

Portland Community College Annual Security Report 2025



ACRONYMS AND KEY TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

ASR Annual Security Report

CARE Coordinate, Assess, Respond and Educate a referral process within the division of Student Support and Intervention

Clery Geography On-campus, on-campus student housing, public property and non campus property

Complainant/Reporting Party The Reporting Party (RP) is the person who shares information about an incident. The Complainant is the individual who directly experienced the incident, or someone who provides information based on their knowledge of what occurred.

CSA Campus Security Authority

DCL Daily Crime Log

DPS Department of Public Safety

EMN Emergency Notification

FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation

Jean Clery Campus Safety Act A federal law requiring colleges and universities that receive federal funding to disclose campus crime statistics, safety policies, and emergency response information to the public, students, and prospective students.

MYPCC ALERTS PCC alerts regarding campus safety

NIBRS National Incident Based Reporting System

PCC Portland Community College

PPB Portland Police Bureau

Respondent The person who is said to have done the behavior or action that is being reported.

SSI Student Support and Intervention

Title IX is a federal civil rights law enacted as part of the Education Amendments of 1972. It prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in any education program or activity that receives federal financial assistance. Title IX is codified at 20 U.S.C. §§ 1681–1688 and is also known as Public Law No. 92-318, 86 Stat. 235 (June 23, 1972).

Timely Warning Notification is required under the Clery Act when a Clery-reportable crime occurs on Clery geography (on campus, public property within or immediately adjacent to campus, or non-campus property controlled by the institution) and represents a serious or continuing threat to the campus community. The purpose of a Timely Warning is to enable members of the community to protect themselves and to prevent similar crimes from occurring. Warnings are issued as soon as pertinent information is available.

UCR The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is a nationwide system for collecting and reporting crime statistics in the United States. Administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the UCR Program has been in operation since 1930 and provides reliable, standardized crime data for use by law enforcement agencies, researchers, the media, and the public. The Clery Act utilizes UCR definitions to classify and count certain reportable crimes.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) is a federal law originally enacted in 1994 to improve criminal justice and community-based responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The 2013 reauthorization of VAWA amended the Clery Act to require colleges and universities to report additional categories of crimes (dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking), implement prevention and awareness programs, and provide specific rights and procedures for victims. The most recent reauthorization in 2022 reaffirmed and expanded protections for survivors.

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1. PORTLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE

1.1 - ABOUT PCC

Portland Community College (PCC) is the largest institution of higher learning in the state of Oregon. More than 70% of all households in PCC's district include someone who has attended PCC. Currently enrollment is at about 53,820 individuals. PCC has more alumni than any other college in Oregon: Since 1961, PCC has educated more than 1.3 million students.

www.pcc.edu/about/.

As the largest post-secondary institution in Oregon, PCC serves more than 50,000 full-time and part-time students. PCC fills a unique role, one that offers high-quality education and opportunities for our students, which in turn contributes to the vibrancy of Portland.

www.pcc.edu/about/demographics/.

1.2 - PCC CAMPUSES & CENTERS

PCC maintains four main campuses across the Portland metro area.

Sylvania Campus

12000 SW 49th Ave. Portland, OR 97219 | 971-722-6111

Rock Creek Campus

17705 NW Springville Rd. Portland, OR 97229 | 971-722-6111

Southeast Campus

2305 SE 82nd and Division, Portland, OR 97216 | 971-722-6111

Cascade Campus

705 N. Killingsworth St. Portland, OR 97217 | 971-722-6111

PCC also operates centers, which are smaller facilities that provide job training, specialized programs, and transfer courses.

Carolyn Moore Writer's House

CLIMB Center

Downtown Center

Hillsboro Center

Maritime Welding Training Center

Newberg Center

Opportunity Center at 42nd Avenue (OC42)

Oregon Manufacturing Innovation Center (OMIC/ Columbia Center)

Swan Island Trades Center

Vanport Building

Willow Creek Center

For more information go to: <https://www.pcc.edu/locations/>



2. THE CLERY ACT

2.1 - ABOUT THE JEANNE CLERY CAMPUS SAFETY ACT

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act was named after Jeanne Clery, a 19-year-old Lehigh University student who was raped and murdered in her campus residence hall in 1986. The attack on Jeanne Clery, by a former student, was one of 38 violent crimes recorded at the university in the three years before she enrolled. Clery's parents argued that, had the university's crime record been known, Clery would not have attended. Jeanne's murder triggered a backlash against Lehigh University concerning unreported crime occurring on campuses across the country.

The Clery family worked with their federal senators to enact a law that would require transparency about crime occurring on campuses. In 1990, the Higher Education Act of 1965 was amended to include the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 (Title II of Public Law 101-542). This amendment required all postsecondary institutions participating in Title IV student financial aid programs to disclose campus crime statistics and security information. In 2024, the Act was renamed the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (more commonly known today as the Clery Act) and includes hazing as a Clery-reportable crime.

All institutions of postsecondary education, both public and private, that participate in federal student aid programs are required to annually report campus crime data, support victims of violence, and publicly outline the policies and procedures they have put into place to improve campus safety. Today, the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act is considered a federal consumer protection law that aims to provide transparency around campus crime policy and statistics.

2.2 - AMENDMENTS TO THE JEANNE CLERY CAMPUS SAFETY ACT

On March 7, 2013, President Obama signed legislation that strengthened and reauthorized the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). This bill included amendments to the Clery Act that expanded rights for victims/survivors of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and required institutions to collect and report crime statistics for these offenses. On March 10, 2022, Congress reauthorized VAWA as part of the Omnibus Fiscal Year 2022 spending package, extending VAWA programs through 2027.

In 2024, the Stop Campus Hazing Act (SCHA) amended Section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act, also known as the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act). The bill also renamed the Clery Act as the "Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act," reflecting its expanded focus on broader campus safety needs.

The Clery Center partnered with Gary and Julie DeVercelly, whose son, Gary DeVercelly Jr., died from hazing in 2007, to advocate for federal anti-hazing legislation beginning in 2014. These efforts led to the introduction of the Report and Education About Campus Hazing (REACH) Act in 2017, which was later combined with elements of the END ALL Hazing Act to create the Stop Campus Hazing Act.

2.3 - CLERY GEOGRAPHY

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act requires colleges and universities that receive federal funding to disclose crime statistics and other relevant information occurring within specific areas defined by the

Clery Act. These areas, collectively referred to as *Clery Geography*, include the following:

- **On-campus** (anywhere)
- **Non-campus** buildings and property are those owned or controlled by the institution that are used for educational purposes and frequently attended by students, but are not part of the core campus. This category also includes buildings or property owned or controlled by officially recognized student organizations.
- **On-campus student housing**
- **Public property** within campus and immediately adjacent to the campus

2.4 - CLERY CRIMINAL OFFENSES

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.

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

ARSON: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

BURGLARY: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

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

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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

FONDLING: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age and/or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

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

STATUTORY RAPE: Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

2.5 - CLERY HATE CRIMES

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. Any of the criminal offenses listed above, which are

motivated by bias, are considered Hate crimes.

The following crimes are only included in crime statistics if they are Hate Crimes:

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

SIMPLE ASSAULT: An unlawful physical attack by one person on 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: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual attack.

DESTRUCTION, DAMAGE OR VANDALISM OF PROPERTY: To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of the property.

In order to count a crime as a Hate crime, the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act requires evidence of a bias. There are only eight categories of bias under the Clery Act, which are:

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

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

GENDER BIAS: A pre-formed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g., male or female.

GENDER IDENTITY BIAS: A pre-formed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non conforming individuals.

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

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

RELIGION BIAS: A pre-formed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the

same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.

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

2.6 - VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (2013) CRIMES

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

DATING VIOLENCE: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

STALKING: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (1) fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or (2) suffer substantial emotional distress.

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

***Substantial emotional distress means** significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling. The reasonable person standard means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

2.7 - CLERY ACT DISCIPLINARY REFERRAL DATA FOR VIOLATIONS OF STATE LAWS REGARDING ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND WEAPONS

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act requires institutions to collect statistics for violations of state law and or ordinances for drug, alcohol and weapons violations. The disciplinary referral data is collected from internal campus partners.

ALCOHOL LAW VIOLATIONS: The violation of state laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

WEAPONS POSSESSIONS: The violation of state laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS: Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: Opium or Cocaine and their derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine); Marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, Methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine).

2.8 - CLERY ACT ARREST DATA FOR VIOLATIONS OF STATE LAWS REGARDING ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND WEAPONS

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act requires institutions collect statistics for arrest data for violations of state law and or ordinances for drug, alcohol and weapons laws. The arrest data is collected from internal public safety partners and law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over institutional properties.

2.9 - UNFOUNDED CRIMES

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act requires colleges and universities to include in their Annual Security Report any Clery-reportable crime that occurred within Clery Geography, even if the crime was later determined to be unfounded. Only sworn law enforcement agencies have the authority to classify a reported crime as unfounded following an investigation.

2.10 - OTHER CLERY ACT REQUIREMENTS

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act has other requirements which include, but are not limited to:

- Developing policies and procedures regarding crime prevention, missing students, drug and alcohol use, reporting and preventing sexual assaults, and issuing emergency notifications.
- Creating awareness and prevention programs for students and employees regarding dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.
- Issuing Timely Warnings for Clery Act crimes that constitute a serious or continuing threat to the safety of students or employees.
- Publishing an Annual Security and Fire Safety Report containing crime and fire statistics and statements of policies/procedures.
- Maintaining a public Daily Crime Log of all reports of crimes made to campus police or department of public safety
- Submitting crime and fire statistics to the U.S. Department of Education.

2.11 - FINES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

The U.S. Department of Education may impose civil penalties for noncompliance of the Clery Act following a program review conducted on an institution's compliance. As of January 21, 2025, the maximum Clery fine amount is \$71,545 per violation. The Clery fine amount is adjusted annually for inflation under the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2461; 34 C.F.R. § 668.84.

2.12 - CLERY'S RELATIONSHIP TO TITLE IX

There is often confusion surrounding the overlap between Clery and Title IX, particularly with respect to sexual misconduct or assault policies and procedures. Clery and Title IX generally impose separate and distinct legal requirements upon institutions, and institutions must ensure they are fully compliant with both laws.

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act requires disclosure of certain crime statistics related to sexual misconduct or assault (specifically, statistics of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking); disclosure of certain rights of individuals reporting sexual misconduct or assault; disclosure of certain institutional obligations upon receipt of a report of sexual misconduct or assault; and, in some instances, distribution of timely warnings or emergency notifications advising the community of an imminent threat of sexual violence.

By way of contrast, Title IX requires institutions to investigate and redress sexual misconduct or assault affecting their campus communities, and it governs the way investigations and efforts to redress are conducted. The overlap between the two statutes lies in the area of required institutional disclosures about resources available to complainants/reporting parties, rights of individuals participating in an institutional sexual misconduct or assault proceeding, institutional support obligations, and sexual misconduct or assault response procedures. All of these disclosures are required to be contained in an institution's ASR under The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, and the policies underlying these disclosures are essential to the proper functioning of an institution's response to sexual misconduct or assault under Title IX. Further, Clery's statistics disclosure obligations require timely communication between the Title IX and Clery compliance functions when criminal sexual misconduct or assault is reported to a Title IX office.



PORTLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE

3. PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT 2025

3.1 - OVERVIEW

Portland Community College District (hereafter “PCC”) publishes its Annual Security Report each year, on or before October 1st, in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act. The Annual Security Report (hereafter “ASR”) is prepared, published and disseminated by PCC’s Department of Public Safety, with the cooperation of several other internal offices. The information in this Annual Security Report should be reviewed by all members of the PCC campus community in order to become familiar with available programs and services provided by PCC. It is only through the combined efforts of DPS, law enforcement and campus community members that students, employees and visitors are informed about campus safety.

3.2 - PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL DISCLOSURES OF CRIME STATISTICS

The Clery Act Compliance Specialist is responsible for requesting and collecting annual crime statistics from sources within PCC and from local, state and national law enforcement agencies. The internal sources of crime statistics are collected from records of crimes reported to and in the possession of PCC’s Department of Public Safety, Safety and Risk Services, People Strategy Equity and Culture (Human Resources), Student Support and Intervention and other Campus Security Authorities.

PCC does not own or control on-campus student housing locations at this time and therefore does not collect or report crime, arrest or disciplinary referral data for this category of Clery geography pursuant to the requirements of the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act.

A variety of PCC campus partners contribute to the policy disclosure statements and institutional policies included in this Annual Security Report. These partners include, but are not limited to, the Department of Public Safety, Student Support and Intervention, People Strategy, Equity and Culture, Student Affairs, Emergency Management, Hope Services, and Counseling

The 2025 Annual Security Report was compiled by the Interim Chief of Public Safety and the Clery Act Compliance Specialist, and reviewed by PCC administrators, Public Safety leadership, and other offices that provide information for policy disclosure statements.

3.3 - DISSEMINATION OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

As required by the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, PCC distributes a Notice of Availability of the Annual Security Report, including a direct link to the document, via email to all current students and employees on or before October 1st each year. The 2025 Annual Security Report is also published on the Department of Public Safety website at www.pcc.edu/clery-act/. In addition, prospective students are notified of the report’s availability on admissions websites, and prospective employees are informed through PCC employment websites and job postings.

3.4 - ENTRY OF ANNUAL DISCLOSURES IN THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION SURVEY

The Clery Act Compliance Specialist is responsible for entering the annual statistical disclosures in the U.S. Department of Education survey website each year on or before October 1st.

3.5 - HOW TO ACCESS THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

The Annual Security Report is published as a PDF and can be viewed online and or printed using Adobe Acrobat Reader. A free, paper copy of the Annual Security Report is also available upon request.

To access the the Annual Security Report online please visit this link: www.pcc.edu/clery-act/

To request a printed copy please contact the Department of Public Safety at:

- Email: publsafe@pcc.edu
- Phone: 971-722-4902

To request a printed copy in person please visit the Department of Public Safety administrative headquarters at:

Sylvania Campus, College Services Building
12000 SW 49th Ave
Portland, OR
97219



4. CRIME STATISTICS

4.1 - ROCK CREEK CAMPUS

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Domestic Violence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARREST AND REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Weapon Law Arrests	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Referrals	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes 2023-2024: 0

Hate crimes 2022: (1) Intimidation with bias of race.

Unfounded crimes 2022-2024: 0

4.2 - SYLVANIA CAMPUS

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

VAWA OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARREST AND REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Weapon Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes 2023-2024: 0

Hate Crimes 2022: (2) 1. Intimidation with bias of race. 2. Simple assault in abroad program with bias of national origin.

