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I. CONNECTICUT COLLEGE MISSION STATEMENT

Connecticut College educates students to put liberal arts into action as citizens in a global Society.

Core Values
The college has embraced several core values to further that mission. Those values help the College create a challenging academic environment that fosters reflection on a lifetime of learning and community involvement:

Academic Excellence
Rigorous academic standards, innovative and engaging faculty members, and a diverse classroom curriculum challenge students to reach their full intellectual potential. The college expects students to learn outside the classroom as well, through such activities as research, travel, and internships. The college facilitates those opportunities in the belief that a diversity of experiences is essential for genuine academic excellence. The College also expects and strongly supports faculty scholarship, research, and creative work that advances human knowledge and expression and informs excellent teaching.

Diversity, equity and shared governance
In the early twentieth century, Connecticut College was founded in the belief that all qualified students, women as well as men, deserve an opportunity to secure an education. The College strives to be a community in which all members feel comfortable, respect each other’s differences, and seek common ground. The College promotes understanding by offering a variety of academic and social experiences and is committed to building greater access, opportunity, and equity. Students, faculty, staff, trustees, and alumni all participate in the governance of the College.

Education of the entire person
The College supports and nurtures the intellectual, emotional, spiritual, creative and physical development of its student body. Connecticut College encourages students to engage in a wide range of activities, including academic pursuits, athletic and physical education, artistic expression, and community service. The College fosters an appreciation for the natural and aesthetic connectedness of the mind, body, and spirit. It prepares students to be responsible citizens, creative problem-solvers and thoughtful leaders in a global society.

Adherence to common ethical and moral standards
Connecticut College maintains a strong commitment to its long-standing Honor Code. Students are expected to monitor their own faithfulness to the principles of honesty and moral integrity and to display courage in academic and social interactions. The principles of justice, impartiality and fairness—the foundations for equity—are paramount.

Community service and global citizenship
Connecticut College fosters civic responsibility and enhances academic excellence through a long tradition of community involvement and through courses that provide opportunities for service. The College promotes an understanding of local, regional, national, and international peoples, groups, cultures, and issues, and encourages students to take a life-long interest in them.
Environmental Stewardship
Connecticut College is proud of its pioneering tradition of ecological awareness and responsibility and intends to remain a leader in safeguarding the environment. The Arboretum campus is an ecological show-piece, and the College’s procedures and programs aim to preserve and protect the environment, both locally and globally, and to prepare citizens sensitive to the need for responsible environmental stewardship.

Revised October, 2004

II. CAMPUS SAFETY DEPARTMENT

A. Mission Statement

The mission of the Connecticut College Department of Campus Safety is to ensure the protection and well-being of all Connecticut College students, faculty, staff, and facilities. The Campus Safety Department contributes to the quality of college life by fostering an environment in which security is balanced with freedom of movement, and individual rights balanced with community needs. The main responsibility of the Campus Safety Department is to provide for the safety of all persons and property within the college community. Our services will be rendered with courtesy, civility, and in adherence to the provision of the State and U.S. Constitution. We are committed to responding to the needs of the college community with respect, fairness, compassion, and integrity.

B. Campus Safety Personnel

The Campus Safety Department is responsible to the Vice President for Administration. The Department consists of the Director, Administrative Assistant and eighteen (18) full-time Campus Safety Officers which includes supervisors. Connecticut College Campus Safety Department is comprised of non-sworn officers who have no arrest powers. The department enforces all College policies to include state and local laws. All department personnel undergo a thorough background check before hire. The department provides service twenty-four (24) hours a day, three hundred sixty-five (365) days a year.

All officers have been trained in CPR/AED, first aid, and fire containment. In addition, all officers are required to attend in-service training yearly on topics such as diversity, conflict resolution, alcohol and sexual assault awareness to name a few.

Campus Safety Officers conduct vehicular, segway, foot and bike patrol on all campus grounds, campus facilities, and residence halls with safety and crime prevention in mind. The department also employs students as Student Patrollers who assist full time officers when called upon to perform safety escort services, emergency phone checks and monitor vehicles coming on campus when the campus is closed.

The Campus Safety Department works closely with local, state and federal law enforcement authorities. Officers will notify local law enforcement authorities promptly, where appropriate, to resolve criminal matters and investigations or if requested by the victim of a crime or if the victim is unable (physically/mentally) to make such report. Generally, members of the local law enforcement agencies will respond to a campus incident only if called by this Department. However, local law enforcement agencies have the authority to investigate all criminal activity which occurs in their jurisdiction to
include college property. This authority is promulgated by state statute. The College has no MOU with the New London and Waterford Police Departments.

The local law enforcement agency responding to an emergency situation, if called directly by a complainant, is not required to first notify a campus official. However, in general, as a matter of courtesy, they will notify our dispatcher of their response. In such situations, a Campus Safety officer will be dispatched to document all such calls. The college has no control over the investigative and legal process of the investigations that may result when a crime is reported to police.

The College does not operate off-campus housing or non-campus student organization facilities. Students living off campus in privately owned dwellings are expected to abide by state and local laws and observe all city ordinances. Students living off campus are subject to the Student Code of Conduct which is located in the Student Handbook. Connecticut College Campus Safety Officers will not respond to off campus incidents.

C. Crime Prevention

Our efforts to make the campus a safer place to live and learn began long before campus crime became a national issue. We believe that crime prevention is everyone’s responsibility and that education is one of our most effective methods.

During orientation, all first year students participate in a series of discussions on campus crime and crime prevention with the Dean of Freshmen, the staff from the Office of Residential Education and Living, and housefellows. The education starts with the basics, such as locking your door even if you are out of your room for just a few minutes, not propping dormitory doors open and reporting suspicious individuals. Students are also encouraged to be responsible for their own safety and the safety of others.

Further programs on topics such as personal safety awareness and security, rape prevention and the prevention of burglary and vandalism are conducted throughout the academic year. Information on safety and security is provided to students and employees regularly through posters, articles in campus publications and an emergency alert system that provides the entire campus with information in a timely manner about criminal activity or individuals who may be involved in suspicious activity.

Each year, the Campus Safety Director assigns a representative from the department to act as chair on the College Campus Safety Liaison Committee. Committee members include student leaders from student government, housefellows, student activities and student-at-large. In this committee, safety issues are discussed and resolved.

The Director of Campus Safety also assigns Crime Prevention Officers to oversee the crime prevention programs, and disseminating crime prevention information to students and employees. These officers operate an information table during “freshman move-in day” for students and parents of the class. Any safety concerns are discussed, which includes crime prevention and safety.

**Property Identification Program** - Campus Safety provides students with Property Identification Forms so that students have an inventory of all their personal property with all pertinent information
(including brand name, model, serial number, and color). The student keeps the original document in a secure place and submits a copy to Campus Safety for safekeeping. In the event items are stolen, all information is made available for Campus Safety reports as well as the local police.

**Safety Escorts** – After dark, students, faculty, and staff may request escorts from any point on campus to any destination on campus. A walking or vehicle escort will be conducted by a Campus Safety Officer. If a student patroller is available, one will be sent to conduct a walking escort.

**RAD (Rape Aggression Defense)** - The department currently employs one RAD officer. Certification for this officer is renewed yearly. Classes are offered to female students only.

**Timely Warning** - In compliance with the Clery Act, a timely warning is issued to the college community based on pertinent information concerning a certain crime or series of crimes that have occurred or the possibility that a crime may occur. This warning may be issued via email, voice mail, and/or distribution of flyers or posters. Campus Safety works in conjunction with the Office of Student Life, Office of Residential Education and Living and Media/College Relations to disseminate the pertinent information.

### III. SECURITY POLICY

The 714-acre Connecticut College campus sits on a hill overlooking the Long Island sound and the City of New London. Although nestled in a relatively bucolic setting, the college has taken significant precautions to protect the safety of our students.

There are approximately 1,940 students enrolled at Connecticut College. These undergraduate students reside in 31 residence halls on campus and apartment style student housing owned by the College. The college employs about 895 faculty and staff members.

#### A. Security and Maintenance of the Campus

At the start of the spring 2008 semester, the dormitory access system was upgraded. The state-of-the-art access system makes dormitories accessible to students via proximity cards. Access to residence halls by college employees is on an “as needed” basis. The general public attends cultural and recreational events on campus with their access limited only to facilities in which these events are held.

Academic buildings are opened in the morning before classes and secured after the last classes have ended in the evening. Students who have been granted “special permission” by faculty may request access to an academic building after hours. The buildings remain secure.

Campus gates, except for the main gate, are secured by ten o’clock in the evening and re-opened by six o’clock in the morning. All motor vehicle access to the campus during this time is monitored at the gatehouse by Campus Safety. Access to the Campus during this time is limited to students, faculty, employees, and registered guests.
The Facilities Management Department maintains the College’s buildings and grounds with a special concern for safety and security. Repairs of safety and security nature are made promptly. Immediate attention is also given to reports of potential safety and security hazards, such as broken windows and locks.

