800.584.3758
• Sno-King Alcoholics Anonymous (https://www.aa.org/)	877. 213.5915

Tobacco Policies

EC is a Tobacco and Smoke-Free Campus. EC is committed to supporting a healthy, caring, and sustainable community. To promote a healthy educational and work environment for students, faculty, staff, and visitors, EC is a tobacco and smoke-free campus, per policy HR 8.0 (https://catalog.edmonds.edu/preview_course_nopop.php?catoid=27&coid=103505) which became effective September 11, 2017.

Missing Student Notification

Edmonds College maintains policies and procedures for responding to reports of missing students. Additional information is available in College Policy SS 9.0 and Procedure SS 9.01pr.

Reporting a Missing Student

Anyone who believes that a student residing in on-campus student housing may be missing should immediately report the concern to SSEP at **425.754.0154** or in person at the Campus Security Office in Woodway Hall 214.

Reports made to Housing and Residence Life or other College officials regarding a potentially missing residential student will be immediately referred to Campus Security.

The College does not require a student to be missing for 24 hours before a concern may be reported or before the College may begin responding to a report.

Confidential Missing-Person Contact

Students residing in on-campus student housing have the option to identify a confidential contact person to be notified if the student is determined to be missing.

Missing-person contact information will be registered confidentially, will be accessible only to authorized College officials, and will not be disclosed except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing-person investigation.

A student's confidential missing-person contact may be different from the student's general emergency contact.

College Response

When a resident student is reported as potentially missing, Housing and Residence Life and Campus Security will take appropriate steps to determine the student's whereabouts and assess the circumstances.

Any missing-student report involving a student residing in on-campus housing will be immediately referred to Campus Security. Campus Security will coordinate the College's response and contact the appropriate law enforcement agency as required.

The College may initiate its missing-student response and contact law enforcement before a student has been missing for 24 hours when circumstances warrant.

Required Notifications

If a student residing in on-campus student housing is determined to have been missing for 24 hours, the College will, within 24 hours of that determination:

- Notify the student's designated confidential contact person, if the student has identified one;
- If the student is under 18 years of age and is not emancipated, notify the student's custodial parent or guardian in addition to any confidential contact designated by the student; and
- Notify the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction unless that law enforcement agency made the determination that the student is missing.

These notifications will be made regardless of whether the student has identified a confidential missing-person contact.

Additional information regarding the College's response to missing students is available in Policy SS 9.0 and Procedure SS 9.01pr.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

Policy on Sexual Harassment - Title IX (https://catalog.edmonds.edu/preview_course_nopop.php?catoid=27&coid=105561)

Title IX - Policy and Procedures (https://www.edmonds.edu/about-edmonds/titleix/policies-procedures.html)

College Policies – Sexual Harassment

The college will not tolerate sex discrimination, sex-based harassment, intimidation, or exploitation of students or employees in any form. Anyone subjected to acts of sex discrimination or sex-based harassment is encouraged to contact the college's Title IX Coordinator or submit a report. (https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?EdmondsCC&layout_id=6).

Sexual assault is an umbrella term that includes a wide range of victimizations. It occurs when a person is forced, coerced, and/or manipulated into unwanted sexual activity. It can include completed or attempted attacks, may or may not involve force and threats, and it may or may not be illegal under state or federal law (WCSAP - www.wcsap.org).

The Counseling and Resource Center provides crisis intervention, counseling, and community resource information and referral. Information about sexual assault may be found at the Counseling and Resource Center website (edmonds.edu/counseling).

Over the past 15 years, the Counseling and Resource Center has referred students and community members to Domestic Violence Services of Snohomish County (DVS) (https://dvs-snoco.org) to provide services for victims of domestic violence. DVS is a non-profit organization serving Snohomish County since 1976. DVS is the only program in Snohomish County providing emergency shelter and comprehensive, confidential services to all victims of domestic abuse. DVS can be found on the internet or contacted by phone at 425.252.2873.

Several campus departments including the Wellness Center, Counseling and Resource Center, Veterans Resource Center, Center for Student Engagement and Leadership, and campus SSEP work individually and collaboratively to offer programming and presentations around the topics of personal safety, Title IX and sexual assault, bystander intervention, and alcohol awareness. These programs are delivered to workgroups, student leadership, student clubs, classes, and at orientations throughout the year. Additionally, EC launched an online training program called Vector Solutions that is delivered to students, staff, and faculty through their campus email.

Information and Resources Following an Incident

If you experience dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, your immediate safety and well-being are important. The following information explains options for seeking assistance, preserving evidence, reporting an incident, and accessing supportive resources.

Immediate Safety and Medical Assistance

- If you are in immediate danger or need emergency assistance, call **911**.
- You may also contact **Edmonds College Campus Security at 425.754.0154**.
- Consider seeking medical attention following a sexual assault or other physical violence, even if you do not have visible injuries. Medical providers can address injuries and other health concerns and discuss available options for a forensic examination.
- You may also contact a confidential victim advocate or another person you trust for support.

Preserving Evidence

Preserving evidence may be important for documenting an incident, obtaining a protection order, or pursuing criminal or College action.

Following a sexual assault, individuals may wish to avoid bathing, changing clothes, brushing their teeth, cleaning the location where the assault occurred, or otherwise disturbing potential evidence until they have received guidance from medical or law enforcement professionals.

For dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, other evidence may include text messages, emails, photographs, social media posts or messages, voicemails, call logs, screenshots, damaged property, and other records related to the incident. Consider preserving these materials even if you are not currently sure whether you want to make a report.

Reporting Options

Individuals may report an incident to **Campus Security, the Title IX Coordinator, and/or local law enforcement**.

The College will assist an individual in notifying local law enforcement if requested. Individuals also have the right to decline to notify law enforcement.

Reporting an incident to the College does not require an individual to make a report to law enforcement or participate in a criminal investigation.

Rights, Options, and Supportive Resources

When a student or employee reports to the College that they have experienced dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking—whether the incident occurred on or off campus—the College will provide a written explanation of the individual's rights and options.

This information includes:

- Information about how the College protects the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties;
- Written notification of available services, including health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available on campus and in the community;
- Information about options for requesting accommodations and protective measures, including academic, living, transportation, and working arrangements when reasonably available;
- Information about how to request accommodations and protective measures and how the College will maintain confidentiality regarding those measures to the extent possible;
- Information about available protective orders and other legal protections; and
- An explanation of applicable College disciplinary procedures.

Accommodations and protective measures may be available regardless of whether an individual chooses to report the incident to Campus Security or local law enforcement.

Additional information about reporting, supportive measures, and College procedures is available through the College's Title IX Office.