Unfounded crimes 2022-2024: 0

The following locations are reported in the Sylvania non-campus category:

Carolyn Moore Writer's House located at 12680 SW Walnut Street Tigard, OR 97224

The Downtown Center located at 722 SW 2nd Avenue Portland, OR 97204

4.3 - SOUTHEAST CAMPUS

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARREST AND REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Weapon Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes 2023-2024: 0

Hate crimes 2022: (2) 1. Intimidation with bias of sexual orientation. 2. Intimidation with bias of race.

Unfounded crimes 2022-2024: 0

4.4 - CASCADE CAMPUS

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Burglary	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Arson	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARREST AND REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Weapon Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes 2022-2024: 0

Unfounded crimes 2022-2024: 0

4.5 - CLIMB CENTER

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARREST AND REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Weapon Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes 2022-2024: 0

Unfounded crimes 2022-2024: 0

4.6 - HILLSBORO CENTER

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARREST AND REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Weapon Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes 2022-2024: 0

Unfounded crimes 2022-2024: 0

4.7 - MARITIME WELDING TRAINING CENTER

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARREST AND REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Weapon Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes 2022-2024: 0

Unfounded crimes 2022-2024: 0

4.8 - NEWBERG CENTER

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARREST AND REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Weapon Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes 2022-2024: 0

Unfounded crimes 2022-2024: 0

4.9 - OPPORTUNITY CENTER AT 42ND AVE. (OC42)

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARREST AND REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Weapon Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**This location was previously reported as 'Metro' and was renamed 'OC42' in Fall 2023.

Hate crimes 2023-2024: 0

Unfounded crimes 2023-2024: 0

4.10 - OREGON MANUFACTURING INNOVATION CENTER (OMIC)

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARREST AND REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Weapon Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes 2022-2024: 0

Unfounded crimes 2022-2024: 0

4.11 - SWAN ISLAND TRADES CENTER

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARREST AND REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Weapon Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes 2022-2024: 0

Unfounded crimes 2022-2024: 0

4.12 - VANPORT CENTER

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Burglary	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARREST AND REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Weapon Law Arrests	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes 2022-2024: 0

Unfounded crimes 2022-2024: 0

4.13 - WILLOW CREEK CENTER

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARREST AND REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	ON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY			NON-CAMPUS		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Weapon Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes 2022-2024: 0

Unfounded crimes 2022-2024: 0



CASCADE HALL

5. THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY (DPS)

5.1 - ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

The Director of PCC's Department of Public Safety is Chief Jace L. Smith who can be reached by email at jace.smith1@pcc.edu.

Under the direction and leadership of the Chief of the Department of Public Safety (DPS), the Department provides safety and security services across the entire Portland Community College District. The Department is staffed by two Commanders, three Lieutenants, one Administrative Assistant, thirty-one full-time Public Safety Officers, one Communications (Dispatch) Manager, one Communications Lead, an Access Control Manager, six full-time Communications Officers, and one full-time Clery Act Compliance Specialist. Additional part-time employees support the Department throughout the academic year.

DPS hours of operation are:

- Monday-Friday: 6am to 10:45pm
- Saturday: 6am to 9:45pm
- Sunday: 7am to 6:45pm

After regular business hours, private security personnel respond to building intrusions, fire alarms, and calls from Blue Light emergency phones.

5.2 - DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICE LOCATIONS

PCC DPS has offices at all four main campuses and three center satellites.

SYLVANIA OFFICE

CSB 320 – 12000 SW 49th Ave, Portland, OR 97219

ROCK CREEK OFFICE

Building 1 – 17705 NW Springville Rd, Portland, OR 97229

SOUTHEAST OFFICE

MT 153 – 2305 SE 82nd Ave, Portland, OR 97216

CASCADE OFFICE

PSEB #107, 909 N. Killingsworth St. Portland, OR 97217

DOWNTOWN CENTER SATELLITE OFFICE

Front Desk, 722 SW 2nd Ave, Portland, OR 97204

OPPORTUNITY CENTER (OC42) SATELLITE OFFICE

Rm 115, 5600 NE 42nd Ave Portland, OR 97218

WILLOW CREEK SATELLITE OFFICE

Rm 105, 241 SW Edgeway Dr, Hillsboro, OR 97006

5.3 - LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY

Portland Community College grants Public Safety Officers the authority and responsibility to enforce all college regulations, as well as applicable federal, state, and local laws and ordinances, on property owned or controlled by the College. When appropriate, Public Safety Officers may exercise the authority to make arrests in accordance with Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 133.225 which states: *“A private person may arrest another person for any crime committed in the presence of the private person if the private person has probable cause to believe the arrested person committed the crime. A private person making such an arrest shall, without unnecessary delay, take the arrested person before a magistrate or deliver the arrested person to a peace officer.”*

*PCC does not employ public safety personnel with sworn law enforcement authority.

5.4 - WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

The Department of Public Safety maintains a close working relationship with the Portland Police Bureau (PPB), Washington County Sheriff's Office (WCSO), Multnomah County Sheriff's Office (MCSO), Oregon State Police (OSP), Scappoose Police Department, Columbia County Sheriff's Office and other local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. DPS maintains access to the database for the Oregon Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), and the Regional Justice Information Network (RegJIN). While PCC DPS does not have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with these agencies, crime related reports and statistics are routinely exchanged through and entered into these data networks.

5.5 - INVESTIGATIONS

DPS has both the responsibility and authority to conduct initial investigations, to actively participate in criminal investigations for crimes that occur on Portland Community College's owned, leased, or controlled properties and to coordinate investigations in partnership with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies.

5.6 - SECURITY AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS

PCC is committed to providing a secure campus environment for the college community and provides well-lighted walkways and sidewalks between buildings and throughout parking lots. Most, but not all campuses and centers are equipped with emergency call boxes, which are referred to as Blue Light phones, and are located at strategic locations in and around parking lots, courtyards, and other high-density activity areas within PCC. The Blue Light phones are answered by Public Safety Dispatchers during normal business hours. After hours the Blue Light phones are answered by Northwest Enforcement, Inc., an armed contracted security service provider that will notify local law enforcement agencies when campuses are closed.

For more information on Blue Light Phone locations visit www.pcc.edu/public-safety/blue-light-phones/#place:ca-outside.

Academic and administrative buildings are open to the public during normal operating hours and are secured after operating hours and during extended breaks and holidays. Staff and others with appropriate authorization may access facilities and buildings, either by using a physical key or an access control card. Campuses and locations that are equipped with security gates at entrances are secured and locked when the campus is closed. For information about the access protocol for a specific

building, contact the Portland Community College Department of Public Safety at 971-722-4902. Buildings are equipped with intrusion alarm systems that report intruders to a monitoring service that notifies local police and/or PCC Public Safety for response.

PCC uses a variety of electronic safety and security technologies to ensure a safe and secure environment for students, employees, and visitors. Security measures such as lighting, landscape design and electronic security are considered and reviewed by the Department of Public Safety when facilities receive maintenance, repairs or renovations are made and during new building construction. Access control, lighting, intrusion detection, video security systems and door hardware design standards have been developed for new and renovated buildings owned by PCC.

PCC uses video cameras to observe and provide security for campus buildings and parking lots. Video is recorded for future use. The video system is not actively monitored, but is used as a forensic tool and as a tool to provide responding officers with real time information.

5.7 - CAMPUS RESIDENCES

At the time of this publication, PCC does not own or control any on-campus or off campus residential housing.

5.8 - LOCATION INFORMATION

DPS monitors campus activity and conducts foot, vehicle, and bicycle patrols across the college's campuses, centers, and properties. DPS can be reached at the following numbers:

- Non-emergency: 971-722-4902
- Emergency: 971-722-4444.

5.9 - MONITORING AND RECORDING OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

The Department of Public Safety works in conjunction with the local law enforcement to monitor, review and discuss criminal activity which occurs at PCC's on-campus locations. PCC also uses video surveillance cameras for its on-campus buildings, parking lots, and exterior walkways. The surveillance cameras are not actively monitored but footage may be reviewed by DPS officers as part of their investigation of a crime.

5.10 - OFF-CAMPUS LOCATIONS

DPS does not provide campus safety services to off-campus locations that are owned, managed, or otherwise controlled by student organizations. Criminal activity occurring at such off-campus locations should be reported directly to the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction.

In addition, the Vanport location, which is jointly owned with Portland State University, is patrolled by Portland State University Public Safety. They can be reached at:

- Emergency: 503-725-5911
- Non Emergency: Phone: 503-725-4407

5.11 - CRIME PREVENTION

The Department of Public Safety believes it is better to prevent crimes than to react after the fact. Crime prevention takes many forms for the college and is accomplished through proactive patrols of the college properties by foot, bicycle or vehicle, the implementation and use of video surveillance systems, and information sharing with local law enforcement agencies. If you would like to speak with a Public Safety representative in regards to crime prevention, please contact your campus DPS office.

The Department of Public Safety offers an Active Threat Response presentation to groups and it is available to all staff and students. You may also view an abbreviated version of the presentation on the DPS website. Contact Public Safety at 971-722-4902 to request training.

DPS offers recommendations and information on personal security and the security of others on its website located at www.pcc.edu/public-safety/crime-prevention/.

5.12 - THE DAILY CRIME LOG

Portland Community College maintains a Public Safety Department on its campuses and is therefore required under the Clery Act to publish a Daily Crime Log (DCL) that reflects reports of crimes and incidents made to DPS. The DCL is available upon request at each of the DPS office locations.

Please reference page 7 of this document for each DPS office location.

Reports of crime entered in the DCL are recorded without regard to whether they have been investigated, substantiated, or determined to be credible. The purpose of this information is to keep our campus community informed about reported crimes on or near campus and to support informed decisions regarding personal safety. The DCL is compiled from entries made by DPS dispatchers following calls for service and includes:

- Crime classification
- DPS case number
- Date of report
- Date and time of occurrence
- General location
- Disposition.

The Department of Public Safety encourages all individuals to promptly report crimes to DPS or local law enforcement. The crime statistics published in Portland Community College's Annual Security Report (ASR) differ from those in the DCL. The ASR includes only Clery Act-reportable crimes that occur within the College's defined Clery geography. In contrast, the DCL includes all criminal incidents reported to DPS that occur within that same geography, regardless of whether they meet Clery reporting criteria.

The DCL is maintained and updated by DPS personnel each business day to reflect crime reports received by the department. Incidents reported on weekends or holidays are entered into the log on the next business day. Entries made within the past 60 days are updated as new or revised information becomes available.

The only exceptions to this rule are:

- If the disclosure is prohibited by law; or
- If the disclosure would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim. And;
- If the release of the information 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.”

When the aforementioned exceptions are no longer warranted, then excluded information would be updated in the DCL.

Portions of the DCL older than 60 days will be made available to the public within two business days upon request. To request a copy of the DCL older than 60 days:

Contact the DPS non-emergency number at 971-722-4902

Email pubsafe@pcc.edu.

Visit any of the DPS offices listed on page 7 of this document.

5.13 - EMERGENCY BLUE LIGHT TELEPHONES

As previously mentioned in section 5.6, most but not all campuses and centers are equipped with emergency call boxes, which are referred to as Blue Light phones. The phones are located in strategic locations in and around parking lots, courtyards, and other high-density activity areas within PCC. The Blue Light phones are answered by Public Safety Dispatchers during normal business hours. After hours the Blue Light phones are answered by a third-party private security vendor that will notify local law enforcement agencies when campuses are closed.

5.14 - DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY'S RESPONSE TO REPORTS OF CRIME

Portland Community College's Public Safety Communications Center operates seven days a week during campus business hours. The centralized Communication Center is located at the Sylvania Campus and provides emergency communications for all PCC Campuses.

DPS communications officers (dispatchers) receive the same level of training that many other Public Safety and Fire agency dispatchers do through Oregon DPSST. Upon receipt of a call for service, dispatchers are trained to assess the response priority for reported incidents, collect necessary information, dispatch on campus public safety resources as well as request local public safety emergency responders when their assistance is required for an incident or emergency occurring on campus.

Communications officers answer general public safety questions and dispatch public safety officers in response to a variety of public safety related calls.

Public Safety dispatchers have access to multiple technologies and resources, including the ability to monitor the Portland Police Bureau's Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) system for incidents occurring near campus. They also have access to the district-wide On-Campus Alert and Notification System, which allows them to immediately notify any or all PCC buildings and outdoor areas in the event of an emergency requiring urgent communication, such as an armed threat or active shooter.



6. HOW TO REPORT CRIME, EMERGENCIES AND OTHER INCIDENTS

6.1 - THE IMPORTANCE OF PROMPT CRIME REPORTING

Promptly reporting crimes to your college's Department of Public Safety or local law enforcement is vital to maintaining a safe and secure campus environment. Early reporting increases the likelihood of identifying suspects, recovering stolen property, and preventing further harm. Delays in reporting can significantly reduce the chances of apprehending those responsible, as critical evidence may be lost and witness recollections can fade over time. Reporting also ensures timely warnings and emergency notifications can be issued when necessary, helping protect the broader campus community from potential threats.

In addition to supporting investigations, reporting crimes plays a critical role in meeting federal and state safety requirements, including the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, which requires colleges to collect and publish accurate crime statistics. Each report helps the college track patterns, allocate safety resources effectively, and implement prevention strategies that address emerging concerns. By reporting crimes—whether you are a victim, witness, or bystander—you contribute directly to the safety, transparency, and well-being of the campus community. Your information, no matter how small it may seem, can make a substantial difference in keeping our college safe.

6.2 - REPORTING A CRIME THAT MIGHT REQUIRE A TIMELY WARNING

In the event a person is the survivor of or witness to a crime that may require a Timely Warning due to an immediate threat to the campus community, the incident should be reported immediately to the Department of Public Safety by calling [971-722-4444](tel:971-722-4444). Do not wait—contact DPS immediately. Please remember:

If you are in immediate danger, call [911](tel:911)

To report an on-campus emergency to DPS, call [971-722-4444](tel:971-722-4444)

For non-emergency events, call [971-722-4902](tel:971-722-4902)

*For more information on Timely Warning please visit chapter 8 of this document.

6.3 - HOW TO REPORT A CRIME

If you are a survivor of a crime, or witness to a crime, immediately go to a safe place and call DPS if the incident occurred on-campus. Call 911 if the incident occurred off-campus. Stay on the line with the dispatcher in either case and tell them everything you can remember about the suspect.

For example, please provide a description of the suspect(s):

- Clothing,
- Physical appearance including height, weight
- Hair and eye color
- Distinguishing marks such as scars, piercings or tattoos
- If a vehicle was involved make note of the color, make, model and the license plate number
- Be as specific as possible about the location of the incident by noting the address where the incident occurred and the names of businesses located nearby

- Note the direction of travel that the suspect took when they left the scene and anything else that may be helpful to DPS or police in their efforts to apprehend the suspect(s) and do not disconnect until the DPS Communications center disconnects

Students and employees can also request non-emergency assistance from DPS personnel by calling extension 4902 using a PCC phone while on campus or by calling 971-722-4902 from a mobile phone.

Department of Public Safety Contact numbers:

Emergency: [971-722-4444](tel:971-722-4444)

Non-Emergency: [971-722-4902](tel:971-722-4902)

*Add the above emergency and non-emergency numbers for DPS to your phone's contacts list.

Blue Light emergency phones are a quick and convenient method by which to report crime or to get in contact with DPS quickly. Blue Light phones are located strategically on most campuses and in parking lots for quick access to contact the department. During the hours when campuses and centers are not staffed with Public Safety officers or dispatchers, Blue Light phones are answered by a third-party private security vendor that refers the caller to the appropriate resource such as local first responders.

6.4 - REPORTING CRIME FOR THE CLERY ACT ANNUAL STATISTICAL DISCLOSURE

Crimes reported to the Department of Public Safety or local law enforcement are included in Portland Community College's Annual Security Report if all of the following criteria are met:

- The crime is a Clery Act-reportable offense
- The crime occurred on PCC-owned or controlled property, as defined by Clery geography
- The crime was reported to a Campus Security Authority (CSA)

If all three criteria are satisfied, the incident will be recorded in the annual crime statistics for the calendar year in which it was reported.

6.5 - CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

Under the Clery Act, there are four categories of individuals who are considered Campus Security Authorities:

1. Campus police or department of public safety personnel
2. Individuals with responsibility for security but not within the Department of Public Safety
3. Individuals specifically identified as preferred receivers of reports
4. Individuals with significant responsibility for student and campus activities

6.6 - REPORTING A CRIME TO A CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITY (CSA)

Any Campus Security Authority (CSA) can assist you with filing a crime report for inclusion in the annual statistical disclosures published in PCC's Annual Security Report. To be included, the incident must meet the definition of a Clery crime and must have occurred on PCC-owned or controlled property.

To file a report, contact a CSA or the Clery Coordinator and state what you would like to report. Students who are unable or choose not to report a crime directly can refer to: <https://www.pcc.edu/title-ix/get-help/>

For a Clery crime report, only the following information is required:

1. The crime classification
2. The PCC location where the crime occurred
3. A brief description of the crime, including the date(s) of occurrence
4. The date the crime was reported to the CSA

*Individual names or personally identifying information are not required for Clery crime reporting.

6.7 - REPORTING IMPROPER ACTIVITY AT PCC

Employees are encouraged to report any concern about the College's compliance with any law, regulation, or policy or about criminal, unethical or wasteful activities at PCC.

EthicsPoint: Any person, including students, faculty, staff, suppliers, contractors, and members of the public at large, with such concerns may submit a good faith report through the EthicsPoint website or by calling EthicsPoint at 1-888-219-3658 without fear of retaliation of any kind.

All reports submitted through EthicsPoint will be investigated by PCC. Reports may be made confidentially and anonymously. EthicsPoint is designed to report suspected improper activities including financial, information technology, and safety matters. Incidents such as assaults or sexual harassment should be reported to the Office of Equity and Inclusion or People Strategy, Equity, and Culture.

File a report with EthicsPoint here:

<https://www.clearviewconnects.com/#/reporter/submit-report?org=p6c1c2fu&lang=en&vanity=true>

6.8 - MANDATORY REPORTING OF CRIME

Oregon community college employees are **mandatory child abuse reporters**. This means all PCC employees are required to report suspected cases of child abuse under Oregon law. The duty to report suspected child abuse cases as a mandatory reporter is a 24-hour-a-day, 7 day-a-week responsibility. This legal duty is personal to you as a community college employee and applies whether or not you are on work time.

PCC employees are required to immediately report suspected abuse to the Department of Human Services (DHS) or local law enforcement, providing only names and observable facts that relate to the potential abuse (what you read, saw, or heard). If an employee or student is involved, remember that privacy rights may apply to individuals and that requests from DHS or law enforcement for additional information must be made through appropriate college channels – [Public Safety](#), the [Registrar](#) or [People Strategy Equity and Culture](#).

- To report suspected abuse, use a dedicated child abuse county hotline (below) or contact the Department of Human Services at 1-855-503-SAFE (7233).
- If DHS or local law enforcement contacts you for any information about a student or employee, beyond observable facts related to the reported abuse, instruct them to contact either, Public Safety, the Registrar or People Strategy, Equity and Culture. Do not provide any additional information about the student or employee beyond what you have observed; this restriction only specifically applies to PCC employees or students (FERPA).

- If you believe child abuse occurred on PCC property or in conjunction with PCC activities, this incident reporting to local law enforcement or the Department of Human Services, you must also report to PCC Public Safety.
- Report Title IX incidents: Title IX mandatory reporting requirements are different. If the observed abuse also implicates Title IX, you must submit a report to the Title IX Coordinator through the college's Incident Reporting process. PCC is charged with investigating all reported gender-based and sexual misconduct concerns, offering support to the people involved and implementing measures to maximize safety.

6.9 - REPORTING STUDENT CONCERNS

CARE stands for Coordinate, Assess, Respond, and Educate. In alignment with PCC's goals, the purpose of CARE is to improve overall student retention and completion, reduce opportunity gaps, and help students complete their studies more efficiently. College can be a challenging and stressful time for many students.

Everyone experiences difficulties at some point, and speaking up can help individuals connect with resources both on and off campus. The CARE process exists to support students as they navigate a variety of barriers to their success and well-being. This process involves collaboration among students, faculty, staff, and partners across the college. Support may include connecting students to the appropriate department, assisting them in navigating institutional processes, or identifying college and community resources to provide assistance.

For questions or to talk through a situation, please contact conductandcare@pcc.edu. For information on the CARE process and to *submit a CARE referral* visit: <https://www.pcc.edu/student-conduct/care/>

6.10 - REPORTING STUDENT CONDUCT VIOLATIONS

The Student Code of Conduct outlines PCC's expectations for student behavior and serves as a guide to help students understand their responsibilities and the importance of respecting others in our community. The conduct process is educational in nature and rooted in student development theory, ensuring that students receive due process while also protecting the safety and rights of others. Student Affairs staff who administer the Code are committed to providing a fair and equitable process for all.

The Student Support & Intervention Coordinators collaborate to provide support for PCC students for addressing behaviors in the following areas:

- Academic misconduct such as cheating, plagiarism, etc.
- Classroom management issues such as disruptions or frequent interruptions
- Theft
- Physical altercations
- Property damage

For the full text of the Student Code of Conduct policy and procedures visit this *page*: <https://www.pcc.edu/student-conduct/conduct/student-code-of-conduct-policy-and-procedures/>

To submit a *student conduct* or a *CARE referral* visit this page: <https://www.pcc.edu/incident/>



7. TIMELY WARNINGS & EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

7.1 - ABOUT

PCC spans a large, 1,500-square-mile district with geographically and culturally diverse locations. To effectively reach its entire community—especially during emergencies—PCC relies on multiple communication pathways.

In accordance with the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, PCC employs a comprehensive, multi-modal emergency mass notification system to issue emergency communications. The choice of communication methods depends on the type, scope, timeline of the incident, and most importantly, on the populations directly or potentially affected.

PCC's emergency mass notification system includes, but is not limited to: audible and visual alarms, chat, email, social media, text messages, and website alerts. Additional tools include high-powered speaker arrays (HPSAs), which broadcast emergency information to outdoor areas, and the Building Fire System for indoor alerts.

Upon confirmation of an immediate or imminent significant danger to the campus community, PCC will issue a Timely Warning to all or to specifically impacted areas. Timely Warnings provide a description of the situation, personal safety recommendations, and immediate protective actions. For example, in the event of an armed subject report, the Timely Warning may direct affected locations to action a “lock out” (also called a Shelter-in-Place) or “lock down.” Additional messaging will be issued as conditions evolve, with the safety of the community as the top priority.

In some circumstances, Public Safety may determine it is necessary to delay an alert if, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, issuing the alert would compromise efforts to assist victims, apprehend suspects, or otherwise mitigate the emergency or threat for our community.

When conditions are resolved and it is safe to resume normal activity, an “All Clear” message will be issued by authorities.

7.2 - TYPES OF ALERTS

As soon as pertinent information is available, the Clery Act requires institutions to issue a [Timely Warning](#) notification when a Clery Act crime occurs within the institution's Clery geography and is determined to present a serious or continuing threat to the campus community. Public recordkeeping, including Clery Act disclosures, must be completed without including personally identifying information about the victim, as defined in section 40002(a)(20) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)(20)).

The Clery Act also requires institutions to immediately issue an [Emergency Notification](#) upon confirmation of a significant emergency or immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus.

7.3 - ISSUING ALERTS

Situations that may require a [Timely Warning](#) will be evaluated by a team of DPS staff. All relevant facts will be considered to determine whether a Timely Warning is warranted, as well as the content of the notification and the method of dissemination. Notifications will not include the name or any personally identifying information of a victim or witness. Instead, the alert will provide information to help community members take appropriate precautions in response to the specific crime.

[Emergency Notifications](#) are reviewed and approved by the Emergency Preparedness Manager or their designee. Notifications may be issued through mass email, PCC Alerts, PCC webpages, posted flyers at campuses and centers, on-campus alerts, voice announcements, or other methods deemed appropriate.

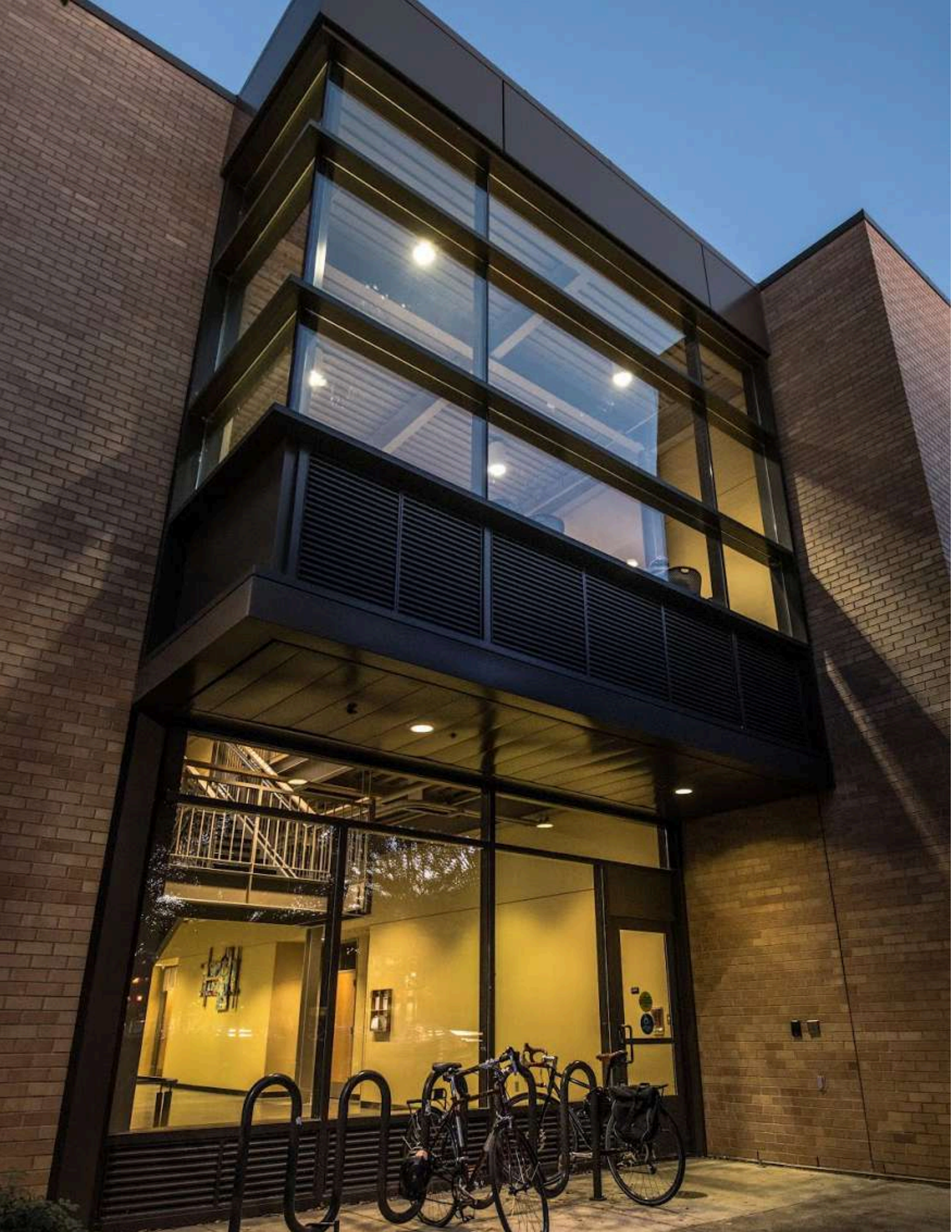
The offices of Communications & Marketing, Student Support & Intervention, and Public Safety all play a role in the Emergency Notification and Timely Warning processes. DPS will provide updates to alerts as needed, typically using the same communication methods as the original notification.

7.4 - SIGN UP TO RECEIVE ALERTS

PCC Alerts will send text messages to your cell phone when there are closure impacts or emergency notifications to communicate to PCC employees and students. To opt in and sign up for PCC Alerts, [click here](#) and login to your MyPCC page. From your MyPCC page you can also scroll down the page and find the "Sign Up for PCC Alerts" link on the left menu column.

7.5 - MISSING PERSON NOTIFICATION

PCC does not have residence halls or on campus housing at the time of this publication and is therefore not required to publish or have a policy on missing persons. DPS will however collaborate with local law enforcement agencies should a student or employee be reported or considered to be a missing person.



8. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

8.1 - EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

PCC strives to empower its community college-wide in its ability to navigate emergency and disaster challenges, whether human or nature-caused. PCC applies the following tools to support its community:

Plans & Procedures

PCC organizes and implements its emergency preparedness through its Board-approved district-wide plan, the [2020 PCC Emergency Operations Plan](#) (EOP). The EOP not only accounts for multiple PCC Campuses, Centers, and distance learning facilities, it also contains several appendices regarding Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Incident Action Plan template documentation.

Follow this link for access to the 2020 EOP:

https://www.pcc.edu/public-safety/wp-content/uploads/sites/14/2020/11/Signed-LOP-21-075-Ex-A-EOP_PortlandCC_2020.pdf

Training & Exercises

To strengthen emergency planning and preparedness capabilities, PCC conducts training and exercise activities at least twice a year. These activities are developed in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP).

