



WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
SPOKANE

Annual Security Report **2026-27 Academic Year**

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WSU Spokane Campus Safety & Security Manager

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

To the Washington State University (WSU) Community

ELIZABETH CANTWELL, PRESIDENT, WSU

Each year, Washington State University publishes this Annual Security Report as part of our commitment to transparency and accountability. It provides important information about campus safety, crime statistics, policies, and the many resources available to members of our university community.

Safety is one of our most fundamental responsibilities. It is the work of our police officers, emergency managers, student affairs professionals, faculty, staff, and countless others across the WSU system. But it is also a shared responsibility. Every member of our community contributes by staying informed, looking out for one another, reporting concerns, and making thoughtful decisions that help protect those around us.

I am grateful to the dedicated professionals who serve our campuses every day with skill, professionalism, and compassion. Their commitment helps ensure that WSU remains a place where learning, discovery, and community can thrive.

I encourage you to read this report, become familiar with the resources available to you, and take an active role in helping us maintain a safe, respectful, and welcoming environment for everyone who calls WSU home.

Welcome to WSU Spokane

JEREMY A. YOUNG, CAMPUS SAFETY, SECURITY, AND EMERGENCY MANAGER, WSU SPOKANE

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

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

2026-27 Annual Security Report | WSU Spokane

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WSU's Non-discrimination Policy

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

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

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

- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 USC 1681);
- Title IX implementing regulations ([34 CFR 106](#));
- Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d et seq) and the Pregnancy Discrimination Act (42 USC 2000e et seq);
- Title I and II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 as amended, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-112) and 45 CFR Part 84;
- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d et seq);
- Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d et seq), RCW Chapter 49.60;
- Gender Equality in Higher Education (RCW Chapter 28B.110); and
- Washington Law Against Discrimination (RCW Chapter 49.60).

Inquiries about these laws and regulations (including Title IX and its implementing regulations), as well as reports and complaints of discrimination or harassment, may be made to WSU's

Compliance and Civil Rights (CCR), the Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights, and/or both:

[Compliance and Civil Rights \(which includes the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, and ADA Coordinator\)](#)

Physical location:

French Administration Bldg.
Room 220
Pullman, WA 99164

Mailing address:

P.O. Box 641022
Washington State University
Pullman, WA 99164-1022

Telephone:

509-335-8288

Fax:

509-335-5483

Website (preferred reporting option):

[Online Reporting Form](#)

Main website:

<https://ccr.wsu.edu/>

Email:

ccr@wsu.edu
TitleIX.Coordinator@wsu.edu
ADA.Coordinator@wsu.edu

[Department of Education Office of Civil Rights](#)

Physical location:

Lyndon Baines Johnson Department of Education Bldg.
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202-1100

TTD:

800-877-8339

Telephone:

800-421-3481

Fax:
202-453-6012

Website:
[OCR Discrimination Complaint Form](#)

Email:
OCR@ed.gov

Local OCR office:
[OCR Contact Information](#)

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

Relevant procedural guidelines and disciplinary procedures are available here:

- Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment ([University Policies and Procedures Manual 10.60](#))
- [CCR Procedural Guidelines](#)
- Equal Employment Opportunity Policy ([University Policies and Procedures Manual 10.55](#))
- [WSU Standards of Conduct for Students \(WAC 504-26\)](#)
- Employee manuals:
 - WSU [Faculty Manual](#)
 - [Administrative Professional Handbook](#)
 - Civil service code ([WAC 357](#))
 - [Collective bargaining agreements](#)
 - [Employee Title IX Hearing Process](#)

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

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

Support Resources On and Off Campus

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

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

CCR is WSU's central intake and referral office for reports or complaints of discrimination, discriminatory harassment, sexual harassment, and sexual misconduct from students, staff, faculty, and visitors. CCR also provides training and technical guidance on civil rights, health sciences and privacy laws, ethics, equal employment opportunity, protected speech, Title IX, Clery Act, and ADA/Section 504.

Email: ccr@wsu.edu

Phone: 509-335-8288

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

CCS supports individual and community wellbeing through student growth and accountability. CCS administers the community standards process, which upholds student rights and responsibilities and holds students and student organizations accountable for conduct that conflicts with community standards. CCS is also the central intake for reports of hazing and hazing related behavior in compliance with Washington Sam's Law ([RCW 28B.10.900](#)) and the Stop Campus Hazing Act.

Email: community.standards@wsu.edu

Phone: 509-335-4532

[Office of the Dean of Students](#)

The Office of the Dean of Students helps students navigate complex processes, answer questions, and connect with needed resources.

Email: deanofstudents@wsu.edu

Phone: 509-335-5757

[WSU Spokane Student Affairs](#)

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

[Student Care Network](#)

The Student Care Network supports student success system-wide through early intervention and support coordination. Students, faculty, staff, family, or community members can submit a referral

about a student's emotional, psychological, physical, or academic well-being. Referrals are reviewed by the Office of the Dean of Students staff, who coordinate a multi-disciplinary response to support student success and the wellbeing of the greater WSU community.

[International Student Services](#)

International Student Services provides orientation and mentorship programs for international students on F and J visas and helps with maintaining visa status.

Phone: 509-335-4508

Advising is daily in person or virtual, by appointment, Bryan Hall 206

[Immigration Law Clinic – College of Law](#)

The Immigration Law Clinic represents clients in immigration proceedings and provides legal consultations to University of Idaho and WSU community members, including adjustment of status, asylum, consular processing, DACA, employment authorization, family-based petitions, naturalization/citizenship, special immigrant juvenile status, T visas, TPS, U visas, and VAWA petitions.

Phone: 208-885-6541

Toll-free: 1-877-200-4455

Location: 875 Perimeter Dr., Moscow, ID 83844

[Northwest Justice Project](#)

Northwest Justice Project provides free legal assistance for housing, family safety, income security, health care, education, and other fundamental needs, and compiles self-help legal resources at [Washington Law Help](#).

Eviction help: 1-855-657-8387

Foreclosure help: 1-800-606-4819

[Apply online](#) for free legal help

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

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

Pullman phone: 509-381-2355

Bremerton: 360-377-6378

Everett: 425-252-8515

Mt. Vernon: 360-316-3018

Spokane: 509-324-9128

Tri-Cities: 509-547-2760

Vancouver: 360-693-6130

Wenatchee: 509-664-5101

[Sexual Violence Law Center](#)

The Sexual Violence Law Center provides statewide legal assistance and representation for survivors of gender based violence.

Phone: 877-991-SVLC (7852)

Online: [Intake Form](#)

[Washington State Bar](#)

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

[Student Legal Services](#)

Offers free 30-minute legal consultation to WSU students.

Phone: 509-335-9539

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

[Student Financial Services](#)

Provides information and support to students on loans, scholarships, cost of attendance, and emergency assistance programs.

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

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

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

HRS provides human resource management to the university community, including recruitment and retention, employee relations, training, benefits, labor relations, disability services, records administration, and employee recognition.

Email: hrs@wsu.edu

Phone: 509-335-4521

[WSU Employee Assistance Program - Employees](#)

The WSU Employee Assistance Program (EAP) provides confidential counseling to WSU employees and information about referrals and local service providers.

Phone: 1-877-313-4455

[WSU Office of the Ombuds](#)

The Ombuds protects the interests, rights, and privileges of students, staff, and faculty as an impartial, neutral resource. The office provides information on university policies and procedures

and facilitates resolution of problems and grievances through informal investigation and mediation.

Email: ombuds@wsu.edu

Phone: 509-335-1195

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

OEM develops and administers a comprehensive emergency management program covering WSU Pullman, regional campuses, and research sites statewide, partnering with colleges, units, and federal/state/local jurisdictions to protect lives and safety, safeguard critical infrastructure and records, and resume operations after an incident.

Email: emergencymanagement@wsu.edu

Phone: 509-335-7471

[WSU Spokane Security and Emergency Management](#)

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

For non-emergencies, contact any of the following:

- Jeremy A. Young – Safety and Security Manager: 509-358-7866
- WSU Spokane Campus Security: 509-358-7995
- Crime Check: 509-456-2233
- Victim Advocacy Resource:
 - YWCA Domestic Violence Helpline: 509-326-2255
 - help@ywcaspokane.org
 - Text: 509-220-3725

[Spokane County Sheriff](#)

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

[Spokane Police Department](#)

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

Preparation of the Annual Security Report

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

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

The report also includes statistics for the previous three calendar years (2023, 2024, and 2025) concerning reported crimes that occurred on the WSU Spokane campus, Pacific Northwest University, and in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by WSU. In accordance with the Clery Act, the statistics contained in this report are limited to specific crimes occurring within a designated geographic area.

Washington State University ended their presence on the campus of Pacific Northwest University in May 2026. This report includes statistics for the PNWU campus for calendar year 2025, , however, because WSU no longer maintains a presence, resources for WSU students, faculty, and staff related to the PNWU campus have been removed from this report. Pacific Northwest University posts their Annual Security Report at the following web address:

<https://www.pnwu.edu/about/offices-departments/campus-security/>.

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

The Clery Act promotes campus safety by informing students, parents, employees, and the WSU community about public safety, crime prevention and response efforts, and by promoting transparency about campus crimes and other threats to health and safety. This report furthers those efforts by describing WSU's education, prevention, and awareness efforts, empowering the community to take a more active role in personal safety and security.

Campus Law Enforcement

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

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

Reporting to Law Enforcement

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

Commitment to Safety

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

Enforcement Authority and Jurisdiction of Security Personnel

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

The WSU Spokane Security Department is comprised of

- Seven (7) Full-time Officers
- One (1) Campus Security Coordinator
- One (1) Safety and Security Manager/Emergency Manager

Relationship between Campus Security Personnel and State or Local Police Agencies

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

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

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

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

Procedures for Pastoral and Professional Counselors

Campus "pastoral counselors" and campus "professional counselors," when acting as such, are not considered Campus Security Authorities and are not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. However, professional counselors are encouraged, when they deem it appropriate, to inform people being counseled of the procedures for voluntarily reporting crimes for inclusion in the annual crime statistics.

Pastoral Counselor definition

A person who is associated with a religious order or denomination, is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

Professional Counselor definition

A person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of the counselor's license or certification.

Reporting Crimes or Emergencies

Students, faculty, staff, and WSU community members can report crimes and emergencies to law enforcement, appropriate WSU officials, or confidentially to crime victim advocates, medical, or mental health providers. Anonymous reporting is also available for inclusion in the annual crime statistics disclosure. Reporting dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking is covered in the next chapter.

Reporting criminal actions or other emergencies to Law Enforcement

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

WSU encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to campus security and the appropriate police agencies, when the victim of a crime elects to make such a report. Reports can be made to WSU Security or one of the local or state police agencies, including the Spokane Police Department and the Spokane County Sheriff's Department.

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

Reporting a Property Crime

1. Report your loss or damages to the police department as soon as possible.
2. Don't touch anything until police are able to examine the area.
3. Be prepared to provide make, model, and serial numbers or identifying marks or characteristics of the items taken.
4. Be alert for more damage or items missing that may come to your attention.
5. Itemize your valuables and write down serial numbers.
6. Mark your items for identification with your driver's license number.
7. If you have unique or valuable items, photograph them and keep the pictures or video with your list of serial numbers.

Reporting an Assault (Physical and/or Sexual)

1. Report the assault to police as soon as possible — dial 911.
2. You may also report sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence, and dating violence to the university's central intake office for complaints of this nature, Compliance and Civil Rights (CCR), at 509-335-8288, or through the [CCR Online Reporting Form](#), to seek university support, resources, reporting options, and referrals.
3. You may also report other forms of student misconduct, including physical assaults, to the Center for Community Standards (CCS) at 509-335-4532, or through the [CCS Online Reporting Form](#), for consideration under the Standards of Conduct for Students.
4. If you've been injured, seek medical attention. When you call to report, tell the communications center you've been hurt. They will assist you in getting aid.
5. If you are reporting a sexual assault, refrain from showering, washing your hands, or washing your clothes. This will help preserve evidence that may be necessary to prove a criminal offense.
6. Support and counseling resources are available, including confidential services. The [Directory of Services](#) lists contact information if you don't know who to call or where to start, or you can ask the police officer for help. WSU CCR can also provide you with an intake consultation to help identify appropriate resources for you, no matter where you are located.

Reporting to Campus Security Authorities

Individuals may report to a Campus Security Authority (CSA) for a timely warning report or for inclusion in the annual crime statistics disclosure. WSU's CSA designation protocol is documented in the Campus Security Authority Designation and Communication policy ([UPPM 50.70](#)). CSAs include:

- Campus police department or campus security department;
- Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department (e.g. an individual who has security job responsibilities and is responsible for monitoring the entrance into institutional property);
- Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses; and
- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings.

CSAs report incidents for inclusion in the statistics provided in this report to WSU Campus Security directly or by submitting them online, which are then distributed to the appropriate office.

A pastoral or professional counselor within the institution is not considered a CSA when “acting as a pastoral or professional counselor,” and is not required to report crimes for the annual crime statistics disclosure.

Campus Security Authority List

Although there are many CSAs, WSU officially designates the following departments and/or titles as locations where individuals should report crimes for timely warning reports and the annual statistical disclosure.

Preferred CSAs for the WSU Spokane campus include:

- WSU Campus Security | 668 N Riverpoint Blvd, Suite 103 | Emergency – 911 | Non-Emergency – 509-358-7995
- WSU Spokane Student Affairs | 600 N Riverpoint Blvd | 509-358-7978
- WSU College of Medicine Office of Student Experience | 668 N Riverpoint Blvd, 2nd Floor | 509-368-6827
- WSU College of Pharmacy Student Affairs | 205 E Spokane Falls Blvd, Suite 130 | 509-358-7730
- WSU College of Nursing Student Services | 103 E Spokane Falls Blvd | 509-324-7360
- Title IX Coordinator | French Administration 134, PO Box 641022 | 509-335-8288
- [WSU Compliance and Civil Rights](#) | French Administration 225, PO Box 641022 | 509-335-8288
- [Center for Community Standards](#) | French Administration 130, PO Box 641013 | 509-335-4532

Voluntary, Confidential Reporting

If you or someone you know decides not to report an incident to the university or law enforcement, you still have the option of filing a voluntary, confidential report. Reporting anonymously lets WSU include the report in the annual crime statistics disclosure and lets victims gather information and learn about their options before deciding how to proceed. Contact the relevant local agency (e.g., WSU Security at 509-358-7995, the Spokane PD at 509-625-4100, or another local law enforcement agency) to determine the level of anonymity available; some limitations may apply depending on the circumstances. Sexual assault reports may be made anonymously to WSU Security, which supports use of the Seek then Speak application described above. Discrimination, sexual harassment, and sexual misconduct, as defined by UPPM 10.60, may also be reported

anonymously to WSU CCR in person, by calling 509-335-8288, or through the [Online Reporting form](#), for services, options, and inclusion in the statistics disclosure.

Individuals can also seek confidential campus or community counseling and medical services.

Individuals may also seek confidential services from:

- [WSU Spokane Counseling Services](#)
- [Lutheran Community Services Victim Advocacy](#)
- [YWCA Spokane](#)

For additional state-wide advocacy groups see the [Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Program](#) List.

Reporting to a University Department

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

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

Individuals may report crimes implicating the WSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment, UPPM 10.60, to the Title IX Coordinator or WSU CCR. More information on reporting:

- Title IX Coordinator | French Administration 220, PO Box 641022 | 509-335-8288 | ccr@wsu.edu
- [WSU Compliance and Civil Rights \(CCR\)](#) | French Administration 220, PO Box 641022 | 509-335-8288 | [Online Reporting](#)

Consistent with UPPM 10.60, most WSU employees, with limited exceptions, must report incidents involving sexual harassment (including dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault) to WSU CCR; supervisors must similarly report discrimination incidents. Reporting requirements and exemptions under UPPM 10.60 are posted on the [CCR Reporting Requirements](#) page.

General Tips for Staying Safe

Most crime results from opportunity; the best prevention is to eliminate opportunities.

1. Keep your residence doors locked at all times.
2. Lock up electronics and other valuables.
3. Report suspicious people or activities.
4. Report safety hazards, unsafe lighting, and defective equipment.

5. Avoid walking alone at night. Let people know where you are going.
6. Plan your walk by choosing a safe, well-lighted and populated route.
7. Be aware of your surroundings. Know where you are and where you are going. Know what to expect.
8. Get to know your roommates and neighbors. Encourage checking on each other often.
9. If consuming alcohol or other substances, do so safely. Pour your own drinks and use the buddy system when going out with friends.
10. Learn non-violent intervention techniques to help your fellow Cougs. Sign up for a bystander intervention training through [WSU Health Education](#).

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

WSU provides access to both confidential and non-confidential resources for individuals impacted by sexual violence, including sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, as well as reporting options for criminal or university investigation.

Victims/survivors are encouraged to access whichever resource they feel most comfortable with. Victims/survivors can also seek support and referral information directly from WSU's Compliance and Civil Rights (CCR) or a local law enforcement agency.

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

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

For example, students at the WSU Spokane campus can meet with healthcare providers at any local hospital, who offer Sexual Assault Forensic Exams to collect physical evidence for use in a law enforcement investigation and possible prosecution. Victims/survivors do not have to speak to the police in order to receive a forensic exam; the sexual assault forensic exam may be provided free of charge. Healthcare providers will explain the exam process before beginning and can answer any questions about what will happen during the exam. It is important to preserve any evidence that may be necessary to prove a criminal offense. Preservation includes refraining from showering or bathing and saving articles of clothing worn during the assault. Victims/survivors have the option to be accompanied by a support person, such as a friend or an advocate, during medical appointments and/or exams.

Also, Lutheran Community Services Victim Advocacy and the YWCA Spokane provide free and confidential services to victims/survivors of sexual violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

Lutheran Services can be reached at the Sexual Assault 24-Hour Crisis Line at 509-624-7232, and the YWCA Spokane Services can be reached at the 24-Hour Domestic Violence Helpline at 509-326-2255.

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

For additional state-wide advocacy groups see the [Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault](#).

WSU Policy

WSU prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. These crimes are defined in WSU [UPPM 10.60](#) and in the [WSU Standards of Conduct for Students](#). WSU community members are also subject to Washington State laws prohibiting these crimes. Please note, WSU's policy is, in part, based on state and federal regulations, laws, and guidance, which are subject to change.

WSU Policy Definitions

WSU is subject to multiple federal and state laws and regulations regarding sexual harassment and sex and gender-based violence, each with differing requirements. [WSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment](#) (UPPM 10.60) prohibits Title IX Sexual Harassment, discriminatory harassment, quid pro quo harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, pursuant to Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972, and its implementing regulations.

UPPM 10.60 Definitions

WSU addresses dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault. Conduct meeting the definition of and applicability of Title IX Sexual Harassment has specific procedural requirements, but WSU covers a wide range of conduct occurring both on and off campus. Compliance and Civil Rights (CCR) can help individuals understand their options for conduct meeting the definitions under UPPM 10.60 Part B (Title IX Sexual Harassment) and UPPM 10.60 Part A (other forms of sexual harassment).

For allegations of UPPM 10.60 Part A misconduct, UPPM 10.60 applies if the alleged incident(s):

- Occurs on WSU-owned or -controlled property;
- Occurs in connection with WSU's activities, programs, or events;
- Occurs in a building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by WSU;

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

For allegations of UPPM 10.60 Part B misconduct (Title IX Sexual Harassment), UPPM 10.60 applies if the alleged incident(s):

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

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

Prohibited conduct includes:

1. Sex-based discriminatory harassment (UPPM 10.60 Part A) – unwelcome, intentional conduct, on the basis of sex, which is so severe or pervasive, and objectively offensive, that it substantially and unreasonably:
 - a. Interferes with, or has the potential to interfere with, an individual's ability to participation in WSU employment, education, programs, or activities;
 - b. Adversely alters the condition of an individual's WSU employment, education, or participation status;
 - c. Creates an objectively abusive employment, program, or educational environment; or
 - d. Results in a material or substantial disruption of WSU's operations or the rights of students, staff, faculty, visitors, or program participants.
2. Title IX Sexual Harassment (UPPM 10.60 Part B) – a form of harassment involving unwelcome sex-based conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to

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

- a. Verbal or physical sex-based conduct;
 - b. Sexual exploitation;
 - c. Causing or attempting to cause the incapacitation of another person to gain sexual advantage over that person;
 - d. Invading another person's sexual privacy;
 - e. Prostituting another person;
 - f. Engaging in voyeurism;
 - g. Knowingly or recklessly exposing another person to a significant risk of sexually transmitted disease or infection;
 - h. Exposing one's intimate parts in nonconsensual circumstances; or
 - i. Sexually-based stalking and/or bullying.
3. Quid Pro Quo – a form of sex-based harassment in which an employee or other person over whom WSU has disciplinary authority providing an aid, benefit, or service under WSU's education programs or activities explicitly or impliedly conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service on a person's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.
4. Sexual Assault – a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. NOTE: If the following sexual assault definitions are updated in the NIBRS User Manual (available online at [FBI UCR Technical Specifications](#)), the updated definitions are applied.
- a. Sex Offense: Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
 - b. Rape (except Statutory Rape): Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, or by a sex-related object, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
 - c. Sodomy: Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
 - d. Sexual assault with an object: To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim

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

- e. Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
 - f. Incest: Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
 - g. Statutory Rape: Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
5. Dating Violence – violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship is to be determined based on length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
6. Domestic Violence – a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:
- a. By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim or a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim;
 - b. By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
 - c. By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 - d. By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of Washington, or
 - e. By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s act under the domestic or family violence laws of Washington.
7. Stalking – engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:
- a. Fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or
 - b. Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition:

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

- b. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - c. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- 8. Retaliation is defined as intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privileged secured by this policy, or because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this policy. First amendment activities do not constitute retaliation.
- 9. Interference includes actions that intentionally:
 - a. Dissuade or attempt to dissuade reporting parties, responding parties, or witnesses from reporting or participating in an investigation;
 - b. Attempt to influence a complainant, respondent, or witness to make an inaccurate statement in the investigation;
 - c. Delay or disrupt, or attempt to delay or disrupt, any university processes related to this policy; and/or
 - d. Alter or attempt to alter the evidence provided to or received by investigative or disciplinary processes.
- 10. False Statements is defined as making a materially false statement in bad faith during any proceeding or process under this policy. No complaint is considered false solely because it cannot be corroborated.