Resources

- **Emergency/Local Police:** 911
- **Edmonds College Campus Security:** 425.754.0154
- **Edmonds College Title IX Coordinator/Investigator:** 425.640.1814
- **Providence Sexual Assault Center 24-Hour Crisis Line:** 425.252.4800
- **Providence Intervention Center for Assault and Abuse:** 425.258.4357
- **Domestic Violence Services of Snohomish County:** 425.25-ABUSE / 425.252.2873
- **Snohomish County Crisis Services:** 988 (call or text) / 800.584.3578
- **National Sexual Assault Hotline:** 800.656.HOPE (4673)
- **Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs:** 360.754.7583

Title IX Complaint and Resolution Process

When the College receives a report of possible sex discrimination or sex-based harassment, the Title IX Coordinator will review the information and determine the appropriate response under applicable College policy and procedure.

The College will offer information about supportive measures and explain the available options for addressing the reported conduct. Depending on the circumstances and applicable policy, those options may include

informal resolution, investigation and disciplinary proceedings, or referral to another College process when the reported conduct does not fall within Title IX jurisdiction but may violate another College policy.

When a matter proceeds through a formal Title IX grievance process, the College provides the parties with the procedural protections required by applicable law and College policy. These include notice of the allegations, an opportunity to present relevant evidence, an impartial investigation and decision-making process, and applicable appeal rights.

The College uses the **preponderance of the evidence** standard when determining whether a policy violation occurred.

Retaliation

Retaliation against any person for reporting sex discrimination or sex-based harassment, making a complaint, participating or refusing to participate in an investigation or proceeding, or otherwise exercising rights protected under Title IX or College policy is prohibited.

Additional Information

Additional information regarding Title IX, including reporting options, supportive measures, complaint procedures, resources, and contact information for the Title IX Coordinator, is available on the College's Title IX website.

Title IX Investigation Procedure

Edmonds College administers its Title IX investigation and grievance procedures consistent with the federal Title IX regulations currently in effect. The following definitions apply to this Title IX procedure.

A. Definitions

1. **"Consent"** means knowing, voluntary, and clear permission by word or action to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity. Each party has the responsibility to make certain that the other has consented before engaging in the activity. For consent to be valid, there must be, at the time of the act of sexual intercourse or sexual contact, actual words or conduct indicating freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact.

   A person cannot consent if they are unable to understand what is happening or are disoriented, helpless, asleep, or unconscious for any reason, including due to alcohol or other drugs. An individual who engages in sexual activity when they know, or should know, that the other person is physically or mentally incapacitated has engaged in nonconsensual sexual conduct.
   Intoxication is not a defense against allegations that an individual has engaged in nonconsensual sexual conduct.

2. **"Complainant"** means an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.
3. **"Respondent"** means an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.

4. **"Formal complaint"** means a document filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against a respondent and requesting that the College investigate the allegation of sexual harassment.
5. **"Education program or activity"** includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the College exercises substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the alleged sexual harassment occurs. It also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization officially recognized by the College.
6. **"Title IX procedure"** means the process the College uses to initiate, informally resolve, and/or investigate allegations that an employee or student has engaged in conduct prohibited by Title IX.
7. **"Supportive measures"** are non-disciplinary, non-punitive, individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to a complainant or respondent before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed.
   Supportive measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the College's education programs and activities without unreasonably burdening the other party and may include measures designed to protect the safety of the parties or the College's educational environment or deter sexual harassment.

   Supportive measures may include, but are not limited to, counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, leaves of absence, increased security or monitoring of certain areas of campus, and restrictions on contact between the parties.

8. **"Summary suspension"** means an emergency suspension of a student respondent pending investigation and resolution of disciplinary proceedings pursuant to the applicable Student Code of Conduct procedures.
9. **"Sexual harassment,"** for purposes of this Title IX procedure, means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:
   a. **Quid pro quo harassment.** A College employee conditions the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the College on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.
   b. **Hostile environment.** Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the College's education program or activity.
   c. **Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking**, as those terms are defined for purposes of the applicable federal Title IX requirements and College policy.
10. **"Title IX Administrators"** include the Title IX Coordinator, Title IX investigators, Student Conduct Officer, Student Conduct Committee members, Human Resources personnel involved in Title IX disciplinary proceedings, and College-provided advisors assigned to parties during Title IX disciplinary proceedings.
11. **"Title IX Coordinator"** means the College official responsible for coordinating the College's compliance with Title IX and administering the College's Title IX process. Responsibilities include:
    a. Accepting and processing Title IX reports, referrals, and formal complaints;
    b. Signing a formal complaint when appropriate under applicable Title IX requirements
    c. Addressing requests for confidentiality;
    d. Determining whether a formal complaint or allegations within a formal complaint must or may be dismissed under the Title IX procedure and providing required notice to the parties;

e. Referring allegations, when appropriate, for review under other applicable College policies or procedures;
f. Maintaining records of Title IX reports, complaints, supportive measures, investigations, and resolutions in accordance with applicable records-retention requirements;
g. Conducting investigations or assigning and overseeing investigations;
h. Coordinating supportive measures for complainants and respondents;
i. Issuing or overseeing the issuance of investigation reports as required by the applicable Title IX procedure; and
j. Coordinating appropriate remedies and other measures to stop, remediate, and prevent recurrence of prohibited conduct.

B. Principles for the Title IX Procedure

1. A respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct unless and until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the applicable Title IX grievance process.
2. The College bears the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility and the burden of proof. Neither burden rests with the complainant or respondent. The College uses the preponderance of the evidence standard to determine responsibility.
3. The College will treat complainants and respondents equitably. Remedies will be provided to a complainant when a determination of responsibility for sexual harassment has been made against a respondent, and disciplinary sanctions will not be imposed against a respondent unless the applicable Title IX grievance process has been followed.
4. The investigator and decision-maker will objectively evaluate all relevant evidence, including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. Credibility determinations will not be based on a person's status as a complainant, respondent, or witness.
5. Formal and informal resolution processes will be completed within reasonably prompt timeframes. Temporary delays or limited extensions may be permitted for good cause, which may include the absence of a party, advisor, or witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; the need for language assistance or disability accommodations; or other circumstances that constitute good cause. The College will provide the parties written notice of a temporary delay or extension and the reason for the action.
6. A student respondent found responsible for sexual harassment may receive discipline up to and including dismissal from the College. An employee respondent found responsible for sexual harassment may receive discipline up to and including dismissal from employment.
7. Parties may appeal determinations regarding responsibility and dismissals as provided by the applicable Title IX and disciplinary procedures. Student appeals are governed by the applicable Student Conduct Code and supplemental Title IX procedures. Employee appeals are governed by the applicable employee Title IX and disciplinary procedures.
8. Title IX Administrators may not require, allow, rely upon, or otherwise use questions or evidence that seek disclosure of information protected under a legally recognized privilege unless the privilege has been effectively waived by the person holding the privilege. This includes, as applicable:
    - Spousal or domestic partner privilege;
    - Attorney-client and attorney work-product privileges;

- Privileges applicable to clergy;
- Privileges applicable to medical providers, mental health therapists, and counselors;
- Privileges applicable to sexual assault and domestic violence advocates; and
- Other legally recognized privileges, including those identified in RCW 5.60.060.

