



PIKES PEAK

STATE COLLEGE

2024 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

Containing Information for the 2024-2025 Academic Year

September 25, 2024

(This page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

- Section 1: Introduction to the Annual Security Report.....1**
 - Introduction..... 1
 - The Clery Act..... 1
 - Other Related Federal Laws..... 1
 - Clery Act Requirements..... 2
 - Clery Compliance Officer 3
 - Clery Compliance Committee..... 3
 - Reportable Crimes under the Clery Act..... 3
 - Clery Act Geography..... 3
 - Pikes Peak State College Campuses and Other Locations..... 4
 - How the Annual Security Report is Prepared..... 5
 - Availability of the Annual Security Report 5
 - Statement of Non-Discrimination..... 6
- Section 2: Reporting Emergencies, Criminal Offenses, and Other Concerns 7**
 - Responsibility to Report..... 7
 - Reporting Emergencies..... 7
 - Reporting Crimes or Non-Emergency Situations..... 7
 - Preferred Receivers of Crime Reports..... 8
 - Reporting Clery Act Crimes to Campus Security Authorities..... 8
 - Reporting a Concern or Incident 9
 - Reporting Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking 9
 - Reporting Sexual Harassment and Misconduct 11
 - Anonymous Reporting 13
 - Confidential Reporting Options..... 13
 - PPSC Response to Reports..... 16
- Section 3: Emergency Notification and Timely Warning Procedures..... 17**
 - Emergency Notifications..... 17
 - Timely Warnings..... 20
 - Emergency Notification System 24
 - Disseminating Information to the Public 25

Section 4: Emergency Procedures.....	26
Emergency Operations Plan	26
Emergency Response Guide	26
Emergency Exits	26
Actions to Take During an Emergency.....	26
Building Evacuation Procedures.....	27
Assisting People with Disabilities	28
Section 5: Physical Security, Access, and Maintenance of Campus Facilities.....	30
Physical Security and Access	30
Maintenance	30
Reporting Facility Maintenance or Security Concerns.....	31
Section 6: PPSC Police Department.....	32
Overview.....	32
PPSC Police Department Mission Statement	33
PPSC Police Department Jurisdiction	33
Interagency Relations	33
PPSC Police Department Response.....	34
Daily Crime Log (Crime Blotter)	35
Monitoring and Reporting of Criminal Activity at Student Organization Noncampus Locations	35
Colorado State Sex Offender Registry	35
Section 7: Crime Prevention and Awareness	36
Crime Prevention and Awareness Programs.....	36
Crime Prevention and Awareness Information.....	37
Section 8: Emergency Drills and Exercises	38
Section 9: Policy Statements and Programs to Prevent Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking	39
Policy Statements.....	39
DVSAS Education, Awareness, and Prevention Programs	40
Procedures to Follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking Has Occurred.....	41
Investigation, Disciplinary Process, and Sanctions	49

Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process.....	49
Student Disciplinary Procedure.....	60
Confidentiality.....	68
Section 10: Victim Assistance and Other Resources for Students and Employees.....	70
Victim Assistance.....	70
Victims of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking.....	70
Additional Resources for Victims of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking.....	71
Counseling Services for Students.....	72
Counseling Services for Employees.....	73
Student Ombuds.....	73
Section 11: Alcohol, Drug, and Substance Abuse Policies	75
General.....	75
Enforcement of Federal and State Laws Relating to Drugs and Alcohol.....	76
Recreational and Medical Marijuana.....	77
Underage Alcohol and Marijuana Possession and Consumption.....	77
Amnesty.....	78
Drug and Alcohol Policy Distributed to Students and Employees.....	78
CCCS Policies and Procedures.....	78
Programs Addressing Alcohol and Other Drug Use and Abuse.....	79
Section 12: Crime Statistics.....	81
Overview.....	81
How Crime Statistics Are Obtained.....	81
Additional Notes about Crime Statistics.....	82
Reports of Criminal Offenses – Centennial Campus.....	83
Reports of Criminal Offenses – Rampart Range Campus.....	85
Reports of Criminal Offenses – Downtown Campus.....	87
Reports of Criminal Offenses – Fort Carson Education Center.....	89
Reports of Criminal Offenses – Peterson Space Force Base Education Center.....	91
Reports of Criminal Offenses – Center for Healthcare Education & Simulation (CHES).....	93
Appendix A: Applicable Crime Definitions.....	95
Section I: Clery Act Crime Definitions.....	95

Section II: Crime Definitions from Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S)	101
Section III: CCCS Definitions Related to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, and Civil Rights	105
Appendix B: Possession of Firearms/Weapons on Campus	110
Appendix C: Additional Resources	112
Suicide Prevention Resources	112
Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Resources	112
Child Abuse Resources	113
Mental Health Resources	113
Substance Abuse and Prevention Resources	113
Sexual Identity Resources	114
Other Resources	114
Appendix D: Campus Maps	115
Centennial Campus	116
Rampart Range Campus	117
Downtown Campus	118
Center for Healthcare Education & Simulation (CHES)	119

Section 1: Introduction to the Annual Security Report

Introduction

Pikes Peak State College (PPSC or College) values the safety of its students, employees, 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), PPSC publishes an Annual Security Report (ASR). The ASR provides 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 19-20a](#), *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act* (revised February 9, 2022).

The ASR includes current relevant policies and procedures as well as crime statistics for the three previous calendar years.

The Clery Act

Signed into law in 1990, the 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 of the Educational Amendments of 1972: [Title IX](#) is a federal civil rights law that prohibits sex-based discrimination in any educational program or activity that receives federal financial assistance. Title IX mandates that institutions of higher education are proactive in handling gender discrimination; address and prevent sexual harassment and assault; have established procedures for handling gender discrimination, harassment, and violence; provide support for survivors; and provide further protection for LGBTQ+ students and parenting and pregnant students, among other provisions.

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.

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.

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, 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 employees 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 State College must meet obligations in three broad categories:

- Policy Disclosure: PPSC 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: PPSC 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, PPSC 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 PPSC Police Department, and ensure public access to the crime log during normal business hours;
 - Publish an Annual Security Report (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 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.

Clery Compliance Committee

PPSC 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.

Reportable Crimes under the Clery Act

Under the Clery Act, statistics regarding the following crimes must be disclosed in the Annual Security Report if they occurred within certain geographic locations:

- 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 Violations (Arrests & Disciplinary Referrals)
- Liquor Law Violations (Arrests & Disciplinary Referrals)
- Hate crimes and crimes motivated by bias

Section 12 of this report contains statistics for crimes that are reportable under the Clery Act.

Clery Act Geography

The Clery Act requires that colleges and universities report crimes that occur in specific geographic locations collectively referred to as "Clery geography." For the purpose of Clery Act reporting, these locations are categorized as follows.

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 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, PPSC 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, located within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. This category includes municipal bus stops.

Note: These definitions may vary from Title IX, which overlaps the Clery Act in some areas but has its own distinct requirements and scope.

Pikes Peak State College Campuses and Other Locations

The 2024 Pikes Peak State College Annual Security Report addresses PPSC’s main campuses and additional locations shown on the following page.

PPSC Main Campuses and Locations:

<p>Centennial Campus 5675 South Academy Boulevard Colorado Springs, CO 80906</p>	<p>Includes: Community Partnership for Child Development (CPCD) Firing Range/Pikes Peak Law Enforcement Academy Addressed as: 5695 S. Academy Blvd.</p>
<p>Rampart Range Campus 2070 Interquest Parkway Colorado Springs, CO 80921</p>	<p>Includes: Delta Dental Oral Health Career Center Addressed as: 11125 Cross Peak View Rampart Center (aka T-Building) Addressed as: 12201 Cross Peak View</p>
<p>Downtown Campus 100 West Pikes Peak Avenue Colorado Springs, CO 80903</p>	<p>Includes: Studio West Addressed as: 22 N. Sierra Madre St.</p>
<p>Center for Healthcare Education & Simulation 1850 Cypress Semi Drive Colorado Springs, CO 80921</p>	

Military Base Locations:

Fort Carson Education Center 1675 Long Street, Building 1117 Fort Carson, CO 80913	Fire Training Facility Building 3669 Fort Carson, CO 80913
Peterson Space Force Base Education, Testing, and Training Center 301 West Stewart Avenue, Building 1411 Colorado Springs, CO 80914	

Additional Locations:

Aspen Valley Ranch 1150 South West Road Woodland Park, CO 80863
Cheyenne Mountain Zoo 4250 Cheyenne Mountain Zoo Road Colorado Springs, CO 80906

How the Annual Security Report is Prepared

The ASR is prepared by the PPSC Police Department. Crime statistics are provided by the PPSC Police Department and are also requested from law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction over PPSC’s noncampus sites as well as public property on, or immediately adjacent to, PPSC campuses.

Input for the PPSC ASR is also obtained from other relevant PPSC 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)
- Title IX/EO Coordinator (Statistics related to Clery Act crime investigations and referrals)
- Student Experience and Leadership (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

The current [PPSC Annual Security Report](#) is posted on the PPSC website. Each year, a notification of availability email is sent out to all current students and employees. This email provides a link

for the current ASR, a summary of its contents, and how to obtain a copy. Prospective students who visit one of PPSC's 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 and posted on the [Human Resource Services – Employment](#) web page for prospective employees.

Statement of Non-Discrimination

Individuals affiliated with the Colorado Community College System, including its Colleges (CCCS or System) shall not discriminate or harass on the basis of sex, gender, race, color, age, creed, national or ethnic origin, ancestry, physical or mental disability, familial status, veteran or military status, pregnancy status, religion, genetic information, gender expression, gender identity, sexual orientation, or any other protected category under applicable local, state or federal law (also known as “civil rights laws”), in connection with employment practices or educational programs and activities (including in admissions). Individuals shall not retaliate against any person who opposes discrimination, harassment or retaliation, or participates in any complaint or investigation process.

The College has designated its Vice President for 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 PPSC's Vice President for Human Resource Services at 5675 South Academy Blvd, Colorado Springs, Colorado 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 2: Reporting Emergencies, Criminal Offenses, and Other Concerns

Responsibility to Report

[Colorado Revised Statute § 18-8-115](#), *Duty to Report a Crime – liability for disclosure*, 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.”

Additionally, PPSC follows CCCS System Procedure [SP 19-20a](#), *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act*, which requires employees and students to promptly and accurately report to the PPSC Police Department all suspected Clery Act crimes and significant emergencies or dangerous situations occurring on campus property, noncampus property owned or controlled by PPSC, and public property within or immediately adjacent to PPSC campuses.

Reporting Emergencies

Call 911 to report an emergency at any PPSC campus, noncampus location, or PPSC site at a military base. When calling 911 from any PPSC campus phone, there is no need to first dial “9” to access an outside line – simply dial 911. The 911 dispatcher will notify the PPSC Police Department and/or the appropriate law enforcement agency, as well as any other emergency services (fire department, ambulance provider, etc.) that may be needed.

Reporting Crimes or Non-Emergency Situations

PPSC students, employees, and visitors should report to the PPSC Police Department any crimes or non-emergency situations at PPSC campuses, noncampus locations, or public property on, or immediately adjacent to, a PPSC campus. Contact the PPSC Police Department at 719-502-2900 or in person at a PPSC Police Department office:

- **Centennial Campus:** Room A-100 (first floor at the east end of the Aspen Building, in the entrance vestibule next to Enrollment Services)
- **Rampart Range Campus:** Room N-106 (first floor at the northwest corner, west of the Bookstore and across from the service elevator)
- **Downtown Campus:** Room S-101 (inside the campus main entrance on Pikes Peak Avenue)
- **Center for Healthcare Education & Simulation (CHES):** Room 105A (to the left of the main entrance lobby)

To report emergency situations at PPSC locations on military installations, call 911. For non-emergency assistance, contact the following:

- Fort Carson Military Police 719-526-2333
- Peterson Space Force Base Security Forces 719-556-4000

Preferred Receivers of Crime Reports

Crimes occurring within PPSC's Clery Act geography (see definitions in Section 1 of this report) should be reported as soon as possible to the PPSC Police Department for response, for the purpose of making timely warning notifications, and to provide statistics for the PPSC Annual Security Report.

All crimes should be promptly and accurately reported to the PPSC Police Department and/or appropriate law enforcement agencies when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

Other preferred receivers of crime reports include PPSC Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) or other designated individuals at the College.

Reporting Clery Act Crimes to Campus Security Authorities

Clery Act crimes should be reported as soon as possible to the PPSC Police Department. However, if an individual chooses not to report directly to the PPSC Police Department 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). "Campus Security Authority" 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.

PPSC CSAs include, but are not limited to:

- PPSC Police Department officers and staff
- President's Office and staff

- Vice Presidents and Associate Vice Presidents
- Dean of Students
- Executive Deans, Assistant Deans, and Associate Deans
- Director of Accessibility Services
- Director of Admissions, Recruitment, and Enrollment Services
- Director of Student Experience
- Director of the Counseling Center
- Title IX/EO Coordinator and Deputy Title IX/EO Coordinator
- Ombuds
- Advisors to Clubs and Student Organizations

CSAs must report to the PPSC Police Department 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. CSAs are asked to submit reports using the PPSC [Clery CSA Report](#) form under the “Clery Act Information” tab on the “Campus Police” page on the PPSC website.

Reporting a Concern or Incident

To report threats or urgent safety concerns to the PPSC Police Department, call 719-502-2900.

The [Report a Concern or Incident](#) page on the PPSC website also may be used to report the following:

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

This reporting platform can be accessed online at www.pikespeak.edu. Scroll down to the bottom of the PPSC homepage and locate the [Report a Concern](#) hyperlink under the Security & Safety heading. Once on the “Report Concern or Incident” page, select the appropriate option and follow the steps to complete the report.

Reporting Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

Any student, employee, or visitor who is the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking is encouraged to report the incident to the PPSC Police Department or College authorities. Victims of these crimes may choose whether or not to report such incidents to police. However, PPSC strongly encourages reporting these incidents to the appropriate law

enforcement agency. When the victim of a crime opts not to report, or is unable to make a report, PPSC encourages individuals with knowledge of the incident to report the crime to the PPSC Police Department or the appropriate law enforcement agency. The PPSC Police Department 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.

A victim may also choose to be assisted in notifying law enforcement by the PPSC Counseling Center, Dean of Students, and Human Resource Services/Title IX.

Once a report is made, the victim is not obligated to continue with legal or College disciplinary action.