Exercises conducted at PCC are designed to test, validate, and improve plans and capabilities in a safe and supportive environment. Additionally, PCC exercises adhere to the methodology set forth under NIMS and HSEEP through the after-action review process.

Partnerships

Particularly important, PCC collaborates with many partners and stakeholders to build and sustain its preparedness and maintain its situational awareness.

Key partnership areas include the City of Newberg, Columbia County Emergency Management, Columbia County Sheriff's Office, Multnomah County Emergency Management, Multnomah County Sheriff's Office, Oregon Department of Emergency Management, Portland Bureau of Emergency Communication, Portland Bureau of Emergency Management, Portland Fire & Rescue, Portland Police Bureau, the Regional Disaster Preparedness Organization, Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue, Washington County Emergency Management, Washington County Sheriff's Office, and numerous civic and volunteer organizations.

Learn more by viewing the PCC What To Do In An Emergency procedures poster:

<https://www.pcc.edu/public-safety/wp-content/uploads/sites/14/2023/01/emergency-proceedures-poster.pdf>

8.2 - EVACUATIONS

In compliance with the Oregon fire code, evacuations are practiced and required at PCC-owned buildings not less than twice each year. The purpose of fire evacuation exercise is to provide the PCC community opportunity to practice together ahead of any real-world evacuation emergency. Evacuation exercises are ideal as a way to educate and train on fire safety issues specific to each building. During evacuation exercises, occupants familiarize themselves with procedures, location of exit routes, Safe

Assembly Areas, and the audible and visual alerting of the fire alarm. The fire evacuation exercise also provides an opportunity to assure alarms and other components of the fire safety system are working properly.

Fire evacuation exercises are generally held within the first 30 days of the term. PCC employees, tenants, and students provide feedback to inform the After-Action Report (AAR) improvement process.



9. REGISTERED SEX OFFENDER INFORMATION

9.1 - ADAM WALSH CHILD PROTECTION SAFETY ACT OF 2006

In accordance with the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000, which amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, PCC provides a link to *Oregon's State Sex Offender Registry* here:

<https://www.oregon.gov/osp/programs/SOR/Pages/default.aspx>

Additional information on contacting Oregon State Police for sex offender information is listed below.

All Level III sex offenders in Oregon are required to register with the state and provide notice to each institution of higher education where they are employed, carry out a vocation, or are enrolled as a student. In addition, all sex offenders residing in Oregon must provide written notice of their status to the college or university's Department of Public Safety or campus police no later than three (3) business days before enrolling, beginning employment, volunteering, or establishing residence at that institution.

9.2 - HOW TO OBTAIN SEX OFFENDER INFORMATION FROM THE OREGON STATE POLICE

The Oregon State Police provides, upon request, a monthly updated list of sex offenders who are enrolled at or employed by an institution of higher education. This list can be obtained by contacting the Sex Offender Unit. A broader list of offenders—both on and off supervision, including those posted on the public website and those not posted—can be requested by calling the Oregon State Police at 503-378-3725, Extension 44429, or by emailing sexoffender.questions@osp.oregon.gov.

To look up information on predatory sex offenders by name and location visit sexoffenders.oregon.gov/. For information on the sex offender registration program: www.oregon.gov/OSP/SOR/Pages/index.aspx. Further questions may be directed to the Oregon State Police Sex Offender Unit:

Oregon State Police Sex Offender Registration Unit

3565 Trelstad Avenue SE

Salem, OR 97317

Phone: 503- 934-1258

Email: sexoffender.questions@osp.oregon.gov



10. STUDENT AND EMPLOYEE STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

10.1 - STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR STUDENTS

The Student Code of Conduct applies to all students, recognized student organizations, and groups of students. In addition, students who are enrolled in specific educational programs are expected to follow those related academic and professional standards.

To view the *Student Code of Conduct* and related information click here:

<https://www.pcc.edu/student-conduct/conduct/student-code-of-conduct-policy-and-procedures/>

10.2 - STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL BEHAVIOR FOR PCC EMPLOYEES

In accordance with Board Policy, *Values Statement B-1203*, certain fundamental values characterize the institution in which we work and guide us in the accomplishment of this mission. Those values include the dignity and worth of each individual, open and honest communication and teamwork and cooperation.

To view the Board approved Values Statement B-1203 click here:

<https://www.pcc.edu/board/policies/bp1203-values-statement/>

To carry out this policy, employees will work together, and with students, in a professional and respectful environment which reflects these values.

PCC prohibits unlawful discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, disability, veteran status, age, sexual orientation, or any other status protected by federal, state, or local law in any area, activity or operation of the College. Employees are expected to treat each other, staff, students and others in a professional manner while conducting PCC business. Discourteous or offensive behavior directed toward staff, students or others will not be tolerated. Examples of such behavior include, but are not limited to:

- Bullying or berating others
- Physical or verbal intimidation, such as shouting or angry outbursts directed toward others
- Derogatory verbal or physical behavior, such as name-calling
- Directing profanity toward others
- Behavior that has the effect of humiliating others
- Mobbing
- Other unprofessional or inappropriate behavior

Discourteous or offensive behavior also includes written or electronic communication, as well as group behavior (e.g. “mobbing”) which has a negative impact on the workplace and/or on others.

Workplace bullying is behavior that harms, intimidates, offends, degrades or humiliates an employee, possibly in front of other employees, clients or customers. Workplace bullying may cause the loss of trained and talented employees, reduce productivity and morale and create legal risks.

Employees who believe they are being subjected to discourteous or offensive behavior are encouraged, when appropriate to:

- Ask the person engaging in the behavior to stop.
- If an employee is uncomfortable doing so, or if the behavior continues, the employee should report the incident to their immediate supervisor.
- If the employee is not comfortable reporting the matter to their immediate supervisor, the employee should contact the supervisor's manager.
- Employees may also contact their Human Resources Representative or Federation Representative.

Reports of unprofessional behavior are to be taken seriously by supervisors and managers and followed up on as promptly as is reasonably possible. A supervisor or manager who receives a report should acknowledge receipt of it within five business days. Upon completion of any follow up, the responsible supervisor or manager should also advise the person who made the report that the matter has been reviewed and addressed.

Violation of these standards may be cause for disciplinary action, up to and including termination. Disciplinary action will be determined on a case-by-case basis depending upon the severity of the behavior and whether it is a repeated or an isolated instance. Employees may also be subject to disciplinary action for making false complaints or allegations of discourteous or offensive behavior.

Discourteous or offensive behavior that involves forms of unlawful discrimination or harassment based on a protected status under state or federal law is covered under PCC's Non-Harassment Policy. Complaints of unlawful discrimination or harassment should be directed to PCC's Affirmative Action Office. The online form for a staff complaint is located on this [page](#).



11. THE STOP CAMPUS HAZING ACT

11.1 - ABOUT

PCC Student Code of Conduct defines hazing as an act which endangers or jeopardizes the mental or physical health or safety of a student or other College community member, or which destroys or removes public or private property, for the purpose of initiation, admission into, affiliation with, or as a condition for continued membership in a group or organization. This includes, but is not limited to, all violations of applicable hazing laws. The express or implied consent of the person subject to the hazing does not relieve an individual or group from responsibility for violating the Code. Apathy or acquiescence in the presence of hazing are not neutral acts but are violations of this rule.

The Student Code of Conduct can be found here:

www.pcc.edu/student-conduct/conduct/student-code-of-conduct-policy-and-procedures

Board Policy, Values Statement B-1203, prohibits employee bullying, which is defined as behavior that harms, intimidates, offends, degrades, or humiliates an employee, sometimes in the presence of other employees, clients, or customers. Workplace bullying can result in the loss of trained and talented employees, reduced productivity and morale, and increased legal risk.

Employees who believe they are being subjected to discourteous or offensive behavior are encouraged, when appropriate to:

- Ask the person engaging in the behavior to stop.
- If an employee is uncomfortable doing so, or if the behavior continues, the employee should report the incident to their immediate supervisor.
- If the employee is not comfortable reporting the matter to their immediate supervisor, the employee should contact the supervisor's manager.
- Employees may also contact their Human Resources Representative or Federation Representative.

The [Stop Campus Hazing Act](#) was signed into law on December 23, 2024, with the goal of strengthening institutional transparency and accountability related to hazing incidents in higher education. This federal law amends the Clery Act to require colleges and universities to publicly report hazing incidents as part of their Annual Security Reports (ASRs). Hazing is now considered a Clery-reportable crime, and institutions must document any reported incidents that meet the Clery definition and occur within Clery geography.

11.2 - REPORTING INCIDENTS OF HAZING

All students, staff, and faculty are encouraged to report suspected hazing to the Department of Public Safety, to Student Support and Intervention, or any Campus Security Authority (CSA). Reports may be made anonymously, and the college will take appropriate steps to respond to each concern.

Student, Staff, Faculty Reporting Option

[Department of Public Safety](#)

Emergency: [971-722-4444](tel:971-722-4444)

Non-Emergency: [971-722-4902](tel:971-722-4902)

Student Reporting Option

[Student Support & Intervention](#)

conductandcare@pcc.edu.

[Submit a CARE referral](#)

[Submit a Conduct referral](#)

Employee Reporting Option

To report an incident to People, Strategy, Equity and Culture, follow this link:

https://pcc-gme-advocate.symlicity.com/public_report/index.php/pid822694?



12. DISCRIMINATION, HARASSMENT, AND RETALIATION

12.1 - KEY TERMS

Unlawful Discrimination: Different treatment of or denial of a benefit to a person because of the person's protected status, including race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, disability, veteran status, age, sexual orientation, or any other status protected by federal, state, or local law.

Harassment: Can be a form of unlawful discrimination when it consists of unwelcome verbal, nonverbal (for example, whistling), visual or physical conduct based on protected status that is so severe, persistent, and pervasive that it interferes with or limits a student, faculty or staff member's ability to participate in or benefit from the College's educational and/or employment opportunities, programs or activities. Discriminatory harassment includes Sexual Harassment.

Examples of discriminatory harassment include, but are not limited to a behavior that degrades, denigrates, ridicules, and/or is physically abusive of an employee/student because of their:

- gender or sexual orientation
- race
- color
- national origin
- disability
- other statuses protected by law

Sexual Harassment: Conduct that is sexual in nature, is unwelcome, and that either (1) denies or limits a student's ability to participate in or benefit from the College's educational programs; (2) creates a hostile, intimidating, or offensive working environment; or (3) submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as a basis for employment, salary, or other benefit changes affecting an employee or academic decisions affecting a student.

Examples of sexual harassment include, but are not limited to:

- making sexual propositions or pressuring students/employees for sexual favors;
- touching of a sexual nature;
- writing graffiti of a sexual nature;
- displaying or distributing sexually explicit drawings, pictures, or written materials;
- performing sexual gestures or touching oneself sexually in front of others;
- telling sexual or dirty jokes;
- engaging in acts of sexual violence or sexual activity where consent is not given or obtained;
- spreading sexual rumors or rating other students as to sexual activity or performance; or
- circulating or showing e-mails or websites of a sexual nature.

Retaliation: Retaliation means any adverse treatment (beyond a slight or annoyance) that is taken because a person engaged in protected activity (e.g., opposing discriminatory practices, filing a discrimination or discriminatory harassment complaint, or participating in an investigation, conduct hearing or an attempt at resolution, etc.) or for the purpose of interfering with right or privilege granted under anti-discrimination laws.

12.2 - PCC'S NOTICE OF NONDISCRIMINATION AND NON-HARASSMENT

Portland Community College's goal is to provide an atmosphere that encourages individuals to realize their potential. Therefore, it is against the College's policy for any manager, supervisor, faculty, staff, or student to engage in prohibited harassment or discrimination of any member of the College community.

The College prohibits unlawful discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, disability, veteran status, age, sexual orientation, or any other status protected by federal, state, or local law in any area, activity or operation of the College. The College also prohibits retaliation against an individual for engaging in activity protected under this policy and interfering with rights or privileges granted under anti discrimination laws. In addition, the College complies with applicable provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended), related Executive Orders 11246 and 11375, Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (as amended), Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act ("USERRA"), and all local and state civil rights laws.

Under this policy, equal opportunity for employment, admission, and participation in the College's programs, services, and activities will be extended to all persons, and the College will promote equal opportunity and treatment through application of this policy and other College efforts designed for that purpose.

Under the College's policy, harassing, discriminatory, or retaliatory behaviors will not be tolerated. Therefore, it is the responsibility of every member of the College community to strictly comply with the policy and any procedures directed by the College President to implement the policy. This includes notifying each employee/student of their rights and responsibilities under the College's Nondiscrimination and Non-harassment (NDNH) Policy. Management and staff will be held accountable to take reasonable action to maintain work sections and educational environments free of conduct that causes, or reasonably could be considered to cause intimidation, hostility, discrimination, or retaliation.

Any person who believes they have been discriminated or harassed by a College employee, representative or student is encouraged to address those concerns with the People Director for employees, or Student Conduct and Community Support for students, which offer a grievance procedure to resolve complaints of discrimination and/or harassment in a prompt and equitable manner. Complaints about issues other than alleged discrimination and/or harassment may be submitted in accordance with the applicable collective bargaining agreement procedure or the procedure in the Management/Confidential Handbook, or, for students, through the student grievance procedure.

At any point in the procedure, an individual with concerns about discrimination and/or harassment may file a complaint with (1) the Office for Civil Rights of the United States Department of Education; (2) the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC"); (3) the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries ("BOLI") Civil Rights Division; or (4) the Department of Community Colleges and Workforce Development.

The College President will establish operating policies and procedures that implement this policy consistently across the College.

PCC's policy can be viewed online here: www.pcc.edu/title-ix/policy/nondiscrimination-non-harassment/

12.3 - HOW TO REPORT HARASSMENT, DISCRIMINATION, OR RETALIATION

Employees	Students
<p>People Partners: If you're an employee and want to report harassment, discrimination, or retaliation, contact the Office of People, Strategy, Equity and Culture (PSEC).</p> <p>To learn more or find your contact, visit: www.pcc.edu/hr/contacts/#relations</p> <p>Employees can file a report here: www.pcc.edu/incident/</p>	<p>Student Support and Intervention: If you're a student and have a concern about discrimination, harassment, or retaliation, Student Support and Intervention can help.</p> <p>To get more information or file a report, visit: www.pcc.edu/incident/</p>

12.4 - REQUESTING ACCOMMODATIONS OR REPORTING ACCESSIBILITY ISSUES

If you need an accommodation or want to report a problem related to accessibility at Portland Community College, please contact one of the offices below:

Employees	Students
<p>ADA Coordinator: Helps employees and their supervisors with ADA accommodations and answers questions from the public about access and support.</p> <p>Contact: adacoordinator@pcc.edu</p>	<p>Accessible Ed & Disability Resources: Works with students to set up accommodations and support services.</p> <p>Contact: aedr@pcc.edu https://www.pcc.edu/disability/</p>

For more information about accommodations at PCC, visit:
<https://www.pcc.edu/hr/contracts/ada/general-requests/>

12.5 - ADDITIONAL REPORTING OPTIONS

If you want to file a complaint or have questions regarding discrimination, harassment, and retaliation involving federal laws please contact the below offices.

