



2020 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

December 15, 2020

Revised December 17, 2020

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NOTES

1. In response to the ongoing challenges of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the U.S. Department of Education announced on July 10, 2020 that it was extending the date for postsecondary institutions to distribute their Annual Security Reports (ASRs) to required recipients. The date was extended from October 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020.

Pikes Peak Community College continues to take appropriate steps to ensure the health and safety of its students and employees; to act in accordance with its campus safety policies and procedures; and to advise the campus community about changing conditions that may affect safety, or any major changes to safety policies or practices.

2. The PPCC 2020 ASR was revised on December 17, 2020 to correct an error in the 2019 crime statistics for the Downtown Studio Campus (see page 107). Instead of one arrest and one referral for Liquor Law Violations, the correct count is two arrests and no referrals. Although referrals were conducted for the parties involved in the two arrests, per Clery Act rules only the arrests are counted in the statistics.

Section 1: Introduction to the Annual Security Report

Introduction

Pikes Peak Community College (College or PPCC) values the safety of its students, staff, faculty, and visitors. In compliance with the 1990 Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (also known as the Clery Act) and other federal mandates, PPCC publishes an Annual Security Report (ASR) to provide accurate information to potential and current students and employees about campus crime statistics, campus crime logs, and policies regarding the safety and security of the campus community.

Compliance with Clery Act provisions is also mandated by Colorado Community College System (CCCS) System Procedure SP 19-20 *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act*

(<https://www.cccs.edu/policies-and-procedures/system-presidents-procedures/sp-19-20-jeanne-clery-disclosure-of-campus-security-policy-and-campus-crime-statistics-act/>).

The PPCC 2020 ASR includes current relevant policies and procedures as well as crime statistics for calendar years 2017-2019.

The Clery Act

Signed into law in 1990, the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) is a federal law that requires colleges and universities to disclose certain timely and annual information about campus crime and security policies. All post-secondary public and private institutions participating in federal student aid programs must adhere to these regulations. The Clery Act was championed by Howard and Connie Clery after their daughter, Jeanne, was murdered at Lehigh University in 1986.

Other Related Federal Laws

Title IX: Title IX is a federal civil rights law that prohibits gender discrimination in education. Title IX ensures that institutions of higher education are proactive in handling gender discrimination; have established procedures for handling gender discrimination, harassment,



and violence; and provide support for survivors.

Title IX reference:

Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance – A Rule by the Education Department on 05/19/2020:

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/05/19/2020-10512/nondiscrimination-on-the-basis-of-sex-in-education-programs-or-activities-receiving-federal>

Federal Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA): FERPA protects the privacy of students' educational records. Public disclosures of statistical data under the Clery Act do not include any personally identifiable information.

<http://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpco/ferpa/index.html>

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA): Enacted in 1994, VAWA is a landmark federal law that provides comprehensive provisions to improve the criminal justice response to violence against women, specifically related to sexual and domestic violence. In 2013, section 304 of VAWA amended the Clery Act to add additional reportable crimes.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2014/10/20/2014-24284/violence-against-women-act>

VAWA amendments to the Clery Act expand the rights afforded to campus survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. It also details the role of law enforcement and the types of crime mandated for reporting, and stipulates the need for violence prevention programming.

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA): The DFSCA requires institutions of higher education to establish policies that address unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs for faculty, staff, and students. The DFSCA also requires the establishment of drug and alcohol abuse prevention programs for students and employees.

Clery Act Requirements

To ensure compliance with the Clery Act, Pikes Peak Community College must meet obligations in the following three broad categories:

- Policy Disclosure: PPCC must provide the campus community and the public with accurate statements of current policies and practices regarding procedures for reporting criminal actions or other emergencies on campus; security of and access to campus facilities; and campus law enforcement.
- Records Collection and Retention: PPCC is required to keep records of crimes reported to Campus Security Authorities (CSAs); make a reasonable good faith effort to obtain certain crime statistics from appropriate law enforcement agencies for inclusion in the ASR; and keep a daily crime log open for public inspection.
- Information Dissemination: To provide members of the campus community with information needed to make informed personal safety decisions, PPCC is required to:
 - Provide a “timely warning” of any Clery Act crime that represents an ongoing threat to the safety of students and employees;
 - Develop and maintain a log of all crimes reported to the PPCC Campus Police, and ensure public access to the crime log during normal business hours;
 - Publish an ASR;
 - Make the ASR available to all current and prospective students and employees;
 - Inform the campus community about how to obtain information regarding registered sex offenders; and
 - Submit annual crime statistics to the U.S. Department of Education.

Clery Compliance Committee

PPCC has established a Clery Compliance Committee composed of campus officials who meet at least once per year to review the College’s Clery Act compliance efforts and make recommendations to the Clery Compliance Officer regarding the College’s Clery Act obligations.

Clery Compliance Officer

The Clery Compliance Officer is an official designated by the College President to coordinate the College’s Clery Act compliance program. The Clery Compliance Officer works with the Clery Compliance Committee to develop and implement policies and procedures regarding the College’s Clery Act obligations.

Reportable Crimes under the Clery Act

Under the Clery Act, statistics regarding the following crimes must be disclosed in the Annual Security Report:

- Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter
- Manslaughter by Negligence
- Rape
- Fondling
- Incest
- Statutory Rape
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Arson
- Domestic Violence
- Dating Violence
- Stalking
- Weapons Law Violations (Arrests & Disciplinary Referrals)
- Drug Abuse Violation (Arrests & Disciplinary Referrals)
- Liquor Law Violation (Arrests & Disciplinary Referrals)
- Hate crimes and crimes committed due to bias

In the interest of transparency, PPCC also discloses the crimes of Larceny/Theft and Failure to Appear arrest warrants in this ASR. See Section 12 for crime statistics.

How the Annual Security Report is Prepared

The ASR is prepared by the College's Campus Police Department. Crime statistics are provided by PPCC Campus Police and are also requested from law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction over the locations of PPCC's noncampus sites and areas adjacent to the College's on-campus property.

Input for the PPCC ASR is also obtained from other relevant PPCC sources, including:

- Dean of Students (Policies, procedures, actions, and statistics related to academic referrals and discipline)
- Counseling Center (Policies and procedures for counseling and victim assistance)
- Human Resource Services (Policies and procedures related to reporting and handling of sexual assaults, harassment, and misconduct as well as subsequent investigation and disciplinary procedures; Title IX information and processes)
- Student Life (Educational events; status of clubs and student organizations)
- CSAs (Any Clery Act crimes reported to them or that they have observed)



Availability of the Annual Security Report

Each year, a notification of availability email is sent out to all current students and employees, which provides a link for the current year's ASR, a summary of its contents, and how to obtain a copy. Prospective students who visit one of our campuses are given a notification of availability form by Enrollment Services. Human Resource Services posts the notification of availability on its bulletin board. In addition, the notification of availability is attached to job announcements. The notification of availability is also posted on the Human Resource Services employment web page (<https://www.ppcc.edu/human-resource-services/employment>) for prospective employees.

Pikes Peak Community College Campuses and Other Locations

The 2020 Pikes Peak Community College Annual Security Report covers the following PPCC locations.

Main Campuses:

Centennial Campus
5675 South Academy Boulevard
Colorado Springs, CO 80906

Downtown Studio Campus
100 West Pikes Peak Avenue
Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Rampart Range Campus
2070 Interquest Parkway
Colorado Springs, CO 80921

Military Base Locations:

Fort Carson Army Post Education Center
1661 O'Connell Street
Building 1012, Room 244
Fort Carson, CO 80913

Peterson Air Force Base Education Center
301 Stewart Avenue
Building 1411, Room 112
Colorado Springs, CO 80914

Fire Training Facility
Building 3669
Fort Carson, CO 80913



Additional Locations:

Center for Healthcare Education & Simulation
1850 Cypress Semi Drive
Colorado Springs, CO 80921

T-Building (at Rampart Range Campus)
12201 Cross Peak View
Colorado Springs, CO 80921

Studio West (at Downtown Studio Campus)*
22 N. Sierra Madre Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80903

* Opened February 21, 2020

Catalyst Campus
559 Pikes Peak Avenue, Suite 102
Colorado Springs, CO 80903

UCHealth Community Education Center
2050 Kidskare Point
Colorado Springs, CO 80910

The Quad Innovative Partnership
408 South Nevada Avenue, #10
Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Cheyenne Mountain Zoo
4250 Cheyenne Mountain Zoo Road
Colorado Springs, CO 80906

Aspen Valley Ranch
1150 South West Road
Woodland Park, CO 80863

Technical Education Campus (TEC)
(Springs Fabrication)
855 Aeroplaza Drive
Colorado Springs, CO 80916

Ormao Dance Studio**
10 South Spruce Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80905

** PCC used this facility until Studio West opened
February 21, 2020



Section 2: Reporting Emergencies, Criminal Offenses, and Other Concerns

Responsibilities for Reporting

Colorado law states: “It is the duty of every corporation or person who has reasonable grounds to believe that a crime has been committed to report promptly the suspected crime to law enforcement authorities.” (C.R.S. § 18-8-115) (See Appendix C)

Further, CCCS System Procedure SP 19-20 requires faculty, staff, and students to “promptly and accurately report all suspected Clery Act Crimes and significant emergencies or dangerous situations occurring on On-Campus Property, Non-Campus Property, and Public Property to campus safety/security.”

Should an individual choose not to report directly to PPCC Campus Police or a local law enforcement agency, that individual or another person with knowledge of the incident may report it to a CSA (see page 13). PPCC follows the guidance outlined in CCCS Board Policies and System Procedures to encourage accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to PPCC Campus Police or appropriate law enforcement agencies when the victim of crime elects to or is unable to make such a report.

Reporting Emergencies

To report an emergency at any PPCC campus, noncampus location, or PPCC site at a military base, dial 911. When calling 911 from any PPCC campus phone, there is no need to dial ‘9’ first to access an outside line – simply dial 911.

On PPCC campuses, the following methods may also be used.

- Contact PPCC Campus Police directly at 719-502-2911.
- Use one of the red “Emergency” phones located throughout Centennial Campus, Rampart Range Campus, and Downtown Studio Campus. These phones connect directly to Campus Police and may be used for both emergency and non-emergency purposes.



- Activate the Panic Button feature on a campus telephone. This feature connects directly to PPCC Campus Police, who will respond to address the situation.

Reporting Crimes or Non-Emergency Situations

PPCC students, staff, faculty, and visitors should report to PPCC Campus Police any crimes or non-emergency situations at PPCC campuses, non-campus locations, or public property adjacent to a PPCC campus. Contact PPCC Campus Police at 719-502-2900 or at a PPCC Campus Police Office:

- Centennial Campus – Room A-100 (located at the east end of the A Parking Lot, just inside the Enrollment Entrance)
- Rampart Range Campus – Room N-106 (located in the northwest corner of the first floor near the service elevator)
- Downtown Studio Campus – Room S-101 (located just inside the campus main entrance)
- Center for Healthcare Education & Simulation – Room 214

To report crimes or non-emergency situations at PPCC locations on military installations, call 911 or contact the following:

- Fort Carson Military Police 719-526-2333
- Peterson AFB Security Forces 719-556-4000

Reporting Clery Act Crimes to Campus Security Authorities

Clery Act crimes should be reported as soon as possible to PPCC Campus Police. However, if an individual chooses not to report directly to PPCC Campus Police or a local law enforcement agency, that individual – or another person with knowledge of the incident – may report it to a Campus Security Authority (CSA). CSA is a Clery Act-specific term that includes, but is not limited to:

- Campus police or security officials;
- Any individual or organization specified in the campus safety and security policy statements as an individual or organization to whom students and employees should report criminal offenses; and



- Any official of the campus who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including clubs/student organizations, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings, and those who have the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the campus.

PPCC CSAs include, but are not limited to:

- Campus Police Officers and staff
- President
- Vice Presidents
- Dean of Students
- Academic Deans
- Director of Accessibility Services
- Director of Admissions, Recruitment, and Enrollment Services
- Executive Director of Human Resource Services
- Club and Student Organization Advisors

CSAs must report to PPCC Campus Police any suspected Clery Act crimes that are brought to their attention or that they personally witness, regardless of whether the victim or alleged suspect are associated with the campus. Reports are submitted on the PPCC Campus Security Authority Reporting Form.

Reporting a Concern or Incident

The PPCC “Report a Concern or Incident” web page may be used to report the following:

- Academic concerns
- Concern/complaint about a service department or employee in a service department
- Student Conduct Issue or Distressing/Disturbing Student Behavior
- Discrimination/Harassment Complaint
- Facilities concerns

This reporting platform can be accessed online at: <https://www.ppcc.edu/concern>. It can also be accessed via the Current Students tab on the PPCC home page. To access, scroll down to Student Rights, click on the “Report a Concern” hyperlink, and select the appropriate option.



Reporting a Sexual Assault

Any student, employee, or visitor who is the victim of sexual assault is encouraged to report the incident to College authorities or the PPCC Campus Police. If a victim chooses, he/she may be assisted by College authorities in reporting the assault to the proper law enforcement authorities. After making the report, the victim is not obligated to continue with legal or College disciplinary action.

Sexual assaults may be reported to:

- PPCC Campus Police in person (Centennial Campus A-100, Rampart Range Campus N-106, Downtown Studio Campus S-101, or Center for Healthcare Education and Simulation, Room 214) or call 719-502-2900 or 719-502-2911.
- PPCC Counseling Center in person at the Centennial Campus A-141, Rampart Range Campus N-107, or Downtown Studio Campus S-126A, or call 719-502-4782.
- PPCC Dean of Students at 719-502-2367.
- Human Resource Services/Title IX Office at 719-502-2600.
- El Paso County Sheriff's Office at 719-390-5555.
- Colorado Springs Police Department at 719-444-7000.

Reporting Sexual Harassment and Misconduct

PPCC is firmly committed to maintaining a work and learning environment where students, faculty, and staff are treated with dignity and respect. Sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, and acts of discrimination are illegal, often demeaning for the individual student or employee, and can disrupt the College's positive learning and working environment. As such, all members of the College community have a responsibility to be aware of what behaviors constitute sexual harassment, sexual misconduct or discrimination, and to be responsible for their own actions, and to help create an environment free of sexual harassment.



Prior to August 12, 2020, PPCC defined sexual harassment as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when one or more of the following criteria are met:

- Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment or of academic status in a course, program, or activity.
- Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as a basis for employment or academic educational decisions affecting such individual.
- Such conduct is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive so as to have the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work and/or academic educational performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work and/or learning environment.

Sexual Misconduct offenses include, but are not limited to:

- Sexual harassment
- Non-consensual sexual contact (or attempts to commit same)
- Non-consensual sexual intercourse (or attempts to commit same)
- Sexual exploitation

Effective August 12, 2020, PPCC adopted the sexual misconduct definitions outlined in Appendix A of CCCS System Procedure SP 19-60, *Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process*. A complete list of these definitions may be found in Appendix A, Section III (Definitions Related to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, and Civil Rights) of this report.

Any student, faculty, or staff member who believes they have been sexually harassed, the subject of sexual misconduct, the subject of discrimination, or retaliated against by anyone in their work and/or academic activities at PPCC should report this conduct immediately so that an inquiry into the complaint may commence without delay. This conduct may be reported to the following PPCC officials:

- Title IX Compliance/EO Officer
- Deputy Title IX/EO Coordinator
- Civil Rights/Human Resources Investigator
- Campus Police
- Any CSA



Complaints may also be filed through the Maxient reporting system, which can be accessed via the "[Report Sexual Misconduct/Harassment](#)" link on the PPCC website.

Substantiated complaints may result in disciplinary action up to and including employment termination and/or expulsion from the College.

All College employees who receive a report of any incident involving sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, or discrimination have an obligation, per State Board policy, to contact PPCC's Executive Director of Human Resource Services, at 719-502-2600 or Assistant Director of Human Resource Services, at 719-502-2600, within 24 hours of becoming aware of a report or incident.

Retaliation against any person for filing a complaint, participating in, or cooperating in an investigation is prohibited.

The College has designated the Executive Director of Human Resource Services as its Equal Education/Employment Opportunity Compliance Officer. Inquiries and/or complaints may be referred to the Human Resource Services office by e-mail (hrs@ppcc.edu), or by calling 719-502-2600. The EEO Compliance Officer or designee will investigate all credible allegations of sexual harassment in a timely manner and in accordance with its official complaint investigation procedure.

Complaints may also be referred to:

Colorado Community College System Office
9101 East Lowry Blvd., Denver, CO 80230
Telephone: 303-620-4000
Email: <https://www.cccs.edu/contact-us/>
Web: <https://www.cccs.edu/>



Student complainants also have the right to make inquiries and/or file a complaint with: the U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights:

Office for Civil Rights (OCR)
U.S. Department of Education
Cesar E. Chavez Memorial Building
1244 Speer Boulevard, Suite 310, Denver, CO 80204-3582
Telephone: 303-844-5695
Email: OCR.Denver@ed.gov
Web: <http://www.ed.gov/ocr>

Employee complainants also have the right to make inquiries and/or file a complaint with:

Colorado Department of Regulatory Agencies (DORA)
Colorado Civil Rights Division (CCRD)
1560 Broadway, Suite 825, Denver, CO
Telephone: 303-894-2997 or 1-800-886-7675
Email: dora_ccrd@state.co.us
Web: <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/dora/civil-rights>

or

United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)
303 E. 17th Avenue, Suite 410, Denver, CO
Telephone: 1-800-669-4000 (Voice) or 1-800-669-6820 (TTY)
ASL Video Phone 844-234-5122
Web: <https://www.eeoc.gov/field-office/denver/location>

Victims of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking may choose whether or not to report such incidents to the police. However, the College strongly encourages reporting these violations to the appropriate law enforcement agency. PPCC's Campus Police will take complaints for violations occurring on College property, or will assist any victim with notifying other local law enforcement if he or she so desires.



The College will protect the identity of persons who report having been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking to the fullest extent of the law. Publicly available records, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, will be completed without including the victim's personally identifying information. The College will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide accommodations or protective measures.

Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking should report the incident promptly to one of the following individuals:

- Executive Director of Human Resource Services and Title IX Coordinator
- Assistant Director of Human Resource Services and Deputy Title IX Coordinator
- Civil Rights/HRS Investigator

All of the listed individuals may be reached at:

Pikes Peak Community College
5675 South Academy Blvd., Room B200
Colorado Springs, CO 80906
Phone: 719-502-2600

Anonymous Reporting

All victims and witnesses are encouraged to report crimes promptly and accurately. Victims and/or witnesses who want to remain anonymous may still contact the PPCC Campus Police, but anonymous reporting can make investigation and prosecution highly difficult.

Options for anonymous reporting include:

- Safe2Tell:
1-877-542-SAFE (7233)
Website: <https://safe2tell.org/>
- Pikes Peak Area Crime Stoppers:
719-634-STOP (7867)
Website: <http://www.crimestop.net/>

Confidential Reporting

1. The PPCC Human Resource Services website has a section under “Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process” which discusses “Confidential Resources” (see <https://www.ppcc.edu/human-resource-services/sexual-misconduct-resolution-process/on-campus-resources>). Specifically, it states:

Confidential resources will not share information about a report without the individual’s express written permission unless there is a continuing threat of serious harm to the Complainant or to others or there is a legal obligation to reveal such information (e.g., suspected abuse or neglect of a minor). On-Campus Confidential Resources can also help an individual make a report to the College.

2. PPCC utilizes policies and procedures set forth by the Colorado Community College System (CCCS). For incidents occurring prior to August 12, 2020, please refer to CCCS System Procedure [SP 3-50b](#), *Civil Rights and Grievance and Investigation Process*.

For incidents occurring after August 12, 2020, CCCS System Procedure [SP 19-60](#), *Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process*, provides the following information regarding confidentiality. References to CCCS employees also pertain specifically to PPCC employees.

Confidentiality

CCCS employees, depending on their roles, have varying reporting responsibilities and may not be able to maintain confidentiality of information reported to them. Any person who reports concerns of civil rights violations should not assume that confidentiality or anonymity can be protected in connection with making a report.

At individual colleges, some confidential resources may be available, such as mental health counselors (either on or off campus), campus health service providers, off-campus rape crisis resources, legal professionals, and/or members of the clergy. Except in rare circumstances, such as the existence of an immediate threat of harm, these individuals can offer options and advice without any obligation to report internally or externally unless the Complainant has requested information be shared. Other outside

confidential resources are available, and the Title IX/EO Coordinator can assist in connecting an individual to these resources.

Any person who reports concerns of civil rights violations should also be aware that colleges within CCCS must issue immediate emergency notifications and/or timely warnings for incidents reported to them that are confirmed to pose a substantial threat of bodily harm or danger to members of the campus community. CCCS colleges will make every effort to ensure that a Complainant's name and other identifying information is not disclosed, while still providing adequate information for community members to make safety decisions in light of the danger.

Employee Reporting Obligations

CCCS employees (including student employees), unless deemed a confidential resource by law, have an ethical obligation to promptly report any incidents they are aware of concerning civil rights violations. Reports should be made within 24 hours, unless there is reasonable justification for a delay. Employees unsure of the scope of this requirement may direct their questions to the Title IX/EO Coordinator. Failure to report will be considered a violation of CCCS Board Policy [BP 3-70](#), *Colorado Community College System Code of Ethics*, and may result in discipline, up to and including termination. All other individuals affiliated with CCCS are strongly encouraged to report civil rights violations.

CCCS System Procedure [SP 19-60](#) further describes the rights of involved parties. (For incidents occurring prior to August 12, 2020, please refer to [SP 3-50b](#).) References to CCCS employees also pertain to PPCC employees.

Rights of Involved Parties

Throughout the civil rights and sexual misconduct resolution process, Complainants and Respondents shall be entitled to the following:

- To be treated with respect by CCCS employees.
- To take advantage of Supportive Measures and other resources, such as counseling, psychological services, and health services.