Incidents of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking should be reported to one of the following authorities:

PPSC:

- PPSC Police Department at 719-502-2900 or in person at:
 - Centennial Campus A-100
 - Rampart Range Campus N-106
 - Downtown Campus S-101
 - Center for Healthcare Education & Simulation (CHES), Room 105A
- PPSC Counseling Center at 719-502-4782, or in person at:
 - Centennial Campus A-141
 - Rampart Range Campus N-107c
 - Downtown Campus S-129
- PPSC Dean of Students at 719-502-2367
- Vice President for Human Resource Services/Title IX/EO Coordinator at 719-502-2600
- Any PPSC CSA

Local Law Enforcement:

- El Paso County Sheriff's Office at 719-390-5555
- Colorado Springs Police Department at 719-444-7000

Additional information about reporting domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking is provided in Section 9 of this report under "Procedures to Follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking Has Occurred."

Reporting Sexual Harassment and Misconduct

PPSC is firmly committed to maintaining a work and learning environment where students and employees 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.

PPSC has adopted the sexual misconduct definitions outlined in Appendix A of CCCS System Procedure [SP 19-60a](#), *Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process* (revised August 1, 2024). (For applicable definitions prior to August 1, 2024, please see [SP 19-60a](#), *Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process* revised August 9, 2023). A current 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 or employee 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 PPSC should report this conduct immediately so that an inquiry into the complaint may commence without delay. This conduct may be reported to the following PPSC officials:

- Title IX/EO Coordinator
- Deputy Title IX/EO Coordinator
- PPSC Police Department
- Any PPSC CSA

Complaints may also be filed through the Maxient reporting system, which can be accessed via the [Report a Concern](#) link on the homepage of the PPSC website.

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

Per CCCS System Procedure [SP 19-60a](#), *Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process*, all College employees who receive a report of, or become aware of, any incidents concerning civil rights violations are obligated to contact PPSC's Vice President for Human Resource Services at 719-502-2600, or file a [Maxient](#) report, within 24 hours of becoming aware of a report or incident, unless there is a reasonable justification for the delay. Failure to report will be considered a violation of [BP 3-70](#), *Ethics* (revised December 13, 2023), and may result in discipline, up to and including termination. All other individuals affiliated with CCCS and PPSC are strongly encouraged to report civil rights violations.

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

The College has designated the Vice President for 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 (hrrs@pikespeak.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: contactcccs@cccs.edu
Web: <https://cccs.edu/contact/>

Student Complainants also have the right to make inquiries and/or file a complaint with:

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>

Student and 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 80202
Telephone: 303-894-2997 or 800-262-4845, 711 TTD - Relay
Email: dora_ccrd@state.co.us
Web: <https://ccrd.colorado.gov/>

or

United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)
Denver Field Office
950 17th Street, Suite 300, Denver, CO 80202
Telephone: 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>

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 PPSC Police Department, but anonymous reporting can make investigation and prosecution highly difficult.

Reports of Clery Act crimes filed through a Campus Security Authority (CSA), as defined by the Clery Act, will be included in PPSC's annual crime statistics published in the Annual Security Report. Statistics provided in the Annual Security Report are anonymous. CSA reports have the option to include the victim's name or initials for tracking purposes and to ensure the victim is offered the proper services. However, those who wish to remain anonymous do not have to disclose personal information.

At PPSC, options for anonymous reporting include:

- PPSC Maxient reporting program via the PPSC website: [Report Concern or Incident](#)
- Safe2Tell: <https://safe2tell.org/> or 1-877-542-SAFE (7233)
- Pikes Peak Area Crime Stoppers: <https://www.crimestop.net/> or 719-634-STOP (7867)

Confidential Reporting Options

Confidential Resources: Confidential resources are counselors or victim advocates who can assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. On-campus and off-campus confidential resources and reporting options can be found on the [PPSC Human Resource Services](#) web page under "Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct". 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.

Confidentiality: PPSC utilizes policies and procedures set forth by the Colorado Community College System (CCCS). For incidents occurring after August 1, 2024, CCCS System Procedure [SP 19-60a](#), *Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process*, provides information regarding confidentiality. PPSC is the same as CCCS in the excerpt shown below, Under this procedure:

- CCCS employees, depending on their roles, have varying reporting responsibilities and may not be able to maintain confidentiality of information reported to them. Confidential employees are limited to those individuals whose communications are considered privileged and confidential under federal or state law and who are employed by CCCS in that capacity. Information regarding potential civil rights violations may only be considered confidential if it is reported to a CCCS confidential employee who is functioning within the scope of that role. 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. Confidential employees must explain their confidential status to any person who informs them of a potential civil rights violation and provide contact information for the Title IX/EO Coordinator.
- 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.
- Participants in any proceeding outlined in this procedure are prohibited from disclosing information and evidence obtained solely through the proceeding without authorization.

Please refer to [SP 19-60a](#) for complete information regarding confidentiality.

For incidents occurring prior to August 1, 2024, the previous version of SP 19-60a will apply.

Confidentiality and Mental Health Counselors: Professional mental health counselors may encourage students to voluntarily report crimes, but they are legally bound by confidentiality. Exclusions may include: harm to self or others; abuse of a minor, elder or vulnerable adult; health/medical emergency; or other circumstances required by Colorado law. 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.

Confidentiality and the PPSC Police Department: Reports filed with the PPSC Police Department are open to the public under the Colorado Open Records Act, and cannot be maintained in confidence in most circumstances. The College will protect, to the fullest extent of the law, the identity of persons who report having been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. PPSC crime statistics disclosed in the Annual Security Report do not include any personally identifiable information relating to a victim, suspect, or witness.

Pastoral Counselors and Professional Mental Health Counselors

PPSC 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.

PPSC 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 PPSC'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.

Confidential Services

Confidential services are available through the following resources:

- [PPSC Student Counseling Center](#) (for students)
- [Colorado Employee Assistance Program \(CSEAP\)](#) (for employees)
- [Colorado Crisis Services](#) (for students and employees)

Voluntary Confidential Reporting

PPSC does not have policies or procedures for:

- Reporting crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics; or
- Encouraging pastoral and professional counselors to inform their clients of voluntary, confidential reporting options.

PPSC Response to Reports

PPSC personnel will respond to reports of crimes and other incidents as appropriate for the nature of the situation and how it was reported.

Reports made to the PPSC Police Department (directly or via 911): PPSC Police Department officers will respond to 911 calls, emergencies, crimes, and non-emergent situations on PPSC campuses. Officers will take appropriate actions to mitigate the situation and ensure the safety of PPSC students, employees, and visitors. Referrals will be made to the Dean of Students or Title IX/EO Coordinator for further action if needed.

Reports made to PPSC Campus Security Authorities (CSAs): Upon receiving a report of a Clery Act reportable crime, PPSC CSAs will complete an online report form ([Clery CSA Report](#)) and, if warranted, immediately notify the PPSC Police Department. The PPSC Clery CSA Report form is electronically transmitted to, and reviewed by, the Clery Compliance Coordinator, who will consult with the Clery Compliance Officer and immediately notify the appropriate law enforcement and/or College authority(ies) (PPSC Police Department, local law enforcement, Dean of Students, Title IX/EO Coordinator, PPSC Counseling Center, etc.).

Reports made via the Maxient reporting system ([Report Concern or Incident](#)): Maxient reports are electronically transmitted to the appropriate recipients (for example, PPSC Human Resource Services, Dean of Students, etc.) for the type of report being made. Recipients will evaluate the report and respond as appropriate for the situation.

Section 3: Emergency Notification and Timely Warning Procedures

PPSC has developed procedures to notify College community members about emergencies and certain criminal incidents on PPSC campuses or adjacent public properties, as well as other noncampus properties owned or controlled by PPSC 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, PPSC issues PPSC Alerts for other situations (such as campus power outages or weather closures) that may adversely affect students, employees, and visitors.

Emergency Notifications

PPSC 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 imminently threatening, a PPSC 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.

PPSC 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 PPSC 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 PPSC Chief of Police (or designee), and/or any member of the PPSC Policy Group will, without delay, confirm the information.

The PPSC Policy Group consists of:

- President
- President's Chief of Staff
- Vice President for Administrative Services
- Vice President for Instructional Services
- Vice President for Student Services
- Vice President for Student Experience and Equity
- Vice President for Human Resource Services
- 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 the PPSC Police Department.
- Assessing information received from callers to the PPSC Police Department.
- Assessing information obtained from El Paso County Sheriff's Office emergency dispatchers.
- Obtaining information from PPSC Police Department officers and other first responders on scene.

The PPSC Chief of Police (or designee), or any member of the PPSC Policy Group, may also seek guidance from sources including the PPSC Behavioral Intervention Team, other College personnel, or outside agencies such as 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 PPSC campus, the PPSC Chief of Police (or designee) and/or any member of the PPSC Policy Group will, without delay, determine the appropriate audience to receive emergency notifications and initiate the notification process.

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 PPSC 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 PPSC Chief of Police (or designee), and PPSC 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 PPSC Chief of Police (or designee), and/or any member of the PPSC Policy Group, will coordinate with the Executive Director of Marketing and Communication (or designee) to determine, without delay, the content of 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 PPSC Chief of Police will meet annually with appropriate personnel from the PPSC Police Department and PPSC's Marketing and Communications to review and update notification templates, which can be customized for specific situations.

Initiating the Emergency Notification System

The PPSC Chief of Police (or designee) will, without delay, 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 PPSC Emergency Notification System. In the absence of representatives from PPSC's Marketing and Communication, the PPSC Chief Technology Officer (or designee) may also disseminate emergency notifications via the College's Emergency Notification System.

The PPSC Chief of Police (or designee) may decide to immediately send out the emergency notification via the PPSC Emergency Notification System if it is more efficient to do so, or if the normal notification process via PPSC'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
- Public address system (available at the Centennial, Rampart Range, and CHES campuses)

- Campus TV monitors in public spaces throughout campus
- Door-to-door notifications
- Email
- Social media
- PPSC website

Disseminating Emergency Information to the Larger Community

The PPSC Chief of Police, in conjunction with the PPSC Policy Group, will also draft informational messages for the PPSC Executive Director of Marketing and Communication to release to local media, individuals, and/or organizations outside of the campus community. The PPSC Marketing and Communication Department posts emergency messages on the PPSC 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

PPSC 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 the PPSC Police Department, PPSC CSAs, or local law enforcement agencies; and
- considered by PPSC 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 the PPSC Police Department, PPSC CSAs, 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 the PPSC Police Department. For example, if an assault occurs between two students who have a disagreement, there may be no continuing threat to other PPSC 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 PPSC community.
- **Arson**
- **Hate crimes**
- **Domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking**
- **Drug, Alcohol, and Weapons law violations.** In general, timely warnings will not be issued for single incidents. A timely warning may be issued if a series of incidents poses a continuing threat to the PPSC community.

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 PPSC 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 PPSC, used for educational purposes, and frequently used by students.

3. The reported crime presents a serious or continuing threat to PPSC students and employees, as determined at PPSC'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 the PPSC Police Department; and
- Whether a pattern of crimes exists that places PPSC students or employees at risk of becoming victims of a similar crime.

Crimes Exempt from the Timely Warning Requirement

PPSC 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

The PPSC Police Department may receive information about an incident requiring a timely warning notification from a number of sources, including individuals involved in the incident, witnesses, its own or other law enforcement officers, or CSAs.

Once an incident that may require a timely warning notification has been reported to the PPSC Police Department, the PPSC 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 PPSC Chief of Police (or designee) determines that a timely warning should be issued, the President, or designee, will approve the decision. The PPSC's Executive Director of Marketing and Communications, and/or designated members of the PPSC Marketing and Communications team, will issue the warning.

In a time-sensitive event, the PPSC 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 PPSC Emergency Notification System if it is more efficient to do so, or if the normal notification process via PPSC Marketing and Communications is not available.

Timely Warning Message Content

The PPSC Police Department's Chief of Police (or designee) may consult with other personnel as necessary (including, but not limited to, Clery compliance personnel, the PPSC Policy Group, PPSC Marketing and Communications personnel, and PPSC 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 PPSC's Emergency Notification System at the discretion of the PPSC Chief of Police (or designee). Notifications may take the form of text messages, emails, scrolling messages, public address system announcements, social media, and/or other appropriate means.

PPSC Obligation to Provide a Safe and Nondiscriminatory Environment

If a CSA or other PPSC personnel learn of an incident that may require a timely warning notification, but the reporting person requests no communication or contact with law enforcement, the PPSC Police Department 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 the PPSC Police Department, 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

PPSC 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

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

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

All PPSC employees and students are automatically enrolled to receive emergency alerts via email and text message to their PPSC email accounts, personal cell phones, and work phones as recorded in the Banner system. College community stakeholders who are 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 PPSC [website](#). Go to the Emergency Management page, select the Emergency Notification option from the menu and follow the instructions. Standard text messaging costs may be incurred by the user.

In addition to the emergency 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 Campus, Rampart Range Campus, and CHES. They may be used to instruct people to take shelter inside a building; enact lockdown, lockout, or shelter-in-place procedures; or evacuate.

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

Campus TV Monitors: Campus TV monitors are strategically placed within PPSC campuses to disseminate information to the College community. These units are capable of broadcasting both static and scrolling messages. When necessary and appropriate, the PPSC Chief Technology Officer or designee will update the messages to provide information about emergency situations.

Community Partnership for Child Development (CPCD) at Centennial Campus: Emergency messages may be communicated to the CPCD facility by the PPSC Police Department via telephone or in person.

Law Enforcement Firearms Range Training Facility and Grounds Shop at Centennial Campus: Emergency messages may be communicated to these facilities by the PPSC Police Department via telephone or in person.

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

Disseminating Information to the Public

The PPSC Marketing and Communication Department posts emergency and weather-related messages on the PPSC 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, this department regularly distributes press releases to local news outlets on a variety of PPSC-related topics.

Section 4: Emergency Procedures

Emergency Operations Plan

PPSC maintains an all-hazards Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that defines the College's emergency organizational structure and outlines emergency procedures for employees and students. The EOP can be viewed on the [PPSC Police Department](#) web page.

Emergency Response Guide

Emergency Response Guides (ERGs) are posted in classrooms and in work spaces. These guides provide specific actions to take during the most common types of emergencies. The ERG also may be viewed on the [PPSC Police Department](#) web page.

Emergency Exits

Emergency exits are physically marked by illuminated EXIT signs over each doorway. All students and employees should:

- Be familiar with the locations of emergency exits in buildings that they frequent.
- Identify at least two exit routes out of every area.
- Ensure emergency exits are kept clear.