The College campus is well lighted and further improvements are being made, including placing high intensity sodium vapor lights on buildings and parking areas. A lighting survey is done on a monthly basis and damaged or burnt out lights are repaired immediately.

There are twenty (20) outdoor blue light emergency phones. There are additional indoor emergency phones strategically placed across the campus such as elevator and refuge areas. These phones are connected directly to Campus Safety. Students may have a landline phone installed upon their request. Also, all dorms have at least one outside phone that can be used to call Campus Safety for emergencies.


The Connecticut College Campus Safety Department is responsible for preparing the Annual Security Report and Crime Statistics and Annual Fire Safety Report and Fire Statistics. All policy disclosures in this report are reviewed for updates or revisions annually. All Clery Crimes statistics reported to the Campus Safety Department, Office of Student Life and Campus Security Authorities (CSA) are collected by the Campus Safety Department. In addition, crime statistics are requested from the New London and Waterford Police departments annually to be added to the College’s crime statistics.

C. Reporting a Crime

The Connecticut College Campus Safety Department encourages students, faculty, and staff to report any criminal actions, suspicious persons or other emergencies to the department immediately by dialing x111 or x2222 (outside line (860)439-2222). Upon receipt of the call, Campus Safety Officer(s) are dispatched immediately to the scene of the complaint and investigates. Students may also report crimes to Campus Security Authorities, including but not limited to, OSL and REAL staff and Human Resources. A list of Campus Security Authorities and Crime Statistics from CSA’s are maintained by the Dean of Student Life office. Training and materials needed for Campus Security Authorities to document reported crimes are provided by the Dean of Student Life office. These statistics are forwarded to Campus Safety.

D. Confidential Reporting

Anonymous crime reporting may also made by calling the Campus Safety Tip/Hot line at x5200 and leaving a detailed voicemail. This line is monitored on a regular basis.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Advocate, campus clergy and professional counselors encourage students to report all crimes on a voluntary and confidential basis. Student and employees are encouraged to report criminal acts to the police, including sexual assaults.
The following offices can assist a student with the emotional and physical healing process. These college professionals can also help students decide whether or not to pursue the Title IX complaint investigation process or file a criminal charge. The people listed below may be able to assist the student with room changes, arranging to dissolve a housing contract and pro-rating a refund, exam, paper, or assignment rescheduling, taking an incomplete in a class, transferring class sections when available, temporary withdrawal, alternative course completion options, a no-contact order, counseling assistance, student financial aid assistance, escorts or other campus safety protections.

- Director of Sexual Violence Prevention and Advocacy (439-2219)
- Student Counseling Services (439-4587)
- Student Health Services (439-2275)
- College Chaplain (439-2450)

When an individual comes to one of these people for support and advice, the information may remain confidential and does not constitute official notice to the college of sexual misconduct. These staff members, with the exception of Student Counseling Services and College Chaplains, must inform the College that an incident was reported without revealing details that could identify those involved, per the federal Clery Act.

**Campus Advocate**

The Director of Sexual Violence Prevention and Advocacy (439-2219/Cro 222 or through the after business hours college on-call system by requesting Campus Safety to contact the director) is a trained advocate with knowledge of sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and stalking. The Director is a confidential reporting option and is typically available during the academic year to assist students who have experienced sexual misconduct, stalking or intimate partner violence. The Director also serves as a resource for friends as well as for faculty and staff supporting students. The Director offers assistance with the following:

- support
- connecting students with the appropriate on campus services (medical, counseling, housing and academic accommodations)
- connecting students with the appropriate off campus services (medical, counseling, and legal)
- providing information about the reporting procedures, both on and off campus
- securing an on-campus no-contact directive
IV. ALCOHOL AND ILLICIT DRUG POLICIES

As an institution of higher learning, Connecticut College is committed to educating its community on the dangers and destructive effects of alcohol and illicit drug use. The College expects responsible behaviors to accompany the legal consumption of alcohol and offers supportive services and education towards this end. The College’s alcohol and drug policies are informed by federal, state, and local laws. The use, possession, or sale of illicit drugs or drug-related paraphernalia as defined by Connecticut State Law is strictly prohibited on Connecticut College campus property. The misuse and distribution of prescription drugs is a violation of campus policy. Prescribed medical marijuana is not permitted on campus by the federal Drug Free Schools and Communities Act. Students are responsible for securing their own prescription medication. The College reserves the right to notify the appropriate law enforcement agency regarding illegal alcohol and drug activity. A summary of local, state, and federal guidelines may be referred to in Appendix C. Students’ are also responsible for securing their prescription medication. The institution’s policy regarding alcohol and other illicit drugs reflects the balance of individual responsibility and care for the larger community while supporting the educational mission of the College.

A. Violations of the Alcohol Policy may be classified accordingly:

- Underage alcohol possession and/or use – Students under the age of 21 may not possess or consume alcohol.
- Open Container of Alcohol – Individuals who are 21 or older may not possess an open container of alcohol in any public space or vehicle on/off campus.
- Drinking Games/Drinking Paraphernalia - Drinking games, including simulated drinking games such as water pong, promote abuse of alcohol, which can lead to alcohol poisoning. For this reason, drinking games/paraphernalia are prohibited regardless of one’s age. Drinking paraphernalia includes, but is not limited to beer/water pong tables, funnels, and Beirut tables.
- Providing Alcohol to a Minor – Individuals twenty-one and older may not provide alcohol to a person under the age of twenty-one.
- Illegal Keg (more than 5 liters) – Kegs not registered with an office are not allowed on campus.
- Alcohol Possession and/or Use - Negative behaviors occurring on or off campus that result from being under the influence of alcohol/drugs are unacceptable.

B. Violations of the Illicit Drug Policy may be classified accordingly:

- Drug Possession and/or Use - Illicit drugs are controlled substances that cannot be obtained legally or that, although available legally, have been obtained illegally. This includes synthetic marijuana, salvia, and prescription drugs that have not been lawfully prescribed for the individual and the misuse of legally prescribed drugs by the individual to whom the drugs were prescribed.
- Distribution of Illicit Drugs - Distribution of illicit drugs and/or prescription drugs includes purchase, sale, or other transfer of any substance in any amount, and any attempt to distribute.
C. Campus Safety Enforcement of Alcohol and Other Illicit Drug Policy

Campus Safety enforces the federal, state, local law and the Colleges Alcohol and Other Illicit Drug policy. Incidents reports, including but not limited to, underage in use possession of alcohol or use or possession illegal drugs are referred to the Office of Student Life for disciplinary action and/or, if necessary, the local police department may be contacted and the individual may be arrested.

For additional information on Connecticut Statutes, go to: http://www.jud.state.ct.us/lawlib/law/liquor.htm and http://www.jud.state.ct.us/lawlib/law/drugs.htm or refer to the Student Handbook Appendix B.

D. Programs, Resources, and Additional Information

Connecticut College works to provide a drug-free workplace for all College employees and Students. Office of Student Life, Student Health and Counseling services, and Human Resources Department provide resources for treatment and referrals for students and employees with substance abuse problems. Educational programs for students and employees are presented through Office of Student Life (CHOICES, BASIC, CAMPUS WELLNESS COMMITTEE, THE ALCOHOL AND DRUG REVIEW BOARD) and Human Resources Department (EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM) and cover the dangers of alcohol and drug abuse, availability for counseling and rehabilitation, and penalties for violation of college policies. More information and complete description of the college drug and alcohol policies, educational programs, and sanctions may be found in the Student Handbook (pages 24 to 28) and the following websites:

Student Wellness and Alcohol and Drug Education: http://www.conncoll.edu/campus-life/alcohol-and-wellness-education/
Student Health and Counseling Services: http://www.conncoll.edu/campus-life/health-and-counseling-services/

Where to call for assistance:

Student Counseling Services 860 439-4587
Student Health Services 860 439-2275
Student Wellness, Alcohol/Other Drugs 860 439-2826
Alcoholics Anonymous 860 447-2190
Narcotics Anonymous 800-627-3543
AA meetings on campus are posted in the Student Health and Counseling Services Offices.

Employee Assistance Program (EAP): 800-225-2527 or 800-252-4555
A complete list of off-campus resources is provided to students by Student Health Services and Student Counseling Services upon request.


V. SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

For more information please review the Sexual Misconduct and Title IX policies:

**Student Hand Book:**

**Title IX:**
[http://www.conncoll.edu/title-ix/](http://www.conncoll.edu/title-ix/)

Connecticut College’s Sexual Misconduct Policy prohibits sexually violent acts, termed “Sexual Misconduct” by the College, which can be crimes as well. Sexual misconduct includes non-consensual sexual intercourse, non-consensual sexual contact, sexual exploitation, interpersonal-relationship violence, sex/gender-based stalking, and sexual harassment. While Connecticut College utilizes different standards and definitions than the Connecticut Code, sexual misconduct often overlaps with the crimes of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, and domestic violence. Victims of these behaviors are protected by federal laws, specifically Title IX (website [http://www.conncoll.edu/title-ix/](http://www.conncoll.edu/title-ix/)) and the Clery Act, which mandates the contents of this report.

It is the policy of Connecticut College not to notify local law enforcement when sexual misconduct occurs, unless a victim wishes or there is an emergency threat to health or safety. Victims have the option to notify law enforcement directly, or to be assisted in doing so by campus authorities. If requested, campus officials can facilitate reporting to Campus Safety or local law enforcement, but may also respect a victim’s request not to do so.

In an effort to reduce the risk of sexual misconduct as well as the crimes of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, and domestic violence occurring among its students, the College utilizes a range of campaigns, strategies, and initiatives to promote awareness, educational, risk reduction, and prevention programming.

It is the policy of Connecticut College to offer programming to identify and prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault (including stranger and known offender assaults), and stalking each year. Educational programs are offered to raise awareness for all incoming students and employees, and are often conducted during new student and new employee orientation and throughout an incoming student’s first semester. Programs and other campaigns offered throughout the year to all students and employees include strong messages regarding not just awareness, but also primary prevention (including
the “Think Safe Project and Green dot) and discuss institutional policies on sexual misconduct as well as the Connecticut definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and consent in reference to sexual activity. 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. Programs are informed by evidence-based research and/or are assessed for their effectiveness.

Think Safe Program
Green Dot Program
Staff, Faculty and Student Training
Residence Hall Programming
Domestic Violence Awareness Month
Sexual Assault Awareness Month

Bystander engagement is encouraged through safe and positive intervention techniques and by empowering third-party intervention and prevention such as calling for help, using intervention-based apps, identifying allies, and/or creating distractions. Bystander empowerment training highlights the need for those who intervene to ensure their own safety in the intervention techniques they choose, and motivates them to intervene as stakeholders in the safety of the community when others might choose to be bystanders.

In the event that sexual misconduct, gender-based violence, or the crimes of sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence do occur, the College takes the matter very seriously. The College employs interim protection measures such as interim suspensions and/or no contact orders in any case where a student’s behavior represents a risk of violence, threat, pattern, or predation. If a student is accused of sexual misconduct, other gender-based violence, or the crimes of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence, s/he is subject to action in accordance with the Sexual Misconduct Policy in the student handbook. A student wishing to officially report such an incident may do so by contacting Office of Student Life or the Title IX Coordinator. Anyone with knowledge about sexual misconduct, gender-based violence, or the crimes of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence is encouraged to report it immediately. Protective measures for victims are available from the campus whether a victim chooses to report to local law enforcement, and irrespective of whether a victim pursues a formal complaint through the College resolution process.

If you are the victim of sexual misconduct, gender-based violence, or the crimes of rape, acquaintance rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence, some or all of these safety suggestions may guide you after an incident has occurred:

1. Go to a safe place and speak with someone you trust. Tell this person what happened. If there is any immediate danger, contact Campus Safety if you are on campus or call 911 if you are off campus.

2. Consider securing immediate professional support (e.g., counseling, victim advocacy, medical services, etc.) to assist you in the crisis.
3. If you are on campus during regular business hours, you may go to Student Counseling Services in Warnshuis building at 860 439-2692, as well as to Darcie Folsom in Crozier Williams at 860 439-2219 for support and guidance. These are both confidential resources. After regular business hours, or in any situation where a victim wishes, local resources are also available and may be able to provide confidential assistance:
Sexual Assault Crisis Center of Eastern CT 24 Hour Hotline: 1-888-999-5545.

4. For your safety and well-being, immediate medical attention is encouraged. Further, being examined as soon as possible, ideally within 120 hours, is important in the case of rape or sexual assault. The hospital will arrange for a specific medical examination at no charge or can work with you to arrange state reimbursement.

☐ To preserve evidence, it is recommended that you do not bathe, shower, douche, eat, drink, smoke, brush your teeth, urinate, defecate, or change clothes before receiving medical attention. Even if you have already taken any of these actions, you are still encouraged to have prompt medical care, and evidence may still be recoverable.

☐ Typically, if police are involved or will be involved, they will obtain evidence from the scene, and it is best to leave things undisturbed until their arrival. They will gather bedding, linens or unlaunched clothing, and any other pertinent articles that may be used for evidence. It is best to allow police to secure items in evidence containers, but if you are involved in transmission of items of evidence, such as to the hospital, secure them in a clean paper bag or clean sheet to avoid contamination.

☐ If you have physical injuries, photograph or have them photographed, with a date stamp on the photo.

☐ Record the names of any witnesses and their contact information. This information may be helpful as proof of a crime, to obtain an order of protection, or to offer proof of a campus policy violation.

☐ Try to memorize details (e.g., physical description, names, license plate number, car description, etc.), or even better, write notes to remind you of details, if you have time and the ability to do so.

☐ If you obtain external orders of protection (e.g., restraining orders, injunctions, protection from abuse), please notify the Director of Campus Safety at 860 439-2251 or call the Gatehouse at 860 439-2222 or the campus Title IX Coordinator so that those orders can be observed on campus.

5. Even after the immediate crisis has passed, consider seeking support from:
   Student Counseling Services at 860 439-2692,
   Director of Sexual Violence Education and Advocacy at 860 439-2219
   and/or
6. Contact the Office of the Dean of Student Life at 860-439-2825 if you need assistance with College related concerns, such as no-contact orders or other protective measures. The Director of Sexual Violence Education and Advocacy, 860-439-2219, will also assist in any needed advocacy for students who wish to obtain protective or restraining orders from local authorities. The College is able to offer reasonable academic supports, changes to living arrangements, transportation resources or modifications, escorts, no contact orders, counseling services access, and other supports and resources as needed by a victim. The College is able to offer information about legal assistance, visa/immigration assistance, and student financial aid considerations for victims.

LEGAL DEFINITIONS

Rape is generally defined by states as forced sexual intercourse. It may also include situations where the victim is incapable of giving consent due to incapacitation by means of disability or alcohol or other drugs. Many rapes are committed by someone the victim knows, such as a date or friend.

Under Connecticut State law, rape is defined as sexual intercourse against the will of the victim that can occur under a variety of circumstances, including:

- [Example: Where the victim is prevented from resisting due to alcohol or drugs.
- Where the assailant uses physical force or the threat of force to overpower and control the victim.
- Where the victim fears that s/he or another will be injured if the victim does not submit.
- Where the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the assailant.
- Where the victim is incapable of giving legal consent due to a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the assailant.
- Where the act is accomplished by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another person.
- Where the assailant uses duress, such as a direct or implied threat of hardship or retribution, to coerce the victim.
- Where the assailant uses force, fear, or threats to accomplish sexual intercourse against the will of the spouse. This provision of the law is known as the “spousal rape law.”]

The complete Connecticut rape and sexual assault offense definitions are:
State of Connecticut Statutes: Penal Code of Offenses

Sec. 53a-70. Sexual assault in the first degree: Class B or A felony. (a) A person is guilty of sexual assault in the first degree when such person (1) compels another person to engage in sexual intercourse by the use of force against such other person or a third person, or by the threat of use of force against such other person or against a third person which reasonably causes such person to fear physical injury to such person or a third person, or (2) engages in sexual intercourse with another person and such other person is under thirteen years of age and the actor is more than two years older than such person, or (3) commits sexual assault in the second degree as provided in section 53a-71 and in the commission of such offense is aided by two or more other persons actually present, or (4) engages in sexual intercourse with another person and such other person is mentally incapacitated to the extent that such other person is unable to consent to such sexual intercourse.

(b) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, sexual assault in the first degree is a class B felony for which two years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court or, if the victim of the offense is under ten years of age, for which ten years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court.

(2) Sexual assault in the first degree is a class A felony if the offense is a violation of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section and the victim of the offense is under sixteen years of age or the offense is a violation of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of this section. Any person found guilty under said subdivision (1) or (2) shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which ten years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court if the victim is under ten years of age or of which five years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court if the victim is under sixteen years of age.

(3) Any person found guilty under this section shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment and a period of special parole pursuant to subsection (b) of section 53a-28 which together constitute a sentence of at least ten years.