Consent

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

1. Force or coercion is threatened or used to procure compliance with sexual activity.
 - a. Force is the use of physical violence, physical force, threat, or intimidation to overcome resistance or gain consent to sexual activity.
 - b. Coercion is unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. When an individual makes it clear through words or actions that the individual does not want to engage in sexual contact, wants to stop, or does not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point may be

coercive. Other examples of coercion may include using blackmail or extortion to overcome resistance or gain consent to sexual activity.

2. The person is asleep, unconscious, or physically unable to communicate their unwillingness to engage in sexual activity; or
3. A reasonable person would or should know that the other person lacks the mental capacity at the time of the sexual activity to be able to understand the nature or consequences of the act, whether that incapacity is produced by illness, defect, the influence of alcohol or another substance, or some other cause. When alcohol or drugs are involved, a person is considered incapacitated or unable to give valid consent if the individual cannot fully understand the details of the sexual interaction (i.e., who, what, when, where, why, and how), and/or the individual lacks the capacity to reasonably understand the situation and to make rational, reasonable decisions.

WSU Amnesty Policy

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

For more information, see:

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

Preserving Evidence

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

Protection Orders and No-Contact Orders

Victims/survivors have the right to seek legal protection such as orders of protection, no contact orders, restraining orders, or other lawful orders of criminal, civil, or tribal courts. WSU will comply with the lawful orders issued by such a court and will make modifications to educational and/or workplace environments to comply with the terms of such lawful orders, including issuing

administrative trespasses where appropriate. In Washington, civil protection orders can be requested if an individual is experiencing domestic violence, harassment, sexual assault, or stalking. Restraining orders can be requested as part of a family law action (e.g. a restraining order may be requested during divorce proceedings). Individuals do not need an attorney to request a protection order, although an advocate or an attorney can assist. WSU recommends that individuals seeking a protection order consult with a victim advocate, who will be familiar with the local court process and available to help with safety concerns. There is no fee to file for a protection order. The Northwest Justice Project provides information for individuals who would like to seek a protection order: [Protection Order Help](#). In general, District and Superior Courts statewide have a petition form that can be filled out and provided to the county clerk; supporting evidence may also be provided as part of this process. A judge will review the petition and determine whether it meets the requirements for the type of protection order. If so, the judge will issue a temporary order of protection. This determination typically happens within the same day or the day following the submission of a petition; at times, the petitioner may have to appear at the temporary order hearing. If the judge issues a temporary order of protection, law enforcement will serve the protection order documents onto the person. A full protection order hearing will be scheduled, and the judge will decide whether to issue a final protection order.

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

Reporting Options

Several reporting options are available to students, employees, or visitors of WSU who have experienced an incident of sexual violence, including sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. In the case of an emergency or ongoing threat, get to a safe location if possible and report the incident by calling 911. If necessary, a victim/survivor should seek medical services as soon as possible for their physical well-being and the purpose of preserving evidence.

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

- **Report to law enforcement for the purposes of:**
 - Information only

- Partial information
- Complete criminal investigation
- **Report to WSU Compliance and Civil Rights (CCR) for the purposes of:**
 - Documenting their concerns
 - Facilitating supportive measures or resources
 - Requesting a consultation
 - Filing a complaint for the purpose of:
 - Requesting an informal resolution, and/or
 - Requesting a University investigation
- **Report anonymously**
- **Seek confidential support through WSU's counseling or medical services, a local advocacy agency, or other confidential resources.**

Even if a survivor does not want to report an experience, survivors are still encouraged to seek support from WSU CCR, WSU Security, or local law enforcement agency, the Office of the Dean of Students or campus Deputy Title IX Coordinator, campus/community counseling or medical providers, or a local victim advocacy agency. A report is not required to request services. WSU's reporting processes through CCR are separate and distinct from reporting to law enforcement. WSU will also assist with facilitating a student or employee report to law enforcement, at the request of the student or employee. Survivors may also choose not to report to CCR or law enforcement and seek out resources and other support instead. CCR can facilitate supportive measures and resource referrals for victim/survivors.

Reporting to Law Enforcement

Victims/survivors are encouraged to report to law enforcement. Even if they are not sure if they want to report for criminal investigation, they are encouraged to preserve evidence, which may include seeking a sexual assault forensic exam. Victims/survivors are also encouraged to seek care and support, including advocacy services, medical treatment and/or counseling services. Law enforcement can assist with filing criminal charges or pursuing a no contact order. To make a report of sexual violence to law enforcement, call 911 for immediate emergency assistance or contact local law enforcement through their non-emergency telephone numbers.

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

offers survivors a confidential way to document and gather critical information about their assault and begin the reporting process.

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

1. Report the assault to police as soon as possible — dial 911.
2. You may also report to the university's central intake office for complaints of this nature, CCR, at 509-335-8288 to seek university support, resources, reporting options, and referrals.
3. If you've been injured, seek medical attention. When you call to report, tell the communications center you've been hurt. They will assist you in getting aid.
4. If you are reporting a sexual assault, refrain from showering, washing your hands, or washing your clothes. This will help preserve evidence that may be necessary to prove a criminal offense.
5. Support and counseling resources are available, including confidential services. The [Directory of Services](#) lists contact information if you don't know who to call or where to start or ask the police officer for help. WSU CCR can also provide you with an intake consultation to help identify appropriate resources for you, no matter where you are located.
 - a. Confidential resources may be available in your area from a victim advocacy agency or counseling/medical providers. Visit the [CCR Resources website](#) for additional information.

Reporting to WSU

Incidents of sexual violence, which includes sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, can be reported to WSU Compliance and Civil Rights (CCR), which works closely with Human Resource Services (HRS) for incidents involving employees and the Center for Community Standards (CCS) for incidents involving students. When CCR receives a report of misconduct, CCR will provide the student or employee with written information about their rights, supportive measures, and reporting options (including how to file a complaint with WSU), as well as other information about [CCR's Procedural Guidelines](#) and the [WSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment](#) (UPPM 10.60). Outreach will also include written information about available counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal services, and other services available on campus and in the community. Additional resources will be identified depending on the student's or employee's particular needs (e.g., an international student may need support from International Programs regarding visa or immigration assistance); a complainant's preferences with regards to supportive measures will be considered. Per [CCR's Procedural Guidelines](#) and the [WSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment](#), supportive measures, including academic support services and safety measures such as changes to work/academic schedules, residence hall assignments, or other protective measures, are

available, regardless of whether the student or employee chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement. CCR, the Office of the Dean of Students, Student Affairs, HRS, campus police, and/or other administrators will help facilitate supportive measures requests.

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

Informal Resolutions

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

Informal resolutions may include, but are not limited to:

- An agreement between parties;
- A mediation;
- Education and training;
- Workplace or academic management plans;
- Restrictions on contact or participation in programs or activities; or
- Supportive measures, including safety measures.

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

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

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

Investigations

CCR may conduct an investigation after receiving a complaint, which meets the requirements of UPPM 10.60, or in the absence of a complaint, where CCR determines an investigation is

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

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

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

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

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

Confidential Counseling Protected by Law

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

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

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

In most instances, service providers from the following resources are available to speak confidentially:

Campus Confidential Resources

[WSU Spokane Counseling Services \(for students\)](#) | 509-494-7905

[WSU Health Student Clinic](#) (for students)

[WSU Employee Assistance Program](#) (for employees) | 1-877-313-4455

[After-hours mental health crisis support](#) (for students)

WSU Pullman: 509-335-2159

WSU Vancouver: 360-546-9046

WSU Tri-Cities: 509-372-7153

WSU Spokane: 509-358-7740

WSU Everett and WSU Global (available 24/7): 509-335-2360

Off-Campus Confidential Resources

- [YWCA Spokane 24-hour Help Line](#) | 509-326-2255 | email: <mailto:help@ywca.org> | text: 509-220-3725
- Northwest Justice Project Free Legal Hotline (CLEAR) | 509-324-9128
- National Suicide Prevention Lifeline | 800-273-8255 or 800-273-TALK

WSU Amnesty Statement when Reporting Sexual Violence

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

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

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

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

Confidentiality in University Investigative Processes

WSU takes confidentiality seriously. When engaging with complainants, respondents, witnesses, or other relevant parties to a matter implicating WSU's prohibition on sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, CCR typically takes notes and records information for the purpose of maintaining a database of the university's response to concerns, to track reports for patterns, and/or to document relevant evidence. Intake consultations are available for victim/survivors, in which CCR will track limited information; or, victim/survivors may request to meet with CCR anonymously and/or limit information shared. WSU recognizes that the information received may be sensitive in nature and participants may fear retaliation. WSU protects information regarding parties and witnesses under UPPM 10.60, and CCR only shares information on a need-to-know basis:

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

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

When a victim/survivor requests confidentiality or requests WSU to not proceed with an investigation, WSU respects that request to the extent possible. WSU's legal obligation to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment may require that CCR proceed with an investigation in some instances, which may require investigators to share limited identifying information about a victim/survivor; however, CCR takes steps to inform a victim/survivor should it become necessary to share information. In all cases, CCR works with the victim/survivor to provide resources and support, including individualized and appropriate interim or safety measures. WSU may also maintain confidentiality for supportive measures, safety measures, or accommodations, to the

extent allowable by law and where maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide those services. WSU UPPM 10.60 prohibits retaliation against anyone who reports or participates in an investigative or disciplinary process by WSU.

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

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

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

Campus Investigative Procedures

Upon receiving a report of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other sex-based violence, CCR typically takes steps to contact the individual who experienced the alleged conduct within one business day to provide information regarding how to meet with CCR for a consultation, how to report anonymously (if preferred), grievance policies and processes, and resources and supportive measures available at WSU and in the community. This includes information regarding the WSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment (UPPM 10.60), CCR Procedural Guidelines, informal resolution and investigation options, and the process to file a complaint. CCR offers intake consultations, a low-pressure opportunity for individuals to learn about university policies, procedures, and resources. During an intake consultation, CCR will generally reiterate the reporting and resolution options described above and will also explain CCR's role as a neutral investigator and/or facilitator for informal or alternative resolutions and any limitations on confidentiality.

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

parties in a matter, as reasonably available. When taking such steps, WSU seeks to minimize unreasonable burdens on either party. CCR provides information regarding CCR processes, informal resolutions, investigations, and supportive measures to individuals in writing, and provides opportunities for all parties to ask questions about these processes and resources.

Informal Resolution Process

CCR may proceed with an informal resolution upon receiving a formal complaint, where appropriate. Complainants and/or respondents may request an informal resolution process, a voluntary opportunity to explore alternative resolutions. Informal resolutions may encompass a broad range of conflict resolution and safety strategies including, but not limited to, an agreement between parties, a mediation, education and training, workplace or academic management plans, restrictions on contact or participation in programs or activities, or supportive measures, including safety measures. Informal resolutions may also include agreed upon punitive terms or parties may accept responsibility for misconduct. CCR has discretion to determine if the matter is appropriate for an informal resolution and will not offer an informal resolution when such a process would conflict with legal requirements. CCR may proceed with an informal resolution where both parties voluntarily consent to participate. Parties may have a support person or an advisor, including an attorney, participate during an informal resolution, but it is not required. CCR may work with the Division of Student Affairs, HRS, the Office of the Provost, or the individual department affected in resolving a matter under the informal resolution process. Prior to an agreed resolution, either party may withdraw from the informal resolution process at which point the parties can resume participation in a grievance process. Upon entering into an informal resolution agreement, the agreement is binding on the parties and precludes the parties from initiating or resuming grievance processes. Agreement provisions will be considered with respect to the campus safety, including expulsion, suspension, or termination. CCR will document and maintain records of all informal resolutions. Where an informal resolution is violated, the violation may be reviewed as a violation of a university directive and subject to disciplinary action. Where CCR has a compelling reason to do so, the informal resolution may also be voided. CCR will notify parties where a resolution is voided and provide an opportunity to resume the grievance process. Specific violations of an informal resolution can result in disciplinary process for failing to follow a university order. Where circumstances change, parties may request CCR modify an existing informal resolution.

Investigation Process

CCR investigates matters involving students, employees, and visitors regardless of whether the conduct occurred on or off campus, where UPPM 10.60 is implicated; investigations follow [CCR's Procedural Guidelines](#). CCR provides a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation by officials who receive annual training on regulatory requirements for responding to complaints of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, and how to conduct a trauma informed investigation and protect the safety of investigation participants. Where a CCR investigator has a conflict of interest or bias towards an investigation participant, the investigator will be screened from a case, and another investigator will review the matter. Investigations are conducted into

allegations implicating UPPM 10.60; violations may be found where a preponderance of the evidence supports that conclusion.

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

- Even if true the complaint does not constitute UPPM 10.60 violations;
- The conduct is outside CCR's scope of authority to investigate;
- CCR is unable to identify the respondent after taking reasonable steps to do so;
- The respondent is not currently participating in WSU's education program or activity and is not employed by WSU, or was not at the time of the alleged incident(s);
- The complainant voluntarily withdraws any or all of the allegations in the complaint, and any remaining conduct does not constitute an UPPM 10.60 violation, and CCR determines a dismissal is appropriate;
- The parties voluntarily resolved their matter through an Informal Resolution process; or
- Specific circumstances prevent an investigator from gathering sufficient evidence to make a determination.

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

Upon initiation of an investigation, a CCR investigator will provide written notice to both parties, and the complainant and the respondent will have equal opportunities to provide information, responses, evidence, and witnesses. The complainant and the respondent have the right to be accompanied by a support person or advisor of their choice, which may be an attorney. Per CCR's Procedural Guidelines, CCR investigations are typically 60 days; extensions are allowed for good cause, with written notice to the parties.

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

For student matters involving UPPM 10.60 Part A allegations, CCR will issue an investigative report to the parties and to the Center for Community Standards (for students) to initiate a hearing process per the [Standards of Conduct for Students](#). Parties will have an opportunity to review the evidence and participate in the hearing process, including providing more information if desired. For matters involving employees, CCR will issue an investigative report to the parties and relevant supervisors and administrators and facilitate party access to evidence to prepare for relevant

disciplinary process or appeals, as outlined in the [Faculty Manual](#), [Administrative Professional Manual](#), [civil service requirements](#), or [collective bargaining agreement](#).

For matters involving UPPM 10.60 Part B (Title IX Sexual Harassment) allegations, CCR provides access to the evidence and an opportunity to provide an additional written statement, prior to issuing an investigative report with recommended findings to the parties and relevant administrators. The recommended findings are designed to help the parties prepare for a live hearing process, as outlined in the Standards of Conduct for Students, [Faculty Manual](#), [Administrative Professional Manual](#), [civil service requirements](#), or [collective bargaining agreement](#).

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

For employee matters implicating UPPM 10.60 B (Title IX Sexual Harassment), CCR provides parties with an investigation report with recommended findings and provides access to the evidence prior to the [Employee Title IX Hearing Process](#) (for administrative professional, civil service, and bargaining unit employees) or the [Faculty Manual](#) formal discipline process (for faculty). Parties will be provided with information about the right to appeal to the President's CCR Appeals Committee. When an appeal is received, the CCR Appeals Committee will notify the parties, provide information on the appeals processes, provide an opportunity to respond, and issue the appeals decision simultaneously to both parties.

For employee matters implicating UPPM 10.60 A, CCR provides a report with findings to parties for matters that do not involve a faculty respondent and a report with recommended findings to parties for matters that involve a faculty respondent. The report is also provided to relevant administrators and supervisors for review under employee disciplinary processes, including the [Faculty Manual](#), [civil service requirements](#), the [Administrative Professional Handbook](#), or [collective bargaining agreements](#). Appeals are also available.

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

Additional rights and responsibilities for the sanctioning process can be found in the WSU [Faculty Manual](#), the [Administrative Professional Handbook](#), [WAC 357-40](#) (civil service employees), applicable [collective bargaining agreements](#), or the [WSU Standards of Conduct for Students](#) (WAC 504-26). More information about the hearing process is available through the Center for Community Standards, the Office of the Provost, and HRS. WSU's process for complaints of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking complies with federal regulations, which are subject to change; individuals are encouraged to review the relevant policy or procedure for the most up-to-date information.

Standard of Evidence

In any WSU institutional disciplinary proceeding or investigation, WSU determines the facts and whether there is a violation of this policy based on a preponderance of the evidence.

Preponderance of the evidence means that the totality of the evidence persuades the fact finder that an allegation is more probably true than not true and/or that it is more probable than not that a violation of the policy occurred.

Additional Rights and Process during an Investigation

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

- Individualized and appropriate supportive or safety measures, determined to be appropriate by CCR, HRS, the Office of the Dean of Students/Student Affairs, law enforcement, court order (including protection orders), and/or other University administrators
- Confidential and non-confidential resources
- Neutral investigative procedures and a prompt, fair, and impartial process (specific timeframes for each major stage of the grievance process are included in the CCR Procedural Guidelines, the Employee Title IX Hearing Process, Faculty Manual, and Standards of Conduct for Students)
- Receive information about University policies and procedures, including information that retaliation is prohibited for all investigation participants
- Notification of allegations
- Opportunity to respond to allegations and/or witness statements
- Opportunity to request accommodation, including a language interpreter or medical/disability accommodations to provide full and equitable access to the process

- Opportunity to present evidence
- Opportunity to provide relevant witnesses
- Opportunity to present and have considered their preferred resolution path
- Opportunity to have a support person or an advisor, which may be an attorney (at personal expense)
- Opportunity to be informed of the status and the outcome of an investigation
- Opportunity to review evidence, including interview notes and documentary evidence
- Opportunity to provide an additional written statement, after reviewing evidence, to be considered by a decision-maker prior to a formal decision and determination of responsibility for matters involving Title IX Sexual Harassment
- Proof by preponderance of the evidence (more likely than not)
- Simultaneous notification of outcomes and of hearing schedule
- Rights to attend hearing(s), where appropriate under the relevant disciplinary procedure
- Right to propose questions for witnesses and participants to the hearing presiding officer
- Appeal rights

Protective/Supportive Measures

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

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

The following supportive measures may be available to students or employees; additional measures may be available, as appropriate.

1. Academic

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

2. Referrals to Care Providers

- Local victim advocacy agencies for access to counseling, crisis lines, support groups, shelters, etc.
- Counseling Services – WSU and community referrals, as available.
- Medical providers, in particular hospitals with Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs).
- Referrals to off-campus counselors.
- National/State resources to locate additional advocates/care providers, such as:
 - [Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network](#) (RAINN)
 - [Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault](#) (WSCADVSA)

3. Services for Employees

- Employee Assistance Program (EAP)(counseling, financial, legal)
- Workplace management/safety plans
- Work schedule adjustments, as needed, to obtain medical or mental health care, legal assistance, and/or confidential secure shelter.
- Domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking leave (RCW 49.76.010)
- Change reporting lines in consultation with HRS.
- Identify alternate work in consultation with supervisors/HRS.
- Work from home options in consultation with supervisors/HRS.
- Work schedule changes in consultation with supervisors/HRS.
- Work accommodations/reasonable accommodations through HRS Medical Leave and Accommodations.

4. Safety

- Report to law enforcement

- Police/Security safety assessment of home or campus areas
- Providing information on seeking a Protection Order for:
 - Anti-harassment and stalking
 - Domestic violence
 - Sexual assault
- No-contact directive from the University
- Emergency removal or administrative leave, in consultation with DOS, CCS, HRS, and/or CCR.
- Safety planning with a community victim advocate
- Residence hall changes, in consultation with DOS, HRL, and CCR.
- Cadet/police escort, where available
- Local taxi/bus information
- Local domestic violence shelter information
- Blue phones
- Emergency residence life room on campus (Pullman only)

5. Miscellaneous

- Emergency funding
- Support for tuition adjustment petitions (considered in appropriate cases)
- Campus involvement (student organizations, Women's Center, Diversity Centers, etc.)

6. Legal resources and referrals

- [ASWSU Student Legal Services](#)
- [Northwest Justice Project](#)
- [CLEAR Hotline](#) for counties outside King County
- [211 Legal Referral and Information Hotline](#) (King County)
- [Sexual Violence Law Center](#)
- [Washington Law Help](#) – self-help resources
- Local advocacy agencies – legal advocates
- [Moderate Means Program](#) – online application for a referral to an attorney with reduced fees
- [Family Law Matters](#) – limited license legal technician
- [Washington State Bar Attorney Referral](#)
- [Benton-Franklin County Attorney Referral](#)
- [Chelan-Douglas County Attorney Referral](#)
- [Clark County Attorney Referral](#)
- [King County Attorney Referral](#)
- [Skagit County Legal Aid](#)
- [Snohomish County Attorney Referral](#)
- [Spokane County Attorney Referral](#)
- [Tacoma-Pierce County Attorney Referral](#)
- [Thurston County Attorney Referral](#)
- [Yakima County Attorney Referral](#)

Campus Sanctioning/Disciplinary Procedures - Students

The community standards process supports students, upholds their rights and responsibilities, and holds them accountable for behaviors that conflict with community standards. Contact the [Center for Community Standards](#) (CCS) at 509-335-4532 or community.standards@wsu.edu with specific questions.