Actions to Take During an Emergency

Emergency situations are, by nature, fluid and dynamic. Emergencies or disasters on campus will typically require one of the actions contained within the [Standard Response Protocol \(SRP\)](#). The SRP utilizes an all-hazards approach and clear common language, while providing flexibility in dynamic emergency situations.

The SRP is based on the actions of Hold, Secure, Lockdown, Evacuate, and Shelter.

Hold: Clear the hallways and lock classroom and office doors. Normal activities will continue as usual.

Secured: The building's exterior doors are secured and occupants are expected to remain inside. Normal operations will continue to the greatest extent possible. People are free to move about inside the building but are cautioned to maintain situational awareness.

This action may be taken to minimize exposure to a safety threat outside such as law enforcement activity, civil unrest, or a hostile human threat in the vicinity of campus.

Lockdown: Occupants will close and lock interior doors, turn off lights, hide from view, and maintain silence. Turn mobile devices to Silent mode. Exterior perimeter doors may remain unlocked to allow emergency responders to quickly enter the building. Occupants must be prepared to react or enact a different action (e.g. evacuate, fight off an intruder).

This action may be taken in the event of an imminent threat inside or outside of the building.

Evacuate: All building occupants are required to evacuate a building when a fire alarm sounds and/or when directed to do so by PPSC officials.

Leave belongings behind but bring mobile phones if possible. Exit the building in an orderly manner, move at least 150 feet from the building (300 feet for bomb threats), and await further instruction from emergency personnel. Faculty and instructors should account for all students. Managers and supervisors should account for their employees.

Shelter: Occupants are to remain on the premises and take actions appropriate to the situation (e.g. severe weather, hazardous material spill outside the building, etc.). Be prepared to move to a different location or a designated shelter. Designated weather emergency shelters on campus are marked with a yellow placard.

SRP actions will transition to another phase or end at the direction of the PPSC Police Department once the threat has passed. During an emergency, all students and employees should remain vigilant and monitor information channels for updates.

Building Evacuation Procedures

General: When the building fire alarm sounds, or when directed by the PPSC Police Department to evacuate, **all** occupants will leave the building through the nearest exit. Emergency exits are physically marked by illuminated EXIT signs over each doorway. Designated PPSC Police Department or Facilities personnel may remain behind for the purpose of assisting other occupants or emergency responders.

- Treat fire alarms as actual emergencies and not drills.
- Quickly gather personal belongings such as coats and car keys.
- Leave the building immediately in a calm, orderly manner through the nearest available exit.
- If there is no one behind you, close but do not lock doors as you leave.

- Listen for and follow instructions from PPSC Police Department personnel or other emergency responders.
- Do NOT use elevators when fire alarm is sounding.
- Provide assistance to individuals with functional impairments who may need help evacuating.
- Stay together in a group with your class or work section if possible. Instructors must account for all students. Supervisors must account for all employees in their work sections.
- Report missing persons to the PPSC Police Department immediately.
- Move (and remain) at least 150 feet away from the building (300 feet away for a bomb threat), and if possible to the upwind side.
- Wait to be contacted. Do not return to the building or move to another side of the building unless told to do so by emergency personnel.
- After the evacuation is over, report damaged or malfunctioning safety systems or backup systems to the PPSC Police Department and PPSC Facilities and Operations.

People may return to the building when directed to so by the PPSC Police Department or emergency responders.

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 rapidly and safely moves people into a building when it would be dangerous to remain 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 PPSC 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.

Assisting People with Disabilities

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

Some individuals with disabilities utilize special equipment while others do not. 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 impairments, notify the PPSC Police Department 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 referred to as “stair chairs”, can be used to assist people with disabilities or impaired mobility 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
- Downtown Campus – Studio West:
 - Second floor next to emergency exit stairwell
- Center for Healthcare Education & Simulation:
 - Second floor near the central stairs to the lobby
 - Second floor hallway near the half-flight of stairs across from Room 213

Section 5: Physical Security, Access, and Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Physical Security and Access

As a public facility, PPSC's main campuses and locations are open to students, employees, and visitors during normal operational hours and for special events. Hours of operation can vary by semester and are posted on the PPSC website under [Locations & Maps](#). Interior doors to classrooms, offices, and other areas are kept locked when not in use. Exterior doors are locked after hours and when facilities are closed. During times when campuses are closed, employees may access campus buildings using key cards issued to them by the College.

Access to PPSC facilities is limited after hours or when the College is closed, and is 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 PPSC Facilities and Operations Department and the PPSC Police Department, requests to access the buildings after hours are routed through the PPSC Police Department. During normal operational hours, instructors and employees who need access to classrooms or offices may contact the PPSC Police Department at 719-502-2900. Access to other PPSC noncampus locations is controlled by personnel at those sites.

Although PPSC campuses are open access, there are areas not intended for access by the general public. The Law Enforcement Firearms Range Training Facility at the Centennial Campus is restricted to the PPSC Police Department, the Pikes Peak Regional Law Enforcement Academy during its firearms training, and other law enforcement agencies that have coordinated its use. The Centennial Campus radio tower, grounds shop, fleet maintenance bay, and South 40 access road are also restricted access areas.

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

Maintenance

The PPSC Facilities and Operations Department is responsible for all campus maintenance.

PPSC Police Department officers patrol the buildings and grounds at each campus. They report safety and other physical security issues to PPSC Facilities and Operations for resolution.

Reporting Facility Maintenance or Security Concerns

Any employee, student, or visitor who observes a safety issue or other problem related to the maintenance of PPSC buildings or grounds should report it to PPSC Facilities and Operations at 719-502-2800 during normal hours of operation.

Facilities concerns may also be reported online via the [Report a Concern](#) link under the Security & Safety heading on the PPSC website home page at www.pikespeak.edu.

Section 6: PPSC Police Department

Overview

The PPSC Police Department is a full-service police department consisting of full-time and part-time sworn police officers. PPSC Police Department officers patrol the four primary campuses and locations (Centennial Campus, Rampart Range Campus, Downtown Campus, and CHES) when those sites are open. PPSC Police Department supervisors are also on duty during each operational shift. Administrative business hours for PPSC Police Department offices are typically 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

All PPSC Police Department officers are Colorado Peace Officers and receive their police authority under the Colorado Revised Statute § 16-2.5-101 as well as C.R.S. § 16-3-110. These statutes give PPSC Police Department officers the authority to enforce all Federal and State laws within the scope of their duties.

PPSC Police Department officers come from a variety of backgrounds and must have a minimum of one year of law enforcement experience, typically with other agencies. Every PPSC Police Department 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 PPSC Police Department 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 PPSC Police Department officer must be Colorado POST certified and complete quarterly training to maintain their POST 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), as well as other relevant subjects.

PPSC Police Department officers respond to criminal, safety, and medical situations at the main campuses and CHES. The PPSC Police Department maintains Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with other local law enforcement agencies. These MOUs establish the working relationships between agencies and describe the roles of each agency when one requests assistance from the other. Such instances may include, but are not limited to, calls for service, emergency assistance, traffic incidents, and investigation of major crimes.

Additionally, the PPSC Police Department provides certain non-law enforcement-related services to the College community, including safety classes for students and employees and motorist assistance.

PPSC Police Department Mission Statement

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

Additionally, the PPSC 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 PPSC Police Department share as equal partners in their efforts to serve the College community and work cooperatively with others.

PPSC Police Department Jurisdiction

PPSC Police Department officers have patrol jurisdiction on any PPSC owned, leased, rented, or otherwise controlled property, which includes the ability to investigate crimes, conduct searches, and make arrests as authorized by law.

Law enforcement responsibility for PPSC locations at Fort Carson and Peterson SFB resides with the respective military installations.

Law enforcement responsibility for other PPSC noncampus locations resides with the agencies having jurisdiction for those sites.

Interagency Relations

PPSC has developed relationships and maintains Memorandums of Understanding with CSPD and EPSO to provide additional support when needed and for the joint investigation of alleged criminal offenses where applicable. Additionally, PPSC Police Department officers are commissioned deputies with EPSO. PPSC Police Department officers assist these law enforcement agencies as needed with calls that occur in the areas surrounding the Centennial, Downtown, Rampart Range, and CHES campuses. These working relationships ensure interagency cooperation and make for more smooth communication when the need arises.

PPSC relies on its Campus Security Authorities and other law enforcement agencies to report off-campus criminal activity involving PPSC students engaged in college-sponsored activities.

PPSC Police Department Response

PPSC Police Department officers respond to all reports of crime, suspicious activities, and other emergency incidents that occur on PPSC campuses. PPSC Police Department 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), or Colorado State Patrol (CSP).

PPSC police officers may be the first to respond to medical situations on campus. PPSC Police Department officers are certified in First Aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), and the use of Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs), and they can provide basic medical care until emergency medical personnel arrive. Additional emergency medical services (EMS) and ambulance transport are provided by local fire departments and EMS agencies.

PPSC Police Department 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 PPSC Police Department General Orders, PPSC Student Behavioral Expectations and Responsibilities Resolution Procedure (formerly known as the Student Code of Conduct), 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.

PPSC Police Department 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 PPSC employees may be sent to PPSC Human Resource Services for possible administrative action if warranted. Cases involving PPSC students may be sent to the PPSC Dean of Students for review to determine if a violation of the Student Behavioral Expectations and Responsibilities Resolution Procedure has occurred. Otherwise, all criminal cases that occur on campus property are handled by PPSC Police Department.

Any criminal or medical incident that occurs at any campus-oriented event, internship, or at a PPSC noncampus location (including military bases) must be promptly reported to the PPSC

Police Department to maintain compliance with the State Risk Management Office and the Clery Act.

Daily Crime Log (Crime Blotter)

The PPSC Police Department maintains a log of reported criminal incidents. This daily crime log, also called a crime blotter, is posted on the PPSC Police Department webpage under the [Police Blotter](#) tab.

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

Monitoring and Reporting of Criminal Activity at Student Organization Noncampus Locations

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

Colorado State Sex Offender Registry

In accordance with the *Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act*, 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 (FERPA)*, the College provides 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 [PPSC Police Department](#) web page.

Section 7: Crime Prevention and Awareness

Crime Prevention and Awareness Programs

General Campus Security and Safety Briefings: The PPSC Police Department provides general campus security and safety briefings as part of orientations for new employees and students. These briefings are also provided to PPSC departments, divisions, or work groups upon request.

Ongoing Crime Prevention and Safety Programs:

Safety Escorts: PPSC Police Department officers at every campus provide escorts to and from the parking lots upon request and when available to do so. Students and employees are encouraged to walk with friends or co-workers if a police officer is unavailable.

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

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

Crime Prevention and Safety Programs Provided upon Request:

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.

De-escalation Training: This training focuses on the use of verbal de-escalation techniques to prevent a hostile or agitated person from becoming physically violent.

Refuse to Be a Victim: Trained employees present the Refuse to Be a Victim training, which teaches students and employees to prevent criminal confrontation and increase awareness.

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

Surviving an Active Shooter: Students and employees learn basic strategies to survive active shooter incidents.

2023 CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY PRESENTATIONS				
DATE	SUBJECT	LOCATION	AUDIENCE	CATEGORY
1/11/2023	Safety Updates and Tips (Professional Development Week)	Centennial Campus	Employees	Crime Prevention, Campus Safety
2/15/2023 – 4/30/2023	KnowBe4 Security Awareness Training (annual required training)	Online	Employees, Student Employees	Crime Prevention, Cybersecurity
2/15/2023 – 4/30/2023	Title IX for Higher Education (annual required training)	Online	Employees, Student Employees	Title IX
2/3/2023	Campus Safety/Active Shooter for Medical Sciences Division	CHES & Virtual	Employees	Crime Prevention, Campus Safety
3/31/2023	Campus Safety/Active Shooter	Centennial Campus	Employees	Crime Prevention, Campus Safety
6/6/2023	Campus Safety/Active Shooter	Centennial Campus	Contract Employees	Crime Prevention, Campus Safety
6/14/2023	Campus Safety/Active Shooter for Upward Bound Students	Centennial Campus	Students	Crime Prevention, Campus Safety
8/16/2023	Campus Safety/Active Shooter (Professional Development Week)	Centennial Campus	Employees	Crime Prevention, Campus Safety
8/16/2023	Clery Act Overview (Professional Development Week)	Centennial Campus	Employees	Clery Act, Campus Safety
8/22/2023	Campus Safety/Active Shooter for High School Culinary Arts Students	Centennial Campus	Students	Crime Prevention, Campus Safety
9/5/2023	Campus Safety/Active Shooter for High School Programs/Career Start Students	Centennial Campus	Students	Crime Prevention, Campus Safety
9/15/2023	General Safety/Active Shooter for Fiestas Patrias Volunteers (off-campus event)	Centennial Campus	Employees, Students	Crime Prevention, Campus Safety
10/6/2023	Campus Safety/Active Shooter	Penrose Library	Employees, Student Employees	Crime Prevention, Campus Safety

Crime Prevention and Awareness Information

General security, safety, and crime prevention information is posted:

- On the PPSC Police Department webpage under [Safety Information](#);
- On informational TV monitors around campus;
- In the PPSC *Stall Street Journal* newsletter; and
- By other communications means as appropriate.

Section 8: Emergency Drills and Exercises

PPSC Police Department and Emergency Management personnel regularly conduct emergency drills and exercises. 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.

PPSC 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 PPSC have included communications and notifications during active shooter incident; 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.

Recent exercises have included tabletop exercises and discussions for leadership and small employee groups.

During winter months, the emergency notification system is regularly tested by issuing weather alerts for campus operations or closures.

Drills and exercises are documented to include dates, times, locations, descriptions, whether they were announced or unannounced, and other relevant information. After action reviews are conducted at the end of drills and exercises.

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

Policy Statements

PPSC 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, PPSC 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, PPSC 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.

PPSC 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). As such, the College follows the policies and procedures set forth by CCCS and SBCCOE. Complete SBCCOE Board Policies (BP) and CCCS System Procedures (SP) can be found online on the CCCS web page for [Board Policies & System Procedures](#).

Additionally, the State Board has delegated procedural authority to the Colorado Community College System Chancellor.

Effective August 9, 2023, the Colorado Community College System implemented [BP 19-60](#), *Prohibition of Discrimination, Harassment or Retaliation*, which incorporates the definitions, procedures, and changes required under the Title IX regulations that became effective on August 14, 2020 and consolidates previously issued board policies BP 3-120 and BP 4-120 pertaining to discrimination and harassment.

All Sexual Misconduct complaints are investigated pursuant to [SP 19-60a](#).

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 of this report.

DVSAS Education, Awareness, and Prevention Programs

PPSC engages in comprehensive education and awareness programming to prevent Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking (DVSAS). This programming includes primary prevention and awareness presentations for all incoming students and new employees. It also includes ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students and employees that:

- Identify domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
- Define what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking pursuant to Colorado law;
- Define what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of Colorado;
- Provide 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. Bystander tips that are discussed include:
 - Name or acknowledge the offense or behavior.
 - Interrupt the behavior.
 - Publicly support the aggrieved person.
 - Use body language to show disapproval.
 - Use humor (with care).
 - Encourage dialog.
 - Help calm strong feelings.
 - Call for help
 - Remember to always keep personal safety in mind.
- Provide information on risk reduction so that students and employees may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks; and
- Provide 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, the Student Experience and Leadership 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 provided by Human Resource Services (HRS), 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.

In addition, HRS 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, and guest speakers.

2023 DVSAS EDUCATION, AWARENESS, AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS			
DATE	SUBJECT	AUDIENCE	CATEGORY
2/15/23 – 4/30/2023	KnowBe4 Title IX training	Employees, Student Employees	VAWA and related subjects; Title IX
4/26/2023	Denim Day	Students, Employees	VAWA
4/28/2023	Human Trafficking Conference	Students, Employees	VAWA, Human Trafficking

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

The College has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to those who report domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. These procedures include 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.

Information for victims is available on the PPSC website (www.pikespeak.edu) under the [Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct](#) tab on the Human Resource Services page. Information available on the website includes how to report a concern, supportive measures, and additional resources to include confidential resources and resources for sexual assault victims.

Information about victim assistance and other resources is also provided in Section 10 of this report.

Reporting a Complaint

Although the College strongly encourages all members of its community to report domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking 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. The PPSC Police Department will assist any victim with notifying local police if they so desire. The PPSC Police Department may be reached directly by calling 719-502-2900. Reports may also be made in person at the PPSC Police Department offices at Centennial Campus (Room A-100), Rampart Range Campus (Room N-106), Downtown Campus (Room S-101), or the Center for Healthcare Education & Simulation (Room 105A).

A victim may also choose to be assisted in notifying law enforcement by the PPSC offices of the Counseling Center, Dean of Students, and Human Resource Services/Title IX. These offices provide any victim reporting sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking with information in writing that details the different law enforcement authorities where the incident may be reported (depending on jurisdiction).

Students or employees who have been the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking should report the incident promptly to the Title IX/EO Coordinator/Vice President for Human Resource Services, 5675 South Academy Blvd., Colorado Springs, Colorado 80906, 719-502-2600 and the PPSC Police Department (if the victim so desires). If the Title IX/EO Coordinator is not available, reports may be made to the Deputy Title IX/EO Coordinator, at the above address and phone number. Reports also may be made in person, by phone, or in writing through the [Maxient](#) complaint system.

The Title IX/EO Coordinator is ultimately responsible to assure in all cases that the behavior is brought to an end, PPSC acts to reasonably prevent its recurrence, and the effects on the victim and the community are remedied. The Title IX/EO Coordinator is also responsible for assuring 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. The Title IX/EO Coordinator, the Deputy Title IX/EO Coordinator, and investigators receive training each year conducted by the Colorado Community College System Office. Training focuses 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. Additional information about this process is provided in Section 10 of this report.

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 PPSC Police Department officers or other law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event that the victim changes her/his mind at a later date.

Procedures Followed by PPSC

PPSC 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 these policies.

If a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking is reported to PPSC, 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
Sexual Assault	<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 provide complainant with contact information in writing for local police department. 4. Institution will provide written information to complainant on how to preserve evidence. 5. Institution will provide complainant with referrals, in writing, 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, and a “No Contact” directive between both parties. 7. Institution will provide a “No trespass” (persona non grata or 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 student victims with financial aid related services. 10. 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. 11. 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. 12. 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/EO 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 in writing 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” (persona non grata or PNG) directive to accused party if deemed appropriate. 7. Institution will provide student victims with financial aid related services. 	<p>Stalking cases are referred to the Title IX/EO 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> <p>If the stalking is sexually based, it may fall under the institution’s Sexual Misconduct Procedure and if so, would be referred to the Title IX/EO 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 provide complainant with contact information in writing 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” (persona non grata or PNG) directive to accused party if deemed appropriate. 7. Institution will provide student victims with financial aid related services. 	<p>Dating violence cases are referred to the Title IX/EO 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> <p>If the dating violence is sexually based, it may fall under the institution’s Sexual Misconduct Procedure and if so, would be referred to the Title IX/EO 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 provide complainant with contact information in writing 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” (persona non grata or PNG) directive to accused party if deemed appropriate. 7. Institution will provide student victims with financial aid related services. 	<p>Dating violence cases are referred to the Title IX/EO 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> <p>If the dating violence is sexually based, it may fall under the institution’s Sexual Misconduct Procedure and if so, would be referred to the Title IX/EO 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>

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, PPSC 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, PPSC complies with Colorado law in recognizing orders of protection by affording victims the opportunity to provide copies of protection orders to the PPSC Police Department. The PPSC Police Department 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 PPSC Police Department and the PPSC Office of the Title IX/EO Coordinator. A complainant may then meet with the PPSC Police Department to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan for PPSC Police Department 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 the PPSC Police Department or local law enforcement. The College will provide general information regarding the filing of a civil restraining order. PPSC's Title IX/EO Coordinator may issue a no-contact order if requested/appropriate.

PPSC 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 PPSC and additional resources are listed in the chart beginning on page 66 of this report.

To the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, PPSC offices, including Human Resource Services, Dean of Students, Police Department, 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 PPSC Police Department'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 PPSC 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.

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 [SP 19-60a](#), *Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process*. The procedure is located at: <https://cccs.edu/policies-and-procedures/sp-19-60a-civil-rights-and-sexual-misconduct-resolution-process/>. For incidents occurring before August 1, 2024, a complaint may be filed under [SP 19-60a – Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process \[Prior to 08-01-24\] | Colorado Community College System \(cccs.edu\)](#)

Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking made to the PPSC Police Department will automatically be referred to the PPSC Title IX/EO Coordinator for investigation regardless if the complainant chooses to pursue criminal charges. Reports maybe made in writing by using the "[Report a Concern](#)" link at the bottom of the main PPSC webpage, or verbally by contacting the Title IX/EO Coordinator.

Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process

PPSC follows the procedures outlined in CCCS [SP 19-60a](#), *Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process*. For definitions applicable to this procedure, refer to Appendix A, Section III of this report. All references to CCCS also pertain specifically to PPSC.

The following information is excerpted from [SP 19-60a](#):

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](#), *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 Complainant is participating or attempting to participate in a CCCS program or activity;
- Whether there is an identifiable Respondent;
- Whether the Respondent is participating in CCCS educational programs or activities, or is employed by CCCS;
- Whether there is jurisdiction over the alleged conduct; and
- Whether the complaint alleges sufficient information, if proven, to support that a civil rights violation has occurred (reasonable cause).

If the Title IX/EO Coordinator is unable to evaluate these factors in reviewing the complaint alone, the Coordinator may, at their discretion, reach out to the Complainant or others, as relevant, for clarification and/or additional information.

This preliminary review process will typically be completed within 7-14 days of receiving the information necessary to evaluate the complaint.

If, after reviewing the above factors, the Title IX/EO Coordinator determines not to proceed with the complaint, the Title IX/EO Coordinator will dismiss the complaint and inform the Complainant of this decision and discuss other options for addressing the reported concerns. Additionally, the Title IX/EO Coordinator may dismiss the formal complaint if the Complainant requests such dismissal in writing, or if one or more of the above factors is not met at any time before a final determination. If the Respondent has been notified of the complaint, the Title IX/EO Coordinator will also inform them of the dismissal. Dismissal of a complaint is subject to the appeal procedures outlined herein.

If, after reviewing the above factors, the Title IX/EO Coordinator determines to proceed with the complaint 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:

- Complainant's request not to proceed;
- Complainant's reasonable safety concerns;
- Seriousness of the alleged conduct;
- Risk that the Respondent will similarly harm others;
- Age and relationship of the parties, including whether the Respondent is an employee;
- Previous complaints or allegations involving similar conduct (pattern of behavior);
- Whether multiple Complainants were involved;
- Availability of evidence;
- 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;
- Whether conduct can be addressed without a formal investigation; and/or
- Any other information deemed relevant by the Title IX/EO Coordinator.

If, after considering these factors, the Coordinator initiates a complaint, the Coordinator will notify the Complainant in advance and appropriately address reasonable concerns about safety, including offering supportive measures.

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.

CCCS shall make every effort to complete the resolution 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, for good cause, to properly resolve the complaint. Written notice will be provided to the parties regarding the extension and the reason for delay.

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 Student Behavioral Expectations and Responsibilities Resolution procedure (SP 4-30a), campus bans or 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 or emergency removal will be implemented only after a determination that the person poses an imminent and serious threat to the health or safety of another arising from the allegations of discrimination.

In all cases in which an interim action is imposed against a party, the party will be given the opportunity to meet with the Title IX/EO Coordinator, or a designee if the Coordinator was the individual who implemented the action in question, prior to such action being imposed, or as soon thereafter as reasonably possible, to show cause why the interim action should not be implemented. Additionally, a party may have an opportunity to challenge or request modification to an interim action if circumstances change materially.

The Title IX/EO Coordinator or designee, if applicable, 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 matter, interim actions may be ended, 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 equitably and 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 educational, living, and work environment.
- To have an advisor of their choice present at any meeting.
- To have access to the Title IX/EO Coordinator, investigator(s), decision-maker(s) for Title IX matters, and/or other individuals assisting with the resolution process who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against any 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.
- 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.

Informal Resolution

The Title IX/EO Coordinator, upon agreement of the parties, may determine that an informal resolution is appropriate to resolve the reported concerns. The Title IX/EO Coordinator, or designee, will facilitate the informal resolution process. 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 all 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.

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. The Title IX/EO Coordinator will assign one or more impartial investigators to conduct an investigation into the complaint. The investigator may be the Title IX/EO Coordinator. 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 deemed relevant by the investigator. 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 witnesses 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 investigator(s), including questions about credibility of parties and witnesses. 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. If a party or witness does not respond to questions related to their credibility, the investigator may choose to place less or no weight on their statements.

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. 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 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.

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 Complainant and Respondent will receive regular written updates on the status of the investigation.

The formal investigation process typically takes 30-60 days.

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 access to all relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence as gathered by the investigators. The Complainant and the Respondent will have five (5) calendar days to review and respond to the Preliminary Investigation Report with any changes, clarifications, or questions.

If a matter involves sex-based harassment with a student as a party, special procedures shall apply. For all other civil rights cases, the investigator shall review the investigation file and make a determination 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 investigator must consider all relevant evidence, except for any privileged information (unless waived) or treatment records (unless specific, written consent is obtained). 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 concerning prior specific acts between the parties. The investigator shall issue a Final Investigation Report.

Special Procedures for Sex-Based Harassment Involving a Student Party

Upon issuance of the preliminary investigation report, the parties will be given an opportunity to submit questions to the investigator to be asked to the parties and witnesses. The investigator will determine whether proposed questions are relevant and not otherwise impermissible. The investigator must explain any decision to exclude a question and provide the party with an opportunity to clarify or revise a question that is initially deemed impermissible because it is unclear or harassing.

Questions deemed relevant and not otherwise impermissible by the investigator must be asked during follow up meetings, along with any additional questions from the investigator. The follow up meetings will be recorded or transcribed, and the recording or transcription will be provided to the parties. The parties will have five (5) calendar days to review and submit additional follow up questions to the investigator. If additional relevant and not otherwise impermissible questions are submitted, the investigator will conduct additional follow up meetings to ask the questions, and record or transcribe the meetings and make them available to the parties. The investigator has the discretion to conduct additional meetings, as necessary, or proceed to the determination process.

The follow up questioning stage of the process is usually completed within 20-30 days.

The Title IX/EO Coordinator will assemble a panel, including the investigator, to review the investigation file and make a determination as to whether or not, based on a preponderance of the evidence, the alleged behavior took place and whether that behavior constitutes sex-based harassment. In reaching this determination, the panel must consider all relevant evidence, except for any privileged information (unless waived) or treatment records (unless specific, written consent is obtained). 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 concerning prior specific acts between the parties. The panel has the discretion to ask any additional questions of parties and witnesses, including questions regarding credibility. The panel shall issue a Final Investigation Report, typically within 14 days of the determination.

Final Investigation Report

The Final Investigation Report in all civil rights cases shall include a description of the allegations, information about the policies and procedures used to evaluate the allegations, evaluation of the relevant and permissible evidence, 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 Final Investigation Report is received, 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 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 five (5) calendar days of service of the decision.

Appeals

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 five (5) 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 irregularity occurred that would change the outcome. The written appeal shall specify the procedural error and how it impacted the outcome of the decision.
2. The Title IX/EO Coordinator, investigator, or decision-maker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against a party that would change the outcome. The written appeal shall specify the conflict or bias and how it impacted the outcome of the decision.
3. New evidence became available that would change the outcome and that was not reasonably available at the time the decision was made. 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 or there was a conflict of interest or bias that would change 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, conflict of interest, or bias.

If the appellate officer determines there is new evidence that substantially impacts the original findings, 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 and rationale shall be provided simultaneously to the parties. The appeal process typically takes 14-21 days.

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 faculty, disciplinary action will be in compliance with BP 3-20, Due Process for Faculty: <https://cccs.edu/about/governance/policies-procedures/bp-3-20-due-process-for-faculty/>.
- For classified employees, disciplinary action will be taken pursuant to the applicable State Personnel Rules and Regulations: www.colorado.gov/spb.
- For students, disciplinary action will be taken pursuant to BP 4-30 and SP 4-30a, Student Behavioral Expectations and Responsibilities Resolution: <https://cccs.edu/about/governance/policies-procedures/sp-4-30a-student-behavioral-expectations-and-responsibilities-resolution-procedure/>.
- Instructors and Administrative, Professional, Technical (APT) employees are at-will under BP 3-10, Administration of Personnel, and may not be subject to additional procedures when issuing sanctions: <https://cccs.edu/about/governance/policies-procedures/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

PPSC follows the procedures outlined in CCCS System Procedure [SP 4-30a](#), *Student Behavioral Expectations and Responsibilities Resolution* (excerpted below). This procedure applies to violations of the Code of Student Behavioral Expectations and Responsibilities (Code) described in Appendix A of [SP 4-30a](#). Students reported to have violated the Code will be given the opportunity to participate in the behavioral expectations and responsibilities process. The procedure aims to engage students in a restorative, fair, educational, and developmental process, and to prevent future occurrences of student misconduct.

Procedure

Initiating a Conduct Process

Any member of the System community may allege a violation by any student of the Code by reporting the matter to the appropriate SSAO. The SSAO manages reports of Code violations made under this procedure and may delegate this responsibility. Students, faculty, instructors, staff, authorized volunteers, and guests are encouraged to report behavior that potentially violates the Code or that may be criminal in nature. Formal reports can be made by completing a College incident report. If the conduct is believed to be criminal in nature, the SSAO should immediately report the alleged violation to campus law enforcement or security or external law enforcement.

There is no time limit on reporting violations of the Code; however, the longer someone waits to report, the harder it becomes for College officials to obtain information and witness statements and to make determinations regarding alleged violations. Anonymous complaints are permitted, though doing so may limit the College’s ability to investigate and respond to a complaint effectively.

Complaints, concerns, or reports without reasonable cause will not be pursued. Upon receipt of the report, the SSAO or designee shall review the matter to determine if it alleges sufficient information to support reasonable cause that a violation has occurred. If so, the SSAO shall promptly notify the Complainant (if any) and the Respondent in writing of the allegations and any interim action that is being imposed. Should a student withdraw from the institution prior to the conclusion of the conduct process, the College will proceed with or without the student's involvement.

The SSAO will identify a conduct resolution pathway as outlined below based on the nature of the allegations and input from the involved parties. Decisions made by the SSAO shall be final unless subject to appeal. Any outcomes and restrictions imposed take effect immediately unless the SSAO agrees to delay or stay the outcome. Proceedings initiated under this procedure are separate from civil or criminal proceedings that may relate to the same incident. Investigations or conduct proceedings by the College are not postponed while criminal or civil proceedings are pending unless otherwise determined by the SSAO.

Interim Actions

The SSAO, in consultation with appropriate administrative personnel, may implement interim actions intended to protect the safety and well-being of the CCCS community; preserve CCCS property; address the effects of the reported behavior; and prevent further violations while the matter is under review or investigation. Interim actions may include, but are not limited to:

1. *Interim No Trespass*: The SSAO may issue a "Cease Communications," "No Contact," and/or "No Trespass," directive, also referred to as a *persona non grata*.
2. *Interim Suspension*: This interim suspension includes attending classes and events pending a final outcome. This interim suspension begins immediately upon notice from the SSAO. In cases where a student is banned from campus on an interim basis, they will be subject to immediate arrest for trespass if they are on campus, until the exclusion has been lifted. A meeting with an SSAO is then scheduled as soon as possible to determine the appropriate conduct resolution pathway.
3. Any other outcome listed in this procedure below may also be imposed on an interim basis.

In all cases in which an interim action is imposed, the individual will be given the opportunity to meet with the SSAO 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 SSAO 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 imposition of an outcome, up to and including expulsion.

Conduct Resolution Pathways

Alternative Conflict Resolution:

The SSAO, in consultation with the involved parties, may determine informally resolving student conduct matters through an alternative conflict resolution process is appropriate to resolve the reported concerns. The primary focus during alternative conflict resolution remains the welfare of the parties and the safety of the CCCS community, but it does not involve a formal investigation.

Alternative conflict resolution, includes, but is not limited to, dialogue, conflict coaching, mediation, restorative justice, or shuttle diplomacy. Alternative conflict resolution works best when students take responsibility for their actions, have a desire to restore the impact created in the incident, and actively participate in deciding and agreeing upon an outcome. If a resolution is reached, the matter will be closed without opportunity for an appeal.

At any time during the alternative conflict resolution process, the SSAO may elect to initiate formal investigation as deemed appropriate to resolve the matter. The parties can elect to cease the alternative conflict resolution process at any time before it concludes and proceed with a formal investigation.

Formal Investigation:

Where formal investigation is designated, the SSAO shall investigate the allegations, provide the Respondent an opportunity to be heard, and render a decision as outlined below:

1. Investigation: The SSAO shall provide the Respondent an opportunity to respond to the allegations either by meeting with the SSAO to discuss the allegations or by submitting a written response, or both. The Respondent will 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. An advisor may only consult and advise their advisee, but not speak for the advisee at any meeting or hearing. The SSAO may remove or dismiss an advisor who becomes disruptive or who does not abide by the restrictions on their participation.
 - The SSAO may also conduct any other investigation, such as meeting with the Complainant (if any), meeting with other relevant witnesses, and evaluating relevant documents, information, and evidence.

2. Decision: Once the investigation is complete, the SSAO shall render a decision as to whether a violation of the Code has occurred. The determination shall be based on the preponderance of evidence standard: *whether it is more likely than not* that the student violated the Code. The decision shall address whether alleged conduct occurred; whether and how the conduct violated the Code; and impose an outcome, if appropriate.
3. Notification of the decision in writing will be provided by the SSAO to the Respondent and any other involved parties, as appropriate. The decision will include information regarding the applicable appeals process. The decision is part of the student's educational record.

Outcomes

The following outcomes can be implemented by the SSAO as a result of finding a violation in the formal investigation process, or as part of an agreed upon alternative conflict resolution. These outcomes are intended to develop an educational and restorative experience for individuals engaging with the conduct process. These outcomes may also be put in place to ensure safety of the individual and/or the CCCS community. Outcomes will be effective immediately upon notice to the student, except that the SSAO may delay or stay the effective date, in their discretion, upon request from the student (e.g., it may be appropriate to stay an outcome pending the resolution of an appeal).

1. Loss of Privileges: The student will be denied specified privileges for a designated period of time, from one to three semesters or one academic year.
2. Building/Access Restriction: The student will be denied access to specific campus locations, from one to three semesters or one academic year.
3. Restriction on Visitation Privileges: Restrictions that may be imposed on a residence hall student or non-residence hall student. The parameters of the restriction will be specified.
4. Eligibility Restriction: The student is deemed "not in good standing" with the College for a specified period of time, from one to three semesters or one academic year. Specific limitations or exceptions may be granted by the SSAO, and terms of this outcome may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - Ineligibility to hold any office in any student organization recognized by the College or maintain an elected or appointed office at the College.
 - Ineligibility to represent the College in any way, including, but not limited to participating in the study abroad program, attending meetings, or representing the College at an official CCCS function,

event, or intercollegiate competition as a player, manager, or student coach, etc.

5. No Contact Orders: If a “no contact” order is issued, it is the responsibility of the student not to have any contact with the individual(s) named in the order, directly or through third parties, or electronically/online until the order is officially removed by the SSAO.
6. College Housing Reassignment: Reassignment to another College housing facility.
7. Restitution: Compensation for damage caused to the College or any individual’s property. This could also include situations such as failure to return a reserved space to proper condition, including labor costs and expenses. This is not a fine but, rather, a repayment for labor costs and/or the value of property destroyed, damaged, consumed, or stolen.
8. Referral for Treatment/Assessment: These include, but are not limited to, alcohol or drug education programs, anger management, or other relevant assessment and treatment programs. Some outcomes may include a cost or fee.
9. College/Community Service Requirements: Completion of a specific supervised College/Community service.
10. Confiscation of Prohibited Property: Items whose presence is in violation of College policy (pipes, bongs, weapons, etc.) will be confiscated. Prohibited items may be handled, disposed of, or returned to the owner at the discretion of the SSAO.
11. Educational Program/Project: Requirement to complete an educational or reflection project designed to support students in their understanding of the overall impact of their behavior, or a requirement to attend, present, and/or participate in a program related to the violation. It may also be a requirement to sponsor or assist with a program for others on campus to aid them in learning about the violation for which the student was found responsible. Audience may be restricted.
12. Warning: An official notice that misconduct has occurred and/or that future specific behavior could result in more severe restrictions, conditions, and outcomes.
13. Probation: A period of time in which the privilege of continuing as a student is conditioned upon meeting certain requirements. Any violation or failure to comply with restrictions while on probationary status could be escalated for further outcomes, including removal from CCCS. Additionally, students on probationary status typically will be required to meet with SSAO or other College personnel for follow up meetings. Probationary status may range from one semester up to duration of time at CCCS.
14. Suspension: Separation from a College for a specified minimum period of time, after which the student is eligible to petition the SSAO for permission

to return. Eligibility for return may be contingent upon satisfaction of specific conditions. The student is required to vacate the campus immediately upon receipt of notification of a suspension. During the suspension period, the student is restricted from College property, functions, events, and activities without prior written approval from the SSAO. Additionally, students may be suspended from one class period per incident by the responsible faculty member or instructor without triggering this procedure. Any longer suspension must be referred to the SSAO.

15. Expulsion: Permanent separation from CCCS. The student is banned from CCCS College properties and the student's presence at any CCCS-sponsored activity or event is prohibited. This action may be enforced with a trespass action as necessary.
16. No Trespass: The College may issue a "No Trespass" directive, also referred to as a *persona non grata*.
17. Other: Additional or alternate restrictions, conditions, or outcomes that promote reflection and holistic student development (e.g., creative expression, community restoration project) may be created and designed as deemed appropriate to the violation.

Appeal of Formal Investigation Decision

A student found responsible for violating the Code through the formal investigation process has a right to appeal if suspension or expulsion are imposed.

If an outcome other than suspension or expulsion is imposed as a result of a formal investigation, a student may request in writing a discretionary appeal to the designated Appellate officer. A request for a discretionary appeal must be in writing and submitted to the Appellate officer within five (5) business days of the notice of decision. The Appellate Officer must notify the student in writing of whether the appeal will be permitted and if permitted, the below appeal deadlines apply from the date of that decision.

All appeals must be made in accordance with procedures outlined in this section.

1. Important Information about Appeals:
 - The appeal is the final step in the conduct process.
 - An appeal does not provide a second meeting or review of the case. The appeal process will be based on the existing record and the appeal criteria.
 - Situations may occur that shift the timeframe of the appeal process. Considerations will be given for extenuating circumstances, including but not limited to, College holidays, family crisis, trauma, and medical/non-medical emergencies. Any extensions are made at the discretion of the SSAO.

- Students are encouraged to consult with the SSAO and external resources about the appeal process prior to submitting the request for an appeal.
2. Appeals Criteria:
A student may only appeal upon one or more of the following grounds:
- A material procedural error occurred that significantly impacted the outcome of the factual findings, outcomes, or both (e.g., substantiated bias, conflict of interest, or material deviation from established procedures).
 - There is new information, unavailable during the formal investigation, that could substantially impact the decision or the outcome. The new information must be included with the student's request for appeal and the student must show that the new information was not known to them at the time of investigation. Failure to participate in the initial investigation does not constitute new information for the appeal process.
3. Initial Review of Appeal:
Regardless if a case is appealed, all outcomes imposed in the case will go into effect immediately unless they are officially stayed pending the appeal decision.

Appeals must be filed in writing within ten (10) business days of the notice of the initial conduct decision or decision allowing discretionary appeal. A student may file a written appeal by completing and submitting the College's appeal form, if applicable, and sending it to the Appellate Officer. It is the student's obligation to provide any and all materials for consideration at the time of appeal submission. Subsequent information and/or revisions to the appeal after initial submission will not be accepted.

Upon receipt of an appeal, the Appellate Officer shall conduct an initial review to determine if the appeal meets the limited appeals criteria and is timely. The student will receive notification about the decision of the initial review of appeal within five (5) business days of receipt of the student's appeal. If the appeal is found to meet these criteria, the Appellate Officer shall give written notice to other involved parties, if applicable, to allow the other parties an opportunity to provide a response to the appeal.

4. Appeal Determination:
If it is determined an appeal meets the appeal criteria, the Appellate Officer will review the appeal.

In reviewing the appeal, the Appellate Officer may only consider the information contained in the record of the case, but may seek clarification of the decision rendered by the SSAO.

Upon review of an appeal, the Appellate Officer shall have the authority to:

- Deny the appeal and affirm the initial decision and outcomes.
- Find that a material procedural error occurred (g., substantiated bias, material deviation from established procedures) that impacted the outcome and refer the case back to the SSAO or an alternate designee with instructions to reconvene the investigation, and/or the Appellate Officer may otherwise correct the procedural error.
- Find that the student has presented new information that is material to the decision or outcome of the case. Upon this finding, the Appellate Officer shall conduct or request appropriate additional steps (such as requesting additional investigation by the SSAO) and/or modify the decision and outcome accordingly.

The Appellate Officer will notify the student in writing of the decision, typically within ten (10) business days of completing the review.

During this appeal process, if the Appellate Officer requires additional time, they shall promptly notify the parties.

Student Records

Student conduct records will be maintained in accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and [SP 4-80a](#), *Student Educational Records and Directory Information*. Generally, student conduct records are sealed seven (7) years after a final decision is delivered in the resolution process, except as required by law. Student conduct records may be sealed earlier by the SSAO upon written request from the student. Conduct records that result in a separation from the College (suspension or expulsion) and those that fall under Civil Rights, to include a Title IX investigation, will be maintained for seven (7) years.

Financial

Students who are suspended or expelled as a result of the conduct process will not receive a refund of any tuition, fees, or other charges, and will be responsible for any outstanding balances owed to the College. Students who are terminated from housing will be responsible for fulfilling their housing and dining contract fees, if applicable.

Retaliation

It is a violation of this procedure to engage in retaliation, such as taking adverse employment or educational action, against any person who reports an incident of a Code violation or because of the person's participation, or perceived participation, in any aspect of this procedure. Retaliation includes acts to intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purposes of interfering with any right or privilege provided by this procedure.

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 19-60a](#), 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 the age of 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.

Disclosure of Results of Disciplinary Proceedings

Upon request, and in accordance with CCCS [SP 19-60a](#) (see excerpt that follows), PPSC 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, including sex offenses, to the alleged victim or next of kin, if the victim is deceased. References to CCCS pertain to PPSC.

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: Victim Assistance and Other Resources for Students and Employees

Victim Assistance

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

The PPSC Police Department 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.

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

Medical Forensic Exam

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:

UCHealth Memorial Hospital

1400 East Boulder Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80909

Telephone: 719-365-8333, or 719-365-8345, or 719-365-1877

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 PPSC 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 Vice President for Human Resource Services or Associate Vice President for Human Resource Services with any questions. They may be reached at 719-502-2600.

Additional 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 C of this report.

Law Enforcement Resources		
PPSC Police Department https://www.pikespeak.edu/administration-operations/campus-police/index.php	Centennial Campus: A-100 Rampart Range Campus: N-106 Downtown Campus: S-101 CHES: Room 105A	719-502-2900
Colorado Springs Police Department https://coloradosprings.gov/police-department	705 S. Nevada Avenue Colorado Springs CO 80903	719-444-7000
El Paso County Sheriff www.epcsheriffsoffice.com	27 E. Vermijo Avenue Colorado Springs CO 80903	719-520-7100
Counseling Resources		
PPSC Counseling Center (Students) https://www.pikespeak.edu/student-support/counseling-center/index.php	Centennial Campus: A-141 Rampart Range Campus: N-107c Downtown Campus: S-129	719-502-4782
Colorado State Employees Assistance Program (CSEAP) (Employees) https://cseap.colorado.gov/		1-800-821-8154
TESSA (Victim Advocates Available) www.tessacs.org	436 Gold Pass Heights Colorado Springs CO 80906	719-633-1462 24-Hour Safe Line: 719-633-3819
Colorado Crisis Services https://coloradocrisiservices.org/	115 S. Parkside Drive Colorado Springs CO 80910	1-844-493-8255 or Text "TALK" to 38255
Diversus Health (Counseling Services) https://www.diversushealth.org/	115 S. Parkside Drive Colorado Springs CO 80910	719-572-6100
The Family Center of Colorado Springs http://www.thefamilycenterco.com/	1751 S. 8th Street Colorado Springs CO 80905	719-471-1816
Protective Measures		
El Paso County Judicial Building	El Paso County Judicial Building	El Paso County Judicial Building
TESSA (Victim Advocates Available) www.tessacs.org	TESSA (Victim Advocates Available) www.tessacs.org	TESSA (Victim Advocates Available) www.tessacs.org

Living Situations		
TESSA (Victim Advocates Available) www.tessacs.org	435 Gold Pass Heights Colorado Springs CO 80906	Main: 719-633-1462 24 Hour Safe Line: 719-633-3819
PPSC Single Stop https://www.pikespeak.edu/student-support/basic-needs-assistance.php	Centennial Campus: A-316c	719-502-3020
PPSC United Way 2-1-1 https://www.pikespeak.edu/student-support/basic-needs-assistance.php	Centennial Campus: A-316c	719-502-4525
Pikes Peak United Way 2-1-1 https://www.ppunitedway.org/	518 N. Nevada Avenue Colorado Springs, CO 80903	2-1-1 719-632-1543
Academic Situations		
PPSC Title IX Office	Centennial Campus: B-200	719-502-2600
Financial Aid		
PPSC Financial Aid Office	Centennial Campus: A-140	719-502-3000
Working Situation (at PPSC)		
PPSC Title IX Office	Centennial Campus: B-200	719-502-2600
Immigration Resources		
USCIS Denver Field Office	12484 E. Weaver Place Centennial CO, 80111	800-375-5283
Catholic Charities of Central Colorado – Family Immigration Services https://www.ccharitiescc.org/	228 N. Cascade Avenue Colorado Springs, CO 80903	719-636-2345
Medical Services		
SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner) Exam – UCHealth Memorial Hospital	1400 East Boulder Street Colorado Springs, CO 80909	719-365-8333, 719-365-8345, or 719-365-1877

Counseling Services for Students

PPSC 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 PPSC counselors is free, voluntary, and confidential within the limits of the law. PPSC counselors fully disclose imminent danger reporting requirements which affect confidentiality and discuss appropriate plans of action with students when needed.

The Counseling Center offers services by appointment, walk-in, or phone. Students may call 719-502-4782 to schedule a mental health counseling appointment, or to confirm the current status

of on-campus counseling resources. Additional information and resources are posted on the [PPSC Student Counseling Center](#) web page.

PPSC Counseling Center hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. When available for in-person services, Counseling Center offices are located at:

- Centennial Campus – Room A-141
- Rampart Range Campus – Room N-107c
- Downtown Campus – Room S-129

PPSC also utilizes BetterMynd online therapy services. Students can access the BetterMynd Telehealth Service crisis hotline 24/7/365 by calling 844-BTR-MYND (844-287-6063).

Counseling Services for Employees

The Colorado Employee Assistance Program (CSEAP) provides confidential counseling and other services for PPSC employees. Employees are eligible for eight counseling sessions per rolling calendar year. Employees may call 800-821-8154 to make an appointment. Appointments may also be scheduled through the CSEAP website. For more information, go to <https://cseap.colorado.gov/>.

Student Ombuds

The PPSC Student Ombuds is a neutral resource available to assist students seeking resolution to problems or concerns relating to their educational experience at PPSC. The Ombuds can help students navigate college organizational structure, and assist with understanding of policies and procedures. Students, parents, and other parties may contact the Student Ombuds in any matter related to a student’s college experience other than one directly related to academics, instruction or advising.

For additional information, call 719-502-2006 or email Kim.Hennessy@pikespeak.edu. Here are some more details regarding the Ombuds.

When to Use an Ombuds:

- Don’t know where to go for help
- Need advice on the college process for assistance
- Need clarification about a college policy
- Don’t know the proper procedure to resolve a concern
- Facing a life situation that threatens to derail your academic progress and not sure how to get help

- Overwhelmed by the hoops you must go through to get a service from an office at the college
- Lost in college processes and need help to find your way out
- Not satisfied with a decision taken and seeking a sounding board for available options
- Have worked with another office on an issue but don't seem to be finding a solution

What the Student Ombuds Does:

- Guides students through established procedures
- Serves as an information resource
- Helps identify options and alternatives
- Provides referrals for services both on and off-campus
- Gathers facts, conducts informal investigations, and facilitates communication
- Reports trends to college administration
- Recommends changes to college processes and procedures
- Serves as an ad hoc member of the college's Behavioral Intervention Team (BIT)
- Manages the Student Crisis Fund

What the Student Ombuds Does Not Do:

- Does not receive, investigate, or intervene in academic concerns
- Does not follow up a complaint on behalf of a student
- Does not tell students what they must do
- Does not participate in any formal dispute resolution processes
- Does not conduct formal investigations

The Student Ombuds is NOT:

- A legal representative
- A counselor or therapist
- A substitute for formal or already-established processes
- An advocate for either the student or the college
- An office of notice

Why Use an Ombuds?

- Impartial
- Private
- Informal

Section 11: Alcohol, Drug, and Substance Abuse Policies

General

The State of Colorado prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, sale, possession or use of drugs or controlled substances. The PPSC Police Department has the authority to enforce all federal, state, and local laws and official college policies related to unlawful drug and alcohol incidents.

PPSC 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 19-30a](#), *Drug Free Schools*, provides for the adoption and implementation of a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees.

In compliance with the federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (DFSCA), PPSC prohibits the unlawful manufacture, dispensation, possession, use, or distribution of a controlled substance (illicit drugs and alcohol) of any kind and in any amount on PPSC 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.

Additionally, CCCS System Procedure [SP 4-30a](#), *Student Behavioral Expectations and Responsibilities Resolution Procedure* prohibits “Use, being under the influence, manufacturing, possession, cultivating, distribution, purchase, or sale of alcohol and/or drugs (illegal and/or dangerous or controlled substance) and/or alcohol/drug paraphernalia 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.” Any student found to have violated or to have attempted to violate policies regarding alcohol and other drugs may be subject to the conditions, restrictions, and outcomes outlined in [SP 4-30a](#).

Anyone, including students who are underage, who has reportedly been in possession and/or is under the influence of alcohol or other drugs on campus will be reported both to the PPSC Police Department and to the PPSC Dean of Students. Investigations of the allegation may occur concurrently. In accordance with the Student Behavioral Expectations and Responsibilities Resolution Procedure, a student who is alleged to have been in possession or under the

influence of alcohol or other drugs may be charged with Violation of Laws, Directives, and Signage and an Alcohol/Drugs violation. All alleged and reported violations of Student Behavioral Expectations and Responsibilities Resolution Procedure are adjudicated by the Dean of Students in accordance with the process outlined in [SP 4-30a](#).

Enforcement of Federal and State Laws Relating to Drugs and Alcohol

All reports of unlawful manufacture, dispensation, possession, use, or distribution of a controlled substance (illicit drugs and alcohol), to include underage alcohol consumption, on PPSC campuses will be investigated by the PPSC Police Department. The PPSC Police Department will take actions appropriate to any violation of federal or state law that is discovered, including issuing summons or making arrests.

PPSC Human Resource Services will investigate all reports of unlawful manufacture, dispensation, possession, use, or distribution of a controlled substance (illicit drugs and alcohol), to include underage alcohol consumption, occurring at College activities on- or off-campus. PPSC HRS will initiate disciplinary actions appropriate to the offense and the category of the person(s) involved (e.g. student or employee), and also advise the PPSC Police Department of all drug and alcohol offenses occurring on campus.

Any student or employee 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. The exact penalty assessed depends upon the nature and the severity of the individual offense.

Students who are found to be in violation of PPSC or CCCS policies on drugs and alcohol, the provisions of DFSCA, and/or state and federal law are also subject to discipline in accordance with the administration of the PPSC Student Behavioral Expectations and Responsibilities Resolution Procedure and student disciplinary policies. The sanctions include, but are not limited to, probation, suspension, or expulsion from the College; termination of employment for student employees; and referral to authorities for prosecution, as appropriate.

Employees found to be in violation of PPSC or CCCS policies on drugs and alcohol, the provisions of DFSCA, and/or state and federal law are also subject to discipline up to and including termination per State Personnel Rules and Regulations. Compliance with drug and alcohol policies is a condition of employment for all PPSC employees. PPSC's Vice President for Human Resource Services sends a campus-wide electronic memo each year to inform staff of the College's policy on alcohol and other drugs.

PPSC 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. PPSC prohibits the possession of alcoholic beverages on campus-controlled property without valid use permits or permission of the College.

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 State 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.”

Recreational and Medical Marijuana

Although possession and use of marijuana consistent with the requirements of the Colorado Constitution are no longer crimes 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 students and employees are on college-owned or college-controlled property, participating in any function authorized or supervised by the college, and/or in state-owned or -leased vehicles.

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.

Underage Alcohol and Marijuana Possession and Consumption

In the State of Colorado, it is illegal for any person under the age of twenty-one years to possess or consume any alcoholic beverage or marijuana. Underage possession or consumption of alcohol or marijuana is punishable by fine, court-mandated substance abuse education, and/or public service depending on offense. Additionally, PPSC students or employees found to be in violation of these laws may be subject to disciplinary action in accordance with PPSC’s Student Behavioral Expectations and Responsibilities Resolution Procedure, State Personnel Rules and Regulations, and other disciplinary policies.

Reference: [C.R.S. § 18-13-122](#), *Illegal possession or consumption of ethyl alcohol or marijuana by an underage person – illegal possession of marijuana paraphernalia by an underage person*, et. al.

Amnesty

In accordance with CCCS System Procedure [SP 4-30a](#), *Student Behavioral Expectations and Responsibilities Resolution Procedure*, assisting an individual by calling for help in an alcohol or drug-related emergency means neither the person who calls for help, nor the person who needs help, will be subject to formal investigation nor receive a formal conduct record for their behavior. Students seeking assistance under these provisions may be required to meet with the Senior Student Affairs Officer (SSAO) and to complete educational, counseling, or other requirements aimed at addressing health and safety concerns. The requirements will be informal or on a deferred basis.

The student must fully comply with reporting to appropriate College officials for amnesty to be considered.

Drug and Alcohol Policy Distributed to Students and Employees

PPSC'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 and employees at new student orientations, new hire (employee) orientations, and via email. These policies are also included in the Student Conduct section of the annual [Course Catalog](#) posted on the PPSC website, on the PPSC Police Department web page under [Drugs and Alcohol](#), and in the Code of Student Behavioral Expectations and Responsibilities described in Appendix A of [SP 4-30a](#), *Student Behavioral Expectations and Responsibilities Resolution Procedure*.

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

CCCS Policies and Procedures

PPSC follows policies and procedures issued by the Colorado Community College System (CCCS). All CCCS policies and procedures are available to students, employees, and the public online at <https://cccs.edu/about-cccs/state-board/policies-and-procedures/>.

CCCS Board Policies (BP) and System Procedures (SP) for employees and students that address Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) policies and procedures, prevention programs, and sanctions resulting from AOD violations include:

- [BP 3-24](#), *Drug-Free Workplace*
- [SP 3-24](#), *Drug-Free Workplace*
- [BP 4-30](#), *Student Behavioral Expectations and Responsibilities*
- [SP 4-30a](#), *Student Behavioral Expectations and Responsibilities Resolution Procedure*
- [BP 19-30](#), *Drug Free Schools*
- [SP 19-30a](#), *Drug Free Schools*

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.

PPSC’s DFSCA Biennial Review can be found on the PPSC website under “[Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Biennial Review](#).”

PPSC is committed to ensuring, to the best of its ability, that its students and employees 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 PPSC 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 PPSC’s students.

During academic years 2020/21 and 2021/22, 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
- Community Substance Abuse Support Groups

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 Behavioral Expectations and Responsibilities Resolution Procedure during orientation sessions and provided a copy of that code. Within the Student Behavioral Expectations and Responsibilities Resolution Procedure, the College’s expectations related to the use of AOD are articulated.

New Employee Orientation:

PPSC’s Human Resource Services personnel provide the following information 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 PPSC and state policy on substance abuse and mandates compliance as a condition of employment.

Summary of Activities Addressing AOD Abuse Awareness and Prevention:

PPSC typically hosts in-person or virtual alcohol and drug abuse awareness and prevention events throughout the academic year.

DATE	SUBJECT	AUDIENCE	CATEGORY
1/24/2023	Welcome Week: Alcohol Awareness Connection	Students	Drug & Alcohol Abuse Awareness
1/24/2023	Welcome Week: Alcohol Awareness Connection	Students	Drug & Alcohol Abuse Awareness

Section 12: Crime Statistics

Overview

The statistics in this section cover crimes reportable under the Clery Act that:

- were reported within each calendar year (January 1 to December 31); and
- occurred on PPSC’s main campuses/locations (Centennial Campus, Rampart Range Campus, Downtown Campus, and the Center for Healthcare Education & Simulation); or
- occurred on other properties within PPSC’s Clery geography categories (PPSC noncampus property and public property within or immediately adjacent to campus properties).

Appendix A of this report provides full definitions of reportable crimes under the Clery Act.

How Crime Statistics Are Obtained

Crime statistics are compiled from PPSC Police Department records; information from the PPSC Dean of Students and Title IX/EO Coordinator; and reports from PPSC CSAs. As noted in Section 2 of this report, PPSC CSAs are required to immediately report to the PPSC Police Department any Clery Act crimes that are brought to their attention or that they personally witness.