FEDERAL CONTACT INFORMATION	FEDERAL CONTACT INFORMATION
Office for Civil Rights (OCR) U.S. Department of Education 400 Maryland Avenue, SW Washington, D.C. 20202-1100 Customer Service Hotline: (800) 421-3481 Fax: (202) 453-6012 TDD: (877) 521-2172 Email: OCR@ed.gov Website: www.ed.gov/ocr	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) Federal Office Building 909 First Avenue, Suite 400 Seattle, WA 98104-1061 Phone: (800) 669-4000 Fax: (206) 220-6911 TTY: (800) 669-6820 ASL Video Phone: (844) 234-5122 Website: www.eeoc.gov

If you want to file a complaint or have questions regarding discrimination, harassment, and retaliation involving Oregon laws, you may contact:

OREGON CONTACT INFORMATION	OREGON CONTACT INFORMATION
Office of Community Colleges and Workforce Development 255 Capitol Street NE Salem, OR 97310 Phone: (503) 947-2401 Email: ccwd.info@state.or.us Website: www.oregon.gov/highered	Civil Rights Division Bureau of Labor and Industries 800 NE Oregon St. Suite 1045 Portland, OR 97232 Phone: 971-673-0764 Email: crdemail@boli.state.or.us Website: www.oregon.gov/boli



13. REPORTING, SUPPORTIVE RESOURCES, AND MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT OR ASSAULT

13.1 - Reporting Sexual Misconduct Or Assault

Any PCC community member may report DVSAS incidents to the College's Title IX Coordinator, either in-person, by phone, email, or by submitting a form. College employees specifically, may also report sexual misconduct and assault to the office responsible for human resources (People Strategy, Equity, and Culture).

Title IX Coordinator

Charisse Loughery, AVP of Student Affairs / Title IX & VI Coordinator

Email: titleix@pcc.edu

Phone: 971-722-7511

People Strategy, Equity, and Culture (PSEC)

Related to employee incidents.

JD Burchfield, People Partner Director / Deputy Title IX Coordinator

Email: jd.burchfield@pcc.edu

Phone: 971-722-5104

Online reporting option for both Students and Employees: www.pcc.edu/incident

Department of Public Safety

Phone: 971-722-4444 or call 911 in an emergency

The College strongly encourages prompt reporting of DVSAS incidents. Prompt reporting allows for the collection and preservation of evidence, including physical evidence, digital media, and witness statements. A delay may limit the College's ability to effectively investigate and respond.

Individuals can decide whether they want to pursue a formal Title IX complaint. Reporting sexual misconduct or assault to the Title IX Coordinator does not automatically initiate an investigation under these procedures. A report allows the College to provide a wide variety of support and resources to impacted individuals and to prevent the reoccurrence of the conduct. A reporting party or the Title IX Coordinator can file a formal complaint which could initiate an investigation. Informal resolution of complaints is also an option described below.

The College recognizes that not every individual impacted by sexual misconduct or assault will want, or feel ready, to file a formal complaint with the College or law enforcement. Individuals seeking to talk to someone about an incident of sexual misconduct or assault in a confidential manner without making a report to the College or make a formal complaint can access confidential resources.

If there are parallel criminal and Title IX investigations, the College will cooperate with the external law enforcement agency and will coordinate to help ensure that the Title IX process does not hinder legal process or proceedings. It is important to note that it is possible the college process will have a different timeframe than law enforcement. The College's process will not be determined based on the outcome of any criminal investigation.

The College will document reports of sexual misconduct or assault in compliance with federal Title IX regulations and the Clery Act, a federal law requiring data collection of crime within the campus geography. Under the Clery Act, the College does not document personal information; the College reports the type of conduct, and the time, date, and location.

13.2 - RESPONSE TO A REPORT

Portland Community College (PCC) will look into any report or complaint, formal or informal, about sexual misconduct or assault. This includes sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. If the Title IX Coordinator or another Responsible Employee receives the report, they will follow the steps listed below.

The individuals said to be involved in the incident will be referred to as:

- Complainant/Reporting Party: The Reporting Party (RP) is the person who shares information about an incident. The Complainant is the individual who directly experienced the incident, or someone who provides information based on their knowledge of what occurred.
- Respondent: The person who is said to have done the behavior or action that is being reported.

13.3 - INTAKE AND INITIAL STEPS

After a report is received, the Title IX Coordinator, or the appropriate designee from Human Resources will contact the reporting party to:

- Explain rights under this procedure
- Invite the individual to connect
- Discuss supportive measures available

The investigation is a neutral, fact-finding process. The College presumes all reports are in good faith. Further, the College presumes the respondent is not responsible for the reported conduct until the College makes its final determination regarding responsibility at the conclusion of the grievance process.

13.4 - SUPPORTIVE MEASURES

When sexual misconduct or assault occurs, the College's primary concern is for the safety, health, and wellness of those who are affected. The College offers a variety of resources and support to assist affected individuals, referred to as "supportive measures" as outlined below. The College encourages affected individuals to speak to someone about what happened and to obtain information about types of support that are available.

Supportive measures are:

- Non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services
- Offered without fee or charge to the parties regardless of whether a formal complaint has been filed

The College will provide the parties with options for supportive measures and how to request available supportive measures. The College will provide such measures to the parties as appropriate and as reasonably available to restore or preserve equal access to the College's education program or

activities and workplace. These measures are designed to protect the safety of all parties, protect the College's educational environment, or deter sexual misconduct or assault without unreasonably burdening either party. The College will provide supportive measures on a confidential basis and will not disclose that the College is providing supportive measures except to those with a need to know to enable the College to provide the service.

Supportive measures may include, but are not limited to:

- Changes to academic, transportation, and working situation
- Counseling
- Extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments
- Modifications of work or class schedules
- Campus escort services
- Mutual restrictions on contact between the parties
- Changes in work locations
- Leaves of absence
- Voluntary withdrawals
- Increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus
- Referrals to community-based counseling
- Medical, or other health services
- Referrals to the Employee Assistance Program

Supportive measures are available to both the Complainant/Reporting Party and responding parties, regardless of whether a formal complaint has been filed.

Upon receiving notice or a complaint the Title IX Coordinator (or designee) promptly will make supportive measures available to the Complainant/Reporting Party. At the time that supportive measures are offered, PCC will inform the Reporting Party, in writing, that they may file a formal complaint with PCC, either at that time or in the future, if they have not done so already. The Title IX Coordinator (or designee) promptly makes supportive measures available to the Respondent upon notifying Respondent of notice of a complaint. The Title IX Coordinator (or designee) will work with the parties to ensure that their wishes are taken into account with respect to the supportive measures that are planned and implemented throughout any grievance process.

The Title IX Coordinator has broad authority to implement Supportive Measures so long as any supportive measure is non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized service offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the parties to restore or preserve access to PCC's workplace, education program or activity, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the PCC's educational environment, and/or deter harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation.

Factors that will be considered include:

- The Complainant/Reporting Party's expressed need
- The age of the parties involved
- The severity or pervasiveness of the allegations
- Continuing effects on the Complainant/Reporting Party
- Transportation or work locations of either parties
- Whether the Complainant/Reporting Party and the Respondent share academic space
- Whether protective orders or similar judicial measures have already been taken

13.5 - REQUESTING SUPPORTIVE MEASURES

Any party or any person identified as a witness in an investigation may seek supportive measures at any time during the resolution process.

To request supportive measures a Complainant/Reporting Party or respondent party should ask their assigned investigator, process advisor, or the Title IX Coordinator; a witness should request Interim or supportive measures from the assigned investigator or IX Coordinator.

The Title IX Coordinator will give full and thoughtful consideration to a party or witness' requested supportive measures. Because PCC will use the least restrictive means possible when determining appropriate interim and supportive measures, a party or witness' particular requested interim or supportive measure may not be granted.

The Title IX Coordinator may need to consult other departments or stakeholders at PCC to implement supportive measures. The Title IX Coordinator will take reasonable steps to keep the circle of people with knowledge of the matter as tight as possible.

No-Contact Directives

- At the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with the appropriate offices and departments, PCC shall have the authority to issue Interim No-Contact Directives to promote safety and access to educational and employment opportunities. Unless and until a resolution on the merits of a grievance, any Interim No-Contact Directive will apply equally to all parties.
- For students, violations of Interim No-Contact Directives will be enforced as "Failure to Comply" under the Student Code of Conduct, and/or Retaliation under this policy. For employees, violations of Interim No-Contact Directives will be enforced as "Failure to Comply" with a directive under this policy.
- Violating a No-Contact Directive will be grounds for discipline which may include expulsion or dismissal.

Requesting a No-Contact Directive

- To request a No-Contact Directive, a Complainant/Reporting Party or Respondent should ask their assigned investigator, process advisor, or the Title IX Coordinator; a witness should request Interim or supportive measures from the assigned investigator or Title IX Coordinator.
- Upon agreement of the parties an Interim No-Contact Directive can be continued indefinitely as part of a resolution of a grievance.

Student Emergency Removal

The College may remove a student Respondent from its education programs, activities, or workplace on an emergency basis when:

- An individualized safety and risk analysis is conducted under the College's risk assessment process, and
- The analysis determines that allegations of sexual misconduct or assault present an immediate threat to health or safety.
- The Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with appropriate College officials, oversees the risk assessment and ensures compliance with disability laws. Supportive measures will be considered

before removal is imposed. All emergency removals must be coordinated and monitored by the Title IX Coordinator.

- Emergency removal may not be used solely to address concerns that a Respondent might obstruct an investigation or destroy evidence. It is limited to addressing health or safety threats stemming from allegations of sexual misconduct or assault.

When an emergency removal is imposed:

- The Respondent will be notified promptly and given the opportunity to challenge the decision.
- The Respondent may request to meet with the Title IX Coordinator before removal, or as soon as reasonably possible afterward, to show cause why the removal should not be imposed or should be modified.
- This meeting is administrative, not a hearing on the merits of the allegations, and focuses only on whether removal is appropriate.
- A Complainant/Reporting Party and their advisor may be permitted to participate if the Title IX Coordinator finds it equitable.
- The Respondent may bring an advisor of their choice.
- The Respondent will receive a written summary of the basis for removal before the meeting to allow for adequate preparation.
- At the Title IX Coordinator's discretion, alternative coursework options may be provided to reduce academic disruption. Violating an emergency removal order may result in disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal or expulsion.

13.6 - PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE

If you have been the victim of a sexual assault, your priority should be getting to a safe location and contacting a trusted friend for help. The following are recommendations to preserve evidence of the assault for future use in a proceeding:

- To preserve evidence, it is recommended that you do not bathe, shower, douche, eat, drink, smoke, brush your teeth, urinate, defecate, or change clothes before receiving medical attention. Even if you have already taken any of these actions, you are still encouraged to have prompt medical care, and evidence may still be recoverable.
- Seek immediate medical care for injuries and to screen for pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.
- Typically, if police are involved or will be involved, they will obtain evidence from the scene, and it is best to leave things undisturbed until their arrival. They will gather bedding, linens or unlaundered clothing, and any other pertinent items that may be used for evidence. It is best to allow police to secure items in evidence containers, but if you are involved in transmission of items of evidence, such as to the hospital, secure them in a clean paper bag or clean bed sheet to avoid contamination.
- If you have physical injuries, photograph or have them photographed, with a date stamp on the photo.
- Record the names of any witnesses and their contact information. This information may be helpful as proof of a crime, to obtain an order of protection, or to offer proof of a campus policy violation.
- Try to memorize details (e.g., physical description, names, license plate number, car description, etc.), or even better, write notes to remind you of details, if you have time and the ability to do so.
- If you obtain external orders of protection (e.g., restraining orders, injunctions, protection from abuse), please notify PCC's Department of Public Safety or the campus Title IX Coordinator so that those orders can be observed on campus.

- Obtain a sexual assault forensic examination as soon as possible and no later than five days following the assault to collect evidence and receive necessary medical care. This examination must be conducted by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) and more information below is included about this examination.

13.7 - OPTIONS FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT FOLLOWING A SEXUAL ASSAULT

For more information about the descriptions below, check out: sarcOregon.org/get-help

There are 3 types of exams available in Oregon following a sexual assault, they all take place in a hospital setting:

- Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) - most appropriate when:
 - The assault occurred in the past 120 hours,
 - The victim/survivor wishes to report their assault to police.
 - Performed by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE)
- Jane/John Doe Anonymous - most appropriate when:
 - The assault occurred in the past 120 hours,
 - The victim/survivor is over the age of 18, and
 - The victim/survivor is not sure if they would like to report to police, but may consider reporting in the future.
 - Performed by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE)
- Wellness Exam - most appropriate when:
 - The assault occurred in the past week,
 - The victim/survivor is certain that they *will not report any* physical evidence to police.
 - Performed by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE), or other trained hospital staff.

Victims/survivors always have the right to customize these exams based on the experience of the assault and what they wish to complete or not complete. Resources, listed below, are available for a victim/survivor who may have additional questions about these exams and to explore their options.

13.8 - DEFINITION OF CONFIDENTIAL, TITLE IX NON-REPORTING, RESPONSIBLE EMPLOYEES, PRIVILEGE, AND A RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Confidentiality means that information shared with a Confidential Advocate is kept private and will not be shared with other PCC staff.

Title IX Non-Reporting staff are not required to submit a Title IX referral to PCC's Title IX office when someone shares an experience of sexual violence, dating or domestic violence, or stalking.

Responsible Employees include all PCC Employees except those identified as Confidential Advocates or Title IX Non-Reporting staff. If someone shares an experience of sexual violence, dating or domestic violence, or stalking with a Responsible Employee, the staff member cannot keep this information confidential. They are required to submit a Title IX referral to PCC's Title IX Office.

Privilege helps an advocate keep what is shared secret. By law, advocates are not allowed to share any of what is spoken about with other PCC departments, non-PCC agencies, law enforcement, or the courts.

Exceptions to Confidentiality and Privilege include:

- All PCC employees, regardless of Confidentiality and Privilege status, are mandatory reporters of child abuse and/or neglect and are required by law to report it.
- All PCC faculty and staff, no matter their confidentiality or privilege status, must release documents or share information in court if ordered to do so through a subpoena (a court document signed by a judge). The victim/survivor will be told right away if this happens. Before providing any information, staff will consult with a PCC attorney. To further protect privacy, Confidential Advocates do not keep written notes from meetings. This practice helps limit the amount of information that could be shared with the court if a subpoena is received.

Confidential Advocates are required to report demographic data about people who come in for support services. The person accessing support can always decline sharing demographic information and will still receive services. Examples of demographic data are age, ethnicity, race, and gender identity. One reason PCC shares this kind of data is so that it can get state and federal grants. These grants help pay for support services for people experiencing violence. PCC is also required to report crimes that happen on campus under the Clery Act.

Reported data for the Clery Act and grants are not personally identifying. This means that people receiving support will remain anonymous, and nothing can be traced back to them. PCC uses this non-personally identifying data in order to understand the issue of violence as a whole, to support prevention, to increase public safety and to better serve the needs of our campus community.

By signing a Release of Information (ROI), the information shared with the advocate is legally protected to stay between the person sharing the information and the advocate. Depending on what has occurred, the advocate may explore support resources outside of Hope Services. For example, these services could help find housing, or an extension for assignment due dates. In some cases getting extra help will require the advocate to share some information with another program. This information can only be shared if the person receiving support services gives written permission. Before signing an ROI the advocate will explain what information will be shared, who it will be shared with, and why. There is never a requirement to use or sign an ROI in order to get support from an advocate. This is an option that each person decides for themselves, and the ROI can be ended at any time.

The risks and benefits of sharing information via a signed ROI include:

- Once information is given to someone outside of the advocacy team, it cannot be taken back. The advocate cannot promise that the information will stay there, as people outside of the advocacy team are not under the same legal requirements to keep information confidential.
- Secondly, some people outside of the advocacy team have legal requirements to share information with others. An example of this would be information that talks about experiences

of child abuse. Before signing an ROI the advocate will go over all the risks and benefits of sharing information and questions can be discussed.

A person receiving support services from a confidential advocate can “waive” privilege, meaning they voluntarily authorize the information they share to be reported to others.

There are two ways the legal protections that keep advocacy conversations confidential can be broken:

1. Intentionally - by signing an ROI.
2. Unintentionally - by telling someone outside of the advocacy team about the conversations they have had with the advocate. The best way to avoid unintentionally breaking the legal restrictions that keep their information confidential is not to share or describe the conversations held with the advocate with anyone outside of the advocacy team.

13.9 - PCC PRIVILEGED RESOURCES

PCC Counseling Services are a privileged resource, which means that by law, counselors cannot share what is discussed with other PCC departments, outside agencies, law enforcement, or the courts.

Counseling Services include:

Individual Counseling

- Short term counseling – Meet weekly with a professional counselor who will support you in addressing personal concerns like anxiety, depression, grief, managing stress and overwhelm, fear, career confusion, relationship stress, etc.
- Solution Sessions – Meet with a professional counselor for a 45 minute single-visit counseling session to help you resolve a concern or help you get “unstuck” so that you can continue on with your studies and your life.

Career Counseling

- Support in decision making around career and major selection, exploration of personal values, skills and interests that align with the workplace.

Groups & Workshops

- Groups – on-going weekly counseling support around a variety of topics. Group schedule will be posted soon!
- Workshops – Attend in-person and online workshops on a variety of topics including: stress management, time management, managing technology, navigating ADHD, effective communication and more.
- Academic Support Drop-in – Drop-In Counseling focused on Political Stress, Navigating the Impact of Global Violence, and Academic Stress

For more information, or to make an appointment, click here: <https://www.pcc.edu/counseling/>

Confidential PCC Resources: The resources listed below are confidential and privileged and *cannot share any details about students accessing support without a statutory or court mandate, or a signed release of information.* These programs will not report to the Title IX Coordinator when a student reports experiences of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking without written permission from the student.

[Hope Services](#) provides confidential supportive services to students who have experience dating violence, domestic violence, sexual violence, and stalking. The project has dedicated confidential

advocates who can work directly with students who have been impacted by these issues. This includes:

- Safety planning and ongoing check ins and support,
- Emotional support
- Exploring reporting options and advocacy around making a report,
- Attending Title IX interviews with student,
- Assistance with protection order application and advocacy around filing,
- Assistance with Address Confidentiality Program, Crime Victims Compensation, and other assistance programs related to these crimes,
- Connection to campus and community-based resources, and
- More based on student-identified needs.

[Make an Appointment](#)

- To contact an advocate:
advocacy@pcc.edu
complete the [Make an Appointment form](#)
www.pcc.edu/hope-services/
- Call or text:
503-619-7041 (English) or
971-244-3907 (Spanish)

13.10 - TITLE IX NON-REPORTING PCC RESOURCES

[Women's Resource Centers](#): The Women's Resource Centers (WRC) offer connection, resources, and advocacy to support the success of all women and gender minority students. This includes Trancisions, a free college credit academic success program that is offered fully in Spanish, help with reporting discrimination and harassment, and involvement in events, clubs, and projects related to social and gender justice. All genders are welcome.

[Queer Resource Centers](#): The Queer Resource Centers (QRC) provide advocacy, education, leadership development, programming, and retention services for students with marginalized genders and sexualities to create an inclusive and intersectional campus climate promoting gender justice, sexual liberation, and equity for all people.

[Multicultural Centers](#): The Multicultural Centers were founded to address institutional racism and the unique needs of students of color at PCC. The Multicultural Centers support the academic achievement, leadership development, and advancement of students of color at PCC. The Multicultural Centers are centrally-located to provide a safe space that nurtures learning and the achievement of personal and educational goals through cultural enrichment, peer tutoring, mentoring, and leadership activities on campus.

[DREAMers Resource Center](#): The DREAMers Center provides a safer space for our Undocumented/DA CAmended community. This space is for students to achieve their academic goals through the resources provided, gain leadership skills and receive financial and legal support.

Any PCC employee who is a victim of or at risk of domestic violence, sexual violence, or stalking is covered by Oregon State Law. PCC will provide reasonable safety accommodations and/or reasonable leave from employment for any of the following purposes:

- To seek legal or law enforcement assistance or remedies to ensure the health and safety of the employee or the employee's minor child or dependent, including preparing for and participating in protective order proceedings or other civil or criminal legal proceedings related to domestic violence, harassment, sexual assault or stalking.
- To seek medical treatment for or to recover from injuries caused by domestic violence or sexual assault or harassment or stalking of the eligible employee or the employee's minor child or dependent.
- To obtain, or to assist a minor child or dependent in obtaining, counseling from a licensed mental health professional related to an experience of domestic violence, harassment, sexual assault or stalking.
- To obtain services from a victim services provider for the eligible employee or the employee's minor child or dependent.
- To relocate or take steps to secure an existing home to ensure the health and safety of the eligible employee or the employee's minor child or dependent.

For more information about the above information, please visit [Oregon's Safe Leave](#) webpage.

For more information about employee protections, please visit the Oregon Bureau of Labor & Industries [BOLI's Domestic violence protections for workers](#) webpage.

If you are an employee and have experienced Dating/Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and/or Stalking and would like assistance from PCC please contact your [People Partner](#) within Human Resources.

13.11 - RESOURCES FOLLOWING SEXUAL MISCONDUCT OR ASSAULT

[A Call to Safety](#), a 24/7 crisis line, has trained confidential advocates who can accompany a victim to the hospital 24-hours a day and is available by calling (888) 235-5333.

The [Sexual Assault Resource Center](#) (SARC) can be reached by calling (503) 640-5311 or 1(888) 640-5311. SARC has trained confidential advocates who can accompany a victim to the hospital 24 hours a day.

The [Oregon Health and Sciences University Hospital](#) (OHSU Hospital), located at 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Rd, Portland, OR 97239, provides 24-hour emergency services for immediate medical needs and forensic exams for survivors of sexual assault. OHSUH can be reached by calling (503) 494-8311.

UNICA, a 24/7 crisis line and community program for Latine and Hispanic community member seeking resources about domestic and sexual assault. They can be reached by calling (888)-232-4448. Services are provided in Spanish and English.

In addition to the above resources, employees that are eligible for PCC medical insurance and all part time faculty with active jobs teaching credit classes may access the College's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) for free and confidential counseling and other personal services. Employee Assistance Program information can be found on the PCC website: www.pcc.edu/hr/benefits/eap.

External Resources Available to Everyone

Off-campus counselors, advocates, and healthcare providers will also generally maintain confidentiality and not share information with the College unless the Reporting Party requests the disclosure and signs a consent or waiver form.

13.12 - ADDITIONAL LISTS AND RESOURCES

A to Z Resources: [*A-Z resource list at PCC*](#)

Disability Cultural Alliance: [*Resources | Disability Cultural Alliance \(DCA\)*](#)

Disability resources: [*Accessible Ed & Disability Resources*](#)

Harassment: [*Nondiscrimination and Non-harassment Policy | Title IX*](#)

Public Safety: [*Public Safety*](#)

Report an Incident: [*Report an Incident*](#)

Safety Escorts: [*Services and Policies | Public Safety*](#)

[*Sexual Misconduct and Assault*](#)

[*Student Rights and Responsibilities*](#)



14. FORMAL TITLE IX PROCESS

14.1 - NOTICE TO PARTIES

Upon receipt of a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will provide a written notice to the parties involved containing the following information:

- Notice of PCC's Title IX process;
- Notice of the allegations of reported sexual misconduct and assault with sufficient details known at the time and with sufficient time to prepare a response before any initial interview;
- Statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the reported conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the Title IX process;
- Notice that the parties may have advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney;
- Notice that the parties may inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the formal complaint, including the evidence upon which PCC does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility, and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source; and
- Inform the parties of any provision in PCC's code of conduct that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process.

If, during an investigation, PCC decides to investigate allegations about the reporting party or respondent that are not included in the notice provided above, the Title IX Coordinator will provide notice in writing of the additional allegations to the parties.

14.2 - DISMISSAL OF FORMAL COMPLAINT

PCC must investigate the allegations in a formal complaint. However, PCC must dismiss the formal complaint and will not process the complaint under these procedures if any of the following three circumstances exist:

- If the conduct reported in the formal complaint would not constitute Title IX sexual misconduct or assault as defined in this procedure;
- If the conduct reported did not occur in PCC's education program or activity on campus; or
- If the conduct reported did not occur against a person in the United States.

PCC has discretion to dismiss a formal complaint or any allegation under the following circumstances:

- If at any time during the investigation or hearing a Complainant/Reporting Party notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the reporting party would like to withdraw the formal complaint or any allegations;
- If the respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by PCC; or
- If there are specific circumstances that prevent PCC from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility as to the formal complaint or allegations.

If the respondent withdraws or resigns while the Title IX process is pending, the Title IX Coordinator will evaluate other options to ensure compliance with applicable PCC policies and procedures.

If PCC dismisses the formal complaint or any allegations, the Title IX Coordinator shall simultaneously provide the parties with written notice of the dismissal and reason. PCC will also notify the parties of their right to appeal.

PCC may commence proceedings under other procedures after dismissing a formal complaint.

14.3 - CONSOLIDATION OF FORMAL COMPLAINTS

PCC may, but is not required to, consolidate formal complaints as to allegations of sexual misconduct or assault against more than one respondent, or by more than one reporting party against one or more respondents, or by one party against the other party, where the allegations arise out of the same facts or circumstances.

14.4 - INFORMAL RESOLUTION

If PCC determines that a formal complaint is appropriate for informal resolution, it may offer the parties the opportunity to participate in an informal resolution process, including mediation, at any time before a determination regarding responsibility is made. The informal resolution process is not available for allegations in which an employee sexually harassed a student.

PCC will provide the reporting party and respondent written disclosure of the allegations, the requirements of the informal resolution process including the circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same allegations, and any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared.

PCC must obtain the parties' voluntary, written consent to the informal resolution process. If the parties reach an agreement, PCC does not have to complete a full investigation and adjudication of a report of sexual misconduct or assault. At any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the Title IX process with respect to the formal complaint.

14.5 - TIMELINE FOR COMPLETION

PCC will undertake its grievance process promptly and as swiftly as possible. PCC will complete the investigation and reach its determination regarding responsibility or complete the informal resolution process within 180 calendar days.

When appropriate, the Title IX Coordinator may determine that good cause exists to extend the 180-calendar day period to conduct a fair and complete investigation, to accommodate an investigation by law enforcement, to accommodate the unavailability of witnesses or delays by the parties, to account for PCC breaks or vacations, or due to the complexity of the investigation. PCC will provide notice of this extension to the reporting party and respondent in writing and include the reason for the delay and anticipated timing of completion.

A party may request an extension from the Title IX Coordinator in writing by explaining the reason for the delay and the length of the continuance requested. The Title IX Coordinator will notify the parties and document the grant or denial of a request for extension or delay as part of the case recordkeeping.

14.6 - ADVISOR

PCC is required to provide an advisor who will assist in navigating throughout the investigation process. The advisor may not testify in or obstruct an interview or disrupt the process. The Title IX Coordinator has the right to determine what constitutes appropriate behavior of an advisor and take reasonable steps to ensure compliance with this procedure.

A party does not have a right to self-representation at the hearing; the advisor must conduct any cross-examination. If the advisor fails to appear at the hearing, PCC will provide an advisor to appear on behalf of the non-appearing advisor. To limit the number of individuals with confidential information about the issues, each party may identify one advisor.

14.7 - SUPPORT PERSON

The support person is chosen by the party, not by PCC. The support person may accompany the party to meetings before or during the Title IX process.

14.8 - USE OF PRIVILEGED INFORMATION

PCC's formal complaint procedure does not require, allow, rely upon, or otherwise use questions or evidence that constitute, or seek disclosure of, information protected under a legally recognized privilege (e.g., attorney-client privilege, doctor-patient privilege, spousal privilege, etc.), unless the person holding the privilege provides voluntary, written consent to waive the privilege.

14.9 - INVESTIGATIONS

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible to oversee investigations to ensure timely resolution and compliance with Title IX and this procedure.

Both parties have the right to have an advisor present at every meeting described in this section.

The Burden of Gathering Evidence is on PCC, not the parties. This means PCC has the responsibility to gather information and interview witnesses.

The Notice of Investigative Interview explains the purpose of the interview and is provided to any party whose participation is requested or expected. PCC is responsible for issuing this notice, which must be sent with sufficient time for the party to prepare.

The notice will include:

- Date and time of the interview
- Location of the interview
- Names of participants

14.10 - INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

The results of the investigation of a formal complaint will be set forth in a written report that will include at least all of the following information:

- A description of the circumstances giving rise to the formal complaint;
- A description of the procedural steps taken during the investigation, including all individuals contacted and interviewed;
- A summary of the testimony of each witness the investigator interviewed;
- An analysis of relevant evidence collected during the investigation, including a list of relevant documents;
- A specific finding as to whether the allegations occurred using a preponderance of the evidence standard;
- A table of contents if the report exceeds ten pages; and
- Any other information deemed appropriate by PCC.