Sec. 53a-70a. Aggravated sexual assault in the first degree: Class B or A felony. (a) A person is guilty of aggravated sexual assault in the first degree when such person commits sexual assault in the first degree as provided in section 53a-70, and in the commission of such offense (1) such person uses or is armed with and threatens the use of or displays or represents by such person’s words or conduct that such person possesses a deadly weapon, (2) with intent to disfigure the victim seriously and permanently, or to destroy, amputate or disable permanently a member or organ of the victim’s body, such person causes such injury to such victim, (3) under circumstances evincing an extreme indifference to human life such person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a risk of death to the victim, and thereby causes serious physical injury to such victim, or (4) such person is aided by two or more other persons actually present. No person shall be convicted of sexual assault in the first degree and aggravated sexual assault in the first degree upon the same transaction but such person may be charged and prosecuted for both such offenses upon the same information.

(b) Aggravated sexual assault in the first degree is a class B felony or, if the victim of the offense is under sixteen years of age, a class A felony. Any person found guilty under this section shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which five years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended
Sec. 53a-70b. Sexual assault in spousal or cohabiting relationship: Class B felony. (a) For the purposes of this section:

(1) “Sexual intercourse” means vaginal intercourse, anal intercourse, fellatio or cunnilingus between persons regardless of sex. Penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete vaginal intercourse, anal intercourse or fellatio and does not require emission of semen. Penetration may be committed by an object manipulated by the actor into the genital or anal opening of the victim’s body; and

(2) “Use of force” means: (A) Use of a dangerous instrument; or (B) use of actual physical force or violence or superior physical strength against the victim.

(b) No spouse or cohabitor shall compel the other spouse or cohabitor to engage in sexual intercourse by the use of force against such other spouse or cohabitor, or by the threat of the use of force against such other spouse or cohabitor which reasonably causes such other spouse or cohabitor to fear physical injury.

(c) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a class B felony.

Sec. 53a-70c. Aggravated sexual assault of a minor: Class A felony. (a) A person is guilty of aggravated sexual assault of a minor when such person commits a violation of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 53-21 or section 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-71, 53a-86, 53a-87 or 53a-196a and the victim of such offense is under thirteen years of age, and (1) such person kidnapped or illegally restrained the victim, (2) such person stalked the victim, (3) such person used violence to commit such offense against the victim, (4) such person caused serious physical injury to or disfigurement of the victim, (5) there was more than one victim of such offense under thirteen years of age, (6) such person was not known to the victim, or (7) such person has previously been convicted of a violent sexual assault.

(b) Aggravated sexual assault of a minor is a class A felony and any person found guilty under this section shall, for a first offense, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of twenty-five years which may not be suspended or reduced by the court and, for any subsequent offense, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of fifty years which may not be suspended or reduced by the court.

Sec. 53a-71. Sexual assault in the second degree: Class C or B felony. (a) A person is guilty of sexual assault in the second degree when such person engages in sexual intercourse with another person and: (1) Such other person is thirteen years of age or older but under sixteen years of age and the actor is more than three years older than such other person; or (2) such other person is mentally defective to the extent that such other person is unable to consent to such sexual intercourse; or (3) such other person is physically helpless; or (4) such other person is less than eighteen years old and the actor is such person’s guardian or otherwise responsible for the general supervision of such person’s welfare; or (5) such other
person is in custody of law or detained in a hospital or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person; or (6) the actor is a psychotherapist and such other person is (A) a patient of the actor and the sexual intercourse occurs during the psychotherapy session, (B) a patient or former patient of the actor and such patient or former patient is emotionally dependent upon the actor, or (C) a patient or former patient of the actor and the sexual intercourse occurs by means of therapeutic deception; or (7) the actor accomplishes the sexual intercourse by means of false representation that the sexual intercourse is for a bona fide medical purpose by a health care professional; or (8) the actor is a school employee and such other person is a student enrolled in a school in which the actor works or a school under the jurisdiction of the local or regional board of education which employs the actor; or (9) the actor is a coach in an athletic activity or a person who provides intensive, ongoing instruction and such other person is a recipient of coaching or instruction from the actor and (A) is a secondary school student and receives such coaching or instruction in a secondary school setting, or (B) is under eighteen years of age; or (10) the actor is twenty years of age or older and stands in a position of power, authority or supervision over such other person by virtue of the actor’s professional, legal, occupational or volunteer status and such other person’s participation in a program or activity, and such other person is under eighteen years of age; or (11) such other person is placed or receiving services under the direction of the Commissioner of Developmental Services in any public or private facility or program and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person.

(b) Sexual assault in the second degree is a class C felony or, if the victim of the offense is under sixteen years of age, a class B felony, and any person found guilty under this section shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which nine months of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court.

Sec. 53a-72a. Sexual assault in the third degree: Class D or C felony. (a) A person is guilty of sexual assault in the third degree when such person (1) compels another person to submit to sexual contact (A) by the use of force against such other person or a third person, or (B) by the threat of use of force against such other person or against a third person, which reasonably causes such other person to fear physical injury to himself or herself or a third person, or (2) engages in sexual intercourse with another person whom the actor knows to be related to him or her within any of the degrees of kindred specified in section 46b-21.

(b) Sexual assault in the third degree is a class D felony or, if the victim of the offense is under sixteen years of age, a class C felony.

Sec. 53a-72b. Sexual assault in the third degree with a firearm: Class C or B felony. (a) A person is guilty of sexual assault in the third degree with a firearm when such person commits sexual assault in the third degree as provided in section 53a-72a, and in the commission of such offense, such person uses or is armed with and threatens the use of or displays or represents by such person’s words or conduct that such person possesses a pistol, revolver, machine gun, rifle, shotgun or other firearm. No person shall be convicted of sexual assault in the third degree and sexual assault in the third degree with a firearm upon the same transaction but such person may be charged and prosecuted for both such offenses upon the same information.

(b) Sexual assault in the third degree with a firearm is a class C felony or, if the victim of the offense is under sixteen years of age, a class B felony, and any person found guilty under this section shall be
sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which two years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court and a period of special parole pursuant to subsection (b) of section 53a-28 which together constitute a sentence of ten years.

Sec. 53a-73a. Sexual assault in the fourth degree: Class A misdemeanor or class D felony. (a) A person is guilty of sexual assault in the fourth degree when: (1) Such person intentionally subjects another person to sexual contact who is (A) under thirteen years of age and the actor is more than two years older than such other person, or (B) thirteen years of age or older but under fifteen years of age and the actor is more than three years older than such other person, or (C) mentally defective or mentally incapacitated to the extent that such other person is unable to consent to such sexual contact, or (D) physically helpless, or (E) less than eighteen years old and the actor is such other person’s guardian or otherwise responsible for the general supervision of such other person’s welfare, or (F) in custody of law or detained in a hospital or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person; or (2) such person subjects another person to sexual contact without such other person’s consent; or (3) such person engages in sexual contact with an animal or dead body; or (4) such person is a psychotherapist and subjects another person to sexual contact who is (A) a patient of the actor and the sexual contact occurs during the psychotherapy session, or (B) a patient or former patient of the actor and such patient or former patient is emotionally dependent upon the actor, or (C) a patient or former patient of the actor and the sexual contact occurs by means of therapeutic deception; or (5) such person subjects another person to sexual contact and accomplishes the sexual contact by means of false representation that the sexual contact is for a bona fide medical purpose by a health care professional; or (6) such person is a school employee and subjects another person to sexual contact who is a student enrolled in a school in which the actor works or a school under the jurisdiction of the local or regional board of education which employs the actor; or (7) such person is a coach in an athletic activity or a person who provides intensive, ongoing instruction and subjects another person to sexual contact who is a recipient of coaching or instruction from the actor and (A) is a secondary school student and receives such coaching or instruction in a secondary school setting, or (B) is under eighteen years of age; or (8) such person subjects another person to sexual contact and (A) the actor is twenty years of age or older and stands in a position of power, authority or supervision over such other person by virtue of the actor’s professional, legal, occupational or volunteer status and such other person’s participation in a program or activity, and (B) such other person is under eighteen years of age; or (9) such person subjects another person to sexual contact who is placed or receiving services under the direction of the Commissioner of Developmental Services in any public or private facility or program and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person.

(b) Sexual assault in the fourth degree is a class A misdemeanor or, if the victim of the offense is under sixteen years of age, a class D felony.

Other Sexual Offenses

Besides rape, other sexual offenses include the following: sodomy (forced anal intercourse); oral copulation (forced oral-genital contact); rape by a foreign object (forced penetration by a foreign object, including a finger); and sexual battery (the unwanted touching of an intimate part of another person for the purpose of sexual arousal).
Statutory Rape

Under Connecticut law, both males and females who are under the age of sixteen cannot legally consent to sexual relations. This means that even if two people choose to have sex, if one of them is under age sixteen, the older person COULD be charged with sexual assault.

In Connecticut, sexual consent is defined as: In Connecticut, the age of consent to engage in sexual activity is 16 years old. Like many states, the law only applies if there is a certain minimum age difference between the parties. In Connecticut, there will be no prosecution if the parties' ages are 2 years apart or less.