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

- Student development;
- Student conduct philosophies, including the educational component of the student conduct process;
- Fair and equitable decision making, including:
 - Due process;
 - Standards of proof;
 - Relevant and admissible evidence;
 - Conflict of interest; and
 - Identifying bias;
- Sexual assault and gender-based violence;
- Alcohol and drug prevention;
- Sanctioning principles and guidelines; and
- Title IX regulatory definitions, jurisdiction, and grievance processes.

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

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

Matters involving sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking will be referred to a full adjudicative hearing. All relevant parties are notified of their rights during the hearing, the issues to be determined during the hearing, and any relevant dates, times, and locations; relevant parties also receive timely and equal access to any information that will be used during the disciplinary or sanctioning process. Finally, all relevant parties have the right to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice. When the presiding officer concludes their review of relevant evidence,

parties will be informed of the university's decision at the same time and their right to appeal to the University Appeals Board. The decision becomes final either at the end of the appeals period on the twenty-first calendar day after the date the decision is sent to the parties or when the University Appeals Board issues their decision. For more information about the University Conduct Board process, please visit [WAC 504-26-403](#).

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

The full adjudication will be presided over by hearing officer employed by WSU who will also serve as the decision-maker; as with other full adjudicative hearings, parties are notified of their hearing rights, receive timely and equal access to evidence, and have the right to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice. When the hearing officer concludes their review of relevant evidence, parties will be informed of their decision at the same time and their right to appeal to the Director of the Center for Community Standard or designee. The decision becomes final either at the end of the appeals period on the twenty-first calendar day after the date the decision is sent to the parties or when the appeals reviewer issues their decision. Appeals rights are available to both the complainant and the respondent. For more information about the student conduct process, please visit [WAC 504-26-403](#).

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

Campus Sanctioning/Disciplinary Procedures - Employees

WSU Compliance and Civil Rights (CCR) will determine whether the WSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment, University Policies and Procedures Manual 10.60 (UPPM 10.60) is implicated. Human Resource Services (HRS) and/or the Office of the Provost will determine whether any other university policies may be implicated. Internal Audit may also be consulted in some matters.

At the conclusion of an investigation, in matters involving UPPM 10.60 Part A allegations, CCR will provide an investigative report with findings. For matters involving UPPM 10.60 Part B allegations, CCR will issue an investigative report with recommended findings. Recommended findings do not

constitute the final decision of the university and will not include a final determination of responsibility. Reports are provided to the appropriate disciplinary/sanctioning authority as follows:

- UPPM 10.60 Part A allegations
 - Non-faculty employee respondent matters are provided to the Appointing Authority for review under the relevant employee manual. Appeals are heard by the CCR Appeals Committee, operated out of the Office of the President, as described in the [CCR Procedural Guidelines](#).
 - Faculty employee respondent matters are reviewed under the disciplinary process described in the [Faculty Manual](#). Appeals are heard by the Office of the President, as described in the [Faculty Manual](#).
- UPPM 10.60 Part B allegations
 - Non-faculty employee respondent matters are provided to the Appointing Authority for review under the [Employee Title IX Hearing Process](#). Appeals are heard by the CCR Appeals Committee, operated out of the Office of the President, as described in the [CCR Procedural Guidelines](#).
 - Faculty employee respondent matters are reviewed by the Hearing Committee using the formal disciplinary process, as described in the [Faculty Manual](#). Appeals are heard by the CCR Appeals Committee, operated out of the Office of the President, as described in the [CCR Procedural Guidelines](#).

Through these prompt, impartial processes, timeframes for each step are identified in the relevant employee manual, with extensions allowed for good cause. The decision-makers must not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or the respondent, or complainants or respondents generally. For matters involving Title IX Sexual Harassment (UPPM 10.60 B allegations), parties will have an opportunity to review and respond to the evidence prior to the determination of responsibility. The parties may have an advisor present, who may be a support person or an attorney. At the conclusion of the Title IX hearing, the decision-maker will provide written decisions simultaneously to both parties which include a determination of responsibility, procedures for appealing the determination, and when such results become final. Matters involving UPPM 10.60 A allegations (non-Title IX) will follow the process outlined in the relevant employee manual.

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

Appeals are available in all matters. The WSU President has a standing CCR Appeals Committee (the Committee), which has a role in hearing appeals in all matters (either of the investigation findings or decision-maker's findings, depending on the relevant disciplinary procedures). Committee members receive annual training and are screened for conflict of interest or bias against the reporting or responding parties.

During the fair and neutral review of an appeal, the chair of the Committee will conduct an initial review, determine whether it met the minimum requirements of the appeals process, and if so, convene the Committee and send notice to the Complainant(s), Respondent(s), and CCR within seven (7) calendar days of receiving the appeal. After reviewing the appeal, the Committee will issue a decision letter to both parties within thirty (30) calendar days, unless good cause for an extension of up to thirty (30) days is necessary.

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

Possible Sanctions

WSU vigorously enforces the [WSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment](#), UPPM 10.60. Persons determined to have violated this policy are subject to sanctions imposed using the procedures set forth in applicable university policies and handbooks (e.g., the WSU [Faculty Manual](#), the [Administrative Professional Handbook](#), UPPM 60.50, [WAC 357-40](#) (civil service employees), applicable [collective bargaining agreements](#), or [WAC 504-26](#) containing the [WSU Standards of Conduct for Students](#) including any appeal procedures therein). Any imposed sanctions are to be adequately and appropriately severe to prevent future offenses and to protect other students and the University community. The sanctions that are imposed, or other actions taken, must be reported to CCR by the administrator or supervisor who imposed the sanctions.

In a matter involving an employee, possible sanctions may include: (i) verbal counseling; (ii) warning, verbal and/or in writing; (iii) required training; (iv) memorandum of concern; (v) letter of reprimand; (vi) suspension without pay; (vii) demotion; (viii) salary reduction; (ix) termination; or (x) any combination of the previously stated corrective or disciplinary sanctions. In addition, inappropriate and unprofessional behavior by WSU personnel that does not rise to the level of a UPPM 10.60 policy violation (e.g., unwelcome sex-based comments that are not sufficiently severe or pervasive, and objectively offensive to constitute sexual harassment) may nonetheless be subject to corrective or disciplinary action in some cases under other university policies.

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

Education, Training, and Prevention Programs

WSU provides education and prevention programs to strengthen prevention efforts and campus-wide understanding of policy and process, and to enhance accessibility to victim/survivor services. WSU provides students information about reporting options via email and in-person trainings, and produces materials for students and employees on accessing support services and filing complaints regarding sexual violence, including sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

Campus Security Programs

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

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

Prevention Programs

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

Available Education for Students

Multiple programs are available to WSU students on consent and respect, bystander intervention, risk reduction, and hazing, including definitions and WSU policies on responding to sexual assault, sexual exploitation, intimate partner violence, and stalking.

- **Consent and Respect:**
 - Available to all students; required for incoming first-year and transfer undergraduates. Addresses complexities around unwanted sexual experiences and empowers individuals as active bystanders addressing gender-based violence. Covers campus policies, resources, and reporting options, and WSU's prohibition on dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Students also learn the following definitions:
 - Dating violence: Intimate partner abuse is conduct or threats which are targeted against a person with whom an individual is in or had been in a

romantic, sexual, or dating relationship, where the conduct or threats are used to coerce, intimidate, or control the person. This may include physical, verbal, emotional, psychological, or financial assault and/or control. It may also include direct or indirect conduct, as well as threats or conduct directed towards the person's family, friends, property, or pets.

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

- Coercion is unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. When an individual makes it clear through words or actions that the individual does not want to engage in sexual contact, wants to stop, or does not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point may be coercive. Other examples of coercion may include using blackmail or extortion to overcome resistance or gain consent to sexual activity.
 - The person is asleep, unconscious, or physically unable to communicate his or her unwillingness to engage in sexual activity; or
 - A reasonable person would or should know that the other person lacks the mental capacity at the time of the sexual activity to be able to understand the nature or consequences of the act, whether that incapacity is produced by illness, defect, the influence of alcohol or another substance, or some other cause. When alcohol or drugs are involved, a person is considered incapacitated or unable to give valid consent if the individual cannot fully understand the details of the sexual interaction (i.e., who, what, when, where, why, and how), and/or the individual lacks the capacity to reasonably understand the situation and to make rational, reasonable decisions.
 - Stalking: Stalking is engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:
 - (a) Fear for their safety or the safety of others;
 - (b) Fear for harm to their property or the property of others; or
 - (c) Suffer substantial emotional distress.
 - Stalking includes, but is not limited to, conduct occurring in person, electronically, or through a third party.
- Alcohol Wise
 - Available to all students; required for incoming first-year and transfer undergraduates. Covers the misuse of alcohol and its impact on academic success and well-being, including moderate use, avoiding high-risk drinking patterns and consequences, and recognizing individuals in distress.
 - Hazing and Hosting
 - Required for all incoming and transfer students, undergraduate, graduate, and professional. A state-law-specific course emphasizing personal responsibility for hazing and social hosting as it relates to underage drinking, helping students identify forms of hazing and how and when to file a report.
 - [Count on Cougs](#) and other violence prevention workshops

- Count on Cougs is a bystander intervention workshop where students learn to recognize and respond to high-risk situations, practicing safe, realistic intervention skills. Additional workshop topics include Healthy Relationships, Supporting Survivors, and Understanding Sexual Assault.
- Additional Workshops
 - Health Education provides additional workshops on request, including:
 - Life Skills
 - Stress Management
 - Mindfulness
 - Sleep More Sleep Better
 - Time Management
 - Self-Care
 - Mental Health
 - Behind Happy Faces
 - Mental Health and Suicide Prevention
 - Campus Connect
 - Mental Health First Aid
 - Sexual Health
 - STI Workshop
 - Sexuality
 - Substance Abuse
 - Sleep, Alcohol Use, and Academic Impacts
 - Real Risks
 - Party Expectations

Other programs on sexual assault, sexual exploitation, intimate partner violence, and stalking are provided throughout the academic year.

Graduate students at all locations receive an orientation covering reporting and resources for discrimination, harassment, student misconduct, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking; the Graduate Student Policies and Procedures Manual also includes reporting options and grievance procedures.

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

- [Count on Cougs](#): Empowers bystanders to actively reduce gender-based violence, including intimate partner violence, stalking, and sexual assault; offered via Zoom throughout the year ([Health Education Website](#)).

- Mental Health First Aid: An 8-hour training (2 hours pre-work, 6 hours Zoom) on identifying mental health disorder symptoms, responding in a crisis, and active listening skills ([Registration Site](#)).
- Campus Connect: A 2-hour training on college student suicide statistics, responding in a suicidal crisis, appropriate referrals, and active listening, communication, and relationship-building skills ([Registration Site](#)).

Student-Athlete Education

Mandated by the NCAA, student-athletes, coaches, and athletics department staff must complete yearly sexual violence prevention education covering consent, sexual assault, harassment, stalking, gender-based violence, reporting, and resources, via educational workshops, eLearning modules, or external speakers.

Campus Disciplinary Processes

The Center for Community Standards (CCS) offers [trainings to students and staff](#) on the campus disciplinary process throughout the year, with staff presentations and student information sessions available on request. Sessions outline what students can expect engaging with CCS, along with student rights and available resources.

Ally Training

The [LGBTQ+ Center](#) respects confidentiality and is knowledgeable about resources related to sexual orientation and gender diversity. WSU promotes an atmosphere safe, inclusive, and affirming for all. Ally Trainings are offered upon request for departments and student staff.

Discrimination, Sexual Harassment, and Sexual Violence Prevention Training

[WSU Compliance and Civil Rights \(CCR\)](#) offers trainings for students, faculty, and staff in person, via video-conferencing, and via on-demand online training, including the [WSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination and Harassment](#) (UPPM 10.60); discrimination, sexual harassment, and sexual violence prevention; university investigative processes; grievance and disciplinary processes; employee reporting and disclosure requirements; available university resources and response; civil rights nondiscrimination law requirements (including Title IX requirements), and targeted training on resources and reporting options for victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. In 2025, CCR offered 138 live training courses to the campus community.

Bystander Intervention

All WSU students on the Pullman campus receive bystander training on reducing risk on campus; [Count on Cougs](#) is offered remotely to students at other locations. Safe and positive intervention options include:

- Being direct. If you see someone making another person uncomfortable, speak up.

- Getting someone else involved. Ask friends to help, or talk to a supervisor, Resident Advisor, or other authority; contact police if you feel unsafe.
- Creating a distraction. Divert attention elsewhere to get someone out of a potentially dangerous situation.
- Offering resources and support after the fact. If you're concerned someone has already experienced violence, provide support and options that may prevent further violence.
- Being proactive. Small, simple daily actions by students, faculty, and staff create a safe and supportive campus. More information is on the [Health Education Website](#).

Risk Reduction

Acts of harm or violence result from choices made by the person causing harm, not the victim's/survivor's decisions. Steps to promote individual and community safety include:

- Plan ahead. Charge your phone before going out and stay in contact with friends; ask friends to check in before leaving for the night, and follow up if someone doesn't.
- Make a back-up plan. Bring extra cash for a cab or call a trusted friend to walk you home if you feel unsafe.
- Pay attention to your gut instincts. If a situation feels uncomfortable, find someone you trust or leave; contact police if you have safety concerns.
- If choosing to drink alcohol, plan how many drinks you'll have and stick to it; eat before or during the night, alternate alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks, and maintain control of your drinks at all times.
- Respect everyone's personal boundaries, including involving sex. Consent must be clear, knowing, and voluntary; if uncertain you've obtained it, stop and check in with your partner.

Hazing Awareness and Prevention

Hazing violates WSU's community values; there is zero tolerance for it. Options for handling hazing include:

Call out hazing behaviors in the moment if safe to do so — this may stop the behavior immediately and help victims leave the situation. If you don't feel safe doing so, that's okay — make a report when you're in a safe space.

Options for Reporting

- [WSU Center for Community Standards](#)
- [WSU Compliance and Civil Rights](#) – select 'Hazing' drop down
- [Campus Security](#) or local law enforcement

- A local/national chapter of the organization conducting the hazing

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

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

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

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

For organizations, CCS first reviews the report to determine appropriate next steps, which may include:

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

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

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

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

For individual students, CCS follows a similar process:

- The student is notified of the concern
- CCS investigates the reported behavior

- If warranted, the case proceeds to the resolution phase

Annual Hazing Prevention Training for WSU Employees

All WSU faculty and staff (including students, temp hourly, and graduate students) must complete the [Hazing Prevention course](#) within six months of hire, then annually, via Percipio.

The course defines hazing, identifies key WSU policies addressing it, gives examples of "look-fors" for managers supervising staff, and links to resources for alleged hazing incidents. It also covers employee and supervisor responsibilities when hazing misconduct is reported or observed.

Current Student Training: Hazing and Hosting

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

Timely Warnings

Timely Warning Notifications

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Residence hall burglaries;

- Hate crimes;
- Serial rapes;
- Date rape druggings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

characteristics of the suspect(s), and safety precautions and recommendations for the campus community.

Dissemination of a Timely Warning

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

- Email notifications to students, faculty, and staff (preferred distribution channel)
- Posting on the University's official website
- University social media platforms (preferred distribution channel)
- Notices on bulletin boards in prominent campus locations
- Individual outreach to impacted individuals
- Host campus communication or alert systems.

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

Emergency Response, Notifications, and Evacuation Procedures

Emergency Notification

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

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

and WSU Pullman Chief of Police or designee. RECs and Extension offices offering for-credit courses are designated as campus Clery geography. See Section 4.1 in [UPPM 50.71](#).

- WSU Spokane/Yakima: Campus Safety and Security Manager or designee
- WSU Tri-Cities: Director, Campus Safety and Security or designee
- WSU Vancouver: Director of Public Safety and Police Services

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

The department responsible determines notification content, which may withhold victims' names or other identifying information, or any information whose disclosure would compromise efforts to assist a victim, contain or respond to the emergency, or otherwise mitigate it. Notification will include a description of the emergency or dangerous situation, instructions for immediate action or protective measures, the date, time, and location (if applicable), contact information for additional assistance, and information enabling the community to protect itself. The department responsible, in consultation with other relevant departments and agencies, will also determine whether additional steps are necessary such as securing buildings, directing individuals to safe locations, modification to facility resources, or other actions.

The department responsible determines which segments of the campus community may be affected. Students at WSU Bremerton may also receive notifications directly from Olympic College, and individuals at WSU Research and Extension sites may receive direct communication about weather or fire emergencies from the WSU Alert system or directly from the site facilities operator or director. Off-campus suspended operations due to emergencies at Research and Extension Centers (such as wildfires) are governed by [UPPM 50.45](#). In an emergency, the County or Reservation Extension Office Director (or designee) reports conditions to the WSU Extension Director, who notifies the CAHNRS Dean of the emergency and current status; the County or Reservation Extension Officer Director may move from normal to suspended operations and notify personnel and students at their sites.

Additional information about WSU's emergency policies and procedures is available from the [Office of Emergency Management \(OEM\)](#) or other departments as identified in the WSU manual identified in [UPPM 50.45](#), to determine whether an emergency notification should be issued.

Dissemination of an Emergency Notification

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

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

The Spokane Campus Outdoor Warning System consists of nine (9) siren/public address units (blue poles) on campus that WSU may sound during an emergency that may threaten the safety of individuals on the Spokane campus. The siren tone warning is followed by a voice announcement providing information on what individuals should do as the situation develops.

The [WSU Alert Notification](#) system is another method for distributing emergency warnings, connecting directly to students, faculty, and staff using voice and text messaging by telephone and email (see [UPPM 50.39](#)). It includes basic directions on what steps to take in response. Receiving emergency warnings on personal cell phones, land lines, and email requires registration via a [MyWSU account](#). All WSU students, staff, and faculty are subscribed into the system by default and have the option to opt out; they can update their information through their [MyWSU account](#).

In addition to these primary notification methods, WSU OEM operates a campus-wide alert email listserv allowing email transmission of warnings and other messages to the campus population.

The complete WSU Alert system allows the university to disseminate official information via email, text messages, telephone, loudspeakers, the [WSU Alert page](#), social media, and other means to notify the campus population of emergencies or threatening situations. For example, during an active shooter situation, individuals would be made aware of the incident through the WSU Alert system and could assess their response based on their location and available resources.

To address recent violence trends at K-12 and higher education campuses, the WSU security community has developed prevention and protection measures, including the ability of WSU Campus Security and/or WSU OEM to lock building doors through an automated system. FBI studies indicate the importance of active access control and the ability to lock down entry doors, letting occupants secure themselves and giving Campus Security and Spokane Police time to respond.

Drills, Exercises and Training

At a minimum, testing and training exercises are conducted annually. The WSU Spokane campus holds an emergency communications system test once a semester, including activation of the WSU Alert system, and the [WSU Alert page](#); other emergency communication methods may also be activated. These tests may be scheduled and announced in advance or may be unannounced.

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

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

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

WSU Spokane Security provides active shooter training, safety consultations, and can provide information about online training and resources. Individuals interested in additional information should contact WSU Spokane Security at 509-358-7995. In addition, WSU employees can access on-demand Active Shooter Response training through the Skillsoft Percipio online training system. Finally, WSU Spokane encourages everyone to review the [campus safety video](#).

Campus Security

Campus Housing Safety

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

Safety Considerations in the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

WSU Spokane devotes time from various campus resources, including Facilities Services, Campus Safety Committee, and Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S), to address the safety and security of the campus. The electronic and physical key distribution for academic buildings is controlled by the colleges and departments within the building, in cooperation with the Security department and

Facilities. Campus buildings use electronic locks, and the access schedule for each building is determined by the college. Typically, public campus buildings are unlocked at 7:30am and automatically locked at 5:00pm. WSU Spokane Security officers patrol the campus regularly and operate 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. WSU Spokane Security provides several services designed to enhance the safety of all WSU community members:

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

Students Events and Organizations

Groups or individuals may use the university's limited public forum areas for First Amendment-protected activities, subject to [WAC 504-33](#). University groups or individuals are requested to notify WSU Security of intended use of the desired limited public forum area. Non-university groups and individuals must provide notice five business days in advance, per [WAC 504-33-025](#).

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

[WSU Spokane Office of Student Involvement](#) | SAC 107 | 509-358-7570

Blue Light Public Address System

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

Elevator Telephones

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

doors open. The elevator telephone is for emergencies ONLY; please refrain from using the telephone unless it is an emergency.

Student Care Network

The [Student Care Network](#) lets individuals share concerns about a student's emotional or psychological well-being, physical health, or academic performance with university administrators who can help. Anyone — students, faculty, staff, family, or community members — may submit a referral, which the Office of the Dean of Students Student Care Case Management team reviews for follow up.

Student Care Team

The multi-disciplinary [Student Care Team](#) responds to referrals about students exhibiting concerning behavior, intervening with care and support to protect the safety and well-being of the student and the WSU community by working directly with the student and/or connecting them with appropriate resources.

Campus Patrol

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

Daily Crime and Fire Log

The WSU Spokane Security Department maintains a Daily Crime Log of all crimes reported to the department. The log is available 24 hours per day to anyone wishing to access it. The log identifies the type of report, location, and time of each incident reported to WSU Spokane Security. The Daily Crime Log is available at WSU Spokane Security Office; MED 103, 668 N Riverpoint Blvd, Spokane, WA 99202.

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

Safety in Education Abroad Faculty Led Programs

WSU International Programs vets all Faculty Led program vendors and locations to ensure student safety abroad, primarily through an itinerary and contractor risk assessment. Hotel and lodging vendors must respond to questions on fire safety, locking doors (external and between rooms), and

neighborhood crime safety. Itineraries and contractors are then vetted via the US Department of State Travel Advisors, On Call Insurance (our international insurance provider), the CDC, and other resources relevant to the program.

Other safety measures employed by WSU Education Abroad include:

- WSU International Security, Health and Safety Committee convenes monthly to review Education Abroad policies and student requests for Department of State Level 3 locations,
- Required international medical/emergency insurance, including repatriation of remains and evacuation for natural and political disasters,
- Required orientation for students, faculty, and staff in Education Abroad programs, covering risk mitigation, emergency procedures, and reporting,
- Faculty-led in-country orientations on local safety and behavioral expectations,
- Liability insurance from each faculty-led program vendor or third-party provider,
- A 24/7 emergency response phone for faculty contact,
- Emergency response cards and QR codes for WSU's 24-hour emergency line and insurance information,
- Program fee contingency funds for unexpected circumstances,
- Use of local program vendors to ensure first-hand knowledge of location safety, expectations, and resources,
- Daily evaluation of international events reported by the Department of State Overseas Security Advisory Committee, cross-referenced with student locations in the tracking system,
- Student returnee evaluations rating and commenting on location safety.

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

Drug and Alcohol Policies and Programs

WSU Policies Governing Alcohol and Other Drugs

WSU's Drug and Alcohol Policies, including [UPPM 10.19](#) and the [WSU Standards of Conduct for Students](#), aim to eliminate alcohol and drug abuse, educate the University community on relevant laws and consequences, and prohibit unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol on University-controlled property statewide.

[RCW Chapter 70.160](#) also prohibits smoking in any WSU owned, leased, or rented public place or place of employment. WSU Pullman, WSU Spokane, WSU Tri-Cities, WSU Vancouver, WSU Everett, and CAHNRS have additional tobacco/nicotine restrictions on campus, except for cessation

programs or approved research (see [SPPM 6.10](#)). Employees who violate UPPM 10.19 or SPPM 6.10 may face corrective or disciplinary action.

Workplace Policy

WSU complies with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, providing educational and training programs and prohibiting controlled substances in the workplace, and has developed programs to prevent unlawful possession, use, and/or distribution of illegal drugs and alcohol by employees and students. Any employee who violates UPPM 10.19 may be subject to corrective or disciplinary action, in addition to penalties from violating local, state, and/or federal law. Sanctions may include, but are not limited to, recommended rehabilitation, written or verbal warning, required training, letter of reprimand, censure, demotion, salary reduction, dismissal, or, in emergency situations, immediate suspension.

Student Policies

University Alcohol and Drug Policy

WSU police and local police enforce Washington State drug and alcohol laws, and students may also be subject to sanctions through the [Center for Community Standards](#) (CCS), which follows procedures in the [Standards of Conduct for Students](#) ([Standards of Conduct](#)), [WAC 504-26](#), if a violation is reported.

The legal age to consume alcohol in Washington is 21. Those under legal age who consume alcohol violate the [Standards of Conduct](#) and WSU's Alcohol and Drug Policy; students of legal age who drink are expected to do so responsibly.

Students are accountable to the [Standards of Conduct](#) from application for admission through the awarding of a degree, which apply to on-campus, online, and some off-campus behavior (see [WAC 504-26-015](#) on jurisdiction).

Applicable Standards of Conduct for Students

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

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

Good Samaritan Guideline

The [WSU Good Samaritan Guideline](#) ensures that students receive prompt and appropriate attention in the event of alcohol and/or drug intoxication, and is similar to Washington State laws

followed by law enforcement. If a student or community member sees a friend or stranger experiencing symptoms of alcohol or drug intoxication and needing medical help, they can contact local police, WSU campus security, medical professionals, university staff members, and/or resident advisors for assistance. Neither party will receive any formal discipline for alcohol or drug use and possession under our community standards. This guideline does not apply to any disciplinary action for incidents beyond drug and alcohol use; for example, incidents that include hazing, sexual assault, physical abuse, malicious mischief, disorderly conduct, or acts of hate or bias may initiate the community standards process. WSU reserves the right to sanction repeat alcohol and drug offenders, including organizations, and to pursue disciplinary action for any violation which the University considers serious enough to require such action.

Medical and Recreational Cannabis

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

WSU also prohibits the use of medical cannabis on campus, including all residence halls and WSU apartments; cannabis obtained for medicinal purposes cannot be stored or used there, and storage or use of drug paraphernalia is likewise prohibited. Questions about accommodation of medical conditions, including those treated with medical cannabis, should be directed to [Student Accommodations and Disability Resources](#) at 509-335-3417.

Drug and Alcohol Education Programs

WSU Health Sciences Spokane offers the following:

- Individual counseling to students who wish to discuss personal concerns such as academic stress, adjustment to college life, relationship problems, career decisions, depression, or anxiety. They also provide consultations regarding alcohol and drug use, problematic eating and food issues, and physical or sexual abuse. They have two locations on the Spokane campus: one in the Academic Center and one in the Health Education and Research building.
- Psychological testing on a limited basis, usually to assess career interests or personal issues. Testing is performed in conjunction with an established counseling relationship with professional staff
- Workshops and group counseling offered during the academic year address personal growth, academic success strategies, and related matters. At times, they offer group counseling for specific topics, such as men's concerns or coping with food and weight issues.

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

3rd Millenium Educational Programs

For first-time cannabis and alcohol referrals to CCS, students complete an online educational course from third-party provider 3rd Millenium. These empirically based courses target risk reduction strategies and behavioral change.

IMPACT

IMPACT is an education service for students referred by CCS for repeated substance use violations. It administers a substance abuse education program focused on harm reduction strategies, motivational interviewing, and brief intervention, and refers students to CAPS for a one-on-one meeting with a licensed mental health provider.

Additional Campus Security Policies or Resources

Missing Student Policy

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

Weapons Policy

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

Sexual or Violent Offenders List

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires colleges and universities to inform students and employees how to learn the identity of registered sex offenders on campus, and requires sex offenders to notify any institution of higher education at which they are employed or enrolled. WSU complies with these requirements through the procedures in the WSU Registered Sex Offender and Kidnapping Offender Policy ([UPPM 50.33](#)). As required by UPPM 50.33, the WSU Police Department publishes information on its website on how to find information about registered sex offenders ([Sex Offender and Kidnapping Offender Notification](#)).

You can also obtain information regarding registered sex offenders throughout Washington state, along with additional information about offender registration laws and safety tips, through the following links:

- WSU Pullman ([Whitman County Sheriff's Alerts](#))
- WSU Vancouver ([Clark County Sheriff's Alerts](#))
- WSU Tri-Cities ([Benton County Sheriff's Alerts](#))
- WSU Spokane ([Spokane County Sheriff's Alerts](#))
- WSU Yakima ([Yakima County Sheriff's Alerts](#))
- WSU Everett ([Snohomish County Sheriff's Alerts](#))
- WSU Bremerton ([Kitsap County Sheriff's Alerts](#))
- WSU Global: [Department of Justice National Sex Offender Public Website](#)
- [Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs Alert](#) (Sex Offender Public Registry)
- [Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs Resource Information](#)
- Offender Watch by County: [Community Notification](#)
- [Department of Justice National Sex Offender Public Website](#)

Further, as required by UPPM 50.33, WSU provides notifications to relevant individuals for purposes of safety and security when registered offenders enroll or are employed at WSU.

Housing and Fire Safety

The Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-315) requires U.S. academic institutions to publish an annual fire safety report covering fire safety practices, standards, and on-campus fire statistics for residential buildings.

On Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

WSU Spokane does not have on-campus student housing.

Plans for Future Improvement in Fire Safety

WSU will maintain facilities consistent with the International Fire Code, International Building Code, National Fire Protection Association standards, and state and federal law. All new construction shall comply with applicable fire, building, and life safety code requirements.

The WSU Fire Safety Officer and WSU Life Safety Technicians work closely with the City of Spokane Fire Marshal to address and correct deficiencies, in an ongoing effort to improve fire safety on campus.

University Fire Safety Resources and Education Programs

Education and Training Programs

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

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

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

Resources

Emergency Fire Response:

The Spokane Fire Department is a combination department of full-time professional and reserve firefighters providing fire suppression and emergency medical services to all properties within Spokane city limits, including WSU. Department paramedics and EMTs provide ambulance services to the city and campus.

Life Safety Technicians:

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

Reporting in Case of a Fire

If there is a fire emergency dial 911.

Fire occurrences should be reported to the WSU Fire Safety Officer at 509-335-7471; these reports are included in the annual fire safety report's statistics. WSU employees should follow the Fire Safety Procedures, [SPPM 8.20](#).

Crime Definitions Under Federal Law

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

Dating violence:

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

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

(ii) For the purposes of this definition -

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

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

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

Domestic violence:

(i) A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed -

(A) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;

(B) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;

(C) By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;

(D) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or

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

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

Sexual assault:

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

Rape:

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

Fondling:

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

Incest:

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

Statutory Rape:

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

Stalking:

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

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

(B) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

(ii) For the purposes of this definition -

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

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

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

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

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:

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

Negligent manslaughter:

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Robbery:

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

Aggravated Assault:

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

Burglary:

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle theft:

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

Weapons (Carrying, Possessing, Etc.):

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

Arson:

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

Liquor Law Violations:

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

Drug Abuse Violations:

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

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

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

Hate crime:

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

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

Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft):

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

Simple Assault:

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving 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 other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Crime Definitions Under Washington State Law

The following definitions are provided under Washington State Law.

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

At the time of the act of sexual intercourse or sexual contact there are actual words or conduct indicating freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact.

Mental Incapacity ([RCW 9A.44.010](#)) A condition existing at the time of the offense which prevents a person from understanding the nature or consequences of the act of sexual intercourse whether that condition is produced by illness, defect, the influence of a substance or from some other cause.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Domestic Violence ([RCW 10.99.020](#))

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

- Assault in the first degree (RCW 9A.36.011);
- Assault in the second degree (RCW 9A.36.021);
- Assault in the third degree (RCW 9A.36.031);
- Assault in the fourth degree (RCW 9A.36.041);
- Drive-by shooting (RCW 9A.36.045);
- Reckless endangerment (RCW 9A.36.050);
- Coercion (RCW 9A.36.070);
- Burglary in the first degree (RCW 9A.52.020);
- Burglary in the second degree (RCW 9A.52.030);
- Criminal trespass in the first degree (RCW 9A.52.070);
- Criminal trespass in the second degree (RCW 9A.52.080);
- Malicious mischief in the first degree (RCW 9A.48.070);
- Malicious mischief in the second degree (RCW 9A.48.080);
- Malicious mischief in the third degree (RCW 9A.48.090);
- Kidnapping in the first degree (RCW 9A.40.020);
- Kidnapping in the second degree (RCW 9A.40.030);
- Unlawful imprisonment (RCW 9A.40.040);
- Violation of the provisions of a restraining order, no-contact order, or protection order restraining or enjoining the person or restraining the person from going onto the grounds of or entering a residence, workplace, school, or day care, or prohibiting the person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location, a protected party's person, or a protected party's vehicle (chapter 7.105 RCW, or RCW 10.99.040, 10.99.050, 26.09.300, 26.10.220, 26.26B.050, 26.44.063, 26.44.150, or 26.52.070, or any of the former RCW 26.50.060, 26.50.070, 26.50.130, and 74.34.145);
- Rape in the first degree (RCW 9A.44.040);
- Rape in the second degree (RCW 9A.44.050);
- Residential burglary (RCW 9A.52.025);
- Stalking (RCW 9A.46.110); and
- Interference with the reporting of domestic violence (RCW 9A.36.150).

Family or Household Members ([RCW 10.99.020](#))

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

Intimate Partner ([RCW 10.99.020](#))

- Spouses or domestic partners;

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

Dating Relationship ([RCW 10.99.020](#), [RCW 7.105.010](#))

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A person is guilty of harassment if:

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

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

- (a) A person commits the crime of stalking if, without lawful authority, the person:
 - (i) Intentionally and repeatedly harasses another person;
 - (ii) Intentionally and repeatedly follows another person;
 - (iii) Intentionally contacts, follows, tracks, or monitors, or attempts to contact, follow, track, or monitor another person after being given actual notice that the person does not want to be contacted, followed, tracked, or monitored; or
 - (iv) Knowingly and without consent installs or monitors an electronic tracking device, or causes an electronic tracking device to be installed, placed, or used, to track the location of another person; and

- (b) The person being harassed, followed, tracked, or monitored suffers substantial emotional distress or is placed in fear that the stalker intends to injure him or her, or another person, or his or her property, or the property of another person, or, in the circumstances identified in (a)(iv) of this subsection, the victim's knowledge of the tracking device would reasonably elicit substantial emotional distress or fear. The feeling of substantial emotional distress or fear must be one that a reasonable person in the same situation would experience given the totality of the circumstances; and

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

- The stalker has previously been convicted in this state or any other state of any crime of harassment, as defined in [RCW 9A.46.060](#);
- The stalking violates any protective order protecting the victim;
- The stalker has previously been convicted of a gross misdemeanor or felony stalking offense under this section for stalking another person;
- The stalker was armed with a deadly weapon, as defined in [RCW 9.94A.825](#), while stalking the victim;
- The victim is or was a law enforcement officer; judge; juror; attorney; victim advocate; legislator; community corrections' officer; an employee, contract staff person; or volunteer of a correctional agency; court employee, court clerk; or courthouse facilitator; or an employee of the child protective, child welfare, or adult protective services division within the department of social and health services; and the stalker stalked the victim to retaliate against the victim for an act the victim performed during the course of official duties or to influence the victim's performance of official duties; or
- The victim is a current, former, or prospective witness in an adjudicative proceeding, and the stalker stalked the victim to retaliate against the victim as a result of the victim's testimony or potential testimony.

Washington State Definitions for Protection Orders

Consent ([RCW 7.105.010](#))

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

Sexual Abuse ([RCW 7.105.010](#))

Sexual abuse means any form of nonconsensual sexual conduct including, but not limited to, unwanted or inappropriate touching, rape, molestation, indecent liberties, sexual coercion, sexually explicit photographing or recording, voyeurism, indecent exposure, and sexual harassment. Sexual abuse also includes any sexual conduct between a staff person, who is not

also a resident or client, of a facility or a staff person of a program authorized under chapter [71A.12](#) RCW, and a vulnerable adult living in that facility or receiving service from a program authorized under chapter [71A.12](#) RCW, whether or not the sexual conduct is consensual.

Sexual Penetration ([RCW 7.105.010](#))

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

Sexual Conduct ([RCW 7.105.010](#))

Sexual conduct means any of the following:

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

Stalking ([RCW 7.105.010](#))

Stalking means any of the following:

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

Domestic Violence ([RCW 7.105.010](#))

Domestic Violence means:

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

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

Family or Household Members means:

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

Intimate Partner ([RCW 7.105.010](#))

Intimate Partner means:

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

Dating Relationship ([RCW 7.105.010](#))

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

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

Coercive Control ([RCW 7.105.010](#))

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

- Intimidation or controlling or compelling conduct by:
 - Damaging, destroying, or threatening to damage or destroy, or forcing the other party to relinquish, goods, property, or items of special value;
 - Using technology to threaten, humiliate, harass, stalk, intimidate, exert undue influence over, or abuse the other party, including by engaging in cyberstalking, monitoring, surveillance, impersonation, manipulation of electronic media, or distribution of or threats to distribute actual or fabricated intimate images;
 - Carrying, exhibiting, displaying, drawing, or threatening to use, any firearm or any other weapon apparently capable of producing bodily harm, in a manner, under circumstances, and at a time and place that either manifests an intent to intimidate the other party or that warrants alarm by the other party for their safety or the safety of other persons;
 - Driving recklessly with the other party or minor children in the vehicle;
 - Communicating, directly or indirectly, the intent to:
 - Harm the other party's children, family members, friends, or pets, including by use of physical forms of violence;
 - Harm the other party's career;
 - Attempt suicide or other acts of self-harm; or
 - Contact local or federal agencies based on actual or suspected immigration status;
 - Exerting control over the other party's identity documents;
 - Making, or threatening to make, private information public, including the other party's sexual orientation or gender identity, medical or behavioral health information, or other confidential information that jeopardizes safety; or
 - Engaging in sexual or reproductive coercion;
- Causing dependence, confinement, or isolation of the other party from friends, relatives, or other sources of support, including schooling and employment, or subjecting the other party to physical confinement or restraint;
- Depriving the other party of basic necessities or committing other forms of financial exploitation;
- Controlling, exerting undue influence over, interfering with, regulating, or monitoring the other party's movements, communications, daily behavior, finances, economic resources, or employment, including but not limited to interference with or attempting to limit access to services for children of the other party, such as health care, medication, child care, or school-based extracurricular activities;
- Engaging in vexatious litigation or abusive litigation, as defined in RCW 26.51.020, against the other party to harass, coerce, or control the other party, to diminish or exhaust the other party's financial resources, or to compromise the other party's employment or housing; or

- Engaging in psychological aggression, including inflicting fear, humiliating, degrading, or punishing the other party.

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

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

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

Commercial sexual abuse of a minor and sex trafficking.

Crime Statistics

Preparation of Crime Statistics

Washington State University (WSU) prepares this report in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (Clery Act) and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2022 (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act, using information from the WSU Clery Compliance Committee, which includes representatives from WSU offices such as the WSU Security Department, WSU Compliance and Civil Rights (CCR), the Center for Community Standards (CCS), Cougar Health Services (CHS), Housing and Residence Life (HRL), WSU Research and Extension Site Directors, Environmental & Health Safety (E&HS), and the Office of Emergency Management (OEM). Additionally, information is gathered from Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), campus law enforcement, and other local and State law enforcement agencies.

Crime Statistics - Spokane

(There were two hate crimes reported for these years)

OFFENSE	2023	2024	2025
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	1
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Assault (Aggravated)	0	3	0
Burglary	0	1	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	1	1
Arson	0	0	2
Stalking	0	1	0
Domestic Violence	1	1	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Arrests: Alcohol Law Violations	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	0	2	0
Arrests: Weapons Violations	0	0	0
Referrals: Alcohol Law Violations	0	0	0
Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Referrals: Weapons Violations	0	0	0

2023–2025 Comparative Crime Statistics, WSU Spokane, On-Campus Residences

(Subset Of On-Campus Property, WSU Spokane has no residences)

OFFENSE	2023	2024	2025
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manslaughter by Negligence	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rape	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fondling	N/A	N/A	N/A
Incest	N/A	N/A	N/A
Statutory Rape	N/A	N/A	N/A
Robbery	N/A	N/A	N/A
Assault (Aggravated)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Burglary	N/A	N/A	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arson	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stalking	N/A	N/A	N/A
Domestic Violence	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dating Violence	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arrests: Alcohol Law Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arrests: Weapons Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Referrals: Alcohol Law Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Referrals: Weapons Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A

2023–2025 Comparative Crime Statistics, WSU Spokane, Non-Campus Property, Yakima
(WSU vacated the PNWU campus in May 2026 and no longer has a presence in Yakima)

OFFENSE	2023	2024	2025
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Assault (Aggravated)	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Arrests: Alcohol Law Violations	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Arrests: Weapons Violations	0	0	0
Referrals: Alcohol Law Violations	0	0	0
Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Referrals: Weapons Violations	0	0	0

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

1. WSU College of Pharmacy Yakima and WSU College of Nursing Yakima on the Pacific Northwest University Campus, 3110 Inspiration Drive, Yakima, WA 98901 – Caldwell Student Center
2. WSU ended their lease with Pacific Northwest University in May 2026 and is no longer maintaining a presence in Yakima, WA.

2023–2025 Comparative Crime Statistics, WSU Spokane, Public Property

OFFENSE	2023	2024	2025
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	1	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Assault (Aggravated)	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	1	0
Dating Violence	0	1	0
Arrests: Alcohol Law Violations	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Arrests: Weapons Violations	0	0	0
Referrals: Alcohol Law Violations	0	0	0
Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Referrals: Weapons Violations	0	0	0

2023–2025 Comparative Crime Statistics, WSU Spokane, Unfounded

OFFENSE	2023	2024	2025
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Assault (Aggravated)	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0

2023–2025 Comparative Crime Statistics, WSU Spokane, Non-Campus Student Housing
(WSU Spokane has no non-campus housing)

OFFENSE	2023	2024	2025
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manslaughter by Negligence	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rape	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fondling	N/A	N/A	N/A
Incest	N/A	N/A	N/A
Statutory Rape	N/A	N/A	N/A
Robbery	N/A	N/A	N/A
Assault (Aggravated)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Burglary	N/A	N/A	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arson	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stalking	N/A	N/A	N/A
Domestic Violence	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dating Violence	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arrests: Alcohol Law Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arrests: Weapons Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Referrals: Alcohol Law Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Referrals: Weapons Violations	N/A	N/A	N/A

It should be noted that this report provides the definition of Domestic Violence as defined by Washington State law (RCW). However, for the purpose of reporting statistics, some relationships falling under the Washington State definition of domestic violence may be counted as dating violence, not domestic violence, pursuant to the definitions provided by the Clery Act. The Clery Act definition generally provides that an intimate, or romantic, relationship must exist to be considered dating violence, whereas, domestic violence requires that the individuals be cohabitating as current or former spouses, or have an intimate relationship, thus, the relationship must be more than just two people living together as roommates.

Campus Geography

Crime Statistics Geographic Area

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

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

Campus is defined as:

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

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

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

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

The Spokane campus main address is:

600 North Riverpoint Blvd
Spokane, WA 99202

The WSU Spokane Campus map is available [online](#).