The investigator will not make a determination regarding responsibility. The investigator may redact information not directly related to the allegations or privileged information. However, the investigator will keep a log of information they do not produce to the parties. The investigator will provide this log only to the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will not disclose the log to the parties but will maintain the log in the Title IX Coordinator's file, in the event it later becomes relevant.

14.11 - EVIDENCE REVIEW

Both parties have 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, including the evidence upon which PCC does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source.

Prior to the investigator preparing the final investigative report, PCC will make available to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the evidence subject to inspection and review in an electronic format or a hard copy. The parties will have at least ten days to submit a written response. The investigator must consider this written response prior to completing the investigative report.

PCC will not restrict the ability of either party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence.

14.12 - HEARING

After completing an investigation and prior to making a determination regarding responsibility, PCC will hold a live hearing to provide the reporting party and respondent an opportunity to respond to the evidence gathered before a decision-maker. Neither party may choose to waive the right to a live hearing, but the parties can choose whether to participate in the hearing or answer some or all cross-examination questions.

A written notice of the hearing will be issued to all parties, with sufficient time to prepare, by PCC and include:

- Date
- Time
- Location
- Participants
- Purpose of the hearing

14.13 - HEARING FORMAT

PCC may provide a live hearing with all parties physically present in the same geographic location or, at PCC's discretion or if either party requests, PCC may provide any or all parties, witnesses, and other participants the ability to appear at the live hearing virtually, with technology enabling participants simultaneously to see and hear each other in real time. PCC will make all relevant information available for view during the hearing. PCC will create an audio or audiovisual recording, or transcript, of any live hearing and make it available to the parties for inspection and review.

At the hearing, the decision-maker(s) will permit the parties' advisors to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Questions and evidence about the reporting party's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the reporting party's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct reported by the reporting party, or if the questions and evidence concerns specific incidents of the reporting party's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent.

Decision-maker

The decision-maker will be free from conflict of interest or bias, including bias for or against reporting parties or respondents. In cases where the reporting party or respondent objects to the decision-maker on the basis of a conflict of interest, the reporting party or respondent may request the Title IX Coordinator select a different decision-maker. The reporting party or respondent must make this request to the Title IX Coordinator in writing at least five business days prior to the hearing.

The decision-maker may ask the parties and the witnesses questions during the hearing. The decision-maker must objectively evaluate all relevant evidence both inculpatory and exculpatory and must independently reach a final decision. The decision-maker will make a decision as to whether there has been a violation of this procedure based on the investigation report, written statements and responses of the parties, if any, to the evidence gathered, and any other relevant information provided during the hearing. The decision-maker must receive training on issues of relevance, how to apply the rape-shield protections for reporting parties, and any technology to be used at the hearing.

Presenting Witnesses

PCC will provide the Complainant/Reporting Party and Respondent an equal opportunity to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. Witnesses, like parties, are not required to participate in the live hearing process. Only relevant evidence will be admissible during the hearing. Relevant evidence means evidence, including evidence relevant to the credibility of a party or witness, having any tendency in reason to prove or disprove any disputed fact material to the allegations under investigation.

Cross-Examination

PCC shall permit each party's advisor to ask the other party and any witness relevant questions, including questions challenging credibility. The party's advisor must conduct cross-examination directly, orally, and in real time. A party may never personally conduct cross-examination.

Before a Complainant/Reporting Party, Respondent, or witness answers a question, the decision-maker must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. The decision-maker need not provide a lengthy or complicated explanation in support of a relevance determination. If a party or witness disagrees with a relevance determination, that individual has the choice of either (i) abiding by the decision-maker's determination and answering the question or (ii) refusing to answer the question.

The decision-maker cannot rely on the statements or testimony of a party or witness who has refused to answer a question the decision-maker had found relevant unless the decision-maker reconsiders and changes the ruling before reaching the determination of responsibility. If the decision-maker changes the determination of relevance of an unanswered question, the decision-maker must explain the decision to reconsider the ruling in the written determination of responsibility.

The decision-maker cannot draw an inference about the determination of responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to submit to cross-examination or to answer any questions.

The decision-maker may also ask any party or witness questions. If a party or witness refuses to respond to a decision-maker's questions, the decision-maker is not precluded from relying on that party or witness' statements.

Determinations of Responsibility

When the decision-maker makes a determination of responsibility or non-responsibility, the decision-maker will issue a written determination regarding responsibility, no later than 20 business days after the date that the hearing ends.

When making a determination regarding responsibility, a decision-maker will objectively evaluate all relevant evidence, including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. A decision-maker may not make credibility determinations based on an individual's status as a reporting party, respondent, or witness. In evaluating the evidence, the decision-maker will use the preponderance of the evidence standard. Thus, after considering all the evidence it has gathered, PCC will decide whether it is more likely than not that sexual harassment occurred.

The written determination will include:

- Identification of the allegations potentially constituting Title IX sexual misconduct or assault as defined in these procedures;
- A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including who conducted the investigation and gave notifications to the parties. The determination will also state when, where, and the date the investigator interviewed the parties and witnesses, conducted site visits and the methods used to gather other evidence. The procedural section should also discuss the dates and how the parties were provided the opportunity to review and inspect evidence and the date of any hearings held and who attended the hearing;

- Findings of fact supporting the determination. In making these findings, the decision-maker will focus on analyzing the findings of fact that support the determination of responsibility or non-responsibility;
- Conclusions regarding the application of PCC's code of conduct to the facts;
- A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility;
- A statement of, and rationale for, any disciplinary sanctions PCC imposes on the respondent;
- A statement of whether PCC will provide the reporting party with remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to PCC's education program or activity. PCC need not disclose to the respondent specific remedies that do not affect them as part of the written determination; and
- PCC's procedures and permissible bases for the reporting party and respondent to appeal.

PCC will provide the written determination to the parties simultaneously. The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that PCC provides the parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal, if the parties file an appeal, or if the parties do not file an appeal, the date on which an appeal would no longer be timely.



15. DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS FOR REPORTS OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT OR ASSAULT

15.1 - STANDARD OF PROOF

The standard of proof established by PCC for cases involving sexual misconduct and/or assault (which includes sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking) is the “preponderance of evidence.” This means that in most civil cases, the side with the responsibility to prove something must show that their evidence is stronger and more believable than the other side’s. This means it is more likely than not that what they are saying is true.

Supportive measures are non-disciplinary services offered to students or employees involved in a report of misconduct. They are designed to ensure safety, maintain equal access to educational programs or work, and may include things like counseling, schedule adjustments, or no-contact directives. Sanctions, on the other hand, are disciplinary actions imposed after a finding of responsibility in a conduct process

15.2 - POSSIBLE SANCTIONS IF FOUND RESPONSIBLE

If the Respondent is found responsible, PCC will determine appropriate sanctions. Sanctions will be determined by majority rule of the Decision-maker in conjunction with two other PCC administrators. These administrators will be present for the hearing, and have an opportunity to submit questions for the parties, though they will not vote regarding responsibility.

Possible student sanctions may include any combination of the following:

- **Educational Sanctions:** The Responding Party may be required to complete tasks such as assignments, interviews, reflection papers, educational meetings, or other educational activities.
- **Warning:** A formal statement that the conduct was unacceptable and a warning that further violation of any PCC policy, procedure, or directive will result in more severe sanctions/responsive actions.
- **Probation:** A written reprimand for violation of institutional policy, providing for more severe disciplinary sanctions in the event that the student or organization is found in violation of any institutional policy, procedure, or directive within a specified period of time. Terms of the probation will be articulated and may include denial of specified social privileges, exclusion from co-curricular activities, exclusion from designated areas of campus, no contact orders, and/or other measures deemed appropriate.
- **Suspension:** Termination of student status for a definite period of time not to exceed two years and/or until specific criteria are met. A student returning from suspension will be required to meet with a member of the Office of Student Conduct and Community Support prior to returning to PCC. The Office of Student Conduct and Community Support may place the student on probation or require additional education measures be put in place.
- **Expulsion:** Permanent termination of student status and revocation of rights to be on campus for any reason or to attend PCC-sponsored events.
- **Withholding Diploma:** PCC may withhold a student’s diploma for a specified period of time and/or deny a student participation in commencement activities if the student has an allegation pending or as a sanction if the student is found responsible for an alleged violation.
- **Revocation of Degree:** PCC reserves the right to revoke a degree previously awarded from PCC

for fraud, misrepresentation, and/or other violation of PCC policies, procedures, or directives in obtaining the degree, or for other serious violations committed by a student prior to graduation.

- Organizational Sanctions: Deactivation, loss of recognition, loss of some or all privileges (including PCC registration) for a specified period of time.
- Other Actions: In addition to or in place of the above sanctions, PCC may assign any other sanctions as deemed appropriate

For student Sanctions, the Decision-maker and PCC Administrators will consider factors such as (but not limited to):

- The Respondent's disciplinary history;
- Previous allegations or allegations involving similar conduct;
- The need for sanctions/responsive actions to bring an end to the discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation;
- The need for sanctions/responsive actions to prevent the future recurrence of discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation;
- The need to remedy the effects of the discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation on the Reporting Party and the community;
- The impact on the parties; and
- Any other information deemed relevant by the Decision-maker or PCC administrators.

All employees covered by collective bargaining or other employment agreements or handbooks are subject to the terms of their agreements/employees' rights to the extent those do not conflict with federal, or state compliance obligations.

The Decision-maker and PCC Administrators will issue appropriate sanctions considering factors such as (but not limited to):

- Employee longevity;
- Work history;
- Nature and severity of violation;
- The Respondent's disciplinary history;
- Fair, sufficient investigation supported by evidence;
- Notice and equal treatment;
- Previous allegations or allegations involving similar conduct;
- The need for sanctions/responsive actions to bring an end to the discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation;
- The need for sanctions/responsive actions to prevent the future recurrence of discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation;

Possible employee sanctions may include the following:

- Warning – Verbal or Written
- Performance Improvement Plan
- Mandatory EAP Referral
- Required Training
- Disciplinary Probation
- Suspension without pay
- Dismissal
- Administrative leave

A No-Contact Directive may be issued at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with other College officials to either students or employees. For the purposes of Title IX and this procedure, no-contact directives are mutual and apply equally to all parties. Students or employees who violate the terms of a No-Contact Directive may be subject to disciplinary action. To request a No-Contact Directive, a party should contact the Title IX Coordinator.

Other Actions: In addition to or in place of the above sanctions, PCC may assign any other sanctions as deemed appropriate.

Portland Community College (PCC) regularly reviews its Title IX operating procedures to ensure compliance with applicable laws and to best serve the College community. In accordance with Title IX, the Violence Against Women Act, and the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, PCC publishes procedures, updates, and resources on the Title IX Operating Procedures webpage. This webpage defines community standards and establishes processes for determining when those standards have been violated. The College is committed to maintaining an environment that is safe, equitable, and supportive for all members of its community.

The PCC Title IX operating procedures page can be found here: <https://www.pcc.edu/title-ix/policy/>

15.3 - SANCTION IMPLEMENTATION AND TIMELINE

The sanctions will be implemented as soon as is feasible, either upon the outcome of any appeal or the expiration of the window to appeal without an appeal being requested. The sanctions described in this policy are not exclusive of, and may be in addition to, other actions taken or sanctions imposed by authorities and entities other than PCC.

A **Notice of Outcome** is issued by the Decision-maker and Title IX Coordinator and will identify the specific policy sections found to be violated, and will contain:

- A description of the procedural steps taken by PCC since the receipt of the Formal Complaint;
- The finding on each alleged policy violation, which will include supporting findings of fact and conclusions regarding the application of the relevant policy to the facts at issue;
- A statement of, and rationale for, the result of each allegation to the extent PCC is permitted to share such information under state or federal law;
- Any sanctions issued which PCC is permitted to share according to state or federal law;
- Any remedies provided to the Reporting Party designed to ensure access to PCC's educational or employment program or activity, to the extent PCC is permitted to share such information under state or federal law (this detail is not typically shared with the Respondent unless the remedy directly relates to the Respondent). The Notice of Outcome will also include information on when PCC considers the results to be final, any changes that occur prior to finalization, and the relevant procedures and bases for any available appeal options.

The notice of outcome will be made simultaneously, in writing, and may be delivered by one or more of the following methods:

- In person
- Mailed to the local or permanent address of the parties as indicated in official PCC records, or
- Emailed to the parties' PCC-issued email or otherwise approved account.

Once mailed, emailed, and/or received in-person, notice will be presumptively delivered.

15.4 - APPEAL OF DISMISSAL OF A FORMAL COMPLAINT OR OF THE DETERMINATION OF RESPONSIBILITY

A reporting party or respondent may appeal PCC's determination regarding responsibility or the dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations. A reporting party or respondent must submit a written appeal within five business days from the date of the notice of determination regarding responsibility or from the date of tPCC's notice of dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations. An appeal must be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator.

The Grounds for Appeal are as follows:

- A procedural irregularity affected the outcome;
- New evidence was not reasonably available at the time PCC's determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, and this new evidence could affect the outcome; or
- PCC's Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decision-maker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against reporting parties or respondents generally or the individual reporting party or respondent that affected the outcome.

The Title IX Coordinator will identify the decision maker for the appeals process. In filing an appeal of PCC's determination regarding responsibility or PCC's dismissal of a formal complaint, the party must state the grounds for appeal and a statement of facts supporting those grounds. The grounds for appeal are as follows:

The Appeal Decision process requires that the appeal decision-maker issues a written decision within 20 business days after receiving the final response to an appeal, or after the deadline for submitting a response has passed. The decision will state whether the appeal is granted or denied and provide the rationale. PCC will provide the written decision to both parties simultaneously.

If either the Complainant/Reporting Party or Respondent submits an appeal, PCC will:

- Notify the other party in writing within five business days of receiving the appeal.
- Allow the non-appealing party at least ten business days from the date of receipt of the appeal to submit a written statement in support of, or in opposition to, the outcome.

The appeal decision-maker may extend or otherwise adjust these deadlines. Either party may request an extension by submitting a written request explaining the reason and proposed length. The decision-maker will respond in writing within 48 hours and notify both parties simultaneously whether the request is granted.

15.5 - LINKS TO PROCEDURES FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

Disciplinary actions procedures, steps and timelines are identified in the below identified documents, each of which can be accessed online.