C. Title IX Administrators – Impartiality and Training

1. The Title IX Coordinator, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process will not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or for or against an individual complainant or respondent.
2. The Title IX Coordinator, investigators, decision-makers, and persons who facilitate informal resolution processes will receive training, as applicable to their roles, on:
   a. The definition of sexual harassment under the applicable Title IX regulations;
   b. The scope of the College's education program or activity;
   c. How to conduct an investigation and grievance process, including hearings, appeals, and informal resolution processes, as applicable; and
   d. How to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias.
3. Decision-makers will receive training on any technology used at a live hearing and on issues of relevance of questions and evidence.
4. Investigators will receive training on issues of relevance necessary to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence.
5. Materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and persons who facilitate informal resolution processes will not rely on sex stereotypes and will promote impartial investigations and adjudications of formal complaints of sexual harassment.
6. Title IX training materials will be made publicly available on the College's Title IX website.

D. Reporting Sexual Harassment and Filing a Formal Complaint

Any person may report sexual harassment or other conduct that may violate Title IX to the College's Title IX Coordinator. Reports may be made in person, by mail, telephone, email, or through the College's online reporting system using the contact information provided on the Edmonds College Title IX webpage.

A report does not, by itself, constitute a formal complaint or require the complainant to participate in a formal Title IX grievance process. Supportive measures may be available whether or not a formal complaint is filed.

A formal complaint is a document filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against a respondent and requesting that the College investigate the allegation under its Title IX grievance process.

If the allegations involve the Title IX Coordinator, the matter may be reported to the President's Office for referral to an alternate designee.

E. Confidentiality

1. The College will protect the privacy of parties and witnesses consistent with applicable law and the College's obligations under Title IX and other College policies and procedures. The College cannot

guarantee complete confidentiality when information must be shared to provide supportive measures, conduct an investigation or grievance process, implement remedies, or otherwise comply with applicable law.

2. The Title IX Coordinator will discuss with the complainant the availability of supportive measures, consider the complainant's wishes regarding supportive measures, and explain the process for filing a formal complaint. Supportive measures may be available whether or not a formal complaint is filed.
3. If a complainant does not wish to file a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will consider the complainant's wishes in determining how the College should respond. In circumstances where the Title IX Coordinator determines that initiating the Title IX grievance process is appropriate, the Title IX Coordinator may sign a formal complaint. When the Title IX Coordinator signs a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator does not become a complainant or a party to the grievance process.
4. Information regarding supportive measures will be maintained as confidential to the extent that maintaining confidentiality does not impair the College's ability to provide the supportive measures.
5. Information obtained through the Title IX process will be shared only as permitted or required by applicable law and as necessary to carry out the College's Title IX responsibilities and applicable College procedures.

F. Complaint Resolution

The College's Title IX resolution process begins when a formal complaint is filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against a respondent and requesting that the College investigate the allegation.

For purposes of the Title IX grievance process, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the College's education program or activity at the time the formal complaint is filed.

A formal complaint may be resolved through the formal grievance process or, when appropriate and permitted under Title IX, through an informal resolution process.

1. Informal Resolution

At any time after a formal complaint has been filed and before a determination regarding responsibility has been reached, the College may offer an informal resolution process when appropriate.

Informal resolution is voluntary and may proceed only after the College:

- Provides the parties written notice of the allegations and the requirements of the informal resolution process, including the circumstances under which the process may preclude the parties from resuming the formal grievance process arising from the same allegations;
- Advises the parties that, before agreeing to a resolution, either party may withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the formal grievance process; and
- Obtains the parties' voluntary, written consent to participate in the informal resolution process.

The College will not offer or facilitate an informal resolution process to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

Informal resolution may include facilitated conversations, mediation, or other voluntary resolution methods facilitated by an appropriately trained individual.

If the parties reach an informal resolution, the terms of the resolution will be documented in writing and provided to the parties as appropriate.

The College will complete informal resolution within the timeframes established by its applicable procedures, subject to temporary delays or limited extensions for good cause.

2. Formal Resolution

When a formal complaint proceeds through the formal Title IX grievance process, the College will conduct an impartial investigation consistent with the requirements of the applicable Title IX procedure.

The investigator will objectively gather and evaluate relevant evidence and provide the parties an equal opportunity to present witnesses and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.

Before completing the investigative report, the College will provide each party and the party's advisor, if any, an equal opportunity to inspect and review evidence directly related to the allegations as required by the Title IX grievance process. The parties will have an opportunity to submit a written response to the evidence.

The investigator will then prepare an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and provide the report to the parties and their advisors, if any, for review and written response as provided by the applicable Title IX procedure.

Following completion of the investigation, the matter will proceed to the applicable decision-making process for a determination regarding responsibility.

G. Emergency Removal

Nothing in this Title IX procedure prevents the College from removing a student respondent from its education program or activity on an emergency basis when permitted under applicable Title IX requirements and the Student Code of Conduct.

A student respondent may be subject to summary suspension in accordance with WAC 132Y-125-060 when the Student Conduct Officer determines that the requirements for summary suspension under that provision are met. The respondent will receive the notice and opportunity for review provided by the Student Code of Conduct.

Nothing in this Title IX procedure prevents the College from placing a non-student employee respondent on administrative leave during the pendency of the Title IX grievance process, consistent with applicable College policies, collective bargaining agreements, and law.

H. Investigation Notices

Upon receipt of a formal complaint, the College will provide written notice to the known parties that includes the following:

1. **Notice of the Title IX grievance process.** The notice will describe the College's Title IX grievance process, including any informal resolution process.
2. **Notice of allegations.** The College will provide the complainant and respondent written notice of the allegations of sexual harassment potentially constituting sexual harassment under Title IX.

   The notice will be provided with sufficient time for the parties to prepare a response before any initial interview.

   The notice will:

   a. Include the identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known; the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment under Title IX; and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known.

   b. State that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility will be made at the conclusion of the applicable grievance process.

   c. Inform the parties that they may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney.

   d. Inform the parties of their right to inspect and review evidence as provided by the Title IX grievance process.

   e. Inform the parties of any provision in the Student Conduct Code or applicable employee policies that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process.

3. **Additional allegations.** If, during the course of an investigation, the College decides to investigate allegations involving the complainant or respondent that were not included in the original notice, the College will provide written notice of the additional allegations to the parties.
4. **Notice of interviews, hearings, or other meetings.** The College will provide a party whose participation is invited or expected written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all investigative interviews, hearings, or other meetings with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate.

I. **Dismissal**

1. **Mandatory dismissal.** The Title IX Coordinator must dismiss a formal complaint, or any allegations within the formal complaint, for purposes of Title IX if the conduct alleged:

   a. Would not constitute sexual harassment as defined under Title IX even if proved;
   b. Did not occur in the College's education program or activity; or
   c. Did not occur against a person in the United States.

2. **Discretionary dismissal.** The Title IX Coordinator may dismiss a formal complaint, or any allegations within the formal complaint, if at any time during the investigation or hearing:

a. The complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that they would like to withdraw the formal complaint or any allegations within it;
b. The respondent is no longer enrolled at or employed by the College; or
c. Specific circumstances prevent the College from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding the formal complaint or allegations within it.

3. **Notice of dismissal.** Upon a mandatory or discretionary dismissal, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly provide both parties simultaneous written notice of the dismissal and the reason or reasons for the dismissal.
4. **Appeal of dismissal.** Either party may appeal a mandatory or discretionary dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations within it in accordance with the appeal procedures established in this Title IX procedure.
5. **Other College action.** Dismissal of a formal complaint or allegation for purposes of Title IX does not preclude the College from addressing the alleged conduct under another applicable College policy, procedure, Student Conduct Code provision, collective bargaining agreement, or other authority.

J. Consolidation of Formal Complaints

The College may consolidate formal complaints involving allegations of sexual harassment against more than one respondent, by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, or by one party against another party when the allegations arise out of the same facts or circumstances.

When a grievance process involves more than one complainant or more than one respondent, references in this Title IX procedure to a "party," "complainant," or "respondent" include the plural, as applicable.

K. Required Procedures

During the investigation, the investigator will:

1. Provide the parties an equal opportunity to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.
2. Not restrict the ability of either party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence. Nothing in this provision prevents the College from imposing appropriate restrictions on contact between the parties or other supportive measures consistent with applicable law and College policy.
3. Provide the parties the same opportunities to have others present during any grievance proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney. The College may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which an advisor may participate in investigative meetings or interviews, provided those restrictions apply equally to both parties.
4. Provide both parties an equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the formal complaint. This includes inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, whether obtained from a party or another source, and evidence upon which the College does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility. Before completion of the investigative report, the College will provide each party and the party's advisor, if any, the evidence subject to inspection and review in an electronic format or hard copy. The parties

will have at least ten (10) days to submit a written response, which the investigator will consider before completing the investigative report.

5. Prepare an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence. At least ten (10) days before a hearing or other determination regarding responsibility, the College will provide the investigative report to each party and the party's advisor, if any, in an electronic format or hard copy for their review and written response.
6. Forward the completed investigative report and other materials required by the applicable Title IX procedure to the appropriate decision-making authority for the next stage of the grievance process.

L. Title IX Jurisdiction

1. This Title IX procedure applies to alleged sexual harassment that:
   a. Occurred against a person in the United States;
   b. Occurred in the College's education program or activity; and
   c. Would constitute sexual harassment as defined under this Title IX procedure if proved.
2. For purposes of this Title IX procedure, the College's "education program or activity" includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the College exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the alleged sexual harassment occurred. It also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the College.
3. If the allegations in a formal complaint do not satisfy the jurisdictional requirements of this section, the formal complaint or applicable allegations will be dismissed for purposes of Title IX in accordance with the dismissal provisions of this procedure.
4. Dismissal for purposes of Title IX does not preclude the College from addressing the alleged conduct under another applicable College policy, procedure, Student Conduct Code provision, collective bargaining agreement, or other College authority.

M. Initiation of Discipline

1. Upon receiving the final investigation report, the employee disciplinary officer will review the report to determine whether there are sufficient grounds to initiate disciplinary proceedings against the respondent for alleged conduct prohibited under Title IX.
2. If the employee disciplinary officer determines that there are sufficient grounds to proceed, the employee disciplinary officer will initiate a Title IX disciplinary proceeding by providing written notice to the complainant and respondent. The notice will:
   a. Identify the alleged Title IX violation(s);
   b. Describe the allegations and the conduct at issue;
   c. Identify the range of possible disciplinary sanctions that may be imposed if the respondent is found responsible;
   d. Explain that each party may be accompanied at the hearing by an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney;
   e. Explain that each party's advisor will conduct cross-examination of the other party and witnesses on the party's behalf;
   f. Explain that if a party does not have an advisor for the hearing, the College will provide an advisor of the College's choice, without fee or charge to the party, for purposes of conducting cross-examination; and

g. Provide any additional information required by the applicable employee disciplinary procedure.

3. The employee disciplinary officer will provide the disciplinary notice to the parties and their advisors, if any, in accordance with the applicable College procedures.

N. Pre-Hearing Procedure

1. Upon receiving the disciplinary notice, the decision-maker will provide the parties with written notice of the hearing in accordance with applicable College procedures and WAC 10-08-040. The hearing will not be held less than ten (10) days after the final investigation report has been provided to the parties and their advisors, if any.
2. Each party may be accompanied during the disciplinary process by an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney. If a party does not have an advisor at the hearing, the College will provide an advisor of the College's choice, without fee or charge to the party, for purposes of conducting cross-examination.
3. If a party is a represented employee, representation rights arising under an applicable collective bargaining agreement or other law will be addressed in accordance with those requirements.
4. In preparation for and during the hearing, the parties will have equal access to all evidence obtained as part of the investigation that was subject to inspection and review under the Title IX grievance process, including evidence upon which the College does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility.

O. Rights of Parties

1. The College will provide the complainant and respondent equal procedural rights and opportunities throughout the Title IX grievance process.
2. The College bears the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility. Neither the complainant nor the respondent bears this burden. The College uses the preponderance of the evidence standard to determine responsibility for alleged violations of this Title IX procedure.
3. The respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.
4. At the hearing, each party must have an advisor. A party may select an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney. If a party does not have an advisor present at the hearing, the College will provide an advisor of the College's choice, without fee or charge to the party, for purposes of conducting cross-examination.
5. Each party will have an equal opportunity to have their advisor conduct relevant cross-examination of the other party and witnesses during the hearing in accordance with the hearing procedures set forth below.

P. Evidence

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

1. **Relevance.** The decision-maker will determine whether questions and evidence are relevant. Before a party or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the decision-maker will determine

whether the question is relevant. If the decision-maker excludes a question as not relevant, the decision-maker will explain the reason for that determination.

2. Evidence is relevant when it tends to make a fact that is material to the allegations more or less likely to be true.
3. **Complainant's prior sexual behavior or sexual predisposition.** Questions and evidence about a complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant unless:
   a. They are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant; or
   b. They concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent.
4. **Participation in the hearing.** The decision-maker may not draw an inference regarding responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions.
5. **Privileged information.** The College will not require, allow, rely upon, or otherwise use questions or evidence that constitute or seek disclosure of information protected under a legally recognized privilege unless the person holding the privilege has voluntarily waived the privilege.

Applicable privileges may include attorney-client, attorney work-product, spousal or domestic partner, clergy, medical or mental health provider, sexual assault or domestic violence advocate, and other privileges recognized by applicable law.

Q. Initial Order

1. The decision-maker will issue a written initial order that includes:
   a. Identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment;
   b. A description of the procedural steps taken from receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and the hearing
   c. Findings of fact supporting the determination;
   d. Conclusions regarding the application of the applicable College conduct standards to the facts;
   e. A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including the determination regarding responsibility;Any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the respondent;
   f. Whether remedies designed to restore or preserve the complainant's equal access to the College's education program or activity will be provided; and
   g. The College's procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal.
2. The decision-maker will provide the written initial order to the parties simultaneously.
3. The determination regarding responsibility becomes final on the date the College provides the parties with the written determination of the result of an appeal, if an appeal is filed, or, if an appeal is not filed, on the date an appeal would no longer be considered timely.
4. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for the effective implementation of any remedies.

R. Appeals

1. Either party may appeal a determination regarding responsibility or the dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations within a formal complaint. An appeal must be submitted within twenty-one (21) days of service of the applicable decision.
2. An appeal may be based on one or more of the following grounds:
    a. A procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
    b. New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made and that could affect the outcome of the matter; or
    c. The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decision-maker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally, or the individual complainant or respondent, that affected the outcome of the matter.
3. When an appeal is filed, the College will notify the other party in writing and provide both parties a reasonable and equal opportunity to submit a written statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome.
4. The appeal decision-maker will not be the same person who reached the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal, the investigator, or the Title IX Coordinator. The appeal decision-maker will comply with the impartiality and training requirements applicable under this Title IX procedure.
5. The appeal decision-maker will review the appeal and the applicable record and issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result.
6. The written appeal decision will be provided simultaneously to both parties.
7. The appeal decision is final, subject to any rights that may otherwise exist under applicable law or College procedure.

Dating Violence

EC provides on-campus security, referral services, education, and victim services to combat violence against all persons. “Dating violence” is defined as violence committed by a person “who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim” and “where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of...the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship” 20 U.S.C. 1152(f)(1).

The college Counseling and Resource Center offers support for individuals who have experienced dating violence which may include crisis intervention, personal counseling, support groups, and/or resource and referral assistance. Resource and referral assistance is also available for friends and partners of people who have experienced this kind of violence.

Over the past 15 years, the Counseling and Resource Center has referred students and community members to Domestic Violence Services of Snohomish County (DVS) to provide services for victims of domestic violence. DVS is a non-profit organization serving Snohomish County since 1976. DVS is the only program in Snohomish County providing emergency shelter and comprehensive, confidential services to all victims of domestic abuse. DVS provides:

- Emergency Shelter Service: Provided for up to 30 days for victims of domestic violence who are in imminent danger. All residents receive lodging, food, clothing, crisis counseling, legal advocacy, and emotional support.

- Housing: Housing options are available to assist victims of domestic violence.
- Legal Advocacy Program: Offers legal information, support, and advocacy to shelter/transitional residents and non-resident clients.
- Crisis Hotline: DVS offers a 24-hour crisis intervention at 425.252.2873, information and referral counseling service to victims of domestic violence, their friends, families, and other concerned citizens and professionals.
- Community Support Groups/Advocacy: Available to those who are or have experienced domestic violence. Groups are provided throughout Snohomish County, including some specialized groups in collaboration with other agencies. Children's groups are also offered.
- Community Outreach and Prevention Education: DVS participates in community fairs and events to provide informational materials on programs and services offered. Speakers, trainings, and workshops are available upon request. DVS also provides teen violence prevention education to Snohomish County schools.

The Counseling and Resource Center does not limit its services to those who are victims of sexual assault. It is committed to enhancing the development of students by supporting, educating, and collaborating with them as they learn to make healthy choices. The college supports the following:

Dating Bill of Rights
From the Harborview Center for Sexual Assault and Traumatic Stress

I have the right:

- To ask for a date.
- To refuse a date.
- To suggest activities.
- To refuse any activity.
- To have my own feelings and express them.
- To have my values and rights respected.
- To tell my partner when I need affection.
- To refuse attention.
- To have friends and space aside from my partner.

I have the responsibility:

- To determine my limits and values.
- To respect the limits of others.
- To communicate clearly and honestly.
- To not violate the limits of others.
- To ask for help when I need it.

- To be considerate.

A victim of sexual assault or dating violence has the right, in addition to filing charges through the criminal justice system, to file a complaint with the Title IX Coordinator, relative to acts of violence toward them or another committed by an EC employee or student. For incidents involving students, it does not matter whether the act of violence occurred on- or off-campus since the college reserves the right to hold students accountable for certain types of off-campus behavior. Disciplinary action will result if a student or employee's behavior jeopardizes the educational atmosphere or mission of the institution. Examples of such off-campus behavior would include but not be limited to crimes of violence, sexual assault, and/or alcohol or drug violations.

Campus resources for dealing with dating violence:

- On-Duty Security Officer (24-Hours) for Security Response 425.754.0154
- Counseling and Resource Center (Mountlake Terrace Hall 145) 425.640.1358
- Wellness Center (Lynnwood Hall 236) 425.640.1358
- Center for Student Cultural Diversity and Inclusion (Brier Hall 154) 425.640.1067

Community resources include:

- Lynnwood Police (https://www.lynnwoodwa.gov/Government/Departments/Police-Department) 911 (5-911 on-campus)
- CARE Crisis 24-Hour Line (www.voaww.org) 425.258.4357 or 800.584.3758
- 24-Hour Domestic Violence Hotline (Everett) 425.252.2873
- Providence Sexual Assault Center (24-Hour) 425.252.4800
- Snohomish County Domestic Violence Services: 425.25ABUSE /425.252.2873
- Washington State Domestic Violence Hotline: 1.800.562.6025 (will transfer to any domestic violence program in-state)
- Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence (WSCADV) (http://wscadv.org/)
- National Hotline: 1.800.799.SAFE /1.800.799.7233 (will transfer to any domestic violence program in the United States)

Hate Crimes

EC strives to maintain an environment that is free of hate crimes. Hate crimes are defined as crimes, harassment or incidents of violence against persons or property characterized by bias against race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, disability, ethnicity, or national origin.

EC has a moral and legal obligation to take all complaints of hate crimes seriously. The college is prepared to take preventive and corrective action. Individuals who engage in such misconduct are subject to appropriate disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment and/or expulsion from the college. If a crime has been committed, the college will encourage the victim to report it to local police. The college maintains an incident reporting page (https://www.edmonds.edu/about-edmonds/contact-us/report/) for students and employees to submit Bias and Sexual Misconduct/Title IX reports.

The college provides mandatory educational training designed to prevent and eliminate sexual harassment for all employees.

Complaints regarding sexual or racial harassment or discrimination based on race, ethnicity, gender, age, sexual orientation, marital status or veterans' status should be filed with the college Civil Rights Officer, or designee. This procedure does not replace or preclude an individual's timely complaint to an external agency such as the Office of Civil Rights, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, or the Washington State Human Rights Commission.

"No Contact" Orders, Restraining Orders

EC complies with Washington law in recognizing orders of protection and restraining orders (and any other order deemed lawful under Washington law) and any employee or student who obtains an order of protection should provide a copy to SSEP. That person may then meet with SSEP to develop a Safety Plan, which is a plan for SSEP and the victim to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming to campus. This plan may include, but is not limited to, escorts while on campus, special parking arrangements, changing classroom location, or allowing a student or employee to complete assignments or to work from home. EC cannot apply for a legal (court ordered) order of protection, no contact order, or restraining order for a victim from the applicable jurisdiction(s), however EC can issue no contact campus directives that if violated, would constitute a violation of college policy.

Sex Offender Registry and Access to Information

The *Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act*, which went into effect October 28, 2002, mandates that:

1) Institutions of higher education inform the college community where to obtain information provided by state law enforcement agencies concerning registered sex offenders.
2) Registered sex offenders are required to notify the state of each institution of higher education at which he/she is an employee, volunteer, or student.

The college's procedure for notification (https://catalog.edmonds.edu/preview_course.php?catoid=27&coid=94591&print) to our community may be reviewed.

Obtain information about sex offender residences online at:

- Snohomish County (http://www.sheriffalerts.com/cap_main.php?office=54487)
- King County (http://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/sheriff/sex-offender-search.aspx)
- Washington State (http://www.icrimewatch.net/index.php?AgencyID=54528)

These sites contain complete information on registered sex offender residences searchable by last name, city, zip code, and type of conviction. The sites define the three levels of sex offenders, give information for citizens and offenders, and provide maps of registered sex offender residences. The information is not intended to create alarm or panic. The intent is to inform citizens and enhance community safety and awareness. Citizen abuse of the information to threaten, intimidate, or harass registered sex offenders will not be tolerated.

Federal laws governing the privacy of educational records (*Family Education Rights and Privacy Act*, or FERPA) do NOT prevent campus security and other administrators from disclosing information about

registered sex offenders who are enrolled at or employed by Edmonds College or are contractors working on campus.

List of Campus Security Authorities (Officials with Significant Responsibility)

As specified in the *Clery Act*, those considered to be "Campus Security Authorities" are deans (or other senior-level student administrative personnel), coaches, advisors to student clubs and organizations, and other campus officials having "significant responsibility for student and campus activities." All must report annual campus crime statistics. As noted in the *Federal Register* below:

> "For example, a dean of students who oversees student housing, a student center, or student extra-curricular activities, has significant responsibility for student and campus activities. Similarly, a director of athletics, team coach, and faculty advisor to a student group also have significant responsibility for student and campus activities. A single teaching faculty member is unlikely to have significant responsibility for student and campus activity, except when serving as an advisor to a student group. A physician in a campus health center or a counselor in the counseling center whose only responsibility is to provide care to students are unlikely to have significant responsibility for student and campus activities." ("Rules and Regulations." *Federal Register*. Vol 64. No 210. (November 1999) p59063.)

Although we encourage the reporting of campus criminal activity directly to the Edmonds College Security Office, in some instances members of the campus community may choose to file a report with one of the Campus Security Authorities. College officials who learn about sexual assaults or other crimes will tell the victims that they can report these to campus Security. EC officials will help the victims if asked. Crime statistics are gathered regularly from Campus Security Authorities via our online reporting system.

Campus Security Authorities include but are not limited to:

- Director of Safety, Security and Emergency Preparedness (SSEP)
- Assistant Directors in SSEP
- All campus Security Officers
- CLERY Compliance Officer
- SSEP office staff
- Associate Director - Title IX, Investigations, and Compliance
- Vice President for Enrollment and Student Services
- Dean of Student Engagement and Support
- Vice President for Human Resources
- Associate Director of Human Resources
- Vice President for Instruction
- Dean of Enrollment Services
- Director of Adult Basic Education/English as a Second Language
- Athletic Director and Assistant Athletic Director

- Athletic Coaches and Athletic Trainer
- Director of Student Housing and Residence Life
- Associate Director, Homestay Coordinator Housing & Residence Life
- Coordinator for Residential Education
- Residential Assistants
- Director of Veterans Resource Center
- Director and Assistant Director of the Center for Families
- Dean of Pre-College Education
- Director of Services for Students with Disabilities
- Director of Advising
- Advisors to Students
- English Language Acquisition Department Head
- Managers of the Gymnasium and Athletic Programs
- Executive Director of Office of International Programs
- Office of the President
- Center for Student Engagement and Leadership staff
- Associated Students of Edmonds College (Student Government)
- Student Organization Officers and Advisors
- Student Conduct Officer

The Individual's Responsibility

Although EC works hard to ensure the safety of all individuals within its community, students and employees must take responsibility for their own safety and that of their belongings. Simple, common-sense precautions are the most effective means of maintaining personal security. All individuals should strive to make themselves less vulnerable to crime.