CAMPUS POLICY DEFINITIONS OF SEX OFFENCES

B. Consent

Consent is knowing, voluntary and clear permission by word or action, to engage in mutually agreed upon sexual activity. Since individuals may experience the same interaction in different ways, it is the responsibility of each party to make certain that the other has consented before engaging in the activity. For consent to be valid, there must be a clear expression in words or actions that the other individual consented to that specific sexual conduct.

What is not consent?

- Consent to some sexual contact (such as kissing or fondling) cannot be presumed to be consent for other sexual activity (such as intercourse).
- A current or previous dating relationship is not sufficient to constitute consent. The existence of consent is based on the totality of the circumstances, including the context in which the alleged incident occurred and any similar previous patterns that may be evidenced.
- Silence, passivity or the absence of resistance alone cannot be taken as consent.
- A person can withdraw consent at any time during sexual activity by expressing in words or actions that he or she no longer wants the act to continue, and, if that happens, the other person must stop immediately.
- A person who is unable to understand what is happening or is disoriented, helpless, asleep or unconscious for any reason, including due to alcohol or other drugs cannot consent. An individual who engages in sexual activity when that individual knows, or should know (by a reasonable person standard), that the other person is physically or mentally incapacitated has violated this policy. It is not an excuse that the individual responding party of sexual misconduct was intoxicated and, therefore, did not realize the incapacity of the other.
  - Incapacitation is defined as a state where someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because that person lacks the capacity to give knowing consent (e.g., to understand the “who, what, when, where, why or how” of their sexual interaction). This policy also covers a person whose incapacity results from mental disability, involuntary physical restraint and/or from the taking of incapacitating drugs.
- The decision to be sexually intimate must be made without coercion (unreasonable pressure for sexual activity). Both partners must be equally free to act.
• A verbal “no” (no matter how indecisive) or resistance (no matter how passive) constitutes a lack of consent. A forced sexual act is considered without consent except in the rare case where force is explicitly consented to.
• A person cannot consent if he or she is under the age of 16 years. In Connecticut, a minor (meaning a person under the age of 16 years) cannot consent to sexual activity. This means that sexual contact by an adult with a person younger than 16 years old may be a crime, as well as a violation of this policy, even if the minor wanted to engage in the act.

C. Unwelcome Conduct
Conduct is unwelcome if a person 1) did not request or invite it, and 2) regarded the unrequested and uninvited conduct as undesirable or offensive. That a person welcomes some sexual contact does not necessarily mean that person welcomes other sexual contact. Similarly, that a person willingly participates in conduct on one occasion does not necessarily mean that the same conduct is welcome on another occasion. Sexual conduct that is nonconsensual is by definition unwelcome as that term is used throughout this policy.

Non-consensual Sexual Intercourse
Non-consensual sexual intercourse is defined as
• any sexual penetration or intercourse (anal, oral or vaginal)
• however slight
• with any object
• by a person upon another person
• that is without consent and/or by force

Sexual penetration includes vaginal or anal penetration by a penis, tongue, finger or object, or oral copulation by mouth to genital contact or genital to mouth contact.

Non-consensual Sexual Contact
Non-consensual sexual contact is defined as
• any intentional sexual touching
• however slight
• with any object
• by a person upon another person
• that is without consent and/or by force

Sexual touching includes any bodily contact with the breasts, groin, genitals, mouth or other bodily orifice of another individual, or any other bodily contact in a sexual manner.

Sexual Exploitation
Sexual exploitation occurs when a person takes sexual advantage of another for his or her own advantage. Exploitation can include any behavior other than non-consensual sexual intercourse, sexual harassment, or non-consensual sexual contact. Examples of sexual exploitation include, but are not limited to:
• Sexual voyeurism (such as watching a person undressing, using the bathroom or engaged in sexual acts without the consent of the person observed)
• Taking pictures or video or audio recording another in a sexual act, or in any other private activity without the consent of all involved in the activity, or exceeding the boundaries of consent (such as allowing another person to hide in a closet and observe sexual activity, or disseminating sexual pictures without the photographed person’s consent)
• Prostitution
• Engaging in sexual activity with another person while knowingly infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or other sexually transmitted disease (STD) and without informing the other person of the infection.
• Administering alcohol or drugs (such as “date rape” drugs) to another person without his or her knowledge or consent.

Intimate Partner Violence
Intimate partner violence may occur between individuals who are currently or who have been in a past intimate or romantic relationship. Such relationships may also be referred to as dating violence, domestic violence, or power-based personal violence.
Intimate partner violence is defined as any kind of physically violent and/or emotionally/psychologically abusive behaviors that occur in an intimate relationship. Such behaviors may include, but are not limited to, the following:
• Restraining or blocking a person from leaving/exiting a room/building/space
• Physical assault (i.e. slapping, punching, or pulling hair)
• Threat of harm to self or others
• Destruction or theft of property

While some emotional and psychological behaviors may not be perceived as violent, they may be abusive and also constitute intimate partner violence. Such behaviors include, but are not limited to the following:
• Blackmail
• Interfering with a person’s ability to participate in the College’s academic or social programs (i.e. classes, clubs/organizations, events)
• Monitoring or controlling access to a person’s communication (i.e. phone calls, texts, emails, or social media such as Facebook, Instagram, or TwitterTM)

Violations of this policy may occur as a single incident or a pattern of behavior. Intimate partner violence may also encompass other kinds of honor code violations such as non-consensual sexual contact, non-consensual sexual intercourse, sexual harassment, or sexual exploitation.

Stalking
Stalking is defined as a pattern of actions directed at a specific person over time that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear. Stalking behaviors can occur within or outside of partner relationships. This conduct includes, but is not limited to, the following stalking behaviors:
• Non-consensual communication including in-person communication, telephone calls, voice messages, text messages, email messages, social networking site postings, instant messages,
postings of pictures or information on Web sites, written letters, gifts, or any other communications

- Following, pursuing, waiting or showing up uninvited at a workplace, place of residence, classroom, or other locations frequented by an individual
- Surveillance and other types of observation, whether by physical proximity or electronic means
- Trespassing
- Vandalism
- Non-consensual touching
- Direct physical and/or verbal threats against an individual or an individual’s loved ones
- Gathering of information about an individual from family, friends, co-workers, and/or classmates
- Manipulative and controlling behaviors such as threats to harm oneself, the individual, or someone close to an individual
- Defamation or slander against an individual

Stalking is a crime in Connecticut and is subject to criminal prosecution.

Retaliation
Retaliation is defined as any adverse action taken against a complainant, witness or third-party supporter because of their involvement in protected activity, such as filing a complaint of sexual misconduct. It is unlawful to retaliate against any member of the Connecticut College community for filing a sexual misconduct or Title IX related complaint or for cooperating in an investigation of sexual misconduct or Title IX related matter. Any student, employee, or any other person in the College who is found to have engaged in retaliation is subject to discipline up to and including termination of employment or expulsion.

Link to Student Handbook 2015-2016:

Sexual Misconduct
Connecticut College defines “sexual misconduct” as any sexual contact or activity that occurs without the consent of any individual involved.

Some types of sexual misconduct are more harmful than others, and are therefore perceived as more serious.

Individuals accused of sexual misconduct do not avoid or mitigate responsibility by claiming they were under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. The College considers Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse violations to be the most serious, and, therefore, typically imposes the most severe sanctions, including suspension or expulsion for students and termination for employees. Predatory, pattern and/or repeat offenders face either expulsion or termination.

Sexual Harassment
Sexual harassment is a form of misconduct that undermines the integrity of the academic environment. It is the policy of Connecticut College that sexual harassment is prohibited. All members of the College
community, especially officers, faculty, and other individuals who exercise supervisory authority, have an obligation to promote an environment that is free of sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is defined as:

Both the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the State of Connecticut regard sexual harassment as a form of sex/gender discrimination and, therefore, as an unlawful discriminatory practice. Anyone experiencing sexual harassment in any College program is encouraged to report it immediately to the College’s Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Coordinators (see p. 33 for contact information). The College does not condone sexual harassment among members of the College community and/or within College programs because it creates an unacceptable working and/or educational environment.

**Definition.** Sexual harassment is unwelcome sexual, sex-based or gender-based conduct that is verbal, written, or physical, or occurs online.¹

Sexual harassment creates a hostile environment, and may be disciplined when it is sufficiently severe or pervasive that it unreasonably interferes with, denies or limits someone’s ability to participate in or benefit from the College’s educational program and/or activities or to perform one’s job. This interference is based on power differentials (quid pro quo); the creation of an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment²; or retaliation.

**Quid Pro Quo Harassment.** When a member of the community uses his or her position of authority to pressure or cause a student, staff member, or faculty member to submit to unwelcome sexual attention, the College’s ability to carry out its mission is undermined. In such situations, sexual harassment exploits unfairly the power inherent in a community member’s position. Through grades, wage increases, recommendations for graduate study, promotion and the like, a member of the community with more authority can have a decisive influence on a student’s or subordinate’s career at the College and beyond.

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¹ Some examples of possible sexual harassment include the following:
- A professor insists that a student have sex with him/her in exchange for a good grade (quid pro quo).
- A student repeatedly sends sexually oriented jokes around on an email list s/he created, even when asked to stop, causing one recipient to avoid the sender on campus and in the residence hall in which they both live.
- Explicit pictures are displayed in a professor’s office, on the exterior of a residence hall door or on a computer monitor in a public place.
- A professor engages students in discussion in class about their past sexual experiences, yet the conversation is not in any way germane to the subject matter of the class. She probes for explicit details, and demands that students answer her, though they are clearly uncomfortable and hesitant.

² Not all workplace or educational conduct that may be described as “harassment” affects the terms, conditions or privileges of employment or education. For example, a mere utterance of an ethnic, gender-based or racial epithet which may be offensive to an employee or student would not normally affect the terms and conditions of their employment or education.
Hostile Environment Harassment. While sexual harassment can take place in situations in which there is a power differential between the persons involved, the College also recognizes that sexual harassment may occur between persons of like status. A hostile environment can be created by unwelcome sexual behavior such as, but not limited to, unwelcome persistent requests for dates, displays of pictures of a sexual nature online or in physical form where they can be viewed by others, or repeated sexual comments or jokes.

Considerations. Conduct alleged to be sexual harassment will be evaluated by considering the totality of the particular circumstances, including the nature, frequency, intensity, location, context, and duration of the questioned behavior. Although repeated incidents generally create a stronger claim of sexual harassment, a serious incident, even if isolated, can be sufficient.

If verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature takes place in the teaching/learning context, it must also be persistent, pervasive and not germane to the subject matter of a course, research or other academic endeavor to constitute sexual harassment. The academic setting is distinct from the workplace in that wide latitude is required for professional judgment in determining the pedagogically appropriate content and presentation of academic and artistic material.3

This policy covers intentional conduct. It also covers conduct that results in negative effects even if such negative effects were unintended. Sexually-related conduct forms the basis of a sexual harassment claim if a reasonable person, in view of all the surrounding circumstances, would consider it sufficiently offensive to interfere unreasonably with academic, other educational, or employment.

Any complaints or inquiries regarding sexual harassment of a student by an officer, faculty member, or staff member should be brought to the immediate attention of Title IX Coordinator, Office of Student Life or Human Resources. Any complaints or inquiries regarding sexual harassment of a student by another student should be brought to the immediate attention of Title IX Coordinator or Office of Student Life. The College will investigate such claims promptly and thoroughly. If, for any reason, a student wishes to complain or inquire regarding sexual harassment, but feels it would not be appropriate to raise such issues with the Title IX Coordinator, Office of Student Life or Human Resources, the student may inquire or complain to any Department Chair or any officer of the College at the level of Vice President or above, and such inquiries or complaints will receive a prompt and thorough investigation. If harassment is established, the College will discipline the offender. Disciplinary action for violations of this policy can range from verbal or written warnings, up to and including immediate termination from employment or dismissal from the College for serious or repeated violations.

Sex Offenders

In accordance to the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000, which amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, the Jeanne Clery Act and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, Connecticut College is providing a link to the Connecticut State Sex Offender Registry. All sex offenders are required to register in the state of Connecticut and to provide notice of each institution of higher education in [State] at which the person is
employed, carries out a vocation, or is a student. [Insert link here.]


In addition to the above notice to the State of Connecticut, all sex offenders are required to deliver written notice of their status as a sex offender to the College’s Residential Education and Living and Human Resources no later than three (3) business days prior to their enrollment in, employment with, volunteering at, or residence in the College. Such notification may be disseminated by the College to, and for the safety and well-being of, the College community, and may be considered by the College for enrollment and discipline purposes.

CONNECTICUT STATE DEFINITIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE AND STALKING

Connecticut has many laws that are intended to help keep victims of domestic violence safe and hold offenders accountable for their actions. These laws, referred to as domestic violence or family violence laws, apply to victims regardless of their age, gender, economic status, race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, education, or immigration status.

Some of the laws (also known as “statutes”) created by the CT General Assembly to help keep victims safe are described below with links to the full statutes. Please note that “C.G.S.” stands for CT General Statutes, which are the laws of the State of Connecticut.

Family Violence and Family Member Defined

In Connecticut, it is illegal for someone to physically assault, stalk or threaten you even if that person is a member of your family or household, or is someone you have dated. Connecticut defines family or household member to include any of the following persons regardless of their age:

- Spouse or former spouse
- Parents or their children
- Persons related by blood or marriage
- Persons other than those related by blood or marriage but who presently reside together or have resided together (e.g.; roommates)
- Persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have ever been married or lived together
- Persons who are currently in or who have recently been in a dating relationship

C.G.S. § 46b-38a – Family violence prevention and response – states that “Family violence means an incident resulting in physical harm, bodily injury or assault, or an act of threatened violence that constitutes fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury or assault, including, but not limited to, stalking or a pattern of threatening, between family or household members. Verbal abuse or argument
shall not constitute family violence unless there is present danger and the likelihood that physical violence will occur.”

CAMPUS PROCEDURES FOR ADDRESSING SEXUAL MISCONDUCT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, STALKING, SEXUAL HARASSMENT, AND OTHER ACTS OF SEX AND GENDER DISCRIMINATION

For offenses including sexual misconduct or other gender based violence, which typically include the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, and stalking, sanctions range from warning to expulsion. Serious and violent incidents and acts of non-consensual sexual intercourse (the policy equivalent to the crime of rape) usually result in suspension, expulsion, or termination of employment. Lying to investigators (and/or failing to participate in an investigation) can result in additional consequences under the Code of Student Conduct. Link to the College’s sanctions: https://camelweb.conncoll.edu/documents/10354/233493/Student%20Handbook.pdf. Page 100.

Procedurally, when the College receives a report of sexual misconduct, gender-based violence, or other sex or gender discrimination, the campus Title IX Coordinator is notified. If the victim wishes to access local community agencies and/or law enforcement for support, the College will assist the victim in making these contacts. The Title IX Coordinator will offer assistance to victims in the form of interim or long-terms measures such as opportunities for academic accommodations; changes in housing for the victim or the responding student; visa and immigration assistance; changes in working situations; and other assistance as may be appropriate and available on campus or in the community (such as no contact orders, campus escorts, transportation assistance, targeted interventions, etc.). If the victim so desires, that individual will be connected with a counselor on- or off-campus, as well as an on-or off-campus victim’s advocate. No victim is required to take advantage of these services and resources, but the College provides them in the hopes of offering help and support without condition or qualification. A summary of rights, options, supports, and procedures, in the form of this document, is provided to all victims, whether they are students, employees, guests, or visitors.

When appropriate upon receipt of notice, the Title IX Coordinator will cause a prompt, fair, and impartial process to be initiated, commencing with an investigation, which may lead to the imposition of sanctions based upon a preponderance of evidence (what is more likely than not), upon a responding student or other accused individual. Procedures detailing the investigation and resolution processes of the College can be found online here: https://camelweb.conncoll.edu/documents/10354/233493/Student%20Handbook.pdf. pp. 44-52.

The Coordinator is ultimately responsible for assuring in all cases that the behavior is brought to an end, the College acts to reasonably prevent its recurrence, and the effects on the victim and the community are remedied. The Coordinator is also responsible for assuring that training is conducted annually for all advocates, investigators, hearing officers, panelists, and appeals officers that encompass a hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. Training will focus on sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, sexual harassment, retaliation, and other behaviors that can be forms of sex or gender discrimination covered by Title IX and Clery Act. Training will help those decision-makers in the process of protecting the safety of victims and
promoting accountability for those who commit offenses.

The investigation and records of the resolution conducted by the College are maintained confidentially. Information is shared internally between administrators who need to know, but a tight circle is kept. Where information must be shared to permit the investigation to move forward, the person bringing the accusation will be informed. Privacy of the records specific to the investigation is maintained in accordance with Connecticut law and the federal FERPA statute. Any public release of information needed to comply with the open crime logs or timely warning provisions of the Clery Act will not include the names of victim or information that could easily lead to a victim’s identification. Additionally, the College maintains privacy in relation to any accommodations or protective measures afforded to a victim, except to the extent necessary to provide the accommodations and/or protective measures. Typically, if faculty members or administrators are asked to provide accommodations for a specific student, they are told that such accommodations are necessary under Title IX or the Clery Act, but they are not given any details of the incident, or what kind of incident it is. Irrespective of state law or public records access provisions, information about victims is maintained privately in accordance with Title IX and FERPA.