For employees:

- [*Classified Agreement, Article 21*](#)
- [*Faculty and Academic Professional Agreement, Article 22*](#)
- [*Management and Confidential Handbook*](#), Section 10, Performance Management:

Regarding students:

- To view the full text of PCC's Student Code of Conduct Policy visit [*Student Code of Conduct Policy and Procedures | Student Conduct and Community Support at PCC*](#)

For more information on relevant definitions, procedures and reporting options please visit the Title IX website: <https://www.pcc.edu/title-ix/>



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16. ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND WEAPONS

16.1 - EMPLOYEE

The Board of Directors of PCC have established a college wide policy on *Alcohol and Controlled Substances – B 304* which states:

The manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of alcoholic liquor, intoxicants or controlled substances not medically prescribed, or being under the influence of these to any degree by any employee in or about the college buildings or on the college premises or while performing any duties for the college is prohibited and is cause for suspension and/or dismissal. If the employee is not dismissed, suspension may be imposed in combination with a requirement to complete a drug or alcohol treatment and rehabilitation.

All employees are required to abide by this alcohol and drug-free workplace policy. In addition, they shall notify the Office of Human Resources within five days of their conviction for a violation of substance abuse laws involving the workplace, or if they become aware that another employee has been convicted of such a violation.

Employees may seek referral assistance from the Office of Human Resources in connection with alcohol or drug-related problems. Reasonable efforts shall be made to handle such requests confidentially. Requests for assistance are encouraged and will not themselves be considered as ground for dismissal. Such requests shall not, however, excuse violations prohibited by this policy.

The provisions of this policy regarding dispensing, possession or use of alcoholic liquor may be suspended temporarily for specified and approved social functions as approved by the Campus President where such function will occur.

16.2 - STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT REGARDING ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND MARIJUANA

The conduct expected of students with regard to alcohol, drugs, Marijuana and Tobacco is defined in the Student Code of Conduct Article IV Section 2, which specifies as follows:

Alcohol: The use, possession, delivery, sale, or being under the influence of any alcoholic beverage is prohibited on College premises and during College-related or sponsored events and activities, except as permitted by law and applicable College policies.

Drugs: The use, possession, delivery, sale, or being under the influence of any illegal drugs is prohibited at all times. This includes unauthorized use of prescription drugs.

Marijuana: The possession, consumption, being under the influence of, or furnishing marijuana, cannabis, or any of its derivatives is prohibited on College premises and during College-related or sponsored events and activities.

Tobacco: See the College's Tobacco Free Policy.

16.3 - OREGON LAWS CONCERNING WEAPONS ON CAMPUS

The possession of any dangerous weapon or deadly weapon (as defined in ORS 161.015) on PCC property is prohibited unless possessed by a certified law enforcement or public safety officer, as part of a college activity where such possession has been specifically granted, or in compliance with applicable Oregon State law (ORS 166.370).

The possession of a firearm, whether carried openly or otherwise in violation of ORS 166.370, is disruptive to the college's mission and authority to maintain a safe and uninterrupted educational environment on PCC facilities and properties.

PCC through the Department of Public Safety will exercise its authority granted to the College by Oregon Revised Statutes to maintain a safe and uninterrupted educational environment at all times on PCC facilities and properties. Any individual who is disruptive to the educational environment on college property is subject to being escorted off campus by a Public Safety Officer or local law enforcement officer, college disciplinary action and/or arrest in accordance with state and federal laws, including ORS 166.370.

16.4 - STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT POLICY REGARDING WEAPONS AND DANGEROUS MATERIALS ON CAMPUS

The conduct expected of students with regard to weapons on campus is defined in the Student Code of Conduct Article IV, Section 18, which specifies as follows:

The possession of any dangerous weapon or deadly weapon (as defined in ORS 161.015) on college property is prohibited unless possessed by a certified law enforcement or public safety officer, as part of a college activity where such possession has been specifically granted, or in compliance with applicable Oregon State law (ORS 166.370).

16.5 - SUBSTANCE ABUSE EDUCATION & PREVENTION PROGRAMMING

Students: Counseling & Wellness Services

PCC Counseling & Wellness Services provides students with individual and group counseling, Single Solution Sessions, and drop-in support via Zoom. Each primary campus has a counseling team, and all counselors are available to students districtwide either in person or through telehealth. All counselors are trained in substance use, abuse, and process addictions, and two hold advanced credentials as addictions specialists. Counselors frequently provide psychoeducation and topic-specific materials, as well as self-assessment and screening support.

Counseling & Wellness also coordinates education and prevention campaigns twice a year, in October and March. Displays are located in libraries and resource centers, with smaller displays in high-traffic areas across campuses. Materials (such as flyers), classroom outreach, and counselor visits to clubs and organizations further promote awareness.

Students: Resources and Referrals

The Counseling & Wellness team includes a social worker who helps students connect with community-based services matched to their resources and level of care. The social worker can also

assist students in navigating the accommodations or academic modification processes to support treatment and ongoing engagement in school.

Students: Substance Use and Recovery Services

PCC has two addictions specialists available for individual counseling and support related to substance use and abuse. Students may also participate in the Seeking Safety Recovery Group, an evidence-based group counseling program designed for individuals in treatment and recovery.

Employees: PCC employees have access to the Employee Assistance Program administered by Uprise Health (formerly Reliant Behavioral Health). The EAP provides services to help people privately resolve problems that may interfere with work, family, and other important areas of life. The EAP provides FREE and confidential services to eligible employees, their spouses or domestic partners, dependents, and household members, related or not.

16.6 - ONGOING AWARENESS AND PREVENTION EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Portland Community College offers a range of campaigns, strategies, and initiatives to promote awareness, education, risk reduction, and prevention in an effort to reduce the frequency of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual violence, and stalking amongst members of the campus community. This includes sex or gender-based discrimination and harassment.

Some of the programming offered currently to students at PCC include:

- Annual training for all students employed within the campus Identity Based Resource Centers, ASPCC, and Clubs on Bystander Intervention strategies, introduction to prevention strategies, campus resources, and how to support a peer who has been harmed.
- Awareness events organized by student leaders of Hope Services and the Identity Based Resource Centers for PCC students on topics that include the intersections of identity and dating violence, domestic violence, sexual violence, and stalking. These events include:
 - Red and Green Flags of Relationships; Bystander Intervention, and How to Support a Peer.
- Regular tabling events uplifting a culture of consent and campus resources.
- Visual campaigns such as Bystander Education and Red and Green Flags of Relationships.

Portland Community College was awarded the Office of Violence Against Women Grants to Reduce Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking on Campus Program (OVW Campus Grant) in the fall of 2022. This grant is part of PCC's strategies to increase capacity to provide culturally responsive, accessible, and trauma informed approaches to all of its prevention programming. As part of this grant, the following was developed and facilitated:

- The inaugural Peer Educator program as part of a collaboration between Hope Services and the Identity Based Resource Centers. Peer educators facilitated bystander intervention education, consent, healthy relationships programming and skill building on supporting a peer after harm has occurred.
- Mandatory prevention and bystander education for all incoming credit seeking students.
- Annual education plan that will include the topics of Root Causes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual violence, and stalking, Prevention, and Bystander Education - to continue to build upon the mandatory training modules introduced in the beginning of the academic year.
- Ongoing opportunities for PCC faculty and staff to increase their education on the topic of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual violence, and stalking, including cultural responsiveness, trauma informed approaches to disclosures by students and increased awareness of resources.

- 10 hours of education and training for campus Public Safety on the topic of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual violence, and stalking including cultural responsiveness, trauma informed approaches to disclosures by students and increased awareness of campus resources.
- Piloting engaging men curriculum and programming within the campus Identity Based Resource Centers.

Additionally, a major component of PCC's goals and objectives of the OVW Campus Grant is the maintenance of a Coordinated Campus Advisory Council. Developed in 2020, this team of college faculty and staff meet quarterly to support PCC's ongoing commitment to culturally responsive, accessible, and trauma informed prevention and confidential campus advocacy programming. In 2022, the Advisory Council welcomed members from the community to join this committee and included local law enforcement, domestic violence, and sexual assault community based anti-violence organizations.

16.7 - CAMPUS AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Portland Community College shall provide written notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim/survivor advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for the Reporting Party, both within Portland Community College and outside in the community.

17. APPENDIX A

17.1 - DEFINITION OF CONSENT

What is consent?

Consent means actively agreeing to be sexual with someone, and lets the other person know that sex is wanted. It also shows that you respect how the other person feels.

Consenting and asking for consent are all about setting your personal boundaries and respecting those of your partner. Remember that consent can be revoked at any time, under any circumstances.

A helpful acronym for remembering the keys to consent is F.R.I.E.S:

F - Freely given

Consenting is a choice you make without pressure, manipulation, or under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

R- Reversible

Anyone can change their mind about what they feel like doing, anytime. Even if you've done it before, and even if you're both naked in bed.

I - Informed

You can only consent to something if you have the full story. For example, if someone says they'll use a condom and then they don't, there isn't full consent.

E - Enthusiastic

When it comes to sex, you should only do stuff you WANT to do, not things that you feel you're expected to do.

S - Specific

Saying yes to one thing (like going to the bedroom to make out) doesn't mean you've said yes to others (like having sex).

You get the final say over what happens with your body. It doesn't matter if you've hooked up before or even if you said yes earlier and then changed your mind. You're allowed to say "stop" at any time, and your partner needs to respect that.

17.2 - DEFINITION OF ENTHUSIASTIC CONSENT

Enthusiastic consent is a model for understanding consent that focuses on a positive expression of consent. Simply put, enthusiastic consent means looking for the presence of a "yes" rather than the absence of a "no." Enthusiastic consent can be expressed verbally or through nonverbal cues, such as positive body language like smiling, maintaining eye contact, and nodding. These cues alone do not necessarily represent consent, but they are additional details that may reflect consent. It is necessary, however, to still seek verbal confirmation. The important part of consent, enthusiastic or otherwise, is checking in with your partner regularly to make sure that they are still on the same page.

Enthusiastic consent can look like this:

- Asking permission before you change the type or degree of sexual activity with phrases like “Is this OK?”
- Confirming that there is reciprocal interest before initiating any physical touch.
- Letting your partner know that you can stop at any time.
- Periodically checking in with your partner, such as asking “Is this still okay?”
- Providing positive feedback when you’re comfortable with an activity.
- Explicitly agreeing to certain activities, either by saying “yes” or another affirmative statement, like “I’m open to trying.”
- Using physical cues to let the other person know you’re comfortable taking things to the next level (see note below).

Note: Physiological responses like an erection, lubrication, arousal, or orgasm are involuntary, meaning your body might react one way even when you are not consenting to the activity. Sometimes perpetrators will use the fact that these physiological responses occur to maintain secrecy or minimize a survivor’s experience by using phrases such as, “You know you liked it.” In no way does a physiological response mean that you consented to what happened. If you have been sexually abused or assaulted, it is not your fault.

Consent does NOT look like this:

- Refusing to acknowledge “no.”
- A partner who is disengaged, nonresponsive, or visibly upset.
- Assuming that wearing certain clothes, flirting, or kissing is an invitation for anything more.
- Someone being under the legal age of consent, as defined by the state.
- Someone being incapacitated because of drugs or alcohol
- Pressuring someone into sexual activity by using fear or intimidation.
- Assuming you have permission to engage in a sexual act because you’ve done it in the past.

If you’ve experienced sexual assault, you’re not alone. To speak with someone who is trained to help, call the National Sexual Assault Hotline at 800.656.HOPE (4673) or chat online at online.rainn.org.

18. APPENDIX B

18.1 - DEFINITION: BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

Everyone has a role to play in preventing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual violence, and stalking and there are many different ways you can step up to make a difference, notably through *bystander intervention*. An active bystander is someone who interrupts a potentially harmful situation, especially when it comes to violence. They may not be directly involved but they do have the choice and opportunity to speak up and intervene.

We can all be bystanders at any point. In concerning situations, you can play an important role in addressing concerning behavior on and off campus. Taking action and interfering safely is an essential skill. Stepping in can make all the difference, but it should never put your own safety at risk.

Below are ways you can be an effective, active bystander without posing risk to yourself.

18.2 - THE 4 D'S TO BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

Distraction

Distracting is a subtle and innovative way of intervening. The purpose of distraction is to interrupt the incident, safely, by communicating with the individual at risk and giving them an opportunity to safely exit the potentially dangerous situation. Try creating a distraction as early as possible.

This technique can be used to de-escalate the situation and re-direct the attention of the aggressor or the individual at risk to something else. For example, creating a conversation with the individual at risk is helpful. At this moment, make sure not to leave them alone. This technique can be used to dilute the tension before it escalates to further danger.

Other ideas include:

- Cut off the conversation with a diversion like, "Let's get pizza, I'm starving," or "This party is lame. Let's try somewhere else."
- Bring out fresh food or drinks and offer them to everyone at the party, including the people you are concerned about.
- Start an activity that draws other people in, like a game, a debate, or a dance party.

DIRECTLY

When it's safe, intervene directly by calling out bad or unsafe behavior or telling someone to stop. For example, you can say "I don't appreciate hearing those kinds of jokes" in response to a sexist, racist, or homophobic joke.

DELEGATE

It can be intimidating to approach a situation alone. If you need to, enlist another person to support you:

- When it comes to expressing concern, ask someone to come with you, sometimes there is power in numbers.
- Ask someone to intervene in your place. For example, you could ask someone who knows the people involved to step in.
- Enlist the friend of the person you're concerned about. "Your friend looks like they are harassing that other person. Can you check on them?"

Sometimes the safest way to intervene is to enlist an authority figure like a resident assistant, bartender, bouncer, or security guard. This option will allow you to have others on your side and can offer additional safety from the perpetrator.

If the situation has escalated and involves imminent danger and actual harm, the best intervention technique that can be used is to call 9-1-1. When calling, be prepared to identify yourself, your location, and the nature of the situation. Be sure to stay present when help arrives and near the individual that was harmed. Remain calm, friendly, and supportive.

DELAY

After experiencing such a situation, the individual at risk may feel panicked and be unsure about what to do next. Extending a helping hand and empathetic ear can make a huge difference. Offer them appropriate resources and options for how you can support them. You can ask: “Do you want me to walk with you to your destination?” or “Is there anything I can do to support you?” or “Would you like resources for support and guidance following this incident?”

If they want resources, you can extend contact numbers of your campus’ health, student support, and advocacy centers. You can also share the National Sexual Assault Hotline (800.656-HOPE (4673) or rainn.org); it’s free, confidential, and available 24/7. Extending support is an important part of bystander intervention because it allows the individual at risk to heal and connect with a supportive community for recovery and restoration.

18.3 - YOUR ACTIONS MATTER

Whether or not you were able to change the outcome, by stepping in you are helping to change the way people think about their role in preventing sexual assault. If you suspect that someone you know has been sexually assaulted, there are steps you can take to support that person and show you care. You can learn more at www.rainn.org/TALK.

To speak with someone who is trained to help, call the National Sexual Assault Hotline at 800.656.HOPE (4673) or chat online at online.rainn.org.