Crime data is also requested from the following law enforcement agencies:

Colorado Springs Police Department	705 S. Nevada Avenue Colorado Springs, CO 80903
El Paso County Sheriff’s Office	27 E. 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 SFB 21st Security Forces Squadron	50 South Peterson Blvd Peterson SFB, CO 80916
Teller County Sheriff’s Office	11400 U.S. Highway 24 Divide, CO 80814

Additional Notes about Crime Statistics

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

Alleged Crimes: Clery 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) 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 PPSC Police Department, the Dean of Students, and the Title IX/EO Coordinator.

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 crimes based on prejudice include race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and/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 after a full investigation. Unfounded crimes are withheld from crime statistics in this report but are noted.

Reports of Criminal Offenses – Centennial Campus

CENTENNIAL CAMPUS					
CRIMINAL OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Incest	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	2	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2023	2	0	0	0
	2022	1	0	0	0
	2021	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	2	0	0	0
	2022	1	1	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Arson	2023	1	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

CENTENNIAL CAMPUS					
VAWA OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Domestic Violence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	1	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2023	4	0	0	0
	2022	3	0	0	0
	2021	4	0	0	0

ARRESTS & DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Weapon Law Violations - Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES	
2021-2023	There were no reports of hate crimes based on any prejudice (race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability).
UNFOUNDED CRIMES	
2021-2023	There were no unfounded crimes.
CRIMES ON NONCAMPUS PROPERTY (Included in Centennial Campus statistics for reporting purposes)	
2022	One Motor Vehicle Theft at Springs Fab (Noncampus Property).

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	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Incest	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2023	4	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	0	0	1	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Arson	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

RAMPART RANGE CAMPUS					
VAWA OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Domestic Violence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	1	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS & DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Weapon Law Violations - Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES	
2022	One (1) hate crime of Intimidation based on ethnicity and national origin.
2021, 2023	There were no reports of hate crimes based on any prejudice (race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability).
UNFOUNDED CRIMES	
2021-2023	There were no unfounded crimes.

Reports of Criminal Offenses – Downtown Campus

DOWNTOWN CAMPUS					
CRIMINAL OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Incest	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Arson	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

DOWNTOWN CAMPUS					
VAWA OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Domestic Violence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	1	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS & DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Weapon Law Violations - Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES	
2021-2023	There were no reports of hate crimes based on any prejudice (race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability).
UNFOUNDED CRIMES	
2021-2023	There were no unfounded crimes.

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	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Incest	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Arson	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

FORT CARSON EDUCATION CENTER					
VAWA OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Domestic Violence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS & DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Weapon Law Violations - Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES	
2021-2023	There were no reports of hate crimes based on any prejudice (race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability).
UNFOUNDED CRIMES	
2021-2023	There were no unfounded crimes.

Reports of Criminal Offenses – Peterson Space Force Base Education Center

PETERSON SFB EDUCATION CENTER					
CRIMINAL OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Incest	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Arson	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

PETERSON SFB EDUCATION CENTER					
VAWA OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Domestic Violence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS & DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Weapon Law Violations - Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES	
2021-2023	There were no reports of hate crimes based on any prejudice (race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability).
UNFOUNDED CRIMES	
2021-2023	There were no unfounded crimes.

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

CENTER FOR HEALTHCARE EDUCATION & SIMULATION (CHES)					
CRIMINAL OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Incest	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Arson	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

CENTER FOR HEALTHCARE EDUCATION & SIMULATION (CHES)					
VAWA OFFENSES	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Domestic Violence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS & DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS	YEAR	On-Campus Property	Noncampus Property	Public Property	Unfounded
Weapon Law Violations - Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Arrests	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations - Disciplinary Referrals	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES					
2021-2023	There were no reports of hate crimes based on any prejudice (race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability).				
UNFOUNDED CRIMES					
2021-2023	There were no unfounded crimes.				

Appendix A: Applicable Crime Definitions

Section I: Clery Act Crime Definitions

Definitions used under the Clery Act may differ slightly from those used in PPSC or CCCS policies and procedures, or those used by Colorado law enforcement agencies. The crime definitions in this appendix are used for the purpose of counting and disclosing crime statistics under the Clery Act.

A. Criminal Offenses

Criminal Homicide

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Includes: Any death caused by injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or the commission of a crime. Excludes: Deaths caused by negligence; assaults with intent to murder; attempts to murder; suicides; accidental deaths; traffic fatalities; and justifiable homicides.

Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence. Excludes: Deaths of persons due to their own negligence; accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence; and traffic fatalities.

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. Includes attempted sexual assaults.

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. (Note: Age of consent varies by state.)

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.) Includes: Assaults or attempts to kill or murder; poisoning (including the use of date rape drugs); assault with a dangerous or deadly weapon; maiming; mayhem; assault with explosives; assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware that he or she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease by biting, spitting, etc.).

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. 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 at these offenses. Excludes: Thefts from automobiles; shoplifting from commercial establishments; thefts from coin boxes or coin-operated machines; thefts from areas of open access; robbery; or forcible entry or unlawful entry for a purpose other than to commit a felony or theft.

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: joyriding. Excludes: Taking a vehicle for temporary use when prior authority has been granted or can be assumed; forcible or unlawful entry of a building to steal a motor vehicle; or thefts from motor vehicles.

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. Includes: Attempts to burn. Excludes: Fires of suspicious or unknown origin.

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:

- **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.

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.

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.

Weapons 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 Clery Act 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 (C.R.S)

C.R.S. 18-3-402. Sexual Assault (Revised March 2022)

- 1) Any actor who knowingly inflicts sexual intrusion or sexual penetration on a victim commits sexual assault if:
 - a. The actor causes sexual intrusion or sexual penetration knowing the victim does not consent; or
 - b. The actor knows that the victim is incapable of appraising the nature of the victim's conduct; or
 - c. The actor knows that the victim submits erroneously, believing the actor to be the victim's spouse; or
 - d. 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
 - e. 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
 - f. 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
 - g. 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
 - h. The victim is physically helpless and the actor knows the victim is physically helpless and the victim has not consented.

*Note that subparagraphs (d) and (e) above define the offense in Colorado related to the Clery Act crime of Statutory Rape.

C.R.S. 18-3-404. Unlawful Sexual Contact

- 1) Any actor who knowingly subjects a victim to any sexual contact commits unlawful sexual contact if:
 - a. The actor knows that the victim does not consent; or
 - b. The actor knows that the victim is incapable of appraising the nature of the victim's conduct; or
 - c. The victim is physically helpless and the actor knows that the victim is physically helpless and the victim has not consented; or The actor has substantially impaired the victim's power to appraise or control the victim's conduct by employing, without the victim's consent, any drug, intoxicant, or other means for the purpose of causing submission; or
 - d. Repealed.

- e. 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, unless incident to a lawful search, to coerce the victim to submit; or
- f. The actor engages in treatment or examination of a victim for other than bona fide medical purposes or in a manner substantially inconsistent with reasonable medical practices.

(1.5) Any person who knowingly, with or without sexual contact, induces or coerces a child by any of the means set forth in section 18-3-402 to expose intimate parts or to engage in any sexual contact, intrusion, or penetration with another person, for the purpose of the actor's own sexual gratification, commits unlawful sexual contact. For the purposes of this subsection (1.5), the term "child" means any person under the age of eighteen years.

C.R.S. 18-6-301. Incest

(1) Any person who knowingly marries, inflicts sexual penetration or sexual intrusion on, or subjects to sexual contact, as defined in section 18-3-401, an ancestor or descendant, including a natural child, child by adoption, or stepchild twenty-one years of age or older, a brother or sister of the whole or half blood, or an uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece of the whole blood commits incest, which is a class 4 felony. For the purpose of this section only, "descendant" includes a child by adoption and a stepchild, but only if the person is not legally married to the child by adoption or the stepchild.

C.R.S. 18-6-302. Aggravated Incest

- 1) A person commits aggravated incest when he or she knowingly:
- a. Marries his or her natural child or inflicts sexual penetration or sexual intrusion on or subjects to sexual contact, as defined in section 18-3-401, his or her natural child, stepchild, or child by adoption, but this paragraph (a) shall not apply when the person is legally married to the stepchild or child by adoption.
 - b. For the purpose of this paragraph (a) only, "child" means a person under twenty-one years of age.
 - c. Marries, inflicts sexual penetration or sexual intrusion on, or subjects to sexual contact, as defined in section 18-3-401, a descendant, a brother or sister of the whole or half blood, or an uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece of the whole blood who is under ten years of age.

C.R.S. 18-6-800.3. Domestic Violence

As used in this part 8, unless the context otherwise requires:

- a) “Domestic violence” means 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.
- b) “Intimate relationship” means a relationship between spouses, former spouses, past or present unmarried couples, or persons who are both the parents of the same child regardless of whether the persons have been married or have lived together at any time.

“Dating violence” may be encompassed within the definition of domestic violence and other Colorado criminal statutes.

C.R.S. 18-3-602. Stalking

A person commits stalking if directly, or indirectly through another person, the person knowingly:

- a) 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
- b) 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
- c) 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.

For the purposes of this part 6:

- a) 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.

b) "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 other 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.

c) "Immediate family" includes the person's spouse and the person's parent, grandparent, sibling, or child.

d) Repeated" or "repeatedly" means on more than one occasion.

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

PPSC adopted the following definitions from Appendix A of CCCS System Procedure [SP 19-60a](#), *Civil Rights and Sexual Misconduct Resolution Process*.

“ADA, Title VI and Title VII Coordinator (EO Coordinator), and Title IX Coordinator” is/are the employee(s) designated at the System Office and each College to oversee all civil rights, including sexual misconduct, complaints. A “Deputy” EO and/or Title IX Coordinator may also be designated to act on behalf of the Coordinator, but the Coordinator retains ultimate oversight over the responsibilities. 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 alleged to have been subjected to conduct that could constitute unlawful civil rights discrimination or retaliation. For purposes of this procedure, a Complainant can be a CCCS employee, student, or other person who is participating or attempting to participate in an activity over which CCCS has jurisdiction.

“Complaint” means an oral or written request that objectively can be understood as a request for the System Office or College to investigate and make a determination about alleged prohibited conduct.

“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. Consent cannot be given if force, incapacitation, or coercion are used to engage in sexual activity.

“Dating Violence” is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship 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.

“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.

“Domestic Violence” 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.

“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 involves any unwelcome physical or verbal conduct, or any communication directed at an individual or group because of their membership or perceived membership in a protected class, which conduct is subjectively offensive to the Complainant and objectively offensive to a reasonable individual who is a member of the same protected class. It need not be severe or pervasive, but petty slights, minor annoyances, and lack of good manners do not constitute harassment. Types of harassment include quid pro quo and hostile environment. With respect to harassment based upon sex, types of harassment also include sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

“Hostile Environment” occurs when a person is subjected to harassment that unreasonably interferes with an employee’s work performance, denies or limits any person’s ability to participate in or benefit from an education program or activity, or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working or educational environment. Factors to consider include the degree to which the conduct affected the Complainant’s ability to access the program or activity; the

number of individuals engaged in the conduct; type, frequency, duration, and location of the conduct; the context in which the conduct occurred; other sex-based harassment in the education program or activity; the parties' ages; previous interactions between the parties; whether the conduct is threatening; the parties' roles within the System/College and the existence of a power differential; use of epithets/slurs that are humiliating or degrading; and stereotypes.

“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 or site, 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.

“Pregnancy or Related Conditions” means pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, or lactation; medical conditions related to pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, or lactation; or recovery from pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, lactation, or related medical conditions.

“Quid Pro Quo” is a type of harassment that exists when submission to the harassing conduct is explicitly or implicitly made a term or condition of employment or education, or when submission to or objection to the harassing conduct is used as a basis for employment or educational decisions.

“Relevant” means related to the allegations that are under investigation. Evidence is relevant when it may aid a decision-maker in determining whether the alleged civil rights violation occurred.

“Respondent” is a person whose alleged conduct is the subject of a complaint. For purposes of this procedure, a Respondent may be a CCCS employee, student, or other person who engages in conduct over which CCCS has jurisdiction.

“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 also includes any act 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 Assault” is an offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense as defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s uniform crime reporting system. Sexual assault includes rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape.

- **Rape** is 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 Complainant.
- **Fondling** is the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against the person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their youth or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- **Incest** includes non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory Rape** includes non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Sexual assault further includes any sexual intrusion, sexual penetration, or sexual contact on a victim if the actor knows the victim does not consent, the actor knows the victim is incapable of appraising the nature of the victim’s conduct, the actor knows the victim submits erroneously believing the actor to be the victim’s spouse, the victim is not of legal age to consent, the actor knows the victim is physically helpless and has not consented, or any other circumstances defined by state law to be sexual assault or unlawful sexual contact. (C.R.S. §§ 18-3-402, 404).

“Sexual Misconduct” is any discrimination, harassment, or retaliation based on sex, including sex harassment, sexual assault (e.g., rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape), domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

“Stalking” is 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. Stalking further includes directly or indirectly through another person, 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.

- 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.
- 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).

“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. Following the completion of the matter, supportive measures may be ended, continued, or made permanent as deemed necessary.

Appendix B: Possession of Firearms/Weapons on Campus

PPSC complies with state and federal laws, as well as policies and procedures issued by the Colorado Community College System (CCCS), regarding firearms/weapons on campus.

[Colorado Senate Bill 24-131](#), signed into law and in effect as of July 1, 2024, prohibits a person from knowingly carrying a firearm, both openly and concealed, in a government building including on public college or public university campuses, except for concealed carry permit holders carrying in the parking areas of a college or university. See [Colorado Revised Statute 18-12-105.5](#) for full text.

CCCS System Procedure [SP 4-30a](#), *Student Behavioral Expectations and Responsibilities Resolution Procedure* states:

Possession, use, or distribution of explosives (including fireworks and ammunition), guns (including air, BB, paintball, facsimile weapons, and pellet guns), or other weapons or dangerous objects, such as arrows, axes, machetes, nunchaku, throwing stars, or knives with a blade of longer than three (3) inches. This includes the unauthorized storage of any item that falls within the category of a weapon, including storage in a vehicle parked on College property, other than what is expressly permitted by law.

- Possession of an instrument designed to look like a firearm, explosive, or dangerous weapon is also prohibited by this policy.
- Intentionally or recklessly using and/or possessing a weapon or any other item in such a way that would intimidate, harass, injure, or otherwise interfere with the learning and working environment of the College shall face increased consequences.
- Students are prohibited from carrying firearms on campus, including all buildings and grounds, except under limited exceptions. Those with a valid concealed carry permit may carry concealed firearms only in campus parking areas, in accordance with state law. Students enrolled in academic programs that involve firearms may use and carry them for approved educational purposes. For further information, please consult the campus or local police and refer to the College's housing and residential handbook, if applicable.

CCCS Board Policy [BP 19-10](#), *Bullying/Violence/Firearms on Campus*, states:

“No individuals may have on their person any unauthorized firearm, ammunition, explosive device, or illegal weapon, as defined in Colorado statute, on any System or College owned or leased properties.”

CCCS System Procedure [SP 19-10](#), *Bullying/Violence/Firearms on Campus*, states:

Possession of a weapon is strictly prohibited except where authorized by law. Possession of a weapon is defined in Colorado Revised Statutes [\(C.R.S., Title 18, Article 12\)](#). The only CCCS employees that are authorized to carry firearms are:

1. Persons conducting and participating in an approved program of instruction in College curriculum which requires access to such equipment as an integral part of the instructional program;
2. Certified Peace Officers;
3. Persons granted permission at the discretion of the Chancellor or College President for specific purposes; and,
4. Persons carrying a firearm as authorized by law.

Appendix C: Additional Resources

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

Suicide Prevention Resources

- **988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline:** Dial 988. Online chat function, ASL, and translation services available at the website: <https://988lifeline.org/>
- **Colorado Crisis Services:** Call 844-493-TALK (844-493-8255) or text “TALK” to 38255. Website: <https://coloradocrisisservices.org/>
- **Pikes Peak Suicide Prevention Partnership:** Phone 719-573-7447. Website: <https://www.pikespeaksuicideprevention.org/>
- **The Trevor Project (Crisis Intervention and Suicide Prevention for LGBTQ people ages 13-24):** 866-488-7386. Website: www.thetrevorproject.org/
- **Veterans Crisis Line:** Dial 988 then press 1, or text to 838255. Website: <https://www.veteranscrisisline.net/>

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Resources

- **Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault:** 303-839-9999 or <https://www.ccasa.org/>
- **National Dating Abuse Helpline:** 1-866-331-9474 (TTY 1-800-787-3224), text “LOVEIS” to 22522, or <https://www.loveisrespect.org/>
- **National Domestic Violence Hotline:** 1-800-799-7233 (SAFE) (TTY 1-800-787-3224), text START to 88788, or <https://www.thehotline.org/>
- **National Organization for Victim Assistance** (helps connect victims with resources – does not provide counseling): <http://www.trynova.org/>
- **RAINN (Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network)/National Sexual Assault Hotline:** 1-800-656-4673 (1-800-656-HOPE), secure online private chat at hotline.rainn.org/online, or <http://www.rainn.org>
- **StrongHearts Native Helpline:** 1-844-7NATIVE (762-8483) (call or text) or <https://www.strongheartshelpline.org/>
- **Violence Free Colorado:** <https://www.violencefreecolorado.org/>
- **You Have the Right:** <https://youhavetherightco.org/>

Child Abuse Resources

- **National Child Abuse Hotline:** 1-800-422-4453 or <https://childhelpline.org/>
- **Colorado Child Abuse and Neglect Hotline:** 1-844-CO-4-Kids (1-844-264-5437) or <https://co4kids.org/>
- **El Paso County Department of Human Services**
 - **General Information:** 719-636-0000
 - **Child Protective Services - Information:** <https://humanservices.elpasoco.com/child-protective-services/>

Mental Health Resources

- **BetterMynd Telehealth Service Crisis Hotline** (available 24/7/365): 844-BTR-MYND (844-287-6063)
- **Crisis Text Line:** Text 741741; more info at: <https://www.crisistextline.org/>
- **Depression and Bipolar Support Alliance (DBSA) Colorado Springs:** 719-477-1515 or <https://www.dbsacoloradosprings.org/>
- **Diversus Health Colorado Springs Lighthouse Walk-in Crisis Center:** Office 719-572-6100 or <https://diversushealth.org/locations/lighthouse-acute-services-and-walk-in-center/>
- **Heartbeat (Suicide Bereavement/Survivor Support Group):** <https://www.heartbeatsurvivorsaftersuicide.org/>
- **Open Path Psychotherapy Collective:** <https://openpathcollective.org>
- **Peak View Behavioral Health:** Confidential Help Line: 719-444-8484 or 888-235-9475; or <https://peakviewbh.com/>

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>
- **Alcoholics Anonymous – Colorado Springs Area Service Office:** 719-573-5020 (24-hour hotline) or <http://www.coloradospringsaa.org/>
- **Cocaine Anonymous of Colorado 24-Hour Hotline:** 866-768-7709 or <https://ca-colorado.org/>
- **Pikes Peak Area of Narcotics Anonymous:** 719-637-1580 or <https://nacolorado.org/cospgs/>
- **Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) Colorado:** 24-Hour Victim Help Line: 1-877-623-3435 or <https://madd.org/colorado/>
- **Partnership to End Addiction:** <https://drugfree.org/get-support/> for info or to schedule a call, or text 55753

- **Pikes Peak Mental Health Center (Outpatient Chemical Dependency Program):** 1-866-720-3784 or <https://www.drug-rehab-headquarters.com/colorado/facility/pikes-peak-mental-health-center-colorado-springs-2/>
- **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) National Helpline:** 1-800-662-HELP (4357) (TTY 1-800-487-4889) or <https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/national-helpline>

Sexual Identity Resources

- **PFLAG Colorado Springs (Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays):** 719-425-9567 (voicemail checked a few times per week) or <https://clubqonline.com/cspflag/>
- **GLBT National Youth Talkline:** 800-246-7743 or v <https://www.lgbthotline.org/youth-talkline>
- **Inside Out Youth Services:** <https://www.insideoutys.org/>

Other Resources

- **2-1-1 Information and Referral through Pikes Peak United Way:** Dial 2-1-1 or 719-632-1543 (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday), or <https://www.ppunitedway.org/>
- **El Paso County Public Health:** 719-578-3199 or <https://www.elpasocountyhealth.org/>
- **Make the Connection** (Support for Veterans): <http://maketheconnection.net>
- **The Place (Shelter and Services for Young People Experiencing Homelessness):** 719-244-3959 (9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.), 719-205-7129 (after hours) or <https://theplacecos.org/>
- **Pikes Peak Hospice & Palliative Care:** 719-633-3400 or <http://www.pikespeakhospice.org/>
- **AIDS/HIV:**
 - **CDC National Health Information Hotline:** 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) (M–F 8:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m. ET) or <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/default.html>
 - **HIVinfo** (National Institutes of Health): 800-HIV-0440 (800-448-0440) (M–F 1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. ET) or <https://hivinfo.nih.gov/>
 - **AIDS Drug Assistance Programs (ADAP)** (Colorado): 303-692-2000 or <https://adap.directory/colorado>
- **VictimConnect Resource Center** (confidential referrals for crime victims): 855-4-VICTIM (855-484-2846) or <https://victimconnect.org/>
- **WINGS Foundation** (for adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse): 888-505-4325 (888-505-HEAL) or <https://www.wingsfound.org/>

Appendix D: Campus Maps

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

On Campus



Patrol Jurisdiction



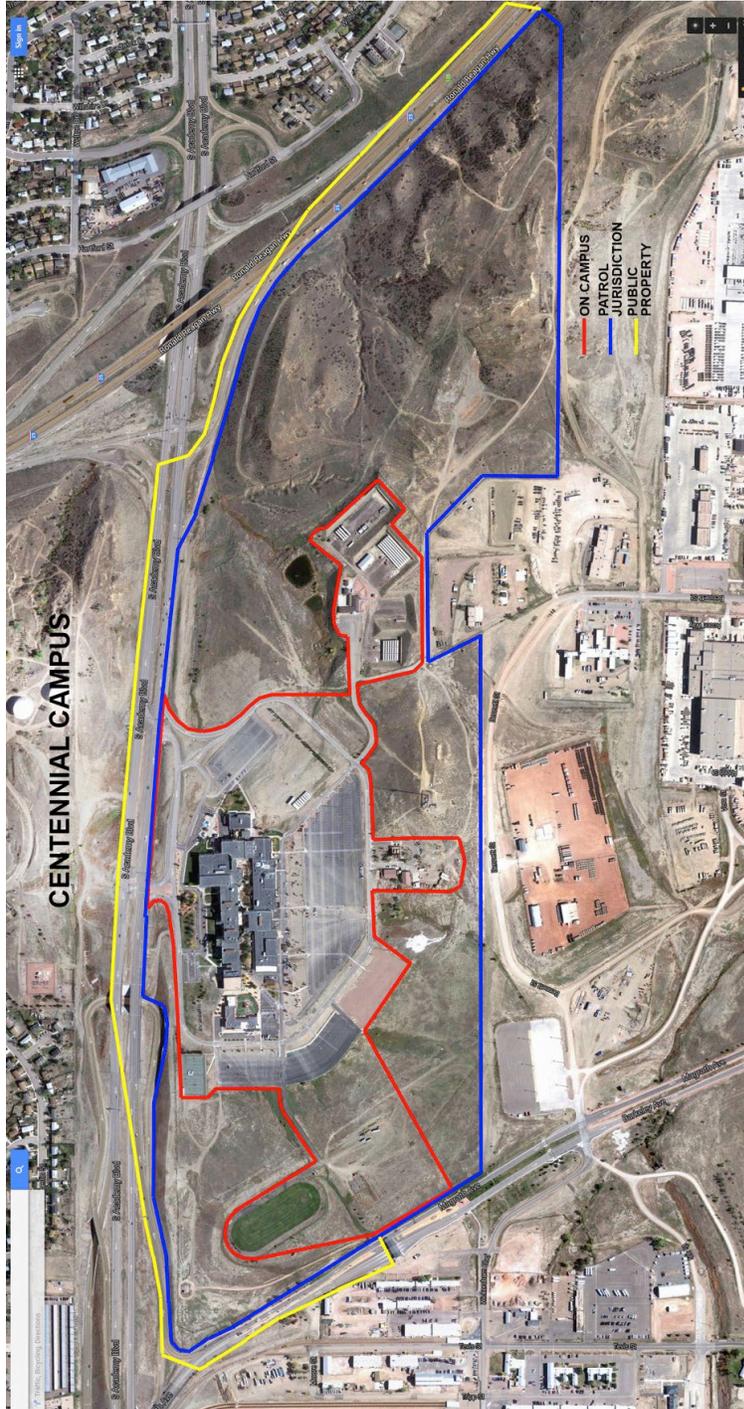
Public Property



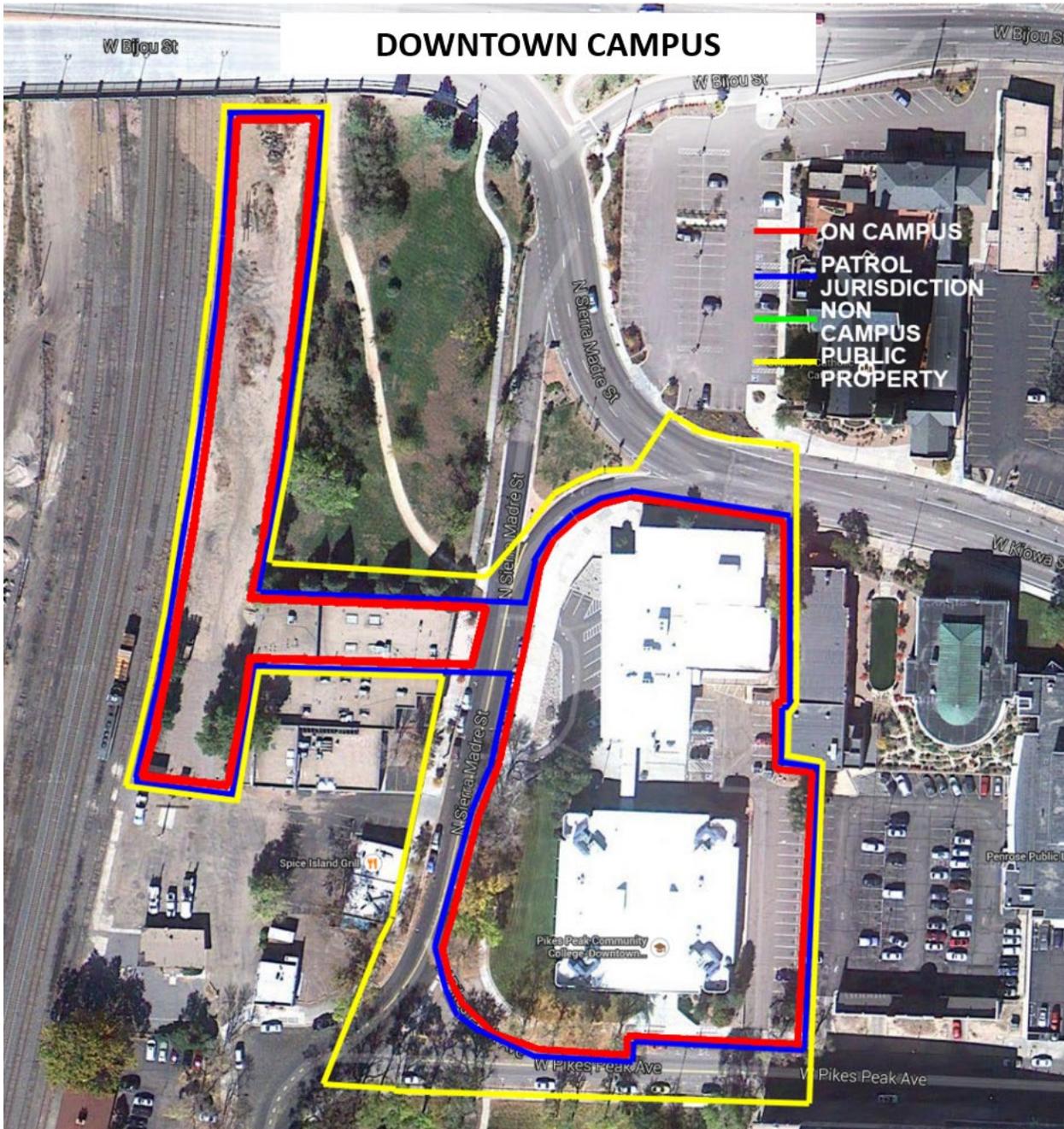
Noncampus Property



Centennial Campus



Downtown Campus



Center for Healthcare Education & Simulation (CHES)