In any complaint of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, or other sex or gender-based discrimination covered under the federal law, Title IX, the person bringing the accusation and the responding party are entitled to the same opportunities for a support person of their choice throughout and to fully participate in the process, including any meeting, conference, hearing, appeal, or other procedural action. The role of advisors is described in detail here: https://camelweb.conncoll.edu/documents/10354/233493/Student%20Handbook.pdf. Page 48. Once complete, the parties will be informed, in writing, of the outcome, including the finding, the sanctions (if any), and the rationale therefor. Delivery of this outcome to the parties will occur without undue delay between notifications. All parties will be informed of the College’s appeal processes, and their rights to exercise a request for appeal. Should any change in outcome occur prior to finalization, all parties will be timely informed in writing, and will be notified when the results of the resolution process become final.

Both Title IX and the Clery Act provide protections for whistleblowers who bring allegations of non-compliance with the Clery Act and/or Title IX to the attention of appropriate campus administrators. The College does not retaliate against those who raise concerns of non-compliance. Any concerns should be brought to the immediate attention of the campus Title IX Coordinator Melisa Pierce, Title IX and/or to officials of the U.S. Department of Education.

VI. CRIME DEFINITIONS FROM THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING HANDBOOK AS REQUIRED BY THE CLERY ACT REGULATIONS

Criminal Homicide-Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Criminal Homicide-Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence.
Reporting of statistics under the Clery Act uses federal offenses definitions that allow comparability across campuses, regardless of the state in which the campus is located. These definitions are as follows:

**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.

A. *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.

B. *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.

**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.

A. 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.

B. For the purposes of this definition:

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

ii. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

C. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and § 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

**Domestic Violence:** A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

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

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

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

D. By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
E. By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected

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

A. Fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or

B. Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition, *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.

**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 form an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious injury if the crime were successfully complete.)

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

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

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

**Weapon Law Violations:** The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature. Include in classifications: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using manufacturing, etc., of silencers; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and attempts to commit all of the above.

**Drug Abuse Violations:** Violation of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or
cocaine, and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol and methadones); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates and Benzedrine).

**Liquor Law Violations:** The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging, operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

**Hate Crime Reporting**
The regulations, under the Clery Act, require institutions to report as hate crimes any occurrence of criminal homicide, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson and any other crime involving bodily injury reported to local law enforcement agencies or a campus security authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrators bias. Regulations add the crimes of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property to the list of crimes that must be reported in hate crime statistics.

**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 bone, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

**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 over it.

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

**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 physical attack.

**Hate Crimes**

**Race:** A preformed negative opinion or 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, whites).

**Gender:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because those persons are male or female. Gender bias is also a Clery Act-specific term, not found in the FBI’s Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines.
Religion: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of 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 sexual attraction toward, and responsiveness to, members of their own sex or members of the opposite sex (e.g., gays, lesbians, heterosexual).

Ethnicity: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons of the same race who share common or similar traits, languages customs and traditions (e.g., Arabs, Hispanics)

Disability: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments/challenges, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital, or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

National Origin: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their national origin.

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.

VII. MISSING STUDENT INQUIRY AND CONFIDENTIAL CONTACT INFORMATION

The College has established a procedure to investigate when a student is reported missing. Each student has the option to designate a confidential contact by submitting a form to the Dean of Studies Office. Individuals should immediately report a missing student to Campus Safety. The College will contact the designated person within 24 hours of the time that a student is considered missing. Law enforcement officials will also be notified of a student’s absence no later than 24 hours after the student has been deemed missing and will follow their own investigation procedures. For students who are minors (under 18 and not emancipated), the College is obligated to notify parent(s) or guardian(s) within 24 hours of receiving a report that the student is missing. These requirements do not preclude implementing these procedures in less than 24 hours if circumstances warrant such action.

Missing Person Plan: Within 24 hours of being an unable to locate an individual, the missing individual should be reported as missing to Campus Safety. When a student has been reported missing to Campus Safety, the following steps should be taken immediately.

Campus Safety will:

Check the student’s room and dining halls to insure the student is not present.
Check student’s class schedule and attempt to locate them in class.
Check to see when the student last used their college issued camel card for building entry.
Contact financial aid to find out if student is employed on campus and if so, contact campus employer.
Verify whether the student has a car registered on campus and if so, attempt to locate car on campus.
Contact the On-Call Administrator.

The On-Call Administrator will:

Access student’s cell phone number and attempt to contact them.
Contact Housefellow/Floor Governor to ascertain when possibly last seen and identify the friends of the student.
If there is a roommate, attempt to contact the roommate for information.
Contact Dean of Student Life if unable to locate student after these measures are taken.

If Campus Safety and the On-Call Administrator are unable to locate the student within 2 hours, the Dean of Student Life will:

Contact parent/guardian to gather any additional information and notify them.
Ask Campus Safety to contact NLPD.
If NLPD contacted, College Relations staff person is notified.
Notify Director of Residential Education and Living, the Dean of the College Community, and any other pertinent administrators.
Contact Counseling Services and Dean of Religious Life for possible support of friends and community.

Within 24 hours of receiving a report of a missing student, the following campus administrators should be notified:
The Director of Campus Safety
The Dean of Student Life
The Dean of Studies
The Office of College Relations
The Dean of the College Community
The Vice President for Administration
The President of the College

VIII. EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Connecticut College has an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) that is regularly reviewed and updated by a campus committee chaired by the Vice President for Administration.

The College is also in regular contact with the Emergency Response Team for the City of New London.

The Emergency Response Plan addresses procedures for immediate notification of the College community of confirmed significant emergency and dangerous situations involving the immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus.

To increase its effectiveness, it is Connecticut College policy to review and amend the Emergency Response Plan annually and whenever, (1) it fails in an emergency, (2) operations or maintenance change in a manner likely to impact the plan’s effectiveness, (3) some other circumstance significantly increases the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of hazardous materials or changes the response necessary for emergency, (4) exercises and drills suggests amendment is necessary (5) the emergency response coordinators change or emergency equipment list changes and (6) an environmental regulator, with jurisdiction over Connecticut College, deems a change to be necessary.

Emergency Notification System is an emergency alert system that the College implemented in the fall of 2007 semester. It gives the College the ability to quickly communicate information to potentially affected individuals. The college has contracted with Emergency Notification System, part on the NTI Group, for a notification system that simultaneously sends email, voice announcements, and text messages.

In the event of a campus emergency, all students, faculty and staff members will receive emergency messages on wired and wireless telephones, cell phones and computers. Connect-Ed leaves the message in the user’s voice mail if no one answers the phone. It will report back who receives the message and when they received it.

To insure the system is operating properly and contains accurate contact information, a test message is sent at least once per semester. This emergency notification requirement does not replace the “timely warning” requirement.

In case of emergency, Campus Safety is notified at x2222, x 111 or 911. Campus Safety officers and/or supervisor act as first responders and will use all precautions. The supervisor will determine the type and magnitude of the emergency. If it is a significant emergency, protocols are followed to notify NLPD and/or NLFD, Director of Campus Safety, and other organizations such as Office of Residential Education and Living, Office of Student Life and Physical Plant personnel. Based on the magnitude of the emergency, the Campus Safety Dispatcher will activate the Emergency Notification System to the College community.

The Director of Campus Safety (Emergency Response Coordinator) will contact the Vice President for Administration (Incident Commander) who will in turn contact the President of the College (Emergency Director) and Dean of Student Life (Student Liaison) and all necessary members of the Emergency Response Team (Damage Control Officer, Hazardous Materials and Oil Spills Coordinator, Public
Information Officer and Tech Support Coordinator). In Conjunction with the Director of Public Relations (Public Information Officer), the Emergency Response Team will determine the appropriate segment or segments of the College community who will be notified. After determination of the content of the notification, Emergency Notification System will be activated as promptly as possible to provide the College community updated information regarding the significant emergency. It should be noted that at times notification may be delayed if it compromises the efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Updates are sent as needed to advise the community of the status of the emergency. Updated messages will be sent through the Emergency Notification System as needed. When the emergency situation has been resolved, an “all clear” message will be sent.

Once a year, the Emergency Response team performs a table top drill to test that the emergency procedures in place are effective. The team is chaired by the Vice President for Administration. Procedures are updated or changed as needed.

**CAMPUS EVACUATION PROCEDURES:**

Local, State or Federal authorities will initiate any order to evacuate the City on New London, including Connecticut College. Additionally, the Emergency Alert System siren will sound. Upon confirmation of the emergency, and with consultation with the Director of Campus Safety, the President will order the campus evacuation. Information will be broadcast via the Emergency Notifications System. If necessary, Campus Safety Officers will broadcast evacuation information via vehicle-mounted loud speakers. Students with vehicles willing to transport those without rides will have been previously identified, and receive instruction for collecting and transporting those without rides. Those students without vehicles, and who are not able to arrange transport, will gather at Harkness Chapel or Fanning Hall. From this location, those needing a ride will be assigned departing vehicles with space available, or will be assigned to a campus vehicle.