For example, although the EC campus is well-lit and may appear safe, all members and guests of the college community, walking across campus or to/from parking lots at night, may request an escort from security. Unnecessary valuables or extra cash should not be brought to campus. Be aware of your surroundings to prevent opportunistic crime.

All valuable personal property should be engraved with the owner's driver’s license number (not Social Security number). Bicycles should be secured with a good lock. Cars should be locked and parked in well-lit areas with all valuable items locked in the trunk. Students and employees should notify campus Security of any individual present in a building or on campus who appears to have no legitimate business there or who arouses suspicion in any way.

Notice of Availability of Annual Campus Crime Report (Your Right to Know)

Each year all college employees and students receive an email providing the web link to this report. Prospective students and employees are informed of the report and how to obtain it. The website for the report is posted in all college class schedules and listed periodically in the student newspaper. The report is always available in the Security Office (Woodway 214) and will be made available to the public upon request. Additionally, a link to this report is provided on the college website under “Student Right to Know.”

Policy for Reporting Monthly and Annual Crime Statistics

This report was prepared in compliance with the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act*. The print version of this report is updated annually. The web version is updated as needed, and when that occurs all campus community members are notified via their college email.

The Lynnwood Police Department submits a monthly report to the Washington State Police and the FBI's Incident Based Reporting Program (NIBRS). *Clery Act* mandated crime statistics for the most recent three-year period, including incidents reported to the state police, are listed below. These statistics also reflect incidents reported to Campus Security Authorities and any incidents reported to campus security or the Clery Compliance Officer by the Lynnwood Police Department and other law enforcement agencies.

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 Edmonds 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, labs, shops, childcare centers, support facilities, undeveloped property, and parking lots.

Our On-Campus Geography under The Clery Act is defined as the continuous property with frontage on the east from 68th Ave W 204th at the south end to 196th at the north end excluding a section of commercial property that runs from 196th to 200th on the NE corner, as well as the property located at 7115 196th Street SW (commonly known as Sophie Court) and the NE section of combined properties at 6600 and 6606 196th St SW extending south to 19803 68th Ave W (commonly known as “the Skate Rink”) parking lot. The west side of the campus backs up to the Lynnwood Municipal Golf Course. Our On-Campus property also includes Gold Park located at 6421 200th St SW. The map (https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?hl=en&hl=en&mid=1qOuI7n4jOOsLQNDCkEm_YF5ATz_TwDE&ll=47.820819744189144%2C-122.33131502339143&z=15) shows the outline in blue of continuous On-Campus Space.

- **Non-Campus –** This area includes buildings and facilities that are near campus or are either owned or controlled by the college, such as 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. EC does not have any obstructions that would exclude a portion of its bordering streets from inclusion in the annual report.
- **Off-Campus –** This includes any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the college; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution

that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Clery Crimes

Clery crimes are gathered and counted based on the following criteria:

Crimes	Counted by number of
Homicide and non-negligent manslaughter	Complainant-victims (victims)
Negligent manslaughter	Complainant-victims (victims)
Sexual Assault and VAWA Crimes	Complainant-victims (victims)
Robbery	Incidents
Aggravated assault	Complainant-victims (victims)
Burglary	Incidents
Motor vehicle theft	Vehicles
Arson	Incidents
Hate crimes	Per Incident - Per Respondent
Liquor, drug, and weapon law offenses	Arrest or referred for discipline

In the case of liquor, drug, and weapon offenses, 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 or student conduct hearing is less than what is required for a conviction in a criminal proceeding.

The following statistics are collected and reported as a bias/hate crime: All of the Clery-reportable crimes described in the section above, as well as theft, simple assault, intimidation, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, and any other crimes involving bodily injury to any person, where the complainant-victim was intentionally selected because of his or her actual or perceived race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, disability, ethnicity, or national origin. The 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.

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 five standards must be met for an incident to be included in the annual report:

1) **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 SSEP. 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.

2) **Listed Crimes –** The crime must be one of those listed in the Clery Act as a reportable crime.
3) **Reportable Area –** The crime must be occurring 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) 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 the streets in front of that building would not be included.
4) **Unfounded –** If law enforcement determines that a particular reported incident could not have occurred or did not occur, i.e., a false report, the crime is not included in the annual report. Only law enforcement can rule a case "unfounded."

Clery Crime Definitions

Edmonds College classifies and reports crimes using the definitions and reporting standards in 34 C.F.R. § 668.46, Appendix A to Subpart D of 34 C.F.R. Part 668, and the applicable FBI Uniform Crime Reporting/National Incident-Based Reporting System definitions. Washington State definitions are provided separately where required for prevention and awareness programming. .

- **Murder and non-negligent manslaughter -** the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
- **Negligent Manslaughter -** the killing of another person through gross negligence.
- **Sexual Assault -** Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Under Clery definitions, there are four categories of sexual assault:
- **Rape** - the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.
- **Fondling** - the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- **Incest** - Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory Rape** - Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- **Robbery** - 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** - Unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
- **Burglary** - The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.
- **Motor vehicle theft** - Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
- **Arson** - Willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.
- **Hate Crime -** A criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.
- **Drug Abuse Violations -** Violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.
- **Liquor Law Violations** - 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.
- **Hazing:** Any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed against a person, regardless of that person's willingness to participate, that is connected to initiation into, affiliation with, or continued membership in a student organization and causes or creates a risk of physical or psychological injury beyond the reasonable risks inherent in the institution or organization.
- **Weapons Law Violation:** Carrying, Possessing, etc., is defined as the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking

For Clery reporting purposes, the following definitions apply:

- **Dating Violence** means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship is determined based on the reporting party's statement and consideration of:
    - The length of the relationship;
    - The type of relationship; and
    - The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

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

- **Domestic Violence** means a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:
    - By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
    - By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;

    - By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
    - By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
    - By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- **Stalking** means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:
    - Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
    - Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For purposes of this definition:

- **Course of conduct** means two or more acts, including acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property, by any action, method, device, or means.
- **Reasonable person** means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- **Substantial emotional distress** means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Hate Crimes

For Clery Act purposes, a hate crime is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.

Hate crimes include the following offenses when motivated by bias

- Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter
- Sexual Assault
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Arson
- Larceny-Theft
- Simple Assault
- Intimidation
- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property

The first seven offenses are defined as listed previously in this report. In addition to those offenses, Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, and Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property are included in the Clery Act statistics only if they are Hate Crimes.

- **Larceny/Theft –** Unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. (Larceny and theft mean the same thing in the UCR.) Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.
- **Simple Assault –** Unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness
- **Intimidation –** Unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
- **Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (except Arson) –** 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.

Daily Crime Log

The Daily Crime Log records activity reported to the Edmonds College SSEP Office. The log includes the nature, date, time, and general location of each crime, and the disposition of the complaint, if known.

The Daily Crime Log is open to public inspection during normal business hours. Any portion of the log older than 60 days will be made available within two business days of a request for public inspection.

Information may be withheld from the Daily Crime Log when:

- Disclosure is prohibited by law;
- Disclosure would jeopardize the confidentiality of a victim; or
- There is clear and convincing evidence that disclosure would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence.

Any information temporarily withheld will be disclosed once the adverse effect is no longer likely to occur.

Annual Crime Statistics

Offense (Reported By Hierarchy)	Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2024	0	0	0	0	0

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault - (Per 2020 Clery Appendix - Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape)	2025	0	1	0	1	0
Sexual Assault - (Per 2020 Clery Appendix - Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape)	2024	1	1	0	2	1
Sexual Assault - (Per 2020 Clery Appendix - Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape)	2023	2	0	0	2	1
VAWA Offenses - (Per 2020 Clery Appendix - Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking)	2025	1	0	0	1	0
VAWA Offenses - (Per 2020 Clery Appendix - Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking)	2024	1	0	0	1	0
VAWA Offenses - (Per 2020 Clery Appendix - Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking)	2023	4	0	0	4	0
Robbery	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2025	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2024	2	0	0	2	1
Burglary	2023	4	0	2	6	3
Offense (Reported By Hierarchy)	**Year**	**On-Campus**	**Non-Campus**	**Public Property**	**Total**	**Residential Facilities***

Motor Vehicle Theft	**2025**	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	**2024**	2	0	0	2	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	**2023**	1	0	0	1	0
Liquor Law Arrests	**2025**	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	**2024**	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	**2023**	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	**2025**	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	**2024**	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	**2023**	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	**2025**	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	**2024**	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	**2023**	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	**2025**	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	**2024**	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	**2023**	1	0	0	1	1
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	**2025**	1	0	0	1	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	**2024**	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	**2023**	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	**2025**	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	**2024**	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	**2023**	0	0	0	0	0

Arson	**2025**	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	**2024**	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	**2023**	1	0	0	1	0

Crimes committed in on-campus housing are counted in the total crimes and are also called out under the separate heading of Residential Facilities. For clarification, if you see one Drug Law Violation on campus and one offense in Residential Facilities, that is a total of 1 violation because it occurred in on-campus housing.

Hate Crime Reporting

There were no Hate Crimes reported in previous years listed in this report.

Offense	Year	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*
Hate Crimes	**2025**	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	**2024**	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	**2023**	0	0	0	0	0

Annual Fire Safety Report

President George W. Bush signed the *Higher Education Opportunity Act* in August 2008, including provisions from the *Campus Fire Safety Right-to-Know Act*, which requires higher education institutions to annually report fire safety information to the U.S. Department of Education (ED).

Specifically, campuses are required to publicly provide:

- Statistics for each *on-campus student housing facility*, including the number of fires and causes; number of injuries and deaths related to fires; and the value of property damage caused by fires
- Descriptions of each on-campus student housing facility's fire safety systems
- The number of mandatory, supervised fire drills
- Policies or rules on portable electronic appliances; smoking and open flames; evacuation procedures; fire safety education and training programs provided to students, faculty, and staff
- Plans for future fire safety improvements, if needed, and
- An annual report to the campus community.

Fire Statistics for Residential Facilities

For the previous year, there were no fires reported in the residential facilities.

Fire Safety Systems for Residential Facilities

The fire safety system in each residential facility includes:

- Multiple fire extinguishers on each floor,
- Battery-powered smoke detectors in each room,
- Horns located throughout the building, and
- Pull stations at each entrance that are connected to a 24-hour externally monitored system.

Fire Drills Completed

In the previous year, 2025, eight fire evacuation drills requiring all occupants to evacuate the building were completed within the first 10 days of each academic term at both residence halls.

Policies for Residents of On-campus Housing

The following items and activities are prohibited in the Residence Halls:

- Open flames, including candles, incense burners, candle warmers, and smoking.
- Appliances with exposed heating elements or that create an open flame, including hot plates, toaster ovens, space heaters, electric grills, air fryers, and similar cooking or heating devices, except appliances specifically authorized by Housing and Residence Life.
- The use of extension cords, multi-plug adapters, or power strips that are not UL-listed or that are used in a manner that overloads an electrical circuit. Residents may not overload outlets or use multiple adapters or power strips in series.
- If an electrical breaker is tripped due to an overloaded circuit, the room must be inspected before the breaker is reset.
- Combustible materials, gasoline, ammunition, and other highly flammable materials. Residents must not allow garbage or other combustible materials to accumulate in rooms.
- Firearms, weapons, fireworks, or ammunition. This includes pellet, air, paintball, replica, airsoft, potato, and water guns, as well as knives other than pocket or kitchen knives.

Procedures of Student Housing Evacuation

Located in the halls of all residence floors are evacuation maps that include the location of exits and fire extinguishers. The evacuation procedures list the nearest exit and the meeting location for all students.

Policies for Fire Safety Education and Training Program

Campus Security, Residence Assistants (RAs), and the maintenance staff have received fire extinguisher training and fire safety training and will receive refresher training as needed, but no less than once a year. Fire and Safety training is offered to students, Residence Assistants, and Resident Directors from SSEP several times a year. We also re-evaluate knowledge of procedures and ensure understanding of evacuation processes and plans through regular evacuation drills and fire system testing.

Who to Notify in the Event of a Fire

In the case of a fire, **call 911** and notify **Campus Security at 425.754.0154**.

Plans for Fire Safety

All plans for new construction on campus include fire alarm and fire suppression systems in accordance with local and national code and currently accepted standards. All current buildings have fire pull stations, usually located near the main exits to the building. There are fire extinguishers located in public areas in each building and the locations of these items are noted on the evacuation maps posted in the buildings.Edmonds College

plans to expand fire safety and emergency preparedness education for students, with an emphasis on student leaders who play an important role in supporting residential safety. Training will focus on fire prevention, emergency response procedures, evacuation expectations, and how to assist students during a fire or other emergency. The College will continue to evaluate opportunities to provide additional fire safety education, drills, and preparedness resources to help students understand their role in maintaining a safe campus and residential environment.

Fire Statistics

Residential Facility	Total Fires	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries Requiring Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damaged by Fire
Rainier Place Residence Hall 19920 68th Ave W. Lynnwood WA 98036	0	N/A	0	0	$0
Triton Court Residence Hall 19921 68th ave W Lynnwood WA 98036	0	N/A	0	0	$0