



Connecticut State
Colleges & Universities

CHECKLIST FOR CONN. GEN. STAT. § 10a-55m(f)
SEXUAL VIOLENCE REPORT 2018 SUBMISSION

INSTITUTION INFORMATION

Name: Three Rivers Community College **Contact:** Maria Krug

Reporting Office/Department: Title IX **Report Year:** 2018

NARRATIVE

Institution's narrative explaining the reported sexual violence statistics and data, including: ☐ Brief introduction about the institution, its history, its population and its efforts to ensure a safe and comfortable learning environment with respect to sexual violence.

POLICIES

Institution's most recent policies regarding sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence.* ☐ BOR/CSCU Sexual Misconduct Reporting, Support Services and Processes Policy (Effective 6/16/2016)
☐ BOR/CSCU Policy on Consensual Relationships (Effective 10/20/2016)
☐ BOR/CSCU Policy Regarding Reporting Suspected Abuse or Neglect of a Child (Effective 1/10/2015)
☐ BOR/CSCU Student Code of Conduct (Effective 6/16/2016)

Note: * It is permissible to reference links to the above-listed policies in institution reports. BOR policies are listed on the following web page: <http://www.ct.edu/regents/policies>.

WRITTEN NOTIFICATION

☐ Institution's most recent concise written notification of the rights and options of a student or employee who reports or discloses an alleged violation of its sexual assault, stalking and intimate partner violence policy or policies.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE STATISTICS AND DATA

Institution reports containing the following statistics and data on sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence for the preceding calendar year:

(See Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10a-55m(f) Reportable Statistics and Data Template)

☐ Sexual Violence Reportable Statistics and Data
☐ Concise and informative explanation of reportable sexual violence statistics and data, including clarification of number of incidents, reports, disclosures, discipline, and final outcomes.

PUBLIC AWARENESS, PREVENTION, AND RISK REDUCTION INFORMATION

Public awareness, prevention, and risk reduction information submitted by institution: ☐ Title IX Related Training Provided Spreadsheet
☐ Brochures
☐ Handbooks/Booklets/Pamphlets
☐ Bulletin Boards Information
☐ Flyers
☐ Online Statements of Campus Safety and Support Services (e.g., Women's Centers, etc.)
☐ PowerPoint Presentations

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental information submitted by institution: ☐ Public Safety Materials
☐ Institution Sexual Violence Reporting Procedures
☐ Institution Sexual Violence Forms
☐ Redacted Sample of Investigation Results
☐ Sexual Violence Website Information
☐ Documentation of Training Offerings, if available, including number of participants
☐ Other Sexual Violence Reports
☐ Other Supplemental Material

Sexual Violence Report 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018
Three Rivers Community College
PA-14-11

Institutional History

Three Rivers Community College is a commuter college that serves Southeastern Connecticut and eastern regions of the state with a variety of credit and non-credit degree and certificate programs designed to meet the dynamic needs of our learning community. The college's core hours of operation are Monday through Friday, 8:30 - 5:00 PM.

Three Rivers was formed in 1992 by a mandate from the Connecticut General Assembly which merged community and technical colleges in five geographic areas around Connecticut. Named in recognition of the region's three primary rivers– the Shetucket, the Yantic and the Thames, Three Rivers Community College, now at a single location, was formed from the merger of Mohegan Community College and Thames Valley State Technical College.

In 2003, the Connecticut State Legislature formally announced and approved \$75 million for the renovation and consolidation of Three Rivers Community College at the Thames Valley campus. The college has undergone major changes over the past few years which allow it to better fulfill its mission of providing affordable and accessible educational opportunities that meet the diverse educational needs of our community.

In addition to the main campus at 574 New London Turnpike, the college also has an off-campus instructional center located at the Naval Submarine Base in Groton.

Our student population consists of more than 3,000 enrolled students each semester and 2,500 Continuing Education students each year. Through the integration of technical, career, and liberal arts programs within the college, Three Rivers' students are able to move with greater ease from one program to another.

Sexual Violence Report 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018
Three Rivers Community College
PA-14-11

Incidents of Sexual Violence Reported and Disclosed

In calendar year 2018, Three Rivers Community College received a total of eighteen (18) incidents that included reports and disclosures of sexual misconduct. Of these 18 incidents, 14 were not reportable; they involved behaviors that did not include sexual assault, stalking, or intimate partner violence. The remaining 4 incidents were reportable.

Specifically, the incidents recorded at Three Rivers Community College in CY 2018 included 1 report of sexual assault, 2 reports of stalking, and 1 report of intimate partner violence.