- To experience a safe living, educational, and work environment.
- To have an advisor of their choice present at any meeting.
- To have access to a Title IX/EO Coordinator, investigator(s), hearing officers/decision-maker(s) for Title IX cases, and/or other individuals assisting with the resolution process who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against either party.
- To receive amnesty for minor student misconduct (such as alcohol or drug violations) that is ancillary to the incident.
- To be free from retaliation.
- To be informed of the outcome/resolution of the complaint, and the sanctions and rationale for the outcome where permissible.
- To have assistance in contacting law enforcement, if desired.
- To request housing, employment, and/or educational modifications, as deemed appropriate and reasonable.
- To request no further contact with the opposite party, as deemed appropriate, allowable and reasonable.

3. Professional mental health counselors may encourage students to voluntarily report crimes but they are legally bound by confidentiality and can only report a communicated intent to harm self, others, and suspicion of child abuse or dependent adult abuse. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with the student's wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of the student and others. With such information, the College can keep an accurate statistical record of the number of incidents involving students, determine whether there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the College.

4. Reports filed with the PPCC Campus Police are open to the public under the Colorado Open Records Act, and cannot be maintained in confidence in most circumstances. The College will protect the identity of persons who report having been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking to the fullest extent of the law.



Pastoral Counselors and Professional Mental Health Counselors

PPCC does not employ or use volunteer pastoral counselors. A pastoral counselor is a campus employee associated with, and recognized by, a religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

PPCC employs professional mental health counselors who are available to students by appointment. A professional mental health counselor is a person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of PPCC's community and who is functioning within the scope of their license or certification. This definition applies even to professional counselors who are not employees of the College, but are under contract to provide counseling at the College.

Professional mental health counselors are exempted from certain reporting obligations. The professional counselor exemption is intended to ensure that these individuals can provide appropriate counseling services without an obligation to report crimes they may have learned about. This is similar to the privilege provided under certain circumstances to doctors, counselors, and attorneys when they may learn of crimes from patients or clients. This exemption is intended to protect the counselor-client role. However, even the legally recognized privileges acknowledge some exemptions, and there may be situations in which counselors are, in fact, under a legal obligation to report a crime.

Victim Assistance

PPCC offers a variety of support mechanisms for victims of crime. Regardless of the type of crime, it is important that our campus community feels comfortable in reporting any criminal offense to include sexual assault, ethnic, racial, or sexual harassment. PPCC Behavioral Intervention Team members have undergone extensive training in dealing with people in crisis situations.

The PPCC Campus Police will assist victims through the criminal process as well as in dealing with being the victim of a crime by referring to the appropriate personnel or agency.

Numerous resources available throughout the El Paso County area can be called upon to assist when needed, to include victim advocates on campus.



Employees can contact the Human Resource Services office to obtain information on CSEAP. Information is also available online at: <https://cseap.colorado.gov/> or by calling CSEAP at 800-821-8154.

A victim of a sexual assault may request a medical forensic exam. This is important if the victim wishes to seek legal action. It is vital that a victim obtains medical treatment as soon as possible and does not bathe, shower, douche, or change clothes until given permission by medical personnel. The exam can be made without having to report the assault to law enforcement, and victims will not be charged for the cost of the exam.

The College has an agreement with the following provider for the exam:

Memorial Hospital UC Health

1400 East Boulder Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80909

Telephone: 719-365-8544 or 719-365-8666

Emergency Department: 719-365-5221

Hours of Operation: 24/7

For those who do not have transportation to the facility, contact a friend or family member, taxi service, public transportation, or PPCC Human Resource Services (during normal business hours at 719-502-2600). Any cost for transportation is the responsibility of the student or employee.

Please contact the following campus staff with any questions. All may be reached at 719-502-2600:

- Executive Director of Human Resource Services
- Assistant Director of Human Resource Services
- Civil Rights and HRS Investigator

Additional resources can be found in Appendix D of this report.



Counseling Center - Students

PPCC has counselors on staff to assist with supporting students who are victims of crime as well as students who are undergoing academic, social, family, work, and financial stress. Counseling services can provide same-day crisis appointments during which an assessment is completed and referrals are made. Meeting with PPCC counselors is free, voluntary, and confidential within the limits of the law. PPCC counselors fully disclose imminent danger reporting requirements which affect confidentiality and discuss appropriate plans of action with students when needed.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the PPCC Counseling Center continues to provide mental health services to all PPCC students through virtual (telehealth) services. Students may call 719- 502-4782 to schedule a mental health counseling appointment, or to confirm the current status of on-campus counseling resources. Updates about the availability of on-campus services are also posted on the PPCC Counseling Center web page: <https://www.ppcc.edu/counseling-center>.

When available for in-person services, Counseling Center offices are located at:

- Centennial Campus – Room A-141
- Rampart Range Campus – Room N-107C
- Downtown Studio Campus – Room S-126A

Counseling Services for Employees

The Colorado Employee Assistance Program (CSEAP) provides confidential counseling and other services for PPCC employees. Employees are eligible for six counseling sessions per rolling calendar year. During the COVID-19 pandemic, CSEAP appointments are conducted via telephone or video. Employees may call 800-821-8154 to make an appointment. For more information, go to <https://cseap.colorado.gov/>.



Section 3: Access, Maintenance, and Physical Security of Campus Facilities

As a public facility, PPCC's main campuses are open to visitors, students, faculty, and staff during normal operational hours and for special events. Hours of operation at all PPCC campuses and non-campus locations can vary depending on the semester. Campus Police Officers are on duty at the Centennial, Rampart Range, and Downtown Studio campuses, as well as the Center for Healthcare Education and Simulation, when those facilities are open. Interior doors to classrooms, offices, etc. are kept locked when those areas are not in use. Exterior doors are locked based on hours of operation and when facilities are not in use.

Access to facilities after hours or during periods when the College is closed is limited and based on individual department needs and/or direction from College administration. Although the locking and unlocking of campuses is completed through a cooperative effort between the PPCC Facilities and Operations Department and PPCC Campus Police, requests to access the buildings after hours are routed through the PPCC Campus Police at 719-502-2911. During normal operational hours, instructors and employees who need access to classrooms or offices may contact the PPCC Campus Police at 719-502-2900. Access to other PPCC noncampus locations is controlled by personnel at the individual sites.

PPCC Campus Police personnel patrol the buildings and grounds on each of the main campuses and the CHES building. During their patrol, they report safety and other physical security issues to the PPCC Facilities and Operations Department for resolution. Red emergency phones and the emergency elevator phones are checked monthly to ensure they function properly. Anyone who observes a safety issue or other problem related to the maintenance of the buildings or grounds is asked to report it to the PPCC Facilities and Operations Department during normal hours of operation at 719-502-2800. After hours, such issues may be reported to the PPCC Campus Police at 719-502-2911.

Although PPCC is an open campus, there are areas on campus that are not intended to be open to the general public. The Law Enforcement Firearms Range Training Facility at the Centennial Campus is restricted to the PPCC Police Department, Pikes Peak Regional Law Enforcement Academy during their firearms training, and other police agencies that have coordinated its use through the facility. Other restricted areas at the Centennial Campus include the radio tower,



grounds shop, fleet maintenance bay, and South 40 access road. The Child Development Centers, which provide child daycare at the Centennial and Rampart Range campuses, regulate their own access.

PPCC does not have on-campus housing or residence halls.



Section 4: PPCC Campus Police

Overview of the PPCC Campus Police Department

PPCC's Campus Police Department is a full-service police department consisting of eighteen full-time police officers and one to five part-time police officers. Hours of operation at all PPCC campuses and satellite campuses can vary depending on the semester. However, PPCC Campus Police officers are on duty when campuses are open. PPCC Campus Police supervisors are also on duty during each shift to assist with needs at the various campuses when necessary. Administrative business hours for PPCC Campus Police offices are typically 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

All PPCC Campus Police officers are Colorado Peace Officers and receive their police authority under the Colorado Revised Statute 16-2.5-101 as well as 16-3-110. These statutes give PPCC Campus Police officers the authority to enforce all Federal and State Laws within the scope of their duties. PPCC Campus Police officers have patrol jurisdiction on any PPCC owned, leased, rented, or otherwise controlled property, which includes the ability to investigate crime, search, and arrest as authorized by law. Law enforcement responsibility for PPCC locations at Fort Carson and Peterson AFB resides with the respective military installation.

PPCC Campus Police officers come from a wide variety of backgrounds and often have law enforcement experience with other agencies. PPCC Campus Police officers must have a minimum of one year of law enforcement experience. Every PPCC Campus Police officer has been through an accredited Colorado Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Academy with specialized instruction in all aspects of law enforcement as well as successful completion of the POST test. Each PPCC Campus Police officer completes a Field Training Evaluation Program (FTEP) ranging from four to eight weeks depending on the officer's level of previous experience. This training not only focuses on law enforcement techniques needed for handling crimes in progress, officer safety, etc., but also campus-specific law enforcement challenges. Each PPCC Campus Police officer must be Colorado POST certified and complete quarterly training to maintain that certification. This training includes, but is not limited to, defensive tactics, firearms qualifications and training, judicial updates, First Aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and automated external defibrillators (AEDs), and other relevant subjects.



PPCC Campus Police officers respond to all criminal, safety, and medical situations at the three main campuses (Centennial, Rampart Range, and Downtown Studio) as well as the Center for Healthcare Education and Simulation (CHES). Law enforcement responsibility for other PPCC non-campus locations, including military bases, resides with the agencies having jurisdiction for those sites. PPCC Campus Police will also respond to assist other law enforcement agencies under Memorandums of Understanding with those agencies.

PPCC Campus Police also provide certain non-law enforcement related services to the College community, including safety classes for students and assistance to motorists.

PPCC Campus Police Mission Statement

The mission of PPCC's Campus Police Department is to provide community-oriented solutions, communication, and services at the College.

Additionally, the PPCC Campus Police Department has established the following goals:

- To establish a working relationship with the campus community.
- To establish a working relationship with all surrounding emergency responder agencies to ensure a safer community on and around the campuses.
- To increase proficiency and efficiency of the campus police force, in order to provide the best possible public safety services to the College community.

All members of the PPCC Campus Police Department share as equal partners in our efforts to serve the College community and work cooperatively with others.

PPCC Campus Police Response

PPCC Campus Police officers respond to all reports of crime, suspicious activities, medical emergencies, and other emergency incidents that occur on or near PPCC campuses, with the exception of those located on military installations. PPCC Campus Police officers also respond to criminal incidents, traffic accidents, and other emergency incidents when assistance is requested by the El Paso County Sheriff's Office (EPSO), Colorado Springs Police Department (CSPD), and Colorado State Patrol (CSP).



Since PPCC police officers are already on campus, they are usually the first to respond to medical situations. PPCC Campus Police officers are certified in First Aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), and the use of Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs) and will provide basic medical care until emergency medical personnel arrive. Additional emergency medical services are provided by local fire department and EMS agencies.

PPCC Campus Police officers are dispatched to calls in the order of priority. The highest priorities are incidents such as disturbances, traffic crashes, medical emergencies, crimes in progress, etc. Lower priority calls, such as entry requests for classrooms, parking complaints, graffiti calls, etc., may have a longer response time, especially if officers are already assigned to another incident. Cold cases, which are crimes that have already occurred, are frequently a lower priority as well. In response to criminal and other safety issues, officers use Federal and State Laws as guidelines as well as Campus Police Department General Orders, PPCC Student Code of Conduct Regulations, and CCCS policies and procedures. Based on these guidelines and individual officer discretion, officers detain, warn, cite, summons, or arrest offenders given the nature of the specific incident(s). Reports are taken on all criminal incidents, but they are also taken on other non-criminal incidents as part of compiling statistical data. Anonymous reports that cannot be substantiated are included in the blotter as well as in the statistical data for the ASR.

PPCC Campus Police officers sometimes consult the District Attorney's Office or the Colorado Attorney General's Office prior to filing charges in criminal cases. These cases are typically complex and/or involve other jurisdictions. Cases involving PPCC employees may be sent to Human Resource Services for possible administrative action if warranted. Cases involving PPCC students may be sent to the Dean of Students for review to determine whether a Student Code of Conduct violation has occurred. Otherwise, all criminal cases that occur on campus property are handled by PPCC Campus Police.

Any criminal or medical incident that occurs at any campus-oriented event, internship, or at a PPCC non-campus location (including military bases) must be promptly reported to PPCC Campus Police to maintain compliance with the State Risk Management Office and the Clery Act.



Interagency Relations

PPCC has campus and noncampus locations throughout El Paso County, to include on military bases. PPCC has developed relationships and maintains Memorandums of Understanding with CSPD and CSP to provide additional support when needed. Additionally, PPCC Campus Police officers are commissioned deputies with EPSO. PPCC Campus Police officers assist these law enforcement agencies as needed with calls that occur in the areas surrounding the Centennial, Downtown Studio, Rampart Range, and CHES campuses. These working relationships ensure interagency cooperation and make for more smooth communication when the need arises.

PPCC relies on its CSAs and other law enforcement agencies to report off-campus criminal activity involving PPCC students engaged in college-sponsored activities.

Daily Crime Log (Crime Blotter)

The PPCC Campus Police Department maintains a log of criminal incidents that are reported to PPCC Campus Police. This daily crime log, also called a crime blotter, is posted on the PPCC Campus Police website at: <https://portal.arms.com/?AgencyId=63>.

Blotter entries for any time period can be viewed by changing the date range at the top of the blotter. Blotter entries and updates are made within two business days of a crime being reported to the PPCC Campus Police Department. Hard copies of the last 60 days of the crime blotter can be obtained at any PPCC Campus Police office during business hours.

Monitoring and Reporting of Criminal Activity at Student Organization

Noncampus Locations

PPCC does not have any noncampus locations owned or controlled by student organizations that are officially recognized by the College.



Section 5: Emergency Notification and Timely Warning Procedures

PPCC has developed procedures to notify College community members about emergencies and certain criminal incidents on PPCC campuses or adjacent public properties, as well as other non-campus properties owned or controlled by PPCC that are used for educational purposes and frequented by students. These notifications include:

- **Emergency notifications** (fire, tornado, hazardous materials spill, etc.); and
- **Timely warnings** (Clery Act crimes that pose a serious or continuing threat to the campus community).

Additionally, PPCC issues PPCC Alerts for other situations (such as campus power outages or weather closures) that may adversely affect students, staff, and faculty.

Emergency Notifications

PPCC will issue an emergency notification to inform the campus community of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on or near a PPCC campus. Examples of circumstances that may warrant an emergency notification include, but are not limited to:

- fire or explosion;
- approaching tornado or other extreme weather conditions;
- gas leak;
- armed intruder;
- civil unrest or rioting; or
- nearby chemical or hazardous waste spill.

PPCC will not issue emergency notifications if doing so will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.



Confirming an Emergency or Dangerous Situation

The PPCC Campus Police Department is typically the first department on campus to be made aware of threats to the health and safety of the campus community. Upon receipt of information about an emergency or dangerous situation on campus, the PPCC Chief of Police (or designee), and/or any member of the PPCC Policy Group will, without delay, confirm the information.

The PPCC Policy Group consists of: the President; the Vice President for Administrative Services; the Vice President for Instructional Services; the Vice President for Student Services; the Executive Director of Human Resource Services; and the Executive Director of Marketing and Communication.

Confirmation means that a College official (or officials) has verified that a legitimate emergency or dangerous situation exists. Confirmation does not necessarily mean that all of the pertinent details are known or even available.

Methods for confirming an emergency or dangerous situation may vary depending on the circumstances but generally include:

- Firsthand verification of facts by PPCC Campus Police.
- Analyzing information received from callers to PPCC Campus Police.
- Obtaining information from PPCC Campus Police officers and other first responders on scene.

The PPCC Chief of Police (or designee), or any member of the PPCC Policy Group, may also seek guidance from the Behavioral Intervention Team or other College personnel, as well as outside agencies like the El Paso County Health Department, in order to confirm the emergency and/or to better ascertain if an emergency notification is warranted to the campus community and/or the community at large.

Determining Emergency Notification Recipients

Upon confirmation of an emergency or dangerous situation occurring on a PPCC campus, the PPCC Chief of Police (or designee), and/or any member of the PPCC Policy Group, will determine the appropriate audience to receive emergency notifications.

Emergency notification may be issued to the entire campus community or only a portion of it, taking into account the safety of the community as well as the nature and the extent of the situation. The entire campus community will be notified when there is at least the potential that a very large segment of the community will be affected by a situation, or when a situation threatens the operation of the College as a whole.

The PPCC Chief of Police (or designee), and PPCC Policy Group members, in conjunction with other College officials as appropriate, will continually assess the situation and expand emergency notification to additional segments of the campus community as necessary.

Determining the Content of the Emergency Notification

The PPCC Chief of Police (or designee), and/or any member of the PPCC Policy Group, will coordinate with the Executive Director of Marketing and Communication (or designee) to determine what information will be contained in an emergency notification. Message content will depend on how much information is appropriate to disseminate at a given time, or which segments of the campus community the emergency notification targets. Emergency notification may, as appropriate, contain safety instructions such as whether to evacuate or shelter-in-place.

To expedite the notification process, pre-scripted messages may also be used in emergency notifications. The PPCC Chief of Police will meet annually with appropriate personnel from PPCC Campus Police and PPCC's Marketing and Communications to review and update notification templates, which can be customized for specific situations.

Initiating the Emergency Notification System

The PPCC Chief of Police (or designee) will initiate the emergency notification process by approving the appropriate message and sending it to the Executive Director of Marketing and



Communication (or designee). The Executive Director of Marketing and Communication (or designee) will immediately transmit the message via the PPCC Emergency Notification System. In the absence of representatives from PPCC's Marketing and Communication, the PPCC ITSS Director (or designee) may also disseminate emergency notifications via the College's Emergency Notification System.

The PPCC Chief of Police (or designee) may decide to immediately send out the emergency notification via the PPCC Emergency Notification System if it is more efficient to do so, or if the normal notification process via PPCC's Marketing and Communications is not available.

Emergency notifications will include appropriate follow-up information as the situation warrants.

Emergency notifications may be issued through one or more of the following methods:

- Text message
- Phone message
- Public address system (available at the Centennial, Downtown Studio, and Rampart Range campuses)
- Video monitors in public spaces throughout campus
- Door-to-door notifications
- Email
- Social media
- PPCC website

Disseminating Emergency Information to the Larger Community

The PPCC Chief of Police, in conjunction with the PPCC Policy Group, will also draft informational messages for the PPCC Executive Director of Marketing and Communication to release to local media, individuals, and/or organizations outside of the campus community. The PPCC Marketing and Communication Department posts emergency messages on the PPCC website and may utilize social media to distribute information. It also uses a service called FlashAlert Newswire to automatically distribute information to local TV news stations for broadcast and web display.

Timely Warnings

PPCC will issue a Timely Warning to inform the campus community of Clery Act crimes and other serious incidents when a reported crime or incident may pose a serious or continuing threat to the campus and surrounding community.

Crimes Subject to a Timely Warning

In general, timely warnings will be issued for all Clery Act crimes that occur within Clery geography that are:

- reported to PPCC CSAs, PPCC Campus Police, or local law enforcement agencies; and
- considered by PPCC officials to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees.

Additionally, timely warnings may be issued for any crimes that represent a continued threat to the campus community, even if such crimes typically would not require a timely warning to be issued.

Timely warnings will be issued for crimes that meet the following criteria:

1. One of the following statutorily designated crimes (Clery Act crimes) is reported to PPCC CSAs, PPCC Campus Police, or local law enforcement agencies:
 - **Criminal homicide** – Including murder and non-negligent manslaughter, and manslaughter by negligence;
 - **Sex offenses** – Including rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape
 - **Robbery**
 - **Aggravated assault** – The decision to release a timely warning for an aggravated assault depends on the facts of the case and the information known by PPCC Campus Police. For example, if an assault occurs between two students who have a disagreement, there may be no continuing threat to other PPCC community members. As such, a timely warning would not be distributed.

- **Burglary and/or motor vehicle theft** – In general, timely warnings will not be issued for single incidents. A timely warning may be distributed if a series of incidents poses a continuing threat to the PPCC community.
- **Arson**
- **Hate crimes**
- **Domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking**

Timely warnings may not be issued for the above listed crimes if the perpetrator(s) is apprehended and the ongoing threat to members of the PPCC campus community has been mitigated by the apprehension.

2. The reported crime occurred at a Clery-reportable location (Clery geography) which is defined as:
 - On campus;
 - On public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus boundaries; or,
 - In noncampus buildings or property. Noncampus locations are described as property that is owned or controlled by PPCC, used for educational purposes, and frequently used by students.
3. The reported crime presents a serious or continuing threat to PPCC students, faculty, and staff, as determined at PPCC's sole discretion. Factors for determining whether an incident poses a serious or continuing threat include:
 - Whether the suspect has been apprehended;
 - Timeliness of the reported crime to PPCC Campus Police; and
 - Whether a pattern of crimes exists that places PPCC students or employees at risk of becoming victims of a similar crime.

Crimes Exempt from the Timely Warning Requirement

PPCC is not required to provide a timely warning for non-Clery Act crimes or for crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.



Determination of Required Timely Warning

PPCC Campus Police may be notified about an incident that may require a timely warning notification from a number of sources, including individuals involved in the incident, witnesses, PPCC Campus Police or other law enforcement officers, or CSAs as defined by the Clery Act.

Once an incident that may require a timely warning notification has been reported to PPCC Campus Police, the PPCC Chief of Police (or designee) will determine whether the criteria for issuing a timely warning have been met. This process will consider the nature of the incident and the continuing danger to the campus community, as well as the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts, to determine whether a timely warning is warranted. Decisions will be made on a case-by-case basis.

Responsibility for Issuing Timely Warning

Once the PPCC Chief of Police (or designee) determines that a timely warning should be issued, the President, or designee, will approve the decision. The PPCC's Executive Director of Marketing and Communications, and/or designated members of the PPCC Marketing and Communications team, will issue the warning.

In a time-sensitive event, the PPCC Chief of Police (or designee) has the sole discretion and ability to issue timely warning messages. They may decide to immediately send out the timely warning notification via the PPCC Emergency Notification System if it is more efficient to do so, or if the normal notification process via PPCC Marketing and Communications is not available.

Timely Warning Message Content

The PPCC Campus Police Chief (or designee) may consult with other personnel as necessary (including, but not limited to, Clery compliance personnel, the PPCC Policy Group, PPCC Marketing and Communications personnel, and PPCC Behavioral Intervention Team members) to determine the content of the warning and the means of dissemination.

The timely warning message will contain pertinent information about the crime that triggered the warning, along with other relevant information including specific safety precautions that the campus community can take to prevent similar crimes.



Follow-up messages will be issued as appropriate.

Timely Warning Methods

Timely warnings are issued through PPCC's Emergency Notification System at the discretion of the PPCC Chief of Police (or designee). Notifications may also take the form of text messages, emails, scrolling messages, public address system announcements, social media, and/or other appropriate means.

PPCC Obligation to Provide a Safe and Nondiscriminatory Environment

If a CSA or other PPCC personnel learn of an incident that may require a timely warning notification, but the reporting person requests no communication or contact with law enforcement, PPCC Campus Police may still be notified of the incident as part of the College's obligation to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment.

In making the determination to notify PPCC Campus Police, the following factors should be considered:

- The risk that the alleged perpetrator will commit additional acts of sexual or other violence;
- The seriousness of the alleged conduct, including whether the alleged perpetrator threatened further sexual or other violence against the alleged victim or others, whether the alleged conduct was facilitated by the incapacitation of the alleged victim, or whether the alleged perpetrator has been found responsible in legal or other disciplinary proceedings for acts of sexual or other violence;
- Whether the alleged conduct was perpetrated with a weapon;
- Whether the alleged victim is a minor;
- Whether the College possesses means other than the alleged victim's testimony to obtain relevant evidence of the alleged conduct (e.g., security cameras or personnel, physical evidence); and
- Whether the alleged conduct reveals a pattern of perpetration at a given location or by a particular group.



The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and the Timely Warning Requirement

PPCC may, in appropriate circumstances, include personally identifiable information in a timely warning. Although personally identifiable information is generally protected from disclosure under FERPA, such information may be released in an emergency situation. The Department of Education's FERPA regulations, at 34 CFR 99.36, describe the rule relating to the disclosure of information in health and safety emergencies.

Emergency Notification System

PPCC utilizes an emergency mass notification system to distribute emergency alerts to the College community.

Messages are broadcast at the direction of any member of the PPCC Policy Group, the PPCC Chief of Police, or any of their respective representatives. Messages are published and distributed by designated members of the PPCC Campus Police Department, the PPCC Executive Director of Marketing and Communication (or designee), or the PPCC ITSS Director (or designee).

All PPCC staff, faculty, and students are automatically enrolled to receive emergency alerts via email, voice call, and text message to their College email accounts, home, cell, and work phones as recorded in the Banner system. College community stakeholders not automatically enrolled are encouraged to register to receive emergency alerts via text messaging. Enrollment in this program is free and may be done through the College website at <https://www.ppcc.edu/campus-police/notification>; however, standard text messaging costs may be incurred by the user.

In addition to the emergency mass notification system, alternate communication methods may be used to alert campus occupants to an emergency depending on the situation. Alternate methods may include, but are not limited to:

Public Address System: Public address systems are installed at the Centennial, Rampart Range, and Downtown Studio campuses. Emergency notification to get inside a building, lockdown, or evacuate will be made via these systems.



Door-to-Door Notification: If safe to do so, designated College personnel (such as Campus Police or Facilities and Operations staff) will go to specific rooms and/or wings of the affected campus to alert occupants to an emergency.

LCD Television Screens: LCD television screens are strategically placed within PPCC campuses to disseminate information to the College community. These units are capable of broadcasting both static and scrolling messages. When necessary and appropriate, the PPCC ITSS Director or designee will update the messages to provide information about emergency situations.

Child Development Center (CDC) Notification: Emergency messages will be communicated to the Child Development Center (CDC) at Centennial Campus by the PPCC Campus Police employee via telephone or in person.

Law Enforcement Firearms Range Training Facility at Centennial Campus: Emergency messages will be communicated to the Law Enforcement Firearms Range Training Facility and the Grounds Shop by a PPCC Campus Police Department employee via telephone or in person.

Rampart Center (T-Building) at Rampart Range Campus: Emergency messages will be communicated to the Rampart Center (T-Building) by a PPCC Campus Police Department employee via telephone or in person.

Disseminating Information to the Public

The PPCC Marketing and Communication Department posts emergency and weather-related messages on their website and uses a service called FlashAlert Newswire to automatically distribute them to the local TV news stations for broadcast and web display. In addition, PPCC distributes press release to local news outlets on a variety of news-related topics on a regular basis.

Section 6: Emergency Drills and Exercises

PPCC Campus Police and Emergency Management personnel conduct emergency drills and exercises annually. These drills and exercises, which are based on actual and probable real-world situations, provide opportunities to:

- Test participant knowledge of emergency procedures.
- Evaluate emergency planning efforts.
- Assess College resources and capabilities.
- Identify planning and resource gaps and develop solutions for them.
- Enhance the College community's awareness of emergency plans and procedures.

PPCC utilizes the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) framework in designing and conducting its drills and exercises. Drills, such as fire drills, test a single function. Discussion-based exercises (workshops, tabletop exercises) allow personnel to discuss hypothetical scenarios in an informal setting. Operations-based exercises (functional, full-scale exercises) are conducted in realistic, real-time environments and require the participation of multiple College resources and/or external agencies.

Past exercise scenarios at PPCC have included shelter-in-place for a tornado; building evacuation for a bomb threat; building evacuation for people with disabilities; and de-escalation of a hostile person. Exercise scenarios in 2019 and 2020 included:

- Shelter-in-place and subsequent evacuation of a campus child daycare facility.
- Test of remote communications platforms in preparation for pandemic continuity operations.
- Hostile/violent person at Enrollment Services.
- Response to reports of COVID-19 cases on PPCC campuses.

Drills and exercises are documented to include dates, times, locations, descriptions, and other relevant details. After action reviews are conducted at the end of drills and exercises.

Section 7: Emergency Evacuation, Shelter-In-Place, and Lockdown Procedures

Emergency Operations Plan

PPCC maintains an all-hazards Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that defines the College's emergency organizational structure and outlines emergency procedures for staff, faculty, and students. The EOP can be downloaded from the PPCC Campus Police web page:

<https://www.ppcc.edu/campus-police>

Emergency Response Guide

Recognizing the high number of part-time employees, adjunct instructors, and turnover among students within the College community, each classroom, office, or work area is equipped with a "flip chart" style Emergency Response Guide (ERG). The ERG lists the most common types of emergencies alphabetically and provides clear, bulleted, step-by-step guidance on what specific actions to take during any particular emergency. The ERG can also be downloaded from the PPCC Campus Police web page: <https://www.ppcc.edu/campus-police>

Evacuation Procedures

General Building Evacuation Procedures

- Treat fire alarms as actual emergencies.
- Quickly gather personal belongings such as coats, car keys, and cell phones.
- Calmly leave the building through the nearest available exit.
- Close doors as you leave if no one is following you.
- Follow instructions from the PPCC Campus Police and emergency responders.
- Do not use elevators.
- Provide assistance to individuals who may need help evacuating.
- Classes and work sections should stay together in a group if possible. Instructors must account for all students. Supervisors must account for all employees.
- Move at least 150 feet away from the building, and to the upwind side if possible.
- Report missing persons to PPCC Campus Police immediately.
- Do not return to the building until told to do so by emergency personnel.

Directed Building Evacuation (Non-Fire Emergency)

Directed evacuation is used to move occupants out of a building by a specific route designed to avoid contact with a potential threat (e.g. suspicious package, hazardous material spill), or if usual evacuation routes are blocked. Instructions will be provided via the public address system or other appropriate communication.

Reverse Evacuation

A reverse evacuation moves people into a building from the outside. A reverse evacuation may be ordered in the event of a threat such as severe weather or a hazardous materials spill.

Campus Evacuation

A campus evacuation is used to move people off of PPCC campuses due to a serious emergency in the area. When leaving campus, drive with caution, be courteous, and follow directions from emergency personnel. Do not block access/egress for emergency vehicles.

Building Evacuation for People with Disabilities

People with disabilities or mobility impairments should plan for emergencies by developing an evacuation strategy and sharing it with staff, faculty, and fellow students in advance. People with service animals should practice evacuating so that the service animal becomes familiar with both primary and alternate evacuation routes.

Some individuals with mobility impairments utilize special equipment while others have impairments that are less visible. Always consult with the person prior to assisting them.

To evacuate a person with mobility impairments:

- Assist and accompany the person to the evacuation site if possible.
- Use a sturdy chair (or one with wheels) to move the person.
- Utilize evacuation chairs (stair chairs) where available to navigate stairs.

- If unable to assist a person with mobility impairment, notify the PPCC Campus Police or emergency responders.

To evacuate people using wheelchairs:

- Individuals at ground floor locations may be able to exit without help.
- Consult the individual before moving him/her.
- Utilize evacuation chairs (stair chairs) where available to navigate stairs.

To assist people with visual impairment:

- Announce the type of emergency.
- Take directions from the individual about how best to guide him/her.
- Tell the person where you are going and what obstacles you encounter.
- When you reach safety, ask if further help is needed.

To alert people with hearing impairment:

- Turn lights on/off to gain the person's attention.
- Indicate directions with gestures.
- If time permits, write a note with evacuation directions.
- Escort the person out of the building if asked to do so.

Emergency Evacuation Chairs ("Stair Chairs")

Emergency evacuation chairs, also called "stair chairs", can be used to assist people with mobility issues to exit a building or navigate stairs. They are designed to be guided by one person; however, some situations may require two people for safety. Emergency evacuation chairs are installed at:

- Centennial Campus:
 - North side of the Computer Access Center (CAC) lab near the stairs to the library.
 - One at each of the two catwalk towers near B Building.
- Center for Healthcare Education and Simulation:

- Second level near the stairs.

Emergency Exits

Emergency exits are physically marked by illuminated EXIT signs over each doorway and marked on floor plan maps located in hallways at each campus.

Shelter-in-Place Procedures

Building occupants may be directed to shelter in place for situations such as severe weather or an outside hazardous material spill. The nature and location of the incident will determine the extent of shelter-in-place actions.

In all instances, be prepared to evacuate the building or relocate to another area within the building. Listen for instructions via the public address systems, and follow the direction of PPCC Campus Police or emergency responders.

General Shelter-in-Place Procedures

For severe weather:

- If safe to do so, close blinds and curtains on exterior windows.
- Move away from exterior windows.
- If possible, seek shelter in a lower-level interior room with no windows, a restroom, or a designated shelter area.

For incidents involving hazardous materials outside the building:

- Close doors and windows.
- Seal doors and windows with tape if available.

Lockdown Procedures

A lockdown may be ordered for a human threat such as an active shooter. In a lockdown situation, all exterior doors to a building are secured and occupants are expected to remain inside.

- Stay calm.
- Remain in classrooms or offices. If in a common area, stay away from windows and doors.
- Lock doors and barricade them if possible.
- Do not allow anyone access once the doors are locked, as this may compromise the safety of those inside.
- Do not allow anyone to talk their way inside, as he/she may be the suspect or may be coerced by the suspect outside of your view.
- Wait for further instructions and do not allow anyone to leave until PPCC Campus Police personnel give the “all clear” signal or message.

Individuals who may be on the outside of buildings during a lockdown should move away from the affected area (indicated by the presence of emergency personnel and equipment).

Section 8: Crime Prevention and Awareness Programs

PPCC does not have on-campus housing. Therefore, crime prevention programs are usually designed around the safety and security of campus community members while they are in class, in their offices, in student commons areas, or in the parking lots.

PPCC Campus Police offers the following programs and services.

Online Resources

Crime Prevention Tips

<https://www.ppcc.edu/campus-police/safety-tips>

Campus Police Videos – Includes emergency procedures, active shooter, workplace violence, and more

<https://www.ppcc.edu/campus-police/videos>

Ongoing Programs

Child Identification Program: The PPCC Campus Police Department offers child identification kits to campus community members upon request. These kits are also distributed during the CDC's annual Fall Harvest Festival.

Professional Development Week: PPCC Campus Police and Emergency Management personnel provide tips about emergency procedures and safety to staff and faculty during the semiannual Professional Development Week held in January and August.

Security Lighting Assessment: An ongoing assessment of the lighting at each campus is conducted to ensure optimal security for our campus population. Any repairs or deficiencies are submitted to PPCC's Facilities and Operations Maintenance Department for resolution.

Safety Escorts: PPCC Campus Police officers at every campus provide escorts to and from the parking lots upon request and when available to do so. Students, staff, and



faculty members are encouraged to walk with friends or co-workers if a police officer is unavailable.

Surveillance System: Each campus has been outfitted with surveillance camera systems to assist in identification of suspects and to obtain footage of criminal acts. Video surveillance is recorded but not continuously monitored.

Programs Provided as Requested/Needed

The following programs are provided to students, staff, and faculty on an “as needed” basis or when requested.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED): CPTED training along with enhanced threat and risk assessment at various campuses is conducted as needed in conjunction with other local agencies.

Refuse to Be a Victim: Employees have been trained in presenting the Refuse to Be a Victim Training, which trains students, staff, and faculty to prevent criminal confrontation and increase awareness.

Security Surveys: Departments throughout the College may request security surveys by PCC Campus Police to evaluate facilities and make recommendations for security enhancements.

Surviving Active Shooter Training: Training programs for surviving active shooters are presented to students, staff, and faculty upon request.

Crime Prevention and Safety Training Offered in 2019:

2019 CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY PRESENTATIONS				
DATE	SUBJECT	LOCATION	AUDIENCE	CATEGORY
1/11/2019	What Happens When I Send a Report to BIT? (PDW presentation with BIT)	Centennial Campus	Staff & Faculty	Behavioral Health
1/23/2019	New Student Orientation	Centennial Campus	New Students	Safety
1/23/2019	New Employee Orientation	Centennial Campus	New Employees	Safety
1/23/2019	New Student Orientation	Centennial Campus	New Students	Safety
1/26/2020	Defusing Hostile People - Pharmacy	Centennial Campus	Students	Safety
2/11/2019	Marijuana Awareness	Centennial Campus	Students	Drug Abuse Prevention
2/13/2019	Refuse to Be a Victim	Centennial Campus	Staff & Faculty	Crime Prevention
2/20/2019	Refuse to Be a Victim	Downtown Studio Campus	Staff & Faculty	Crime Prevention
2/27/2019	Refuse to Be a Victim	Rampart Range Campus	Staff & Faculty	Crime Prevention
3/5/2019	New Employee Orientation	Rampart Range Campus	New Employees	Safety
3/20/2019	Coffee with a Cop	Centennial Campus	Students	Safety, Crime Prevention
4/9/2019	New Employee Orientation	Centennial Campus	New Employees	Safety
4/24/2019	Refuse to Be a Victim	Centennial Campus	Staff & Faculty	Crime Prevention
5/28/2019	New Employee Orientation	Centennial Campus	New Employees	Safety
7/3/2019	Class Presentation	Centennial Campus	Students	Safety
7/12/2019	Advising & Testing De-escalation Training	Centennial Campus	Staff	Safety
7/23/2019	New Employee Orientation	Centennial Campus	New Employees	Safety
8/21/2019	Adjunct Instructors	Downtown Studio Campus	New Adjunct Faculty	Safety
8/22/2019	HS Programs Classes	Centennial Campus	Students	Safety
9/10/2019	Defusing Hostile People	Centennial Campus	Staff	Safety
9/10/2019	Emergency for Day Cares	Centennial Campus	Students	Safety
9/25/2019	Safety Briefing - Ed Quesada's Class	Centennial Campus	Students	Safety
9/25/2019	Safety Briefing - Ed Quesada's Class	Centennial Campus	Students	Safety
10/9/2019	New Employee Orientation	Centennial Campus	New Employees	Safety
10/19/2019	Child Identification Kits Distributed at CDC Fall Family Festival	Centennial Campus	Students, Staff, Faculty	Safety
11/14/2019	New Employee Orientation	Centennial Campus	New Employees	Safety
12/6/2019	De-escalation Training for MVP Staff	Centennial Campus	Staff	Safety

Section 9: Policy Statements and Programs to Prevent Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Policy Statements

PPCC does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs; sexual harassment and sexual violence are considered types of sex discrimination. Other acts, such as dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, may also be defined as forms of sex-based discrimination and are prohibited whether sexually based or not. As a result, PPCC issues this statement of policy to inform the community of its comprehensive plan that addresses sexual misconduct, educational programs, and procedures that address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, whether the incident occurs on or off campus and when it is reported to a College official. In this context, PPCC prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and reaffirms its commitment to maintain a campus environment that emphasizes the dignity and worth of all members of the College community.

PPCC is a part of the Colorado Community College System (CCCS) and is governed by the State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education (SBCCOE or State Board). For a complete copy of the SBCCOE Board Policies (BP) governing sexual misconduct, visit <https://www.cccs.edu/about-cccs/state-board/policies-procedures/>. Effective August 12, 2020, the Colorado Community College System introduced BP 19-60 *Prohibition of Discrimination, Harassment or Retaliation* (<https://www.cccs.edu/policies-and-procedures/bp-19-60-prohibition-of-discrimination-harassment-or-retaliation/>) which consolidates [BP 3-120 Affirmative Action/Anti-Discrimination](#) and [BP 4-120 Prohibition of Discrimination or Harassment](#).

Additionally, the State Board has delegated procedural authority to the Colorado Community College System Chancellor. Effective August 12, 2020, [SP 19-60, Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process](#) incorporates the definitions, procedures, and changes required under the Title IX regulations that became effective on August 14, 2020. Prior to August 12, 2020, the following CCCS System Procedures applied: [SP 3-120a, Sexual Misconduct Procedure](#) applied to CCCS employees, authorized volunteers, guests and visitors. [SP 4-120a, Sexual Misconduct](#) applied to students. These procedures can be found at <https://www.cccs.edu/about-cccs/state-board/policies-procedures/>.

All Sexual Misconduct complaints are investigated pursuant to CCCS System Procedures, Civil Rights Grievance and Investigation Process Effective August 12, 2020, Sexual Misconduct complaints are investigated pursuant to CCCS System Procedure [SP 19-60](#), *Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process*. Prior to August 12, 2020, if the respondent to a complaint was a CCCS employee, authorized volunteer, guest, or visitor, [SP 3-50b](#), *Civil Rights Grievance and Investigation Process* applied. If the respondent was a student, [SP 4-31a](#), *Student Grievance Procedure* applied. The procedures can be located at: <https://www.cccs.edu/about-cccs/state-board/policies-procedures/>

Crime definitions as specified in the Colorado Revised Statutes that are related to sexual misconduct, sexual assault, domestic and dating violence, and stalking may be found in Appendix A, Section II of this report.

Education and Prevention Programs

PPCC engages in comprehensive educational programming to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students and faculty that:

- Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
- Defines what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking pursuant to Colorado law;
- Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of Colorado;
- Provides safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than the bystander.
- Provides information on risk reduction so that students and employees may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks; and
- Provides information on the procedures the College will adhere to after a sex offense occurs.



Educational programs are offered to raise awareness for all students through the Campus Resource Fair, Student Life’s Club Fair, and programming designed to highlight awareness months. Annual events include drug and alcohol awareness, dating and domestic violence awareness, and tabling events.

Educational programs are provided to all employees through the annual Title IX online training, which is a requirement for all employees. Introduction/awareness programs are offered during New Employee Orientation, New Faculty Orientation, Faculty Academy, and programs that are offered during Professional Development Week. New Trainings to be offered in Spring 2021:

- **B.A.D.A.S.S. Bystander Intervention Training:** Be Aware, Decide to Act, Say Something. (Virtual Interactive bystander Intervention workshops for both students and faculty/employees/instructors - name used with permission of Colorado College’s Wellness Resource Center).
- **Compassionate Campus for faculty/employees/instructors:** Understanding their role in creating a trauma informed community; what happens when a person experiences trauma; neurobiology of trauma; how trauma affects students with intellectual and developmental disabilities; and the six core principles of creating a trauma informed environment.

In addition, Human Resource Services provides Title IX training for any class or club participating in an overnight travel experience. Student Title IX training includes what constitutes consent, how to report a concern, bystander intervention, and safety considerations.

Programs also offer information on risk reduction that strives to empower victims, how to recognize warning signals and how to avoid potential attacks, and do so without victim-blaming approaches. Throughout the year, ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns are directed to students and employees, including faculty, often taking the form of campaigns, emails, guest speakers, and events such as Refuse to Be a Victim.

Examples of the ongoing programs offered for PPCC employees include:

Name of Program	Date(s) Held	Location Held	Complied with Program Requirements	Which Prohibited Behavior Covered?
Instructor Orientation	January 3, 2019; August 15, 2019	Rampart Range Campus	Yes	Title IX, VAWA, Campus SaVE Act
New Faculty Academy	February 8, 2019	Downtown Studio Campus	Yes	Clery, Title IX, VAWA,
New Employee Orientation	1/23/19; 4/9/19; 5/28/19; 7/23/19; 10/9/19	Centennial Campus	Yes	Title IX, VAWA, Campus SaVE Act
New Faculty Orientation	August 16, 2019	Centennial Campus	Yes	Title IX, VAWA, Campus SaVE Act
Workplace Answers Training for Employees	October 2019	Online	Yes	Title IX, VAWA, Campus SaVE Act,

Examples of the ongoing awareness and prevention programs offered to students in 2019 include:

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, BYSTANDER AWARENESS AND PREVENTION				
Name of Program	Date Held	Location(s) Held	Complied with Program Requirements	Which Prohibited Behavior Covered?
Mardi Gras Tabling	3/5-3/7/2019	Centennial Campus, Downtown Studio Campus, & Rampart Range Campus	Yes	Consent during alcohol consumption
Multicultural Awareness Conference	3/12/2019	Rampart Range Campus	Yes	Domestic Violence Awareness
Sexual Assault Awareness Information Tables	4/2/2019 & 4/3/2019	Downtown Studio Campus & Rampart Range Campus	Yes	Sexual Assault Awareness
Sexologist Lunch & Learn	4/4/2019	Centennial Campus	Yes	Sexual Health/Assault Awareness
Welcome Week (PPCC & Chill) Tabling	8/27/2019, 8/28/2019, & 8/29/2019	Downtown Studio Campus, Rampart Range Campus, & Centennial Campus	Yes	Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Awareness



Procedures to Follow if a Crime of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking Has Occurred

The College has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to those who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, including informing individuals about their right to file criminal charges as well as the availability of medical, counseling, and support services, and additional remedies to prevent contact between a complainant and an accused party, such as academic and working accommodations, if reasonably available. Students and employees should contact the Office of Human Resource Services at 719-502-2600 for more information about these services.

Packets of information for victims are available at Human Resources Services, Dean of Students Office, Student Counseling Center, and PPCC Campus Police. These packets contain a chart of resources (both campus and community), Preservation of Evidence After a Sexual Assault, and General Information Regarding the Filing of a Civil Restraining Order.

Reporting a Complaint

Although the College strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police. PPCC Campus Police will assist any victim with notifying local police if they so desire. PPCC Campus Police may be reached directly by calling either 719-502-2900 (non-emergency number) or 719-502-2911 (Emergency Dispatch). Reports may also be made in person at the Campus Police offices at Centennial Campus (Room A-100), Rampart Range Campus (Room N-106), Downtown Studio Campus (Room S-101), or the Center for Healthcare Education & Simulation (Room 214).

Students or employees who have been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking should report the incident promptly to the Title IX Coordinator/Executive Director of Human Resource Services, 5675 South Academy Blvd., Colorado Springs, CO 80906, 719-502-2600 and PPCC Campus Police (if the victim so desires). If the Title IX Coordinator is not available, reports may be made to the Deputy Title IX Coordinator, at the above address and phone number. If the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Coordinator are not available, reports may be made to Civil Rights/HRS Investigator at the above address and phone number. Reports



may be made in person, by phone, or in writing through the Maxient complaint system (<https://www.ppcc.edu//report-a-concern-or-incident>).

The Title IX Coordinator is ultimately responsible to assure in all cases that the behavior is brought to an end, PPCC acts to reasonably prevent its recurrence, and the effects on the victim and the community are remedied. The Title IX Coordinator is also responsible to assure that training is conducted annually for all advocates, investigators, hearing officers, panelists, and appeals officers that encompasses a hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. Training will focus on sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, sexual harassment, retaliation, and other behaviors that can be forms of sex or gender discrimination covered by Title IX and Clery Act. Training will help those decision-makers in the process to protect the safety of victims and to promote accountability for those who commit offenses. Annual training is provided by the CCCS Legal Department. Additional training has been provided by the Colorado Attorney General's Office.

Preserving Evidence

After an incident of sexual assault and/or domestic violence, the victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible at UHealth Memorial Hospital in Colorado Springs. In Colorado, evidence may be collected even if the victim chooses not to make a report to law enforcement. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease.

It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that evidence may be preserved. This evidence may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred and may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve other evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs, or other copies of documents (if they have any) that would be useful to College hearing boards/investigators or police.



As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection from abuse orders related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, he or she nevertheless should consider speaking with PPCC Campus Police or other law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event that the victim changes her/his mind at a later date.

Procedures Followed by PPCC

PPCC will provide resources to persons who have been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, and will apply appropriate disciplinary procedures to those who violate the College's policies. The procedures set forth on the following pages are intended to afford a prompt response to charges of sexual assault, domestic or dating violence, and stalking, to maintain confidentiality and fairness consistent with applicable legal requirements, and to impose appropriate sanctions on violators of this policy.

If a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking is reported to the College, the procedures that the College will follow, as well as a statement of the standard of evidence that will be used during any judicial hearing on campus arising from such a report, are listed on the following pages.



Incident Being Reported	Procedure Institution Will Follow	Evidentiary Standard
<p>Sexual Assault</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depending on when reported (immediate vs. delayed report), institution will provide complainant with access to medical care 2. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of complainant 3. Institution will assist complainant with contacting local police if complainant requests AND complainant provided with contact information for local police department 4. Institution will provide written information to complainant on how to preserve evidence 5. Institution will provide complainant with referrals to on and off campus mental health providers 6. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures, such as housing changes, change in class schedule, "No Contact" directive between both parties 7. Institution will provide a "No trespass" (PNG) directive to accused party if deemed appropriate 8. Institution will provide written instructions on how to apply for protective order 9. Institution will provide a copy of the Sexual Misconduct and Civil Rights Grievance and Investigation Procedures to complainant and respondent and inform both parties regarding timeframes for inquiry, investigation and resolution 10. Institution will inform the complainant and respondent of the outcome of the investigation, whether or not the accused will be administratively charged and what the outcome of the hearing is 11. Institution will enforce the anti-retaliation policy and take immediate and separate action against parties that retaliate against a person for complaining of sex-based discrimination or for assisting in the investigation 	<p>Sexual assault cases are referred to the Title IX Coordinator and are adjudicated by the institution's Sexual Misconduct and Civil Rights Grievance and Investigation Procedures using the <i>preponderance of the evidence</i> standard.</p>



Incident Being Reported	Procedure Institution Will Follow	Evidentiary Standard
Stalking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of complainant 2. Institution will assist complainant with contacting local police if complainant requests AND provide complainant with contact information for local police department 3. Institution will provide written instructions on how to apply for protective order 4. Institution will provide written information to complainant on how to preserve evidence 5. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate 6. Institution will provide a “No trespass” (PNG) directive to accused party if deemed appropriate 	<p>Stalking cases are referred to the Title IX Coordinator and adjudicated under the institution’s Sexual Misconduct and Civil Rights Grievance and Investigation Procedures using the <i>preponderance of the evidence</i> standard.</p>
Dating Violence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of complainant 2. Institution will assist complainant with contacting local police if complainant requests AND complainant provided with contact information for local police department 3. Institution will provide written instructions on how to apply for protective order 4. Institution will provide written information to complainant on how to preserve evidence 5. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate 6. Institution will provide a “No trespass” (PNG) directive to accused party if deemed appropriate 	<p>Dating Violence cases are referred to the Title IX Coordinator and adjudicated under the institution’s Sexual Misconduct and Civil Rights Grievance and Investigation Procedures using the <i>preponderance of the evidence</i> standard.</p>

Incident Being Reported	Procedure Institution Will Follow	Evidentiary Standard
Domestic Violence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of complainant 2. Institution will assist complainant with contacting local police if complainant requests AND complainant provided with contact information for local police department 3. Institution will provide written instructions on how to apply for protective order 4. Institution will provide written information to complainant on how to preserve evidence 5. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the complainant, if appropriate. 6. Institution will provide a “No trespass” (PNG) directive to accused party if deemed appropriate 	Domestic Violence Cases are referred to the Title IX Coordinator and adjudicated under the institution’s Sexual Misconduct and Civil Rights Grievance and Investigation Procedures using the <i>preponderance of the evidence</i> standard.

Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint, and whether the offense occurred on campus or off campus, the College will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights. A packet of information is available at Human Resource Services, Dean of Students, and the Counseling Center. This packet contains the following information/resources: General Information Regarding the Filing of a Civil Restraining Order; Preservation of Evidence After Sexual Assault; and a Resources List.

In Colorado, a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking has the following rights:

Rights Afforded to Victims (C.R.S. 24-4.1-302.5)

In order to preserve and protect a victim's rights to justice and due process, each victim of a crime shall have the following rights:

- The right to be treated with fairness, respect, and dignity, and to be free from intimidation, harassment, or abuse, throughout the criminal justice process;
- The right to be informed of, be present or not present for, and receive notification of critical stages of the criminal justice process without submitting a written request for notification, for all critical stages of the criminal justice process as specified in state statute (C.R.S. 24-4.1-302(2) and 302.5);
- The right to be informed of the filing of a petition by a perpetrator of the offense to terminate sex offender registration pursuant to section 16-22-113(2)(c), C.R.S.;
- The right to be informed, upon request by the victim, when a person who is accused or convicted of a crime against the victim is released or discharged from county jail; and
- The right to be informed, upon written request by the victim, when a person who is accused or convicted of a crime against the victim is released or discharged from custody other than county jail, is paroled, escapes from a secure or non-secure correctional facility or program, or absconds from probation or parole.

Further, PPCC complies with Colorado law in recognizing orders of protection by affording victims the opportunity to provide copies of protection orders to the PPCC Campus Police. The PPCC Campus Police takes appropriate and lawful actions if it determines that protective orders have been violated within its jurisdiction.

Any person who obtains an order of protection from Colorado or any reciprocal state should provide a copy to the PPCC Campus Police and the PPCC Office of the Title IX Coordinator. A complainant may then meet with the PPCC Campus Police to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan for PPCC Campus Police officers and the victim to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but is not limited to: escorts, special parking arrangements, providing a temporary cellphone, changing classroom location or allowing a student to complete assignments from home, etc.)

Protection from abuse orders may be available through Emergency Protection Orders, C.R.S. 13-14-103.

Any county or district court shall have the authority to enter an emergency protection order, which may include:



- Restraining a party from contacting, harassing, injuring, intimidating, threatening, molesting, touching, stalking, sexually assaulting or abusing any other party, a minor child of either of the parties, or a minor child who is in danger in the reasonably foreseeable future of being a victim of an unlawful sexual offense or domestic abuse;
- Excluding a party from the family home or from the home of another party upon a showing that physical or emotional harm would otherwise result;
- Awarding temporary care and control of any minor child of a party involved;
- Enjoining an individual from contacting a minor child at school, at work, or wherever he or she may be found;
- Restraining a party from molesting, injuring, killing, taking, transferring, encumbering, concealing, disposing of or threatening harm to an animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by any other party, a minor child of either of the parties, or an elderly or at-risk adult; or,
- Specifying arrangements for possession and care of an animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by any other party, a minor child of either of the parties, or an elderly or at-risk adult.

In cases involving a minor child, the juvenile court and the district court shall have the authority to issue emergency protection orders to prevent an unlawful sexual offense or domestic abuse, when requested by the local law enforcement agency, the county department of social services, or a responsible person who asserts (in a verified petition supported by affidavit) that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a minor child is in danger in the reasonably foreseeable future of being the victim of an unlawful sexual offense or domestic abuse, based upon an allegation of a recent actual unlawful sexual offense or domestic abuse or threat of the same. Any emergency protection order issued shall be on a standardized form prescribed by the Justice Department and a copy shall be provided to the protected person.

A verbal emergency protection order may be issued only if the issuing judge finds that an imminent danger in close proximity exists to the life or health of one or more persons or that a danger exists to the life or health of the minor child in the reasonably foreseeable future.

Accommodations

Accommodations or protective measures are available if the victim requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to PPCC



Campus Police or local law enforcement. The College will provide general information regarding the filing of a civil restraining order. PPCC's Title IX Coordinator may issue a no-contact order if requested/appropriate.

PPCC will provide written notification to victims about available options and assistance with the academic, living, transportation, and working situations as well as protective measures. Contact information for PPCC and additional resources are listed in the chart beginning on page 64 of this report.

To the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, College offices, including Human Resource Services, Dean of Students, PPCC Campus Police, and Counseling Center, will work cooperatively to ensure that the complainant's health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal College investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to academic, on-campus working situations, and/or referrals for living situations, in addition to counseling, health services and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement. Additionally, personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant.

The College does not publish the name of crime victims nor house identifiable information regarding victims in the PPCC Campus Police's Daily Crime Log or online. Victims may request, in person, that directory information on file be removed from public sources at Enrollment Services, 5675 South Academy Blvd., Room A-110, Colorado Springs, CO 80906.

Financial Aid Services

If a student victim would like information regarding financial aid services, please contact the PPCC Financial Aid Office at 719-502-3000. The College can assist students with information such as how to apply for a withdrawal from classes or about options for addressing concerns about loan repayment terms and conditions.

Resources for Victims of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

The resources listed below are provided in writing to all victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Additional resources can be found in Appendix E of this report.

Law Enforcement Resources		
PPCC Campus Police www.ppcc.edu/campus-police	Centennial Campus – A-100 Rampart Range Campus – N-106 Downtown Studio Campus – S-101 CHES – Room 214	719-502-2900
Colorado Springs Police Dept. https://cspd.coloradosprings.gov	705 South Nevada Avenue Colorado Springs CO 80901	719-444-7000
El Paso County Sheriff www.epcsheriffsoffice.com	27 East Vermijo Avenue Colorado Springs CO 80903	719-520-7100
Counseling Resources		
PPCC Counseling Center (Students) https://www.ppcc.edu/counseling-center	Centennial Campus – A-141 Rampart Range Campus – N-107C Downtown Studio Campus – S-126A	719-502-4782
Colorado State Employees Assistance Program (CSEAP) (Employees) https://cseap.colorado.gov/		1-800-821-8154
TESSA www.tessacs.org	436 Gold Pass Heights Colorado Springs CO 80906	Main: 719-633-1462 24 Hour Safe Line: 719-633-3819
Colorado Crisis Services https://coloradocrisisservices.org/	115 S. Parkside Drive Colorado Springs CO 80910	1-844-493-8255 or Text "TALK" to 38255
AspenPointe (Counseling Services) https://www.aspenpointe.org/	2864 S. Circle Dr. #600 Colorado Springs CO 80906	719-572-6100 or 1-855-277-3678
The Family Center of Colorado Springs http://www.thefamilycenterco.com/	1751 S. 8th Street #B Colorado Springs CO 80905	719-471-1816
Living Situations		
TESSA www.tessacs.org	435 Gold Pass Heights Colorado Springs CO 80906	Main: 719-633-1462 24 Hour Safe Line: 719-633-3819
PPCC Community Assistance https://www.ppcc.edu/Community-Assistance		211



Transportation		
PPCC Community Assistance https://www.ppcc.edu/Community-Assistance		211
Protective Measures		
El Paso County Judicial Building	270 S. Tejon Street, Room S101 Colorado Springs CO 80901	719-452-5000
TESSA www.tessacs.org	435 Gold Pass Heights Colorado Springs CO 80906	719-633-1462
Academic Situations		
PPCC Title IX Office	PPCC Centennial Campus 5675 S. Academy Blvd., B-200 Colorado Springs, CO 80906	719-502-2600
Financial Aid		
PPCC Financial Aid Office	PPCC Centennial Campus 5675 S. Academy Blvd., A-140 Colorado Springs, CO 80906	719-502-3000
Working Situation (at PPCC)		
PPCC Title IX Office	PPCC Centennial Campus 5675 S. Academy Blvd., B-200 Colorado Springs, CO 80906	719-502-2600
Immigration Resources		
USCIS Denver Office	12484 E. Weaver Pl. Centennial CO, 80111	800-375-5283
Catholic Charities of Central Colorado – Family Immigration Services https://www.ccharitiescc.org/	228 North Cascade Ave. Colorado Springs, CO 80903	719-866-6515
Medical Services		
SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner) Exam – Memorial Hospital	1400 East Boulder Colorado Springs, CO 80909	719-365-8544 or 719-365-8666

Investigation, Disciplinary Process, and Sanctions

This section describes the Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process and the Student Disciplinary Procedure. Whether or not criminal charges are filed, the College or a person may file a complaint under the Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process. The procedure is located at <https://www.cccs.edu/policies-and-procedures/civil-rights-and-sexual-misconduct-resolution-process/> Prior to August 12, 2020, If the respondent to a complaint is a CCCS employee, authorized volunteer, guest, or visitor, SP 3-50b will apply. If the respondent is a student, SP 4-31a applies. The procedures can be located at <https://www.cccs.edu/about-cccs/state-board/policies-procedures/>

Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking made to the PPCC Campus Police will automatically be referred to the PPCC Title IX Coordinator for investigation regardless if the complainant chooses to pursue criminal charges. Reports should be made in writing by using the “Report a Concern” link at the bottom of the main PPCC webpage. If a report is received orally, the College will assist the student or employee with completing the complaint form.

Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process

PPCC follows the procedures outlined in CCCS SP 19-60, *Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process*, which is highlighted below. For definitions applicable to this procedure, refer to Appendix A, Section III of this report. All references to CCCS also pertain specifically to PPCC.

Procedure

Filing a Complaint

Any person who believes they have been subjected to a civil rights violation should follow this procedure to report their concerns. CCCS will act on any complaint brought to the attention of the Title IX/EO Coordinator that is made under this procedure.

All complaints shall be made as promptly as possible after the occurrence, so that CCCS can more effectively address the reported concerns. A delay in reporting may result in the loss of relevant evidence and witness testimony, and may affect the ability of CCCS

to substantiate the allegations. The complaint should describe the alleged incident, which may include when and where it occurred, the parties involved, and the desired remedy sought. Any supporting documentation and evidence may be referenced within the body of the complaint.

The System Office and each College must include a clearly visible link on its web page for filing civil rights complaints, and publish the name, title, address, telephone number, and email address of the Title IX/EO Coordinator. Complaints may also be submitted directly to the Title IX/EO Coordinator verbally or in writing. Complainants may be asked to reduce verbal complaints to writing and sign them (in person or electronically) before proceeding through the resolution process (e.g., Sexual Harassment/Title IX complaints must be in writing and signed by the Complainant or Title IX/EO Coordinator before proceeding with formal investigation). The System Office and each College must also annually distribute through electronic or other means of communication the institution's nondiscrimination policy, which includes the sexual misconduct policy and procedure, and shall make available educational programs to all incoming students and newly employed faculty and staff.

Confidentiality

CCCS employees, depending on their roles, have varying reporting responsibilities and may not be able to maintain confidentiality of information reported to them. Any person who reports concerns of civil rights violations should not assume that confidentiality or anonymity can be protected in connection with making a report.

At individual Colleges, some confidential resources may be available, such as mental health counselors, either on or off campus, campus health service providers, off-campus rape crisis resources, legal professionals, and/or members of the clergy. Except in rare circumstances, such as the existence of an immediate threat of harm, these individuals can offer options and advice without any obligation to report internally or externally unless the Complainant has requested information be shared. Other outside confidential resources are available, and the Title IX/EO Coordinator can assist in connecting an individual to these resources.

Any person who reports concerns of civil rights violations should also be aware that CCCS must issue immediate emergency notifications and/or timely warnings for

incidents reported to them that are confirmed to pose a substantial threat of bodily harm or danger to members of the campus community. CCCS will make every effort to ensure that a Complainant's name and other identifying information is not disclosed, while still providing adequate information for community members to make safety decisions in light of the danger.

Employee Reporting Obligations

CCCS employees (including student employees), unless deemed a confidential resource by law, have an ethical obligation to promptly report any incidents they are aware of concerning civil rights violations. Reports should be made within 24 hours, unless there is reasonable justification for a delay. Employees unsure of the scope of this requirement may direct their questions to the Title IX/EO Coordinator. Failure to report will be considered a violation of BP 3-70, Colorado Community College System Code of Ethics, and may result in discipline, up to and including termination. All other individuals affiliated with CCCS are strongly encouraged to report civil rights violations.

Preliminary Steps and Timeline

Upon receipt of a complaint, the Title IX/EO Coordinator will review the complaint to determine whether the complaint alleges sufficient information to support that a civil rights violation has occurred (reasonable cause). If the Title IX/EO Coordinator is unable to make this determination in reviewing the complaint alone, the Title IX/EO Coordinator may, at their discretion, reach out to the Complainant or others, as relevant, for clarification and/or additional information.

If no reasonable cause is found to initiate a formal investigation, the Title IX/EO Coordinator shall inform the Complainant of this decision and discuss other options for addressing the reported concerns.

If there is reasonable cause and the Complainant wishes to proceed, the Title IX/EO Coordinator will initiate an informal resolution or a formal investigation. If the Complainant does not wish to proceed, the Title IX/EO Coordinator will give consideration to the Complainant's preference, but reserves the right, when necessary to protect the CCCS community, to initiate an informal resolution or formal investigation of the complaint. The Title IX/EO Coordinator also reserves the right to initiate an

investigation and resolve a complaint without a participating or identifiable Complainant.

The Title IX/EO Coordinator may consider a number of factors when determining whether to initiate an informal resolution or formal investigation without the Complainant's participation and/or without an identifiable Complainant.

These factors may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Seriousness of the alleged conduct;
- Risk that the Respondent will similarly harm others;
- Previous complaints or allegations involving similar conduct;
- Whether multiple Complainants were involved;
- Whether the conduct was facilitated by incapacitation;
- Whether a weapon or violence was used;
- Whether the Complainant is a minor and/or at-risk;
- Whether the conduct was predatory in nature; and/or
- Any other information deemed relevant by the Title IX/EO Coordinator.

The informal resolution and formal investigation processes are designed to address the reported concerns, end the inappropriate behavior, and prevent its reoccurrence. This may include providing a fair and reliable determination about whether policies or procedures have been violated.

The Title IX/EO Coordinator will also evaluate the complaint to determine if it alleges Sexual Harassment under Title IX and occurred within one of its programs or activities in the United States. In such cases, the specific procedures applicable to Sexual Harassment (e.g., live hearing) will apply. If not, the complaint must be closed for Title IX Sexual Harassment purposes, but it may be addressed under other civil rights procedures outlined herein. Dismissal of a Title IX Sexual Harassment case is subject to the appeal procedures outlined herein. If a complaint involves allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment within a CCCS program or activity in the United States along with other conduct that is not covered by Title IX, the Title IX/EO Coordinator in their discretion will either process the entire complaint under Title IX Sexual Harassment

procedures or will divide the allegations and process them separately under applicable provisions of this procedure.

CCCS shall make every effort to complete the resolution or investigation process within approximately 90 days from the date the complaint is filed. If CCCS cannot resolve the complaint within this timeline, the Title IX/EO Coordinator may extend the timeline when necessary, to properly resolve the complaint. Written notice will be provided to the parties regarding the extension.

Interim Actions

The Title IX/EO Coordinator, in consultation with appropriate administrative personnel, may implement interim actions, including Supportive Measures, intended to protect the safety and security of the campus community, address the effects of the reported behavior, and prevent further violations, while the complaint is under review or investigation. These remedies may include, but are not limited to, placing an employee on administrative leave, interim actions outlined in the SP 4-30 Student Disciplinary Procedure, campus bans/emergency removals, referral to counseling and health services or to the Colorado State Employee Assistance Program (CSEAP), education to the community, altering housing situations, altering work arrangements, providing campus escorts, implementing contact limitations between the parties (e.g., no contact orders), offering adjustments to academic deadlines or course schedules, and/or suspending privileges such as attendance at College activities or participation in College-sponsored organizations. Any campus ban/emergency removal will be implemented only after a determination that the person poses an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of another.

In all cases in which an interim action is imposed, the individual will be given the opportunity to meet with the Title IX/EO Coordinator prior to such action being imposed, or as soon thereafter as reasonably possible, to show cause why the interim action should not be implemented. The Title IX/EO Coordinator shall have sole discretion to implement or stay an interim action, and to determine its conditions and duration. Violation of an interim action may be grounds for disciplinary action, up to and including expulsion, termination, a “Cease Communications” directive, or issuance of a “No Trespass” order, also known as a persona non grata.

Following the completion of the investigation or resolution process, interim actions may be continued or made permanent as deemed necessary.

Rights of Involved Parties

Throughout the civil rights and sexual misconduct resolution process, Complainants and Respondents shall be entitled to the following:

- To be treated with respect by CCCS employees.
- To take advantage of Supportive Measures and other resources, such as counseling, psychological services, and health services.
- To experience a safe living, educational, and work environment.
- To have an advisor of their choice present at any meeting.
- To have access to a Title IX/EO Coordinator, investigator(s), hearing officers/decision-maker(s) for Title IX cases, and/or other individuals assisting with the resolution process who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against either party.
- To receive amnesty for minor student misconduct (such as alcohol or drug violations) that is ancillary to the incident.
- To be free from retaliation.
- To be informed of the outcome/resolution of the complaint, and the sanctions and rationale for the outcome where permissible.
- To have assistance in contacting law enforcement, if desired.
- To request housing, employment, and/or educational modifications, as deemed appropriate and reasonable.
- To request no further contact with the opposite party, as deemed appropriate, allowable and reasonable.

Informal Resolution

The Title IX/EO Coordinator, in consultation with the parties, may determine that an informal resolution is appropriate to resolve the reported concerns. The primary focus during an informal resolution remains the welfare of the parties and the safety of the CCCS community, but it does not involve a written investigation report or an opportunity to appeal. An informal resolution may include but is not limited to:

- The provision of interim or long-term remedial measures;

- Referral to other resolution processes;
- Training or educational programming for the parties;
- The Title IX/EO Coordinator or a designee serving as a facilitator to discuss the reported concerns with the Complainant and Respondent (either separately or together) and to identify possible resolutions and/or appropriate future conduct; and/or
- Referral to a Disciplinary Authority to further address the reported behavior, as deemed appropriate.

Notice of the allegations and specific Informal Resolution process will be provided to both parties.

At any time during the informal resolution process, the Title IX/EO Coordinator may elect to initiate a formal investigation as deemed appropriate to resolve the matter. The parties can elect to cease the informal resolution process at any time before it concludes and proceed with a formal investigation. The informal resolution process is not available in Sexual Harassment cases involving a student Complainant and an employee Respondent.

Formal Investigation

If a formal investigation is initiated, the Title IX/EO Coordinator shall provide written notice (Notice of Investigation) to the Complainant and Respondent notifying them of the investigation and will assign one or more impartial investigators to conduct an investigation into the complaint. The investigation will include an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence, both inculpatory (incriminating or tending to show responsibility for a violation) and exculpatory (exonerating or tending to negate responsibility for a violation). The investigator(s) may request an interview with the Complainant, the Respondent, and any witnesses, including expert witnesses for Sexual Harassment cases, deemed relevant by the investigator(s). The parties will be provided with sufficient details of the allegations (such as identity of parties, nature of the conduct, and date/location of the incident, if known). All parties and other witness or participants in the investigation process will be provided written notice of the date, time, location, participants and purpose of any interview or meeting with sufficient time to prepare to participate.

Throughout the investigation, all questions will go through the assigned investigators. The Complainant and Respondent may offer any documentation, witnesses, or other materials in support of their position as it relates to the complaint. There will be a presumption that the Respondent is not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility has been made at the conclusion of the resolution process. Any credibility determinations made by investigators will not be based upon a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness.

The Complainant and the Respondent have the opportunity to be advised and accompanied by an advisor of their choice, at their expense, at any stage of the process. In the event of a live hearing, if either party does not have an advisor, the College will provide one to that party at no cost. An advisor may consult and advise their advisee, but may not speak on behalf of their advisee. These procedures are entirely administrative in nature and are not considered legal proceedings. The investigator(s) may end a meeting or remove or dismiss an advisor who becomes disruptive or who does not abide by the restrictions on their participation as explained above.

Should the Complainant or Respondent decide to withdraw from courses or resign employment while a complaint is pending, the process may proceed in that party's absence and sanctions may still be imposed affecting the party's ability to return to CCCS. Additionally, the Title IX/EO Coordinator may dismiss the formal complaint if the Complainant requests such dismissal in writing, if the Respondent is no longer enrolled/employed at CCCS, or other specific circumstances prevent the investigators from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination. Notice regarding the dismissal will be provided in writing simultaneously to the parties.

No unauthorized recording will be allowed, and all parties must request permission to record in advance. CCCS, at its discretion, may grant authorization for recording of an interview, and in that case, CCCS will also record to ensure there is an accurate record.

Throughout the formal investigation process, the Title IX/EO Coordinator will provide regular written updates on the status of the investigation to the Complainant and the Respondent through the conclusion of the investigation.

Preliminary Investigation Report

Following the fact gathering stage of the formal investigation, the investigator(s) shall issue a Preliminary Investigation Report to the Complainant and Respondent (and their advisors, if applicable) for review. The Preliminary Investigation Report will include relevant facts as gathered by the investigators. At this stage, parties may review upon request all evidence collected as part of the investigation, whether or not it will be relied upon in reaching a determination. The Complainant and the Respondent will have ten (10) calendar days to review and respond to the Preliminary Investigation Report with any changes, clarifications, or questions.

Final Investigation Report

At the conclusion of the fact gathering stage and formal investigation, including any relevant information submitted in response to the Preliminary Investigation Report, the investigator(s) shall issue a Final Investigation Report to the Title IX/EO Coordinator detailing the factual findings and summarizing the relevant evidence. This report will not contain any determinations as to whether the conduct is in violation of applicable policies.

Upon receipt of the Final Investigation Report, the Title IX/EO Coordinator shall proceed as follows:

- For cases involving Sexual Harassment within the United States, the Title IX/EO Coordinator shall initiate a live hearing as described below. If a live hearing cannot be held due to refusal of parties to participate, CCCS reserves the right to address the conduct through the procedures applicable to non-Sexual Harassment/Title IX cases.
- For other civil rights cases (non-Sexual Harassment or Sexual Harassment outside the United States), the Title IX/EO Coordinator will obtain a written Determination Report from the investigators as to whether or not, based on a preponderance of the evidence, the alleged behavior took place and whether that behavior constitutes a civil rights violation. The determination shall include a summary of all evidence and information used to reach these conclusions.

Live Hearing for Sexual Harassment Cases

Live hearings are subject to the following procedures:

Scheduling – A live hearing must be scheduled no earlier than ten (10) days after issuance of the Final Investigation Report. Written notice of the date, time, location, participants and purpose for the hearing will be provided to the parties. The parties must notify the Title IX/EO Coordinator if any other witnesses will be presented so they can be notified of the hearing. Written notice of the date, time, location, participants and purpose for the hearing will be provided to all individuals who are invited or expected to participate allowing them reasonably sufficient time to prepare.

Hearing Officer(s) – A Hearing Officer is responsible for overseeing the hearing; making determinations as to relevance of evidence/questioning, determining whether evidence will be permitted, and making a final determination regarding the allegations. A Hearing Officer must be a different individual than any investigator or Title IX/EO Coordinator assigned to the case. A Hearing Officer has discretion regarding the details and order that parties will be permitted to present evidence, provided that both parties are given equal opportunities to present relevant evidence, both inculpatory (incriminating or tending to show responsibility for a violation) and exculpatory (exonerating or tending to negate responsibility for a violation), and cross-examine witnesses. The Hearing Officer may issue a document to the parties in advance outlining the hearing process that will be followed on the day of the hearing.

Advisors – At the hearing, the Complainant and Respondent must be accompanied by an advisor. If the party does not provide their own, CCCS will provide an advisor at no charge. The advisor is responsible for questioning the witnesses; the Complainant and Respondent are not permitted to ask questions directly.

Questioning and Cross-Examining Witnesses – Each party's advisor may question the other party and any witnesses with relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. Questioning will be done directly, orally and live. At the request of a party or at the discretion of CCCS, the parties may be located in separate rooms using technology for live viewing of other participants. After each question is stated, the Hearing Officer will decide whether it is relevant and permissible before the party/witness provides an answer. If it is excluded, the reason for exclusion will be provided. Evidence of the Complainant's prior sexual predisposition or behavior

is not relevant except to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the alleged conduct or to prove consent.

Recording/Transcript – CCCS shall record the hearing and make it available to all parties. Alternatively, CCCS, in its discretion, may elect to transcribe the proceedings as the method of record keeping.

Determination Report – Following the hearing, the Hearing Officer will issue a Determination Report to the Title IX/EO Coordinator as to whether or not, based on a preponderance of the evidence, the alleged behavior took place and whether that behavior constitutes a civil rights violation. In reaching this determination, the Hearing Officer must consider all relevant evidence, except for any privileged information (unless waived) or medical records (unless specific, written consent is obtained). If a party or witness does not submit to cross-examination during the live hearing, the Hearing Officer cannot rely on any of their statements in their determination, and may not draw any inferences based solely on a party or witness failing to submit to cross-examination. The Determination Report shall include a summary of the allegations; a summary of the procedural steps in the case; findings of fact supporting the determination, conclusions regarding violation of applicable policies with supporting rationale; any disciplinary steps or remedial measures imposed; and the parties' appeal rights.

Notice of Findings

Once a Determination Report is received (either from the investigator(s) or the Hearing Officer following a live hearing), the Title IX/EO Coordinator shall provide written notice (Notice of Findings) simultaneously to the Complainant and Respondent (and their advisors, if applicable) notifying them of the findings. A copy of the Final Investigation Report and Determination Report, if applicable, shall be attached to the Notice of Findings. The Complainant and Respondent shall be advised of their right to appeal, subject to the grounds below, by filing a written appeal with the Title IX/EO Coordinator within ten (10) calendar days of service of the decision.

Appeals for Formal Investigations

In the event of an appeal, the Title IX/EO Coordinator shall perform an initial review to determine if the appeal meets the limited grounds listed below and is timely (filed

within ten [10] calendar days, as noted above). If the appeal is found to meet these criteria, the Title IX/EO Coordinator shall forward the appeal to a designated appellate officer, who shall give written notice to the opposing party and provide a suitable time frame for the opposing party to submit a written response to the appeal. The appeal and any responses shall be reviewed by the appellate officer. The party requesting an appeal must show error, as the original finding is presumed to have been decided reasonably and appropriately. The only grounds for appeal are as follows:

1. A procedural error occurred that significantly impacted the outcome of the decision (e.g., substantiated bias, conflict of interest, or material deviation from established procedures). The written appeal shall specify the procedural error and how it impacted the outcome of the decision.
2. The findings are not supported by substantial evidence in the investigation report or the report does not articulate a rational connection between the facts found and the decision made. The written appeal shall specify the finding(s) not supported by substantial evidence or for which the report does not articulate a rational connection between the facts found and the decision made; or
3. To consider new evidence, unavailable during the original investigation, that could substantially impact the original finding(s). Any new evidence and its impact must be included in the written appeal.

If the appellate officer determines a procedural error occurred that significantly impacted the outcome of the decision, the appellate officer shall return the complaint to the Title IX/EO Coordinator with instructions to convene a new investigation or the appellate officer shall otherwise cure the procedural error.

If the appellate officer determines the findings were not supported by substantial evidence in the investigation report, the report does not articulate a rational connection between the facts found and the decision made, or new evidence substantially impacts the original finding(s), the appellate officer shall conduct or request appropriate additional steps (such as requesting additional investigation by the investigators) and/or modify the findings accordingly.

Written notice of the outcome of the appeal shall be provided simultaneously to the parties.

Sanctions

Once the appeal process has been exhausted, if the Respondent is found not in violation of policies or procedures outlined herein, the complaint shall be closed with no further disciplinary action. If additional concerns, outside the scope of this procedure, are identified during the course of the investigation, the findings may be shared with appropriate administrative personnel to further address, as deemed appropriate.

If the Respondent is found in violation of policies or procedures outlined herein, the findings shall be provided to the Disciplinary Authority to proceed in accordance with applicable policies:

- For classified employees, disciplinary action will be taken pursuant to the applicable State Personnel Rules and Regulations: <https://www.colorado.gov/spb>
- For students, disciplinary action will be taken pursuant to BP and SP 4-30, Student Discipline: <https://www.cccs.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/SP4-30.pdf>
- Instructors and Administrative, Professional-Technical (APT) employees are at-will under BP 3-10, and may not be subject to additional procedures when issuing sanctions: <https://www.cccs.edu/policies-and-procedures/board-policies/bp-3-10-administration-of-personnel/>.

Disciplinary Authorities may consider a number of factors when determining a sanction. These factors may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The nature, severity of, and circumstances surrounding the violation;
- An individual's disciplinary history;
- Previous complaints or allegations involving similar conduct; and/or
- Any other information deemed relevant by the Disciplinary Authority.

The following sanctions may be imposed:

- For students: warning, probation, fines, restitution, denial of privileges, assignment to perform services for the benefit of the CCCS community, re-assignment to

another class section (including the option for an on-line section), suspension, expulsion, a “Cease Communications” directive, or a “No Trespass” directive.

- For CCCS employees: warning, corrective action, probation, restitution, denial of privileges, suspension, demotion, reduction of pay, termination of employment, a “Cease Communications” directive, or a “No Trespass” directive.
- For authorized volunteers, guests, or visitors: warning, probation, denial of privileges, removal from CCCS property, a “Cease Communications” directive, or a “No Trespass” directive.

In addition to sanctions, other action may be taken as deemed appropriate to bring an end to the violation, to prevent future reoccurrence, and to remedy the effects of the violation.

Student Disciplinary Procedure

PPCC follows the Student Disciplinary Procedure contained in CCCS SP 4-30

(<https://www.cccs.edu/policies-and-procedures/system-presidents-procedures/sp-4-30-student-disciplinary-procedure/>), which is outlined below.

Procedures

The Chief Student Services Officer (CSSO) or designee shall receive all allegations of student misconduct, investigate the complaints, which includes meeting with the student to give him/her the opportunity to respond to the allegations of misconduct. If the allegations of misconduct are discrimination and/or harassment based on federal or state civil rights laws, the College will investigate those incidents through CCCS System Procedure SP 19-60, *Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process*. For incidents occurring prior to August 12, 2020, please refer to CCCS SP 3-50b and SP 4-31a via the following link: <https://www.cccs.edu/about-cccs/state-board/policies-procedures/>.

Once the investigation is complete, either through this process or the Civil Rights Grievance and Investigation Process, the CSSO or designee shall render a sanction decision.

1. The CSSO or designee may decide that the charges can be disposed of administratively by mutual consent of the parties involved on a basis acceptable to

them. If an administrative resolution is not achieved, the CSSO or designee shall issue a decision which determines whether the alleged conduct occurred; whether the conduct violated the Code of Conduct or College procedures; and impose a sanction(s) if appropriate.

In cases of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, the complainant and the respondent will be notified simultaneously in writing of the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding, as well as any changes to those results or disciplinary actions prior to the time that such results become final and shall be given the rationale for the discipline decision.

The student shall receive written notice of the decision and be advised of her/his right to appeal the decision, subject to the grounds below, by filing a written appeal with the CSSO or designee within seven (7) days of service of the decision.

Appeal:

In the event of an appeal, the CSSO or designee shall give written notice to the other party (e.g., if the accused student appeals, the appeal is shared with the complainant who may also wish to file a response), and then the CSSO or designee will draft a response memorandum (also shared with all parties). All appeals and responses are then forwarded to the Appeals Officer or committee for initial review to determine if the appeal meets the limited grounds and is timely. The original finding(s) and sanction(s) will stand if the appeal is not timely or substantively eligible, and the decision is final.

If the appeal has standing, the documentation is reviewed. Because the original finding(s) and sanction(s) are presumed to have been decided reasonably and appropriately, the party appealing the decision must specifically cite the error(s) in the original determination on which the appeal is based. The only grounds for appeal are as follows:

1. A material procedural or substantive error occurred that significantly impacted the outcome of the hearing (e.g. substantiated bias, material deviation from established procedures); which must be explained in the written appeal; or

2. To consider new evidence, unavailable during the investigation or hearing that could substantially impact the original finding or sanction. A summary of this new evidence and its potential impact must be included in the written appeal, as well as the reasons the new evidence was not available during the original proceeding. Failure to participate in the initial process does not constitute as new information for the appeal process

If the Appeals Officer or committee determines that a material procedural or substantive error occurred, it may return the complaint to the CSSO or designee with instructions to reconvene, in order to cure the error. In rare cases of bias, where the procedural or substantive error cannot be cured by the CSSO or designee, the Appeals Officer or committee may order that a new hearing be held by a different individual acting in the place of the designated CSSO or designee. The results of a reconvened hearing cannot be appealed. The results of a new hearing can be appealed once on (either or both of) the two applicable grounds for appeals.

If the Appeals Officer or committee determines that new evidence should be considered, it will return the complaint to the CSSO or designee to reconsider in light of the new evidence, only. If the subject matter pertains to civil rights violations pursuant to SP 19-60 (or prior to August 12, 2020, pursuant to SP 4-31a), the Appeals Officer or committee will return the complaint to the Title IX/EO Coordinator to reconsider in light of the new evidence, only. The reconsideration of the CSSO, designee, or Title IX/EO Coordinator is not appealable.

The procedures governing the hearing of appeals include the following:

- All parties should be timely informed of the status of requests for appeal, the status of the appeal consideration, and the results of the appeal decision.
- If the Appeals Officer or committee determines there is new evidence or error in the original proceeding, every opportunity to return the appeal to the CSSO or designee for reconsideration (remand) should be pursued.
- Appeals are not intended to be a full rehearing of the complaint (de novo). In most cases, appeals are confined to a review of the written documentation or record of the original hearing, and pertinent documentation regarding the grounds for appeal.

- An appeal is not an opportunity for an Appeals Officer or committee to substitute their judgment for that of the CSSO or designee, merely because they disagree with her/his finding and/or sanctions.
- Appeals decisions are to be deferential to the original decision, making changes to the findings only where there is clear error and a compelling justification to do so.
- Sanctions imposed are implemented immediately, unless the CSSO or designee stays their implementation in extraordinary circumstances, pending the outcome of the appeal.
- The Appeals Officer or committee will render a written decision on the appeal to all parties within seven (7) days of receiving the appeal request. The committee's decision to deny appeal requests is final.

Additional Process Provisions

- The student may have the opportunity to be advised by a personal advisor of their choice, at their expense, at any stage of the process and to be accompanied by that advisor at any meeting or hearing. An advisor may only consult and advise her/his advisee, but not speak for the advisee at any meeting or hearing. These procedures are entirely administrative in nature and are not considered legal proceedings. The CSSO may remove or dismiss an advisor who becomes disruptive or who does not abide by the restrictions on their participation.
- The student is responsible for presenting her/his own case and, therefore, advisors are not permitted to speak or to participate directly in any hearing, except when the student is under the age of eighteen (18) or incapacitated.
- Student shall have the right to identify documents, witnesses and other material he/she would like the CSSO or designee to review before making a final decision.
- Any hearing held shall be conducted in private unless all parties agree otherwise.
- A record of the hearing should be maintained by the CSSO or designee.
- Audio and/or Video Recording – the College, at its discretion, may audio or video record any meeting throughout the process. Should a recording exist, the student may request a copy at the end of the process. No other audio or video recording will be allowed.
- If student has a disability and would like to request an accommodation to assist her/him through the discipline process, he/she may do so by informing the CSSO or

designee. The CSSO or designee will then work with disability support services to accommodate the request.

- Proceedings under this procedure may be carried out prior to, simultaneously with, or following civil or criminal proceedings off-campus.
- Standard of proof – the College will use the preponderance of evidence standard in the disciplinary proceedings, meaning, the College will determine whether it is more likely than not that a conduct code was violated.
- All sanctions imposed by the original decision maker will be in effect during the appeal. A request may be made to the CSSO or designee for special consideration in exigent circumstances, but the presumptive stance of the College is that the sanctions will stand. Graduation, study abroad, internships/externships, clinical placements, extra-curricular activities, etc. do not (in and of themselves) constitute exigent circumstances, and students may not be able to participate in those activities during their appeal. In cases where the appeal results in reinstatement to the College or of privileges, all reasonable attempts will be made to restore the student to their prior status, recognizing that some opportunities lost may be irretrievable in the short term.
- The procedural rights afforded to students above may be waived by the student.
- All timelines may be extended as agreed upon by both parties.

Possible Sanctions: One or more of the following may be imposed when there is a finding that a student has violated the College’s Code of Conduct: Warning, Probation, Fines, Restitution, denial of privileges (including extra-curricular activities or holding office in student organizations), assignment to perform services for the benefit of the College or community; educational sanctions such as mediation, letter of reflection, attendance at a workshop, seminar, or training writing a letter of apology seeking academic advising; re-assignment or eviction from campus housing, substance abuse screening, re-assignment to another class section, including a potential online section, or other sanction that doesn’t result in the student being denied the right of attending classes, or any combination of these; College suspension or expulsion, interim action, cease communication, no contact, no trespass.



Confidentiality

The College will protect the identity of persons who report having been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking to the fullest extent of the law and in accordance with CCCS SP 19-60, which states, in part:

Student Privacy

The outcome of a CCCS investigation is an educational record of a student Respondent, and is subject to privacy protections under the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). However, CCCS observes the legal requirements to disclose the records as follows:

- Complainants in non-consensual sexual contact/intercourse, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, stalking, and/or relationship violence incidents have an absolute right to be informed in writing of the outcome, essential findings, and sanctions without condition or limitation.
- CCCS may release publicly the name, nature of the violation, and the sanction imposed for any individual who is found to have committed a “crime of violence,” including: arson, burglary, robbery, criminal homicide, sex offenses, assault, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, and kidnapping/abduction. CCCS will release this information to the Complainant in any of these offenses regardless of the outcome.
- CCCS reserves the right to notify parents/guardians of dependent students regarding any health or safety risk, and/or change in student status or conduct situation, particularly alcohol and other drug violations. CCCS may also notify parents/guardians of non-dependent students who are under age 21 of alcohol and/or drug policy violations. Where a student is non-dependent, CCCS will contact the appropriate next of kin to inform them of situations in which there is a significant and articulable health and/or safety risk. CCCS also reserves the right to designate which CCCS officials have a need to know about individual conduct complaints pursuant to FERPA.

Sex Offender Registration

In accordance with the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000, which amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, the Jeanne Clery Act, and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, the College is providing a



link to the Colorado State Sex Offender Registry. All sex offenders are required to register in the state of Colorado and to provide notice of each institution of higher education in Colorado at which the person is employed, carries a vocation, or is a student.

In Colorado, convicted sex offenders must register with the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI). The Colorado sex offender website is <https://www.colorado.gov/apps/cdps/sor/>. This information can also be accessed from the PPCC Campus Police web page: <https://www.ppcc.edu/campus-police/sex-offenders-1>.

Prohibition on Retaliation

The College, or an officer, employee, or agent of the College, may not retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising their rights or responsibilities under any provision in this policy.

Disclosure of Results of Disciplinary Proceedings

Upon request, and in accordance with CCCS SP 19-60 (see excerpt that follows), PPCC will disclose the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the College against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of any crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense to the alleged victim or next of kin, if the victim is deceased. References to CCCS pertain to PPCC.

Student Privacy

The outcome of a CCCS investigation is an educational record of a student Respondent, and is subject to privacy protections under the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). However, CCCS observes the legal requirements to disclose the records as follows:

- Complainants in non-consensual sexual contact/intercourse, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, stalking, and/or relationship violence incidents have an absolute right to be informed in writing of the outcome, essential findings, and sanctions without condition or limitation.
- CCCS may release publicly the name, nature of the violation, and the sanction imposed for any individual who is found to have committed a “crime of violence,” including: arson, burglary, robbery, criminal homicide, sex offenses, assault, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, and kidnapping/abduction. CCCS will



release this information to the Complainant in any of these offenses regardless of the outcome.

- CCCS reserves the right to notify parents/guardians of dependent students regarding any health or safety risk, and/or change in student status or conduct situation, particularly alcohol and other drug violations. CCCS may also notify parents/guardians of non-dependent students who are under age 21 of alcohol and/or drug policy violations. Where a student is non-dependent, CCCS will contact the appropriate next of kin to inform them of situations in which there is a significant and articulable health and/or safety risk. CCCS also reserves the right to designate which CCCS officials have a need to know about individual conduct complaints pursuant to FERPA.



Section 10: Statement of Non-Discrimination

Individuals affiliated with PPCC shall not be subjected to unlawful discrimination and/or harassment on the basis of sex/gender, race, color, age, creed, national or ethnic origin, ancestry, physical or mental disability, veteran or military status, pregnancy status, religion, genetic information, gender identity, sexual orientation, or any other protected category under applicable local, state, or federal law (also known as “civil rights laws”), including protections against retaliation and for those opposing discrimination or participating in any grievance process on campus or within the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or other human rights agencies, in its employment practices or educational programs and activities.

The College has designated its Executive Director of Human Resource Services as its Affirmative Action Officer/Equal Opportunity Coordinator/Title IX Coordinator with the responsibility to coordinate its civil rights compliance activities and grievance procedures. For information, contact PPCC’s Executive Director of Human Resource Services at 5675 South Academy Blvd, Colorado Springs, CO 80906 or at (719) 502-2600.

The Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education can also be contacted at:

Office for Civil Rights (OCR)
U.S. Department of Education
Cesar E. Chavez Memorial Building
1244 Speer Boulevard, Suite 310, Denver, CO 80204-3582
Telephone: 303-844-5695
Email: OCR.Denver@ed.gov
Web: <http://www.ed.gov/ocr>

Section 11: Alcohol, Drug, and Substance Abuse Policies

General

PPCC follows the procedures outlined in CCCS Board Policy [BP 19-30](#), *Drug Free Schools*, which states that the policy of the CCCS Board is to maintain compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, Public Law 101-226 (DFSCA). Additionally, CCCS System Procedure [SP 19-30](#), *Drug Free Schools*, provides for the adoption and implementation of a program to prevent the abuse of alcohol and use of illegal drugs by students and employees.

In compliance with the DFSCA, CCCS and PPCC prohibit the unlawful manufacture, dispensation, possession, use, or distribution of a controlled substance (illicit drugs and alcohol) of any kind and in any amount. These prohibitions cover any individual's actions that are part of any college activities, including those occurring while on college property or in the conduct of college business away from the campus.

PPCC students, staff, or faculty shall not engage in the unauthorized or unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, use/abuse of alcohol and/or illicit drugs of any kind or any amount on PPCC property or as part of any college activity. This prohibition applies even if the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) has issued a Medical Marijuana Registry identification card to an individual, permitting that individual to possess a limited amount of marijuana for medicinal purposes. Those with medical marijuana cards are not permitted to use medical marijuana on campus. These prohibitions cover any individual's actions which are part of any College activities, including those occurring while on College property or in the conduct of College business away from the campus.

Any student, staff, or faculty member who is convicted of the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, use, or abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol is subject to criminal penalties under local, state, or federal law. These penalties range in severity from a fine of \$100 up to \$8,000,000 and/or life imprisonment. The exact penalty assessed depends upon the nature and the severity of the individual offense.

The College will impose penalties against students who violate the provisions of DFSCA. Violators will be subject to disciplinary action under student disciplinary policies. The sanctions



include, but are not limited to, probation, suspension, or expulsion from the College; termination of employment; and referral to authorities for prosecution, as appropriate.

Compliance with drug and alcohol policies is a condition of employment for all PPCC employees. College employees may be subject to corrective and/or disciplinary action as per State Personnel Rules and Regulations, up to and including termination. PPCC's Executive Director of Human Resource Services sends a campus-wide E-memo each year to inform staff of the College's policy on alcohol and other drugs.

Laws and Statutes

Federal and state laws govern the use and possession of controlled substances.

Excerpts from Colorado Revised Statute (CRS) 18-18-405:

Except as specifically authorized under Colorado law, it is unlawful for any person knowingly to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute, or to possess with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute, a controlled substance; or induce, attempt to induce, or conspire with one or more other persons, to manufacture, dispense, sell, distribute, or possess with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute, a controlled substance; or possess one or more chemicals or supplies or equipment with intent to manufacture a controlled substance.

Except as is otherwise provided for offenses concerning marijuana and marijuana concentrate in and for offenses involving minors, any person who violates the foregoing prohibition commits a Felony Offense.

All drug possession charges and penalties are classified by Schedule, except for Marijuana possession.

Substance/Drug Charge Potential Sentence for Possession:

- Schedule I or II, 1st offense Class 3 Felony 4-12 years in prison and fines of \$3,000-\$750,000
- Schedule III, 1st offense Class 4 felony 2-6 years in prison and fines of \$2,000-



\$500,000

- Schedule IV, 1st offense Class 5 felony 1-3 years in prison and fines of \$1,000- \$100,000
- Schedule V, 1st offense Class 1 misdemeanor 6-18 months in jail and fines of \$500-\$5,000

Alcohol

PPCC does not allow the sale of alcohol on any of its campuses. However, the Substance Abuse Procedure for Employees permits the use of alcohol on campus when approved by the President prior to a function. In that event, if alcohol is served, non-alcoholic beverages must also be made available.

Additionally, all students and faculty traveling as a part of a College course or student group sign waivers that state, in part:

Student: “I further understand that I am expected to adhere to the Standards of Conduct and to all policies and procedures of Pikes Peak Community College. Actions such as, but not limited to, sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, dishonesty, forgery, disorderly conduct, indecent or obscene conduct, gambling, infringement upon the rights of others, possession, distribution or consumption of alcohol or illegal drugs and unauthorized use of prescription drugs are prohibited by the Standards of Conduct.”

Faculty/Advisor: “I also recognize that this is a college sponsored program/activity and I agree to abide by all college policies, as well as State and Federal laws on the course/program/activity. This includes omitting the use of alcohol and illicit drugs, and not bringing or using any weapons.”

Other Drugs

The sale, manufacture, distribution, use, and/or possession of illegal drugs are prohibited.

Although possession and use of marijuana consistent with the requirements of the Colorado Constitution is no longer a crime in the State of Colorado, the possession and use of marijuana remains illegal under federal law. Consistent with federal law, including the Controlled Substances Act and the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, the use and/or possession of



marijuana continues to be prohibited while a student is on College-owned or College-controlled property, and/or any function authorized or supervised by the College and/or in state-owned or leased vehicles.

This prohibition applies even if CDPHE has issued a Medical Marijuana Registry identification card to an individual, permitting that individual to possess a limited amount of marijuana for medicinal purposes. Those with medical marijuana cards are not permitted to use medical marijuana on campus.

Drug and Alcohol Policy Distributed to Students, Staff, and Faculty

PPCC's policies on use, possession, and abuse of alcohol or other drugs are distributed as required under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (Public Law 101-226) to all students, staff, and faculty at new student orientations, new hire orientations, and via email. These policies are also made available to the College community on the PPCC website in the following locations:

Student Code of Conduct, Section 9:

<https://catalog.ppcc.edu/content.php?catoid=3&navoid=195> and
<http://www.ppcc.edu/student-conduct>

In order to support a positive, safe, and productive learning environment for the entire College community, all students are expected to abide by the College Student Code of Conduct. Conduct that violates student rights and freedoms and is subject to disciplinary action includes, but is not limited to:

9. Narcotics/Alcohol

Use, being under the influence, manufacturing, possession, distribution, purchase, or sale of alcohol and/or drugs (illegal and/or dangerous or controlled substance) while on college-owned or college-controlled property, and/or at any function authorized or supervised by the college and/or in state owned or leased vehicles.

Note: Although possession and use of marijuana consistent with the requirements of the Colorado Constitution is no longer a crime in the State of Colorado, the possession and use of marijuana remains illegal under federal law. Consistent with federal law,



including the Controlled Substances Act and the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, the use and/or possession of marijuana continues to be prohibited while a student is on college owned or college controlled property, and/or any function authorized or supervised by the college and/or in state owned or leased vehicles.

PPCC Course Catalog (<https://catalog.ppcc.edu/content.php?catoid=3&navoid=195#alcohol-and-drug-policies>) and **PPCC Campus Police Web Page – Drugs and Alcohol** (<https://www.ppcc.edu/campus-police>)

In summary, these drug and alcohol policies state:

In compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989 (Public Law 101-226), students, staff, or faculty shall not engage in the unauthorized or unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, use/abuse of alcohol and/or illicit drugs of any kind or any amount on college property or as part of any college activity. This prohibition applies even if the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) has issued a Medical Marijuana Registry identification card to an individual, permitting that individual to possess a limited amount of marijuana for medicinal purposes. Those with medical marijuana cards are not permitted to use medical marijuana on campus. These prohibitions cover any individual's actions which are part of any college activities, including those occurring while on college property or in the conduct of college business away from the campus.

Any student, staff, or faculty member who is convicted of the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, use, or abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol is subject to criminal penalties under local, state, or federal law. These penalties range in severity from a fine of \$100 up to \$8,000,000 and/or life imprisonment. The exact penalty assessed depends upon the nature and the severity of the individual offense.

The College will impose penalties against students who violate the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (Public Law 101-226). Violators will be subject to disciplinary action under student disciplinary policies. The sanctions include but are not limited to probation, suspension, or expulsion from the college, termination of employment, and referral to authorities for prosecution, as appropriate.



Compliance with drug and alcohol policies is a condition of employment for all PPCC employees. Employees may be subject to corrective and/or disciplinary action as per State Personnel Rules and Regulations, up to and including termination. The Executive Director of Human Resource Services sends a campus-wide E-memo each year to inform staff of the college's policy on alcohol and other drugs.

A list of resources for drug and alcohol abuse prevention and treatment is included in Appendix D of this report.

CCCS Policies and Procedures

CCCS policies and procedures are available to students, staff, and faculty online at <https://www.cccs.edu/about-cccs/state-board/policies-procedures/>.

CCCS Board Policies (BP) for employees and students that address Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) or sanctions resulting from AOD violations include:

- [BP 3-24](#), *Drug-Free Workplace*
- [BP 4-30](#), *Student Discipline*

CCCS System Procedures (SP) for employees and students that address AOD or sanctions resulting from AOD violations include:

- [SP 3-24](#), *Implementation of a Drug-Free Workplace*
- [SP 4-30](#), *Student Disciplinary Procedure*

Programs Addressing Alcohol and Other Drug Use and Abuse

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) requires all institutions of higher education that receive federal funds to conduct a Biennial Review of all alcohol and other drug prevention efforts. The Biennial Review is expected to include an evaluation of efforts to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees; recommendations for improvement based on that evaluation; and a report on the number of violations to alcohol and other drug standards of conduct, the number of disciplinary sanctions



assigned as a result of violations, and the number of alcohol and other drug fatalities. If audited, failure to comply with the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses regulations may cause an institution to forfeit eligibility for federal funding.

PPCC's DFSCA Biennial Review can be found online at: <https://www.ppcc.edu/disclaimers-legal-notice/DFSCA>

PPCC is committed to ensuring, to the best of its ability, that its students, staff, and faculty are aware of the dangers of abuse of alcohol and other drugs, have appropriate information and resources to ameliorate such abuse, and are subjected to appropriate enforcement regarding the inappropriate or illegal use or abuse of such substances on-campus and at other venues that involve College community members. Efforts include the following services and programs.

Counseling Center:

The Counseling Center makes available to PPCC students "brief intervention" counseling sessions, alcohol and drug educational awareness workshops, and information on community resources pertaining to treatment programs and support groups. The Counseling Center also promotes awareness through social media campaigns. Counseling Center staff place strong emphasis on personal empowerment and greatly respect and value the uniqueness of PPCC's students.

During academic years 2018/19 and 2019/20, the Counseling Center provided individual intervention sessions and community referrals, which consisted of:

- AA/NA Meeting Information
- Community Substance Abuse Program
- Community Substance Abuse Therapist
- Face It TOGETHER – peer-to-peer AOD mentoring support (Spring 2020)

The Director of the Counseling Center maintains certification in Addiction Counseling, Level III. Additionally, the Counseling Center retains a list of addiction counselors to whom students may be referred when they are in need of long-term counseling services.



New Student Orientation:

New students who were enrolled in AAA 109 were advised of the Student Code of Conduct during orientation sessions and provided a copy of that code. Within the Student Code of Conduct, the College's expectations related to the use of AOD are articulated.

New Employee Orientation:

PPCC's Human Resource Services personnel provide the following handouts to new employees during orientation:

- Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program
 - Includes: standard of conduct; legal sanctions; college penalties; health risks; illegal substances; and referral resources.
- Drug-Free Workplace Statement
 - Describes PPCC and state policy on substance abuse and mandates compliance as a condition of employment.

Summary of Activities Addressing AOD Abuse Awareness and Prevention:

Events	Dates	Number of Participants Students = (s) Staff/Faculty= (f)*	Printed Materials	Hosting Department
Engagement Fair	January 2019	213	The Truth About Drugs booklet; The Truth about Heroin, Alcohol, Marijuana, and Drugs booklets; Alcohol Myths & Alcohol Facts; and Drugs Change Your Brain	Student Life/Counseling Center
Connect the Dots	2/7/2019	23 (f)	The Truth About Drugs booklet; The Truth about Heroin Alcohol, Marijuana, and Drugs booklets; Alcohol Myths & Alcohol Facts; and Drugs Change Your Brain	CETL/Counseling Center (Centennial Campus only)
Paws to De-Stress	April 2019	52	The Truth About Drugs booklet; The Truth about Heroin Alcohol, Marijuana, and Drugs booklets; Alcohol Myths & Alcohol Facts; and Drugs Change Your Brain	HRS/CETL/Counseling Center
Intro to Alcohol Awareness	October 2019	316 (s)		Student Life (SAB)
Safety Fair	February 2019	38		Campus Police/HRS (Centennial Campus only)
Mardi Gras	March 2019	311 (s)		Student Life (SAB/Fitness Center)
Alcohol Awareness	April 2019	33 (f)		Employee Wellness Committee (Centennial Campus only)
Mardi Gras	March 2020	450 (s)		Student Life (Fitness Center)

* Number of attendees without noted designation represents blended attendance of students, faculty, and staff.

Section 12: Crime Statistics

Overview

The statistics in this section cover crimes reportable under the Clery Act (see Section 1 of this report) that were reported within each calendar year (January 1 to December 31), and that occurred on PPCC campus property, PPCC non-campus property, and public property adjacent to campus properties. See Appendix A for definitions of these properties, which are collectively known as Clery Geography. Appendix B provides definitions of Clery Act-reportable crimes.

In the interest of transparency, and for information only, PPCC also provides statistics on Larcenies and Failure to Appear Warrant Arrests.

How Crime Statistics Are Obtained

Crime statistics are compiled from PPCC Campus Police records; information from the PPCC Dean of Students; reports from CSAs; and data from the following law enforcement agencies:

Colorado Springs Police Department	705 South Nevada Avenue Colorado Springs, CO 80903
Colorado State Patrol	700 Kipling Street Lakewood, CO 80215
El Paso County Sheriff's Office	27 East Vermijo Street Colorado Springs, CO 80903
Fort Carson Police/Provost Marshal Division	7227 Christie Street, Building 2700 Fort Carson, CO 80913
Fountain Police Department	222 North Santa Fe Avenue Fountain, CO 80817
Peterson AFB 21st Security Forces Squadron	50 South Peterson Blvd Peterson AFB, CO 80916
Teller County Sheriff's Office	11400 U.S. Highway 24 Divide, CO 80814
Woodland Park Police Department	911 Tamarac Parkway Woodland Park, CO 80863

As noted in Section 2 of this report, PPCC CSAs are required to immediately report to PPCC Campus Police any Clery Act crimes that are brought to their attention or that they personally



witness. To help ensure information is not overlooked, PPCC Campus Police remind CSAs at least annually to submit reports for any Clery Act crimes they have not previously reported to PPCC Campus Police.

Additional Notes about Crime Statistics

Student Housing: PPCC does not have student housing on any of its campuses or noncampus properties.

Alleged Crimes: Crime statistics include allegations as well as substantiated incidents.

Other Law Enforcement Data: Crime statistics include data reported by other law enforcement agencies.

Noncampus Crimes: For the purposes of reporting, Clery crime statistics for noncampus locations (except for military base sites and the Center for Healthcare Education and Simulation) are included in the statistics for Centennial Campus.

Referrals for Disciplinary Action: Data on Referrals for Disciplinary Action are obtained through a coordinated effort with the PPCC Campus Police Department and the Dean of Students.

Hate Crimes: Hate crimes are criminal offenses that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. These include crimes based on prejudice including race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability. For Clery Act purposes, hate crimes include any of the following offenses if they are motivated by bias:

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



Unfounded Crimes: Unfounded crimes are those formally determined to be false or baseless by sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel determine after a full investigation. Unfounded crimes are withheld from crime statistics in this report but are noted in the crime statistics tables.

On Campus Property: “On Campus” refers to any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes; that is frequently used by students; and supports institutional purposes.

Noncampus Property: “Noncampus” refers to any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used by the institution in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes; is frequently used by students; and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution. (Noncampus property may also refer to or any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; however, PPCC does not have any such property in its Clery geography.)

Public Property: “Public Property” refers to all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Reports of Criminal Offenses – Centennial Campus

CENTENNIAL CAMPUS					
CRIMINAL OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Rape	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0
Fondling	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Incest	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2019	1	0	0	0
	2018	4	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0
Burglary	2019	0	2	0	0
	2018	5	0	0	1
	2017	2	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2019	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Arson	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0



CENTENNIAL CAMPUS					
VAWA OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Domestic Violence	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	3	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2019	1	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0

ARRESTS & DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Weapon Law Violations - Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	3	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	4	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2019	1	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	2	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0

The following statistics are provided in the interest of transparency and for informational purposes only.

CENTENNIAL CAMPUS					
NON-CLERY REPORTABLE CRIMES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Larceny - Theft	2019	6	0	0	0
	2018	7	0	0	0
	2017	20	0	0	0
Failure to Appear Warrant Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0

Notes:

- 2017-2019** There were no hate crime reports based on any prejudice (race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability).
- 2018** There was one unfounded crime.
- 2017 & 2019** There were no unfounded crimes for 2017 and 2019.
- 2019** Centennial Campus crime statistics include one burglary at Springs Fab and one burglary at the Cheyenne Mountain Zoo.

Reports of Criminal Offenses – Rampart Range Campus

RAMPART RANGE CAMPUS						
CRIMINAL OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded	
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Manslaughter by Negligence	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Rape	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Fondling	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Incest	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Statutory Rape	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Robbery	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Aggravated Assault	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Burglary	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Motor Vehicle Theft	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Arson	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	



RAMPART RANGE CAMPUS					
VAWA OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Domestic Violence	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS & DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Weapon Law Violations - Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0

The following statistics are provided in the interest of transparency and for informational purposes only.

RAMPART RANGE CAMPUS					
NON-CLERY REPORTABLE CRIMES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Larceny	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	3	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0
Failure to Appear Warrant Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0

Notes:

2017-2019 There were no hate crime reports based on any prejudice (race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability).

2017-2019 There were no unfounded crimes.



Reports of Criminal Offenses – Downtown Studio Campus

DOWNTOWN STUDIO CAMPUS						
CRIMINAL OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded	
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Manslaughter by Negligence	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Rape	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Fondling	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Incest	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Statutory Rape	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Robbery	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Aggravated Assault	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Burglary	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Motor Vehicle Theft	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Arson	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	



DOWNTOWN STUDIO CAMPUS					
VAWA OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Domestic Violence	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2019	0	0	0	1
	2018	4*	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS & DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Weapon Law Violations - Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Arrests	2019	2	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0

The following statistics are provided in the interest of transparency and for informational purposes only.

DOWNTOWN STUDIO CAMPUS					
NON-CLERY REPORTABLE CRIMES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Larceny	2019	2	0	0	0
	2018	3	0	0	0
	2017	3	0	0	0
Failure to Appear Warrant Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0

Notes:

- 2017-2019** There were no hate crime reports based on any prejudice (race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability).
- 2018** All stalking incidents involved a single offender.
- 2017-2018** There were no unfounded crimes.
- 2019** There was one unfounded crime.



Reports of Criminal Offenses – Fort Carson Education Center

FORT CARSON EDUCATION CENTER						
CRIMINAL OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded	
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Manslaughter by Negligence	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Rape	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Fondling	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Incest	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Statutory Rape	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Robbery	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Aggravated Assault	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Burglary	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Motor Vehicle Theft	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Arson	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	



FORT CARSON EDUCATION CENTER					
VAWA OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Domestic Violence	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS & DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Weapon Law Violations - Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0

The following statistics are provided in the interest of transparency and for informational purposes only.

FORT CARSON EDUCATION CENTER					
NON-CLERY REPORTABLE CRIMES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Larceny	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Failure to Appear Warrant Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0

Notes:

2017-2019 There were no hate crime reports based on any prejudice (race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability).

2017-2019 There were no unfounded crimes.

Reports of Criminal Offenses – Peterson Air Force Base Education Center

PETERSON AFB EDUCATION CENTER					
CRIMINAL OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Rape	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Incest	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Arson	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0



PETERSON AFB EDUCATION CENTER					
VAWA OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Domestic Violence	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS & DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Weapon Law Violations - Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0



The following statistics are provided in the interest of transparency and for informational purposes only.

PETERSON AFB EDUCATION CENTER					
NON-CLERY REPORTABLE CRIMES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Larceny	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Failure to Appear Warrant Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0

Notes:

2017-2019 There were no hate crime reports based on any prejudice (race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability).

2017-2019 There were no unfounded crimes.

Reports of Criminal Offenses – Center for Healthcare Education and Simulation (CHES)

CENTER FOR HEALTHCARE EDUCATION AND SIMULATION (CHES)						
CRIMINAL OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded	
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Manslaughter by Negligence	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Rape	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Fondling	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Incest	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Statutory Rape	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Robbery	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Aggravated Assault	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Burglary	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Motor Vehicle Theft	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Arson	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	



CENTER FOR HEALTHCARE EDUCATION AND SIMULATION (CHES)					
VAWA OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Domestic Violence	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS & DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Weapon Law Violations - Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2019	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0

The following statistics are provided in the interest of transparency and for informational purposes only.

CENTER FOR HEALTHCARE EDUCATION AND SIMULATION (CHES)						
NON-CLERY REPORTABLE CRIMES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded	
Larceny	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	
Failure to Appear Warrant Arrests	2019	0	0	0	0	
	2018	0	0	0	0	
	2017	0	0	0	0	

Notes:

2019 There were no hate crime reports based on any prejudice (race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability).

2019 There were no unfounded crimes.

2017-2018 CHES opened in September 2019, thus no statistics are provided for 2017 and 2018.

Appendix A: Definitions Used in the PPCC Annual Security Report

Definitions used under the Clery Act may differ slightly from those used in PPCC or CCCS policies and procedures, or those used by law enforcement agencies. The crime definitions in Section I of this appendix are used for the purpose of counting and disclosing crime statistics under the Clery Act. Other definitions are provided for informational purposes or to clarify processes outlined in this report.

Section I: Clery Act Crime Definitions

Under the Clery Act, for the purposes of counting and disclosing Criminal Offenses, Hate Crimes, arrest and disciplinary referral statistics, PPCC uses definitions provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

- The definitions for *Murder, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson, Weapons Carrying, Possessing, Etc. Law Violations, Drug Abuse Violations, and Liquor Law Violations* are from the *Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual* from the FBI's UCR Program.
- The definitions of *Fondling, Incest and Statutory Rape* are from the FBI's *National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Data Collection Guidelines* edition of the UCR.
- Hate Crimes are classified according to the FBI's *Uniform Crime Reporting Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual*.

For the categories of *Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking*, the *Clery Act* specifies definitions provided by the *Violence Against Women Act of 1994* and repeated in the *Clery Act* regulations.

A. Criminal Offenses

Criminal Homicide

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

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

Sexual Assault (Sex Offenses)

Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

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, including instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.

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

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

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

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 or probably would result in a serious potential 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 a 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. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access, even though the vehicles are later abandoned. Includes joy riding)

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, or personal property of another, etc.

B. Hate Crimes as Defined by the Clery Act

A Hate Crime is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. Although there are many possible categories of bias, under the *Clery Act*, only the following eight categories are reported:

- **Race.** A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, blacks or African Americans, whites.
- **Religion.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.
- **Sexual Orientation.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation. Sexual Orientation is the

term for a person's physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and heterosexual (straight) individuals.

- **Gender.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g., male or female.
- **Gender Identity.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals. Gender non-conforming describes a person who does not conform to the gender-based expectations of society, e.g., a woman dressed in traditionally male clothing or a man wearing makeup. A gender non-conforming person may or may not be a lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender person but may be perceived as such.
- **Ethnicity.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry. The concept of ethnicity differs from the closely related term "race" in that "race" refers to a grouping based mostly upon biological criteria, while "ethnicity" also encompasses additional cultural factors.
- **National Origin.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth. This bias may be against people that have a name or accent associated with a national origin group, participate in certain customs associated with a national origin group, or because they are married to or associate with people of a certain national origin.
- **Disability.** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

For *Clery Act* purposes, Hate Crimes include any of the following offenses that are motivated by bias.

- Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter
- Sexual Assault
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Motor Vehicle Theft



- Arson
- Larceny-Theft
- Simple Assault
- Intimidation
- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property

In addition to these offenses, Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, and Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property are required to be included in *Clery Act* statistics if they are Hate Crimes.

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

Simple Assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person 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.

C. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses

Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking are considered crimes for the purposes of *Clery Act* reporting. (NOTE that Sexual Assault is also a VAWA Offense but is included in the Criminal Offenses category for *Clery Act* reporting purposes).

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement 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. For the purposes of this definition—

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

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

Stalking: (VAWA definition): Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—

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

For the purpose of this definition—

- 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.
- Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

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

D. Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action

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

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

Weapon Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

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.

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

E. Unfounded Crimes

A crime is considered unfounded for *Clery Act* purposes only if sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel make a formal determination that the report is false or baseless.



A reported crime cannot be designated “unfounded” if no investigation was conducted or the investigation was not completed. Nor can a crime report be designated unfounded merely because the investigation failed to prove that the crime occurred; this would be an inconclusive or unsubstantiated investigation.

Section II: Crime Definitions from Colorado Revised Statutes

The following crime definitions related to sexual misconduct, sexual assault, domestic and dating violence, and stalking are from the Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.).

Consent, Unlawful Sexual Behavior: (C.R.S. 18-3-401) Cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will and with knowledge of the nature of the act. A current or previous relationship shall not be sufficient to constitute consent. Submission under the influence of fear shall not constitute consent.

Sexual Assault: (C.R.S. 18-3-402) Any actor who knowingly inflicts sexual intrusion or sexual penetration on a victim commits sexual assault if:

- The actor causes submission of the victim by means of sufficient consequence reasonably calculated to cause submission against the victim's will; or
- The actor knows that the victim is incapable of appraising the nature of the victim's conduct; or
- The actor knows that the victim submits erroneously, believing the actor to be the victim's spouse; or
- At the time of the commission of the act, the victim is less than fifteen years of age and the actor is at least four years older than the victim and is not the spouse of the victim; or
- At the time of the commission of the act, the victim is at least fifteen years of age but less than seventeen years of age and the actor is at least ten years older than the victim and is not the spouse of the victim; or
- The victim is in custody of law or detained in a hospital or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over the victim and uses this position of authority to coerce the victim to submit, unless the act is incident to a lawful search; or
- The actor, while purporting to offer a medical service, engages in treatment or examination of a victim for other than a bona fide medical purpose or in a manner substantially inconsistent with reasonable medical practices; or
- The victim is physically helpless and the actor knows the victim is physically helpless and the victim has not consented.

Sexual Assault on a Child: (C.R.S. 18-3-405) Any actor who knowingly subjects another not his or her spouse to any sexual contact commits sexual assault on a child if the victim is less than fifteen years of age and the actor is at least four years older than the victim.

Domestic Violence: (C.R.S. 18-6-800.3) An act or threatened act of violence upon a person with whom the actor is or has been involved in an intimate relationship. Domestic Violence also includes any other crime against a person, or against property, including an animal or any municipal ordinance violation against a person, or against property, including an animal, when used as a method of coercion, control, punishment, intimidation, or revenge directed against a person with whom the actor is or has been involved in an intimate relationship.

Dating Violence: *(There is no Colorado state law on dating violence; therefore, the College abides by the definition used in the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) of 2013.)* Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

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

Stalking: (C.R.S. 18-3-602) A person commits stalking if directly, or indirectly through another person, the person knowingly:

- Makes a credible threat to another person and, in connection with the threat, repeatedly follows, approaches, contacts, or places under surveillance that person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship; or
- Makes a credible threat to another person and, in connection with the threat, repeatedly makes any form of communication with that person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship, regardless of whether a conversation ensues; or

- Repeatedly follows, approaches, contacts, places under surveillance, or makes any form of communication with another person, a member of that person’s immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship in a manner that would cause a reasonable person to suffer serious emotional distress and does cause that person, a member of that person’s immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship to suffer serious emotional distress. For purposes of this paragraph (c), a victim need not show that he or she received professional treatment or counseling to show that he or she suffered serious emotional distress.

Additional definitions as it relates to “Stalking” under Colorado law:

- Conduct “in connection with” a credible threat means acts that further, advance, promote, or have a continuity of purpose, and may occur before, during, or after the credible threat.
- “Credible threat” means a threat, physical action, or repeated conduct that would cause a reasonable person to be in fear for the person’s safety or the safety of his or her immediate family or of someone with whom the person has or has had a continuing relationship. The threat need not be directly expressed if the totality of the conduct would cause a reasonable person such fear.
- “Immediate family” includes the person’s spouse and the person’s parent, grandparent, sibling, or child.
- “Repeated” or “repeatedly” means on more than one occasion.

Section III: Definitions Related to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, and Civil Rights

Effective August 12, 2020, PPCC adopted the following definitions from Appendix A of Colorado Community College System, System Procedure SP 19-60, *Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Process*:

ADA, Title VI, and Title VII Coordinator (EO Coordinator) and Title IX Coordinator(s) are the employee(s) designated at each College and the System Office to oversee all civil rights, including sexual misconduct, complaints. A “Deputy” EO and Title IX Coordinator may also be designated to act on behalf of the Coordinator. All references in policies and procedures to the Coordinator include the Deputy Coordinator.

Coercion, in the context of Sexual Misconduct, is unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. Coercive behavior differs from seductive behavior based on the type of pressure someone uses to get consent from another. When a person makes it objectively clear that they do not want to engage in sexual activity, that they want to stop, or that they do not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point can be coercive.

Complainant is a person who is subject to alleged inappropriate or unlawful civil rights behavior. For purposes of this procedure, a Complainant can be a CCCS employee, student, authorized volunteer, guest, or visitor.

Consent for sexual activity must be clear, knowing and voluntary. Consent is active, not passive. Silence, in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions demonstrate permission, based on an objective standard, regarding willingness to engage in (and the conditions of) sexual activity. Further, consent to any one form of sexual activity does not automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual activity. Previous sexual activity or prior consent do not imply consent to future sexual acts. The consideration of prior, irrelevant sexual conduct, except relating to a prior relationship or history between the parties if relevant to some material issue in the process, is prohibited.

Disciplinary Authority is the individual with authority, or delegated authority, to impose discipline upon a Respondent.



Discrimination is any distinction, preference, advantage, or detriment given to a person based on one or more actual or perceived protected classes.

Force is the use of physical violence and/or imposing on someone physically to engage in sexual activity. Force also includes threats, intimidation (implied threats) and coercion that overcomes resistance.

Harassment is a form of Discrimination that includes Quid Pro Quo and Hostile Environment.

Hostile Environment occurs when a person is subjected to verbal or physical conduct based on a protected class that is sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive, and objectively offensive to alter the conditions of a person's employment or unreasonably interfere with a person's ability to participate in or benefit from CCCS educational programs or activities, from both a subjective and objective viewpoint.

Incapacitation is a state where someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because they lack the capacity to give knowing consent. Incapacitation could result from mental or physical disability, sleep, unconsciousness, involuntary physical restraint, being underage, or from the ingestion of drugs or alcohol.

Sexual activity with someone whom one should know to be—or based on the circumstances should reasonably have known to be—mentally or physically incapacitated, is a form of Sexual Misconduct.

Use of alcohol or other drugs will never function as a defense to a violation of this procedure.

Investigator is a person charged to investigate the civil rights complaint by the Title IX/EO Coordinator.

Jurisdiction applies to behaviors that take place on a CCCS campus, at CCCS sponsored events, and may also apply to off-campus and online behavior when the Title IX/EO Coordinator determines that the off-campus or online behavior affects a substantial CCCS interest.

Quid Pro Quo is a type of Sexual Harassment that exists when an employee conditions the provision of an aid, benefit, or service on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct, such as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature.

Respondent is a person whose alleged conduct is the subject of a complaint. For purposes of this procedure, a Respondent can be a CCCS employee, authorized volunteer, guest, visitor, or student.

Retaliation is any adverse employment or educational action taken against a person because of the person's participation, or perceived participation, in a complaint or investigation of discrimination and/or harassment. Retaliation includes acts to intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege provided by applicable civil rights laws, policies and procedures.

Sexual Misconduct is a type of prohibited discrimination based on sex and includes, but is not limited to:

- *Sexual Harassment*, which may be in the form of Hostile Environment, Quid Pro Quo, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking, as those terms are defined herein.
- *Non-Consensual Sexual Contact/Sexual Assault* (or attempts to commit same), which is any intentional sexual touching, however slight, with any body part or object, by any individual upon any individual, that is performed without consent. Sexual touching includes any bodily contact with the breasts, groin, genitals, mouth or other bodily orifice of another individual, or any other bodily contact in a sexual manner. Sexual assault also includes any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by federal or state law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.
- *Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse/Rape* (or attempts to commit same), which is any sexual penetration, no matter how slight, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without consent.
- *Dating Violence*, which is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship 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. There is no



Colorado state law on dating violence; therefore, CCCS abides by the definition used in the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) of 2013.

- Dating Violence is violence and abuse committed by a person to exert power and control over a current or former dating partner.
- Dating violence often involves a pattern of escalating violence and abuse over a period of time. Dating violence covers a variety of actions, and can include physical abuse, physiological and emotional abuse, and sexual abuse. It can also include “digital abuse”, the use of technology, such as smartphones, the internet, or social media, to intimidate, harass, threaten, or isolate a victim.
- *Domestic Violence*, which includes any act or threatened act of violence upon a person with whom the actor is or has been involved in an intimate relationship. Domestic Violence also includes any other crime against a person or property, including an animal or any municipal ordinance violation against a person, or against property, including an animal, when used as a method of coercion, control, punishment, intimidation, or revenge directed against a person with whom the actor is or has been involved in an intimate relationship. C.R.S. 18-6-800.3. Domestic violence further includes felony or misdemeanor crimes 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 Colorado, 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 Colorado.
 - Domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behavior in a relationship that is used by one partner to maintain power and control over another current or former intimate partner.
 - Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behavior that intimidates, manipulates, humiliates, isolates, frightens, terrorizes, coerces, threatens, hurts, injures, or wounds someone.
- *Stalking*, which is directly or indirectly through another person, is knowingly:
 - Making a credible threat to another person and, in connection with the threat, repeatedly following, approaching, contacting, or placing under surveillance that person, a member of that person’s immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship; or



- Making a credible threat to another person and, in connection with the threat, repeatedly making any form of communication with that person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship, regardless of whether a conversation ensues; or
- Repeatedly following, approaching, contacting, placing under surveillance, or making any form of communication with another person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship in a manner that would cause a reasonable person to suffer serious emotional distress and does cause that person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship to suffer serious emotional distress. C.R.S. 18-3-602.
- Stalking is a pattern of repeated and unwanted attention, harassment, contact, or any other course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear. Stalking can include frightening communications, direct or indirect threats, and harassing a victim through the internet.
- Stalking also includes engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.
- *Sexual Exploitation*, which occurs when a person takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for their own advantage or benefit, or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the one being exploited. Examples include invasion of sexual privacy, prostituting another person, non-consensual recording of sexual activity, going beyond the boundaries of consent, engaging in voyeurism, knowingly transmitting a sexually transmitted infection or disease to another, exposing one's genitals or inducing another to expose their genitals, possession or viewing of pornography on CCCS property or at CCCS activities, or sexually based bullying.

Supportive Measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the Complainant or the Respondent before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to educational and employment programs and/or activities without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the educational/employment environment, or deter sexual harassment. Supportive measures may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class

schedules, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures. CCCS will maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the Complainant or Respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of CCCS to provide the supportive measures. The Title IX/EO Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures.

Other Civil Rights Offenses include, but are not limited to, the following, when the act is based upon one or more actual or perceived protected classes:

- Threatening or causing physical harm, verbal abuse, or other conduct which threatens or endangers the health or safety of any person.
- Intimidation, defined as implied threats or acts that cause an unreasonable fear of harm in another.
- Hazing, defined as acts likely to cause physical or psychological harm or social ostracism to any person within the CCCS community, when related to the admission, initiation, pledging, joining, or any other group-affiliation activity; hazing is also illegal under Colorado law.
- Bullying, defined as repeated and/or severe aggressive or negative actions or behaviors intentionally or reasonably likely to intimidate, hurt, control or diminish another person, physically, mentally, or emotionally. Bullying may include direct or indirect communications in verbal or nonverbal form and specifically includes bullying by electronic means (i.e. cyberbullying). Note: Any non-civil rights related bullying will be addressed under System Procedure 19-10, Bullying/Violence/Firearms on Campus.
- Violation of any other System or College rule.

Appendix B: Legal Statutes

Duty to Report a Crime

18-8-115. Duty to report a crime - liability for disclosure.

It is the duty of every corporation or person who has reasonable grounds to believe that a crime has been committed to report promptly the suspected crime to law enforcement authorities. Notwithstanding any other provision of the law to the contrary, a corporation or person may disclose information concerning a suspected crime to other persons or corporations for the purpose of giving notice of the possibility that other such criminal conduct may be attempted which may affect the persons or corporations notified. When acting in good faith, such corporation or person shall be immune from any civil liability for such reporting or disclosure. This duty shall exist notwithstanding any other provision of the law to the contrary; except that this section shall not require disclosure of any communication privileged by law.

Concealed Carry Permits

18-12-214. Authority granted by permit - carrying restrictions.

(1) (a) A permit to carry a concealed handgun authorizes the permittee to carry a concealed handgun in all areas of the state, except as specifically limited in this section. A permit does not authorize the permittee to use a handgun in a manner that would violate a provision of state law. A local government does not have authority to adopt or enforce an ordinance or resolution that would conflict with any provision of this part 2.

(b) A peace officer may temporarily disarm a permittee, incident to a lawful stop of the permittee. The peace officer shall return the handgun to the permittee prior to discharging the permittee from the scene.

(2) A permit issued pursuant to this part 2 does not authorize a person to carry a concealed handgun into a place where the carrying of firearms is prohibited by federal law.

(3) A permit issued pursuant to this part 2 does not authorize a person to carry a concealed handgun onto the real property, or into any improvements erected thereon, of a public elementary, middle, junior high, or high school; except that:

(a) A permittee may have a handgun on the real property of the public school so long as the handgun remains in his or her vehicle and, if the permittee is not in the vehicle, the handgun is in a compartment within the vehicle and the vehicle is locked;

(b) A permittee who is employed or retained by contract by a school district as a school security officer may carry a concealed handgun onto the real property, or into any improvement erected thereon, of a public elementary, middle, junior high, or high school while the permittee is on duty;

(c) A permittee may carry a concealed handgun on undeveloped real property owned by a school district that is used for hunting or other shooting sports.

(4) A permit issued pursuant to this part 2 does not authorize a person to carry a concealed handgun into a public building at which:

(a) Security personnel and electronic weapons screening devices are permanently in place at each entrance to the building;

(b) Security personnel electronically screen each person who enters the building to determine whether the person is carrying a weapon of any kind; and

(c) Security personnel require each person who is carrying a weapon of any kind to leave the weapon in possession of security personnel while the person is in the building.

E. Nothing in this part 2 shall be construed to limit, restrict, or prohibit in any manner the existing rights of a private property owner, private tenant, private employer, or private business entity.

F. The provisions of this section apply to temporary emergency permits issued pursuant to section 18-12-209.

Underage Drinking

18-13-122. Illegal possession or consumption of ethyl alcohol by an underage person - adolescent substance abuse prevention and treatment fund - legislative declaration.

(1) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

A. "Establishment" means a business, firm, enterprise, service or fraternal organization, club, institution, entity, group, or residence, and any real property, including buildings and improvements, connected therewith, and shall also include any members, employees, and occupants associated therewith.

B. "Ethyl alcohol" means any substance which is or contains ethyl alcohol.

C. "Possession of ethyl alcohol" means that a person has or holds any amount of ethyl alcohol anywhere on his person, or that a person owns or has custody of ethyl alcohol, or has ethyl alcohol within his immediate presence and control.

D. "Private property" means any dwelling and its curtilage which is being used by a natural person or natural persons for habitation and which is not open to the public and privately owned real property which is not open to the public. "Private property" shall not include:

(I) Any establishment which has or is required to have a license pursuant to article 46, 47, or 48 of title 12, C.R.S.; or

(II) Any establishment which sells ethyl alcohol or upon which ethyl alcohol is sold; or

(III) Any establishment which leases, rents, or provides accommodations to members of the public generally.

(2) (a) Any person under twenty-one years of age who possesses or consumes ethyl alcohol anywhere in the state of Colorado commits illegal possession or consumption of ethyl alcohol by an underage person.

Illegal possession or consumption of ethyl alcohol by an underage person is a strict liability offense.

(b) (I) Upon conviction of a first offense, illegal possession or consumption of ethyl alcohol by an underage person shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred fifty dollars. The court, upon sentencing a defendant pursuant to this paragraph (b), may, in addition to any fine, order that the defendant perform up to twenty-four hours of useful public service, subject to the conditions and restrictions of section 18-1.3-507, and may further order that the defendant submit to and complete an alcohol evaluation or assessment, an alcohol education program, or an alcohol treatment program at such defendant's own expense.

(II) Upon conviction of a second offense, illegal possession or consumption of ethyl alcohol by an underage person shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, and the court shall order the defendant to submit to and complete an alcohol evaluation or assessment, an alcohol education program, or an alcohol treatment program, at the defendant's own expense. The court may further order the defendant to perform up to twenty-four hours of useful public service, subject to the conditions and restrictions specified in section 18-1.3-507.

(III) Upon conviction of a third or subsequent offense, illegal possession or consumption of ethyl alcohol by an underage person shall be a class 2 misdemeanor, and the court, in addition to sentencing the defendant pursuant to the provisions of section 18-1.3-501, shall order the defendant to submit to and complete an alcohol evaluation or assessment, an alcohol education program, or an alcohol treatment program, at the defendant's own expense.

(IV) A person convicted of a violation of this section is subject to an additional penalty surcharge of twenty-five dollars that shall be administered to the adolescent substance abuse prevention and treatment fund.

(3) It shall be an affirmative defense to the offense described in subsection (2) of this section that the ethyl alcohol was possessed or consumed by a person under twenty-one years of age under the following circumstances:

A. While such person was legally upon private property with the knowledge and consent of the owner or legal possessor of such private property and the ethyl alcohol was possessed or consumed with the consent of his parent or legal guardian who was present during such possession or consumption; or

B. When the existence of ethyl alcohol in a person's body was due solely to the ingestion of a confectionery which contained ethyl alcohol within the limits prescribed by section 25-5-410 (1) (i) (II), C.R.S.; or the ingestion of any substance which was manufactured, designed, or intended primarily for a purpose other than oral human ingestion; or the ingestion of any substance which was manufactured, designed, or intended solely for medicinal or hygienic purposes; or solely from the ingestion of a beverage which contained less than one-half of one percent of ethyl alcohol by weight.

C. The person is a student who:

(I) Tastes but does not imbibe an alcohol beverage only while under the direct supervision of an instructor who is at least twenty-one years of age and employed by a post-secondary school;

(II) Is enrolled in a university or a post-secondary school accredited or certified by an agency recognized by the United States department of education, a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association, or the "Private Occupational Education Act of 1981", article 59 of title 12, C.R.S.;

(III) Is participating in a culinary arts, food service, or restaurant management degree program; and

(IV) Tastes but does not imbibe the alcohol beverage for instructional purposes as a part of a required course in which the alcohol beverage, except the portion the student tastes, remains under the control of the instructor.

(4) The possession or consumption of ethyl alcohol shall not constitute a violation of this section if such possession or consumption takes place for religious purposes protected by the first amendment to the United States constitution.

(4.5) An underage person and one or two other persons shall be immune from criminal prosecution under this section if they establish the following:

6. One of the underage persons called 911 and reported that another underage person was in need of medical assistance due to alcohol consumption;

7. The underage person who called 911 and, if applicable, one or two other persons acting in concert with the underage person who called 911 provided each of their names to the 911 operator;

8. The underage person was the first person to make the 911 report; and

9. The underage person and, if applicable, one or two other persons acting in concert with the underage person who made the 911 call remained on the scene with the underage person in need of medical assistance until assistance arrived and cooperated with medical assistance and law enforcement personnel on the scene.

(5) Prima facie evidence of a violation of subsection (2) of this section shall consist of:

3. Evidence that the defendant was under the age of twenty-one years and possessed or consumed ethyl alcohol anywhere in this state; or

4. Evidence that the defendant was under the age of twenty-one years and manifested any of the characteristics commonly associated with ethyl alcohol intoxication or impairment while present anywhere in this state.

Appendix C: Possession of Firearms/Weapons on Campus

Board Policy states that no person may have on his or her person any unauthorized firearm, ammunition, explosive device, or illegal weapon on campus or any facility used by a college. Persons authorized to carry firearms and other equipment defined in the policy are:

- Those persons conducting and participating in an approved program of instruction in the college's curriculum which requires access to such equipment as an integral part of the instructional program;
- Certified peace officers;
- Those persons who have been issued a valid permit to carry a concealed handgun in accordance with Colorado's Concealed Carry Act, C.R.S. § 18-12-201, et seq. and who are acting in compliance with the requirements of that Act; and
- Those persons granted permission at the discretion of the college president for specific purposes from time to time.

Concealed Handgun Permit holders exercising their rights pursuant to Item #3 above are responsible for preventing the casual or inadvertent display of their handgun.

It shall not be an offense if the weapon remains inside a locked motor vehicle upon the real estate owned by the State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education.

In accordance with Colorado Statute CRS 18-12-214(3), under no circumstances may a person other than a certified peace officer carry a firearm or other equipment defined in Board Policy onto the real property, or into any improvements erected thereon, of a public elementary, middle, junior high, or high school. This provision applies to The Classical Academy (TCA) facility, which is located on PPCC's Rampart Range Campus and owned by School District 20.

In accordance with Colorado Statute CRS 18-12-214(3)(a), a concealed weapon permittee may have a handgun on the real property of the public school so long as the handgun remains in his or her vehicle and, if the permittee is not in the vehicle, the handgun is in a compartment within the vehicle and the vehicle is locked.

Appendix D: Additional Resources

The following resources are provided as a supplement to those found elsewhere in this document.

Suicide Prevention Resources

- **Colorado Crisis Services:** Text “TALK” to 38255 or call 844-493-8255, or <https://coloradocrisisservices.org/>
- **National Suicide Prevention Lifeline:** 800-273-TALK (800-273-8255) or <http://www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org>
- **Suicide Prevention Partnership, Pikes Peak Region:** Hotline 719-596-5433; phone 719-573-7477 or <https://www.pikespeaksuicideprevention.org/>
- **The Trevor Project** (Crisis Intervention and Suicide Prevention for LGBTQ people under 25): 866-488-7386 or www.thetrevorproject.org/

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Resources

- **Colorado Anti-Violence Program (LGBT):** 888-557-4441 (May have to leave a message) or <http://www.coavp.org/>
- **Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault:** 303-839-9999 or <https://www.ccasa.org/>
- **National Dating Abuse Helpline:** 1-866-331-9474 (TTY 1-866-331-8453), text “loveis” to 22522, or <https://www.loveisrespect.org/>
- **National Domestic Violence Hotline:** 1-800-799-7233 (SAFE) (TTY 1-800-787-3224) or <https://www.thehotline.org/>
- **National Organization for Victim Assistance:** 800-TRY-NOVA (1-800-879-6682) or <http://www.trynova.org/>
- **National Sexual Assault Hotline:** 800-656-HOPE (800-656-4673) or <http://www.rainn.org>
- **RAINN (the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network):** 1-800-656-4673 (HOPE), secure online private chat at hotline.rainn.org/online, or <http://www.rainn.org>
- **StrongHearts Native Helpline:** 1-844-7NATIVE (762-8483) or <https://www.strongheartshelpline.org/>



Child Abuse Resources

- **Child Protective Services:** 719-444-5700 (Automated, press 1 to continue)
- **Colorado Child Abuse and Neglect Hotline:** 844-CO-4-Kids (844-264-5437) or <https://co4kids.org/>
- **El Paso County Department of Human Services General Information:** 719-636-0000

Mental Health Resources

- **Depression and Bipolar Support Alliance (DBSA):** 719-477-1515 or <https://www.dbsacoloradosprings.org/>
- **Heartbeat (Suicide Bereavement):** 719-596-2575 (May have to leave a message) or <https://www.heartbeatsurvivorsaftersuicide.org/>
- **Peak View Behavioral Health Confidential Help Line:** 888-235-9475 or <https://peakviewbh.com/>
- **ULifeline** (College mental health resource): <http://www.ulifeline.org/ppcc/>

Substance Abuse and Prevention Resources

- **Alateen and Al-Anon (Pikes Peak Al-Anon/Alateen Service Center):** 719-632-0063 (hours 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, but number is linked to a 24-hour answering service) or https://al-anon-co.org/service_centers/colorado-springs-service-center/
- **Alcoholics Anonymous – Colorado Springs Area Service Office:** 719-573-5020 (24-hour hotline) or <http://www.coloradospringsaa.org/>
- **Cocaine Anonymous 24-Hour Hotline (Southern Colorado):** 866-647-9595 or <https://casoco.org/>
- **Colorado Narcotics Anonymous (Pikes Peak Area):** (719) 637-1580 or <http://www.nacolorado.org/>
- **Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) (Colorado Springs):** 719-637-1617
 - MADD Colorado State Office – 303-425-5902 or madd.org/co
- **Narcotics Anonymous – Colorado Springs Help Line:** 719-637-1580 or <http://www.nacolorado.org>
- **Partnership to End Addiction:** <https://drugfree.org/get-support-now/> to schedule a call, or text 55753
- **Pikes Peak Mental Health Center - Outpatient Chemical Dependency Program:** (866) 720-3784 or <https://www.drug-rehab-headquarters.com/colorado/facility/pikes-peak-mental-health-center-colorado-springs-2/>



- **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration National Helpline:** (800) 622-2255 or <https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/national-helpline>

Sexual Identity Resources

- **Colorado Springs PFLAG (Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays):** 719-425-9567 or <http://cspflag.org/>
- **GLBT National Youth Talkline:** 800-246-PRIDE (800-246-7743) or <https://www.glbthotline.org/talkline.html>
- **Inside/Out Youth Services:** 719-328-1056 or <https://www.insideoutys.org/>

Other Resources

- **2-1-1 Information and Referral through Pikes Peak United Way:** Dial 2-1-1 or 719-955-0742 (hours 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday), or <https://www.ppunitedway.org/>
- **El Paso County Health Department:** 719-578-3199 or <https://www.elpasocountyhealth.org/>
- **Make the Connection** (Support for Veterans): <http://maketheconnection.net>
- **The Place (Shelter for Homeless Teens)** (formerly Urban Peak Colorado Springs): 719-630-3223 or <https://theplacecos.org/>
- **Pikes Peak Hospice & Palliative Care:** 719-633-3400 or <http://www.pikespeakhospice.org/>
- **STD/AIDS/HIV:**
 - National Hotline: 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) or www.cdc.gov/cdc-info
 - AIDSinfo (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services): 800-HIV-0440 (800-448-0440) or aidsinfo.nih.gov
 - AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) Hotline (Colorado): 303-692-2716
- **VictimConnect Resource Center** (confidential referrals for crime victims): 855-4-VICTIM (855-484-2846) or <https://victimconnect.org/>
- **WINGS Foundation** (for survivors of childhood sexual abuse): 888-505-4325 or <https://www.wingsfound.org/>

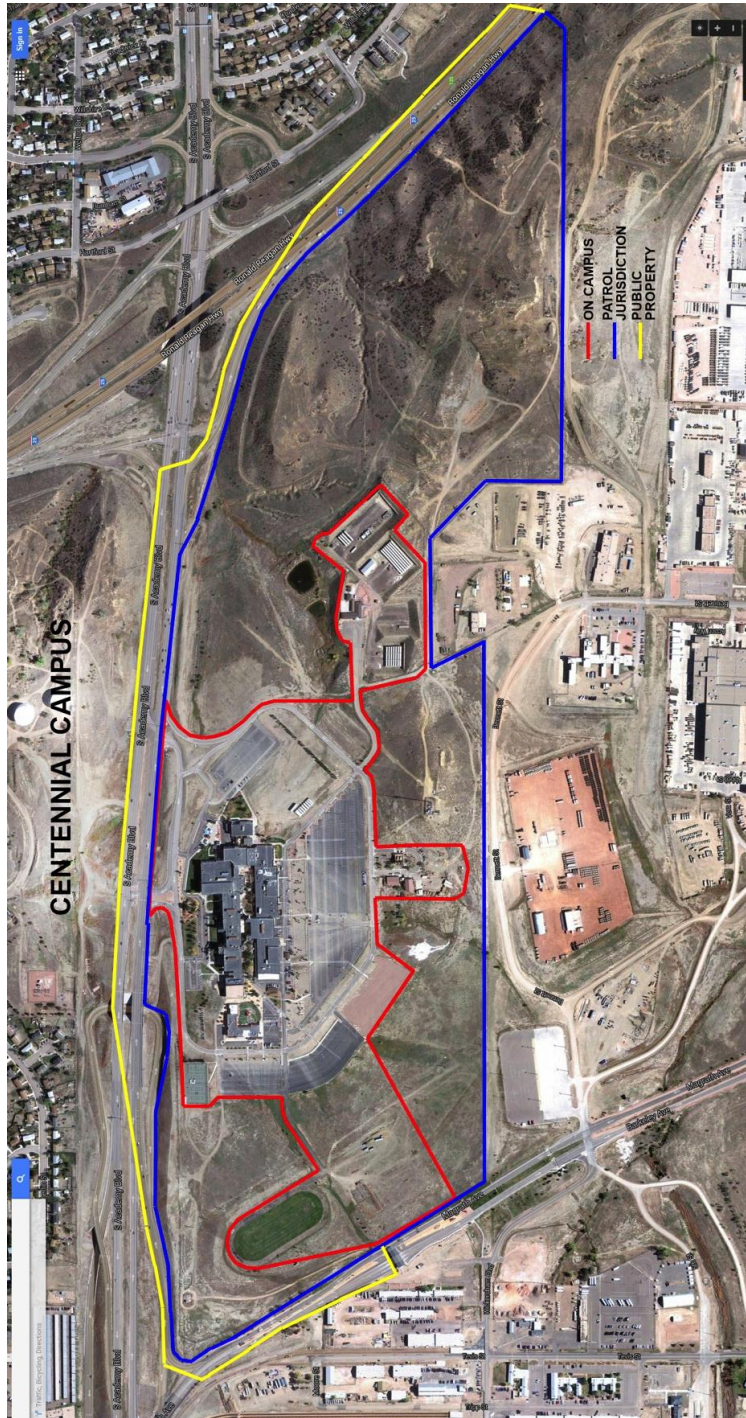
Appendix E: Campus Maps

The maps of Pikes Peak Community College campuses in this appendix use the following legend to denote boundaries of on-campus areas, non-campus areas, PCC Department of Campus Police patrol jurisdiction, and public property.

On Campus	
Patrol Jurisdiction	
Public Property	
Non-Campus Property	

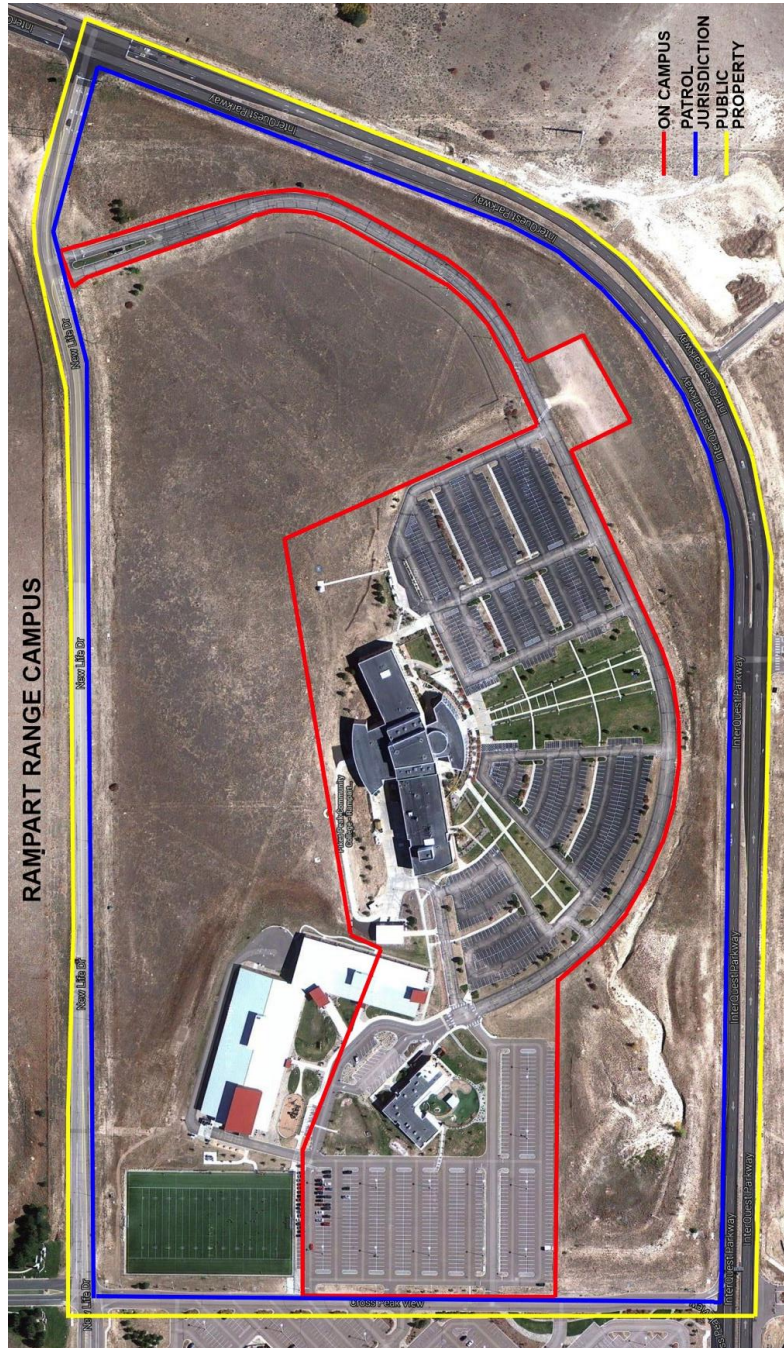


Centennial Campus



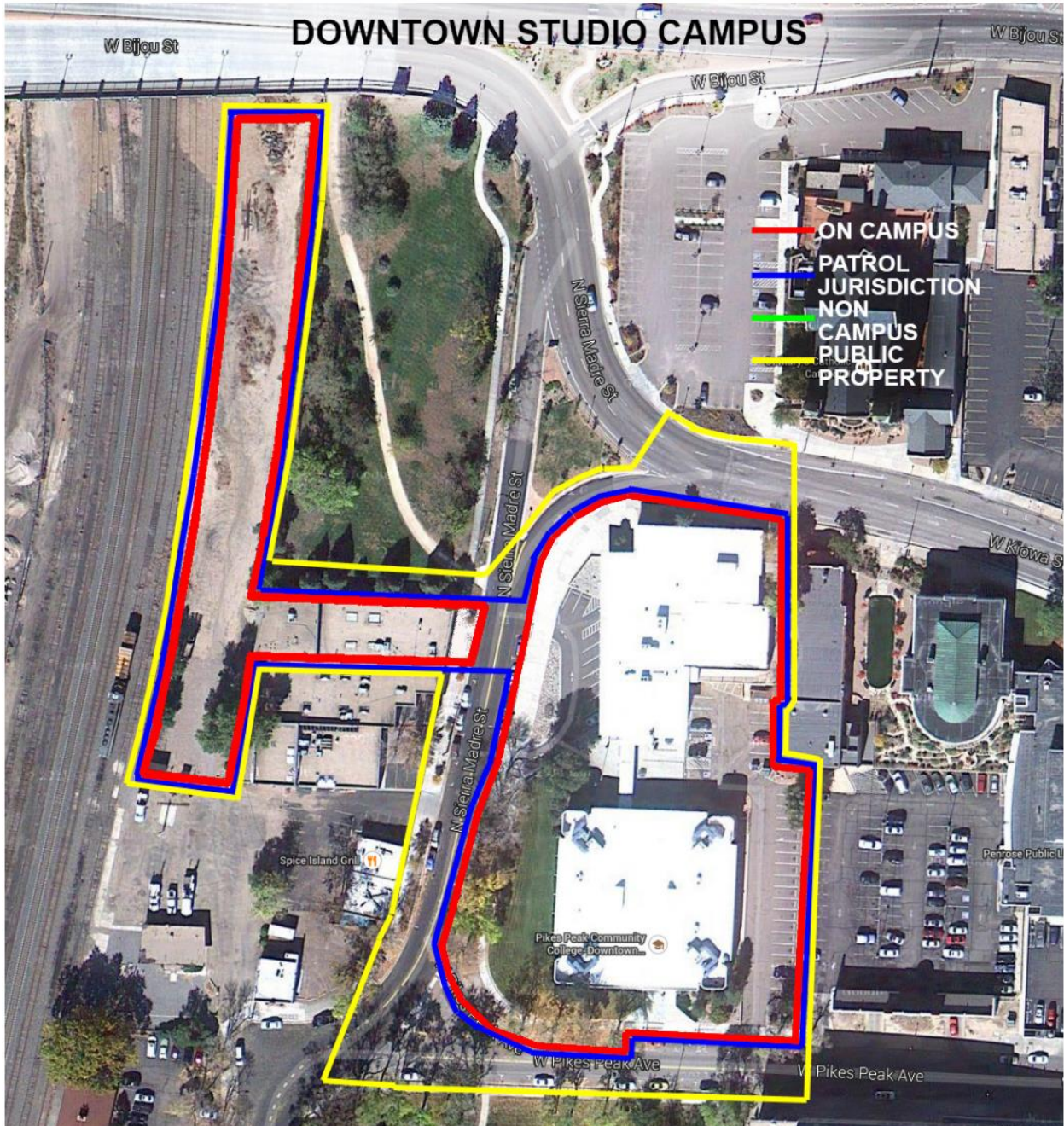


Rampart Range Campus





Downtown Studio Campus





Center for Health Education and Simulation (CHES)