Campus Safety will conduct a room-by-room check to ensure that all buildings have been evacuated. **The designated Evacuation assembly Center and host community for individuals evacuation from New London is Windham High School, in Windham CT.** Directions to this location may be obtained on-line or from Campus Safety.

Evacuation Procedures are disseminated during yearly Housefellow training and during mandatory house meetings at the beginning of each year.

**Fire/Evacuation Drills**

Unannounced Fire/Evacuation drills are conducted once a semester (twice a year) for Dormitories and Student Housing and once a year for Academic/Administration buildings.

**Emergency Response Team (ERT)**

President of the College - Emergency Director  
Vice President for Administration – Incident Commander  
Director of Campus Safety – Emergency Response Coordinator
IX. IMPORTANT NUMBERS AND WEBSITES

**Title IX Coordinator:**

Melisa Pierce, Title IX Coordinator, X2597 or 860 439-2597  
[Melissa.pierce@conncoll.edu](mailto:Melissa.pierce@conncoll.edu)

Sarah Cardwell, Senior Associate Dean of Student Life, Deputy Title IX Coordinator  
[scardwel@conncoll.edu](mailto:scardwel@conncoll.edu)

Eva Kovach, Adjunct Professor, Women’s Rowing Coach, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, X2557 or 860 439-2257  
[edkov@conncoll.edu](mailto:edkov@conncoll.edu)

Cheryl Miller, Assistant Vice President for Human Resources and Professional Development and Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Human Resources, 860-439-2085 or  
[cmliller5@conncoll.edu](mailto:cmliller5@conncoll.edu)

**Office of the Dean of Student Life, X2825 or 860 439-2825**

Victor Arcelus, Dean of Students,

Sarah Cardwell, Senior Associate Dean of Student Life, Deputy Title IX Coordinator

**Office of Residential Education and Living, X2834 or 860 439-2834**

Sarah Rothenberger, Director of Residential Education and Living  
Marie Lalor, Associate Director of Residential Education and Living – x2834 or 860 439-2834

Meghan Thompson, Area Coordinator – x5404 or 860 439-5404

Kelsey Gamble, Area Coordinator – x5275 or 860 439-5275

Caitlin Kay, Area Coordinator – x5298 or 860 439-5298

**Student Wellness and AOD Education X2826 or 860 439-2826**

CC Curtiss, Director

**Director of Sexual Violence Education and Advocacy, (Think S.A.F.E. Project)**

Darcie Folsom, Director - x2219 or 860 439-2219

**Student Counseling Services X2692 or 860 439-2692**

Dr. Janet Spoltore, Director

**Student Health Services X2275 or 860 439-2275**

Cate Moffett, Director
Student Engagement and Leadership Education X2834 or 860 439-2834
Scott McEver, Director
Jeannette Williams, Assistant Director

Campus Safety Department
Stewart Smith, Director of Campus Safety, X2251 or (860) 439-2251
Campus Safety Gatehouse, for routine calls, X2222 or (860) 439-2222
Campus Safety Gatehouse, Emergency Number, X111
Tip/Hot Line, 5200 or (860) 439-5200

Campus Safety Website:
http://www.conncoll.edu/campus-life/campus-safety/

Student Health Services:  https://www.conncoll.edu/campus-life/health-and-counseling-services/student-health-services/

Student Counseling Services:  https://www.conncoll.edu/campus-life/health-and-counseling-services/student-counseling-services/


   Alcoholics Anonymous
   Narcotics Anonymous
   Al-anon & Al-ateen


OFF CAMPUS RESOURCES:

Sexual Assault Crisis Center of Eastern CT 24 Hour Hotline: 1-888-999-5545
Lawrence and Memorial Hospital (860) 442-0711(ask for the Emergency Room)
New London Police Department Emergencies 911 Non-Emergencies (860) 447-5269
RAINN 1-800-656-HOPE
Alcoholics Anonymous 860 447-2190
Narcotics Anonymous 800-627-3543
AA meetings on campus are posted in the Student Health and Counseling Services Offices.
A complete list of off-campus resources is provided to students by Student Health Services and Student Counseling Services upon request.
Employee Assistance Program (EAP):  800-225-2527 or 800-252-4555
### CRIME STATISTICS TABLES

#### DORMITORY AND STUDENT HOUSING CRIME STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar Year</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fondling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Forcible Sexual Assault</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incest</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory Rape</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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#### VAWA CRIME STATISTICS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Calendar Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
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</table>

N/A – Crime Statistics for Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking were not collected in Calendar Year 2012. In Compliance with the Clery Act, a “good faith” effort was made to collect these Crime Statistics for Calendar Year 2013.

### LIQUOR, DRUG AND WEAPONS LAW VIOLATIONS

#### DORMITORIES AND STUDENT HOUSING STATISTICS

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<th>2013</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liquor Law Violations - Referrals</td>
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<td>87</td>
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<td>CRIME STATISTICS TABLES</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Calendar Year</td>
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<td>Domestic Violence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
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N/A – Crime Statistics for Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking were not collected in Calendar Year 2012. In Compliance with the Clery Act, a “good faith” effort was made to collect these Crime Statistics for Calendar Year 2013.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIQUOR, DRUG AND WEAPONS LAW VIOLATIONS</th>
<th>TOTAL OF ON CAMPUS PROPERTY WITHIN THE SAME REASONABLY CONTIGUOUS AREA OF INSTITUTION AND DORMITORY AND STUDENT HOUSING STATISTICS</th>
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### CRIME STATISTICS TABLES

#### PUBLIC PROPERTY
**STREETS, SIDEWALKS, LOTS ADJACENT TO CAMPUS**

<table>
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<th>CALENDAR YEAR</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<tr>
<td>Forcible Sexual Assault</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fondling</td>
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### VAWA CRIME STATISTICS

#### PUBLIC PROPERTY
**STREETS, SIDEWALKS, LOTS ADJACENT TO CAMPUS**

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<th>Calendar Year-</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Domestic Violence</td>
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<tr>
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N/A – Crime Statistics for Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking were not collected in Calendar Year 2012. In Compliance with the Clery Act, a “good faith” effort was made to collect these Crime Statistics for Calendar Year 2013.

### LIQUOR, DRUG AND WEAPONS LAW VIOLATIONS

#### PUBLIC PROPERTY
**STREETS, SIDEWALKS, LOTS – ADJACENT TO CAMPUS**

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### BIAS CRIMES IN DORMITORIES AND STUDENT HOUSING

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XI. THEFT PREVENTION AND SAFETY TIPS

Report all criminal activities or suspicious persons to Campus Safety immediately.

Limit your alcohol consumption. Report social functions that are too loud and/or crowded and at the first sign of trouble.

A thief needs only seconds to steal what it takes you hours to earn. Lock your doors when you leave your room, office, etc. Most of the thefts from these areas occur when they are left unlocked. Doors and windows have locks, use them. If they are not in proper working order, report them immediately.

Don’t prop open exterior dormitory doors. This may make your access easier, but it also makes access easier for an unwelcomed visitor. It also compromises the safety of others in the dorm.

Never leave personal belongings unattended: even if you are going to be “right back”. Unguarded articles invite the thief. Wallets, purses, laptops, cellular phones, digital cameras are some items that are commonly reported missing, lost or stolen after the victims have left these items unattended. In the event that the unfortunate happens, it is helpful to have the bill of sale, a complete description of the item(s), brand and model name or number and the serial number.

Bicycles continue to be a target for thieves. Safeguard your bike by using one of several heavy-duty locking mechanisms that are currently on the market.

Campus Safety provides a “Property Identification Form” for students to list all their valuable possessions such as televisions, DVD players, laptops, cellular phones, digital cameras, etc. Important information such as description, brand name, model number and serial numbers are also provided by the student. These forms are kept by the student in a secure location and a copy is filed at the Campus Safety Office.

As much as possible, don’t walk alone. There is safety in numbers. Always walk in well-lit areas. Call Campus Safety for safety escorts 860 439-2222.

Safeguard your personal information such as social security number, student ID number, credit card numbers, etc. Avoid posting too much information on social media.

Automobile Safety

Park in well lighted parking lots, avoid parking near shrubbery, trees, etc. which could conceal potential attacker, robber or burglar.

If you see any suspicious persons loitering around the parking lots on campus, report them immediately to Campus Safety.

When returning to your car, have your keys ready and always take a look inside and under your car before entering it.

Do not leave valuables in plain view. Use your trunk. Always lock your car and leave windows up.