TRCC Website

Sexual Misconduct Resources and Education

<https://www.trcc.commnet.edu/student-services/sexual-misconduct-resources-and-education/>

Sexual Misconduct

<https://www.trcc.commnet.edu/student-services/sexual-misconduct-resources-and-education/sexual-misconduct/>

<https://www.threerivers.edu/about/policies/sexual-misconduct/>

Rights and Options of Reporters

<https://www.trcc.commnet.edu/student-services/sexual-misconduct-resources-and-education/the-rights-and-options-of-reporters/>

Materials for Faculty and Staff

<https://www.trcc.commnet.edu/student-services/sexual-misconduct-resources-and-education/materials-for-faculty-and-staff/>

Off-Campus Help

<https://www.trcc.commnet.edu/student-services/sexual-misconduct-resources-and-education/off-campus-help/>

Non Discrimination Policy

<https://www.trcc.commnet.edu/student-services/sexual-misconduct-resources-and-education/non-discrimination-policy/>

Investigation of the Claim

<https://www.trcc.commnet.edu/student-services/sexual-misconduct-resources-and-education/investigation-of-the-claim/>

Who is Here for You

<https://www.trcc.commnet.edu/student-services/sexual-misconduct-resources-and-education/who-is-here-for-you/>

Determining Sanctions for Offenders

<https://www.trcc.commnet.edu/student-services/sexual-misconduct-resources-and-education/determining-sanctions-for-offenders/>

How Reports are Resolved

<https://www.trcc.commnet.edu/student-services/sexual-misconduct-resources-and-education/how-reports-are-resolved/>

The Campus Resource Team

<https://www.trcc.commnet.edu/student-services/sexual-misconduct-resources-and-education/the-campus-resource-team/>

Notification

<https://www.trcc.commnet.edu/student-services/sexual-misconduct-resources-and-education/notificacion/>

Flow Chart

<https://www.trcc.commnet.edu/student-services/sexual-misconduct-resources-and-education/flow-chart/>

Privacy

<https://www.trcc.commnet.edu/student-services/sexual-misconduct-resources-and-education/privacy/>

Reporting Misconduct

<https://www.trcc.commnet.edu/student-services/sexual-misconduct-resources-and-education/reporting-misconduct/><https://www.trcc.commnet.edu/student-services/sexual-misconduct-resources-and-education/services-title-ix-coordinator/>

Services – Title IX Coordinator

<https://www.trcc.commnet.edu/student-services/sexual-misconduct-resources-and-education/choosing-a-resolution/>

TRCC Website Notification

Three Rivers Community College does not discriminate on the basis of age, ancestry, color, genetic information, learning disability, marital status, past or present history of mental disability, intellectual disability, national origin, physical disability, race, religious creed, sex, including pregnancy, sexual harassment, transgender status, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation or civil union status, workplace hazards to reproductive systems, criminal record (in state employment and licensing), political beliefs, and/or Veteran status. **Learn more:** For questions about non-discrimination, contact Ken Saad, Equity and Diversity Officer, Three Rivers Community College, 574 New London Turnpike, Norwich, CT 06360. (860) 215-9319, ksaad@trcc.commnet.edu

Three Rivers Community College strives to provide a safe and healthy environment for students, staff, and faculty. Sexual misconduct of any kind is not tolerated. If you or someone you know experiences any form of sexual misconduct, the college can provide assistance. For more information about Title IX and/or sexual misconduct, contact Maria Krug, Title IX Coordinator, Three Rivers Community College, 574 New London Turnpike, Norwich, CT 06360, (860) 215-9208, mkrug@trcc.commnet.edu

[Accessibility Statement](#)





Three Rivers

COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Your College. Your Future.



2018 - 2019

Student Handbook

To Report Sexual Misconduct...

Maria Krug
Title IX Coordinator
(860) 215-9208
mkrug@threerivers.edu
Room C131

Christine Languth
Student Advocate
(860) 215-9260
clanguth@threerivers.edu
Room A113



*For immediate, free, and confidential
24/7 counseling and advocacy...*

**Sexual Assault
Crisis Center**
Hotline: (888) 999-5545
www.saccec.org

Safe Futures
Hotline: (888) 774-2900
www.safefuturesct.org

If you fear for your safety, please call 911

THREE RIVERS COMMUNITY COLLEGE



SEXUAL MISCONDUCT RESOURCES

FREE & CONFIDENTIAL HOTLINES

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Safe Futures
888-774-2900

SEXUAL ASSAULT

Eastern CT Crisis Center
888-999-5545

CAMPUS SECURITY: 55555

ON-CAMPUS SUPPORT

TITLE IX COORDINATOR

Maria Krug - Room C131

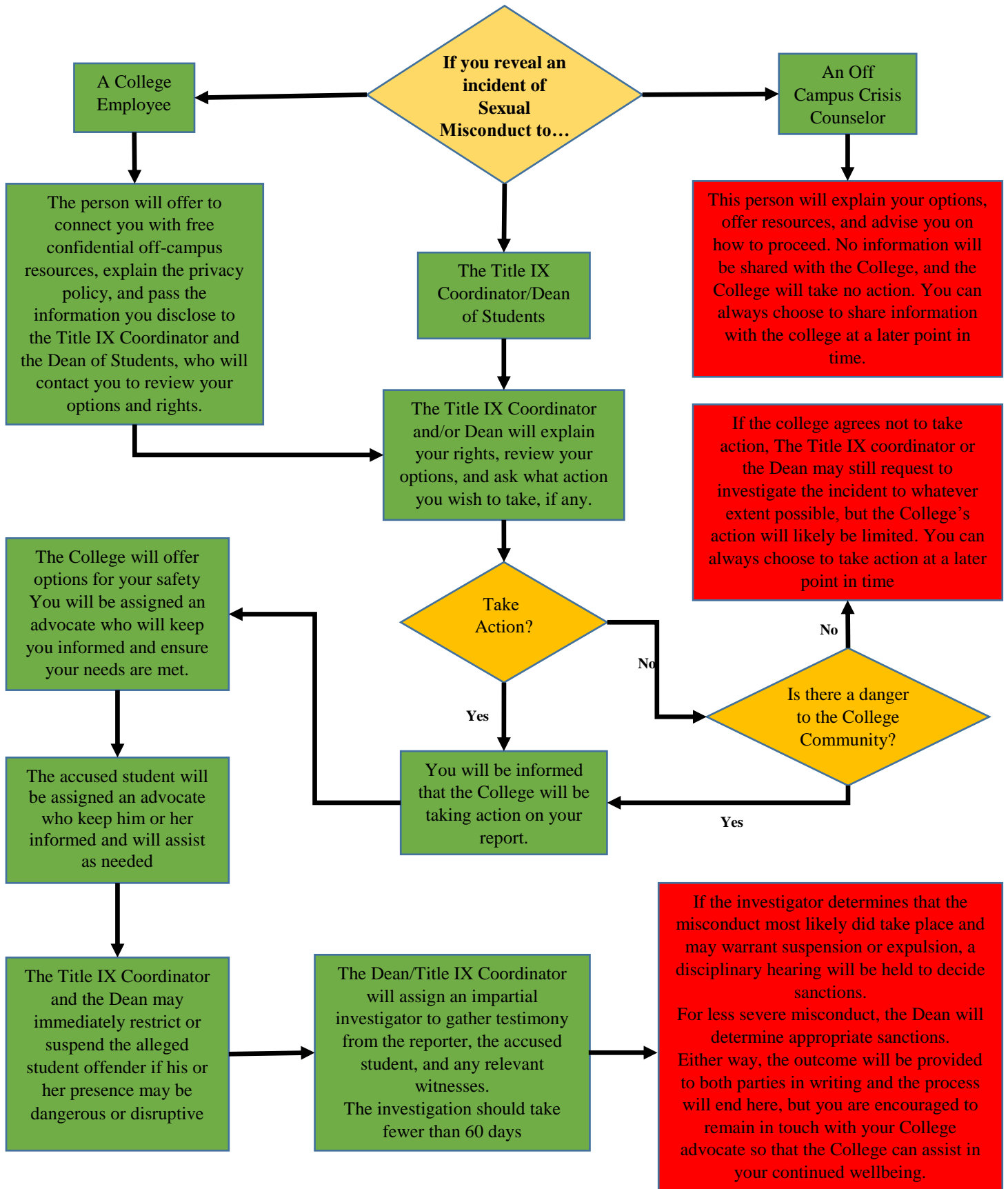
860-215-9208

mkrug@trcc.commnet.edu

FOR EMERGENCIES CALL 911

WWW.THREERIVERS.EDU/SMRE

Sexual Misconduct Reporting Procedure



WHAT IS SEXUAL MISCONDUCT?

Sexual misconduct refers to any sexual activity when any person has not given their explicit consent to that activity. Consent is a voluntary, enthusiastic, sober, mutual, and ongoing agreement to sexual activity.

CONSENT IS:

CLEAR **COHERENT**
WILLING **ONGOING**

CLEAR

Consent is active.

It's expressed through words or actions that create mutually understandable permission.

Consent is never implied, and the absence of a no is not a yes.

Silence is NOT consent. "I'm not sure," "I don't know," "Maybe" and similar phrases are NOT consent.

COHERENT

People incapacitated by drugs or alcohol cannot consent.

Someone who cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because she or he lacks the capacity to understand the "who, what, when, where, why or how" of the situation cannot consent.

People who are asleep or in another vulnerable position cannot consent.

WILLING

Consent is never given under pressure.

Consent is not obtained through psychological or emotional manipulation.

Consent cannot be obtained through physical violence or threat.

Someone in an unbalanced power situation (i.e. someone under your authority) cannot consent.

ONGOING

Consent must be granted every time.

Consent must be obtained at each step of physical intimacy. If someone consents to one sexual activity, she or he may or may not be willing to go further.

Stalking

Willfully and repeatedly following, contacting, or harassing another person in circumstances that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety.

Sexual Harassment

Uninvited and unwelcome verbal or physical behavior of a sexual nature especially by a person in authority toward a subordinate.

Sexual Assault

Sexual contact without consent, whether they are capable or not to giving such consent. Or if the assailant is in a position of trust or authority.

Domestic & Intimate Partner Violence

Physical or emotional abuse of a current or former intimate partner or members of a household.

Sexual Exploitation

Taking nonconsensual advantage of a person for the benefit of others including prostitution and distributing explicit images.

Campus Security
860-215-9053



HOW TO REPORT AN INCIDENT

To report an incident, contact:

Maria Krug
Title IX Coordinator
860-215-9208
Room C131
MKrug@trcc.commnet.edu

OR

Christine Languth
Student Advocate
860-215-9260
CLanguth@trcc.commnet.edu

CAMPUS RESOURCES

On-campus support is offered to ensure the safety of our students which includes:

Escorts between classes, buildings, and parking lots

Alternate class/classwork options

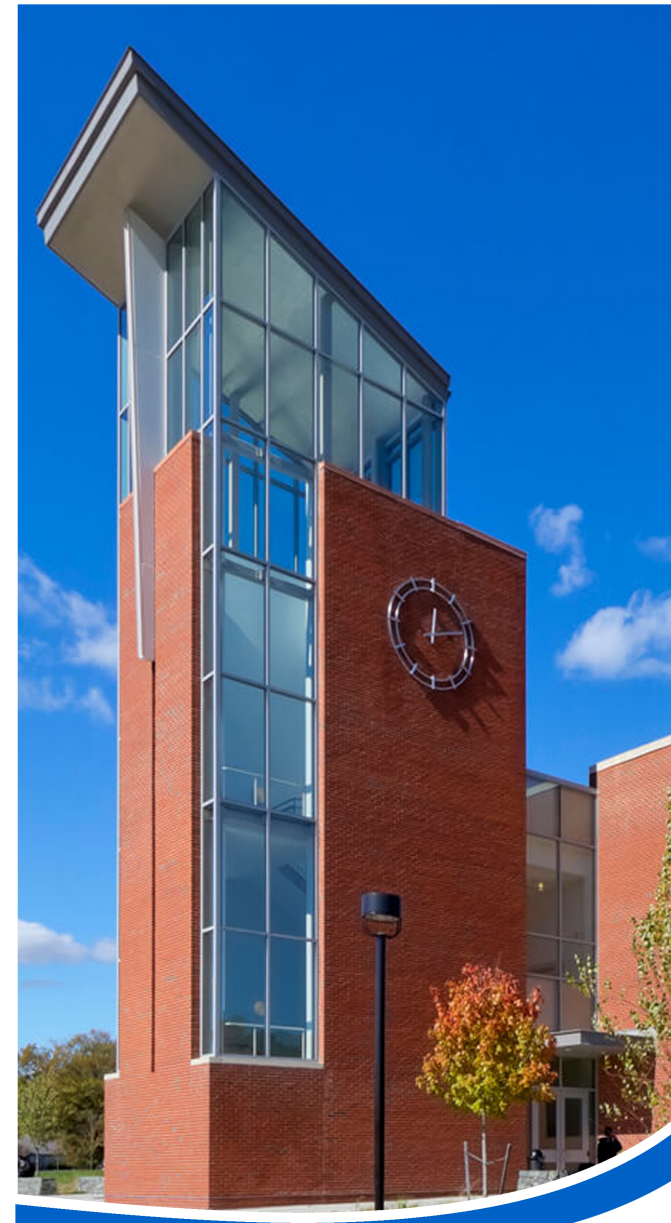
Extra time for coursework or exams

Support for students through advising and providing free, confidential resources

Advising

Room A113
860-215-9017
TRCC Counselors

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT RESOURCES & EDUCATION



YOUR COLLEGE IS HERE TO HELP
WWW.THREERIVERS.EDU/SMRE

YOUR RIGHTS

When you report sexual misconduct to an employee of the college, you have the right to...

- Be treated with dignity and taken seriously
- Get referrals to free and confidential off-campus resources
- Take legal action against the accused
- Request the college act against an accused student

PRIVACY

The college will take all reasonable steps to protect the privacy of both the reported victim and the accused student, but all college employees are required to report disclosed details of sexual misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator or Student Advocate. Information may also be shared with other authorized college employees who require it to perform their duties.

In addition, if a person under 18 years of age has been victimized, Connecticut law requires that the college must report this to the Department of Children and Families (DCF)

OFF-CAMPUS RESOURCES

CRISIS CENTERS

Crisis centers provide the following:

- Free and Confidential 24/7 hotlines
- Help finding medical care
- Emergency shelters
- Guidance for protective and restraining orders

Sexual Assault Crisis Center of Eastern Connecticut

78 Howard Street
New London, CT 06320
Office: 860-442-0604
Hotline: 888-999-5545
www.saccec.org

Safe Futures

241 Main Street
Norwich, CT 06360
Office: 860-447-0366 x265
Hotline: 860-701-6000
www.safefuturesct.org

IF YOU FEAR FOR YOUR SAFETY CALL 911

FOR ADDITIONAL RESOURCES CALL 211

LAW ENFORCEMENT

If you wish to pursue criminal charges, please contact law enforcement as soon as you are ready to do so.

Be careful to preserve any physical evidence of the incident for the police investigation.

Survivors of sexual assault are recommended to seek a Sexual Assault Examination as soon as possible to collect forensic evidence. These exams are free and available at your local hospital.

CONTACTS

Norwich Police
70 Thames Street
Norwich, CT 06360
Office: 860-886-5561



State Police Troop E
P.O. Box 306
Uncasville, CT 06382
Office: 860-848-6500
Hotline: 800-953-7747

Backus Hospital Emergency Services
326 Washington Street
Norwich, CT 06360
860-889-8331



MARIA KRUG
TITLE IX COORDINATOR

(860) 215-9208

E-mail: mkrug@trcc.commnet.edu
Office C131

574 NEW LONDON TURNPIKE • NORWICH, CT 06360

5.6	Reporting Suspected Abuse or Neglect of a Child	15-010	2015-01-10
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5.6 Reporting Suspected Abuse or Neglect of a Child

The Board of Regents for Higher Education (BOR) of the Connecticut State Colleges and Universities (CSCU) accept that institutions of higher education foster educational opportunities for people under the age of 18 years. The BOR, in acknowledging the special care required for children, strives to the utmost to protect children on its campuses from any form of abuse or neglect.

Pursuant to state law, with the exception of student employees, any paid administrator, faculty, staff, athletic director, athletic coach or athletic trainer, collectively referred to as “mandatory reporters” who in the ordinary course of their employment has a reasonable cause to suspect or believe that a person under the age of 18 years has been abused or neglected, has been placed in imminent harm or has had a non-accidental injury is required to cause a report to be made to the Department of Children and Families within 12 hours of becoming aware or suspecting abuse, neglect or imminent harm to a child.

The BOR recognizes that each CSCU campus must be a safe and secure environment for children to grow and develop. Therefore, the BOR further requires mandatory reporters to report any witnessed or suspected abuse or neglect of a child on a CSCU campus to their immediate supervisor in addition to DCF. The supervisor must report the incident to their director or vice president who must then inform the campus President and the System Office Vice President for Human Resources or his/her designee.

If the director or vice president reasonably believes that a reportable incident has occurred, and, if the suspected perpetrator is a BOR or CSCU employee, he/she will immediately contact their Chief Human Resources Officer who shall assign an objective person to investigate the report. An employee under investigation may be placed on administrative leave pending the results of the investigation. Employees who report suspicions of abuse or neglect are protected from any disciplinary action unless the report is determined to have been maliciously made. An employee who fails to report, but is later determined to have had previous knowledge of the abuse, may be subject to discipline.

A report is required if there is reasonable cause to suspect that a person under the age of 18 is in imminent harm, has had non accidental injuries or has been abused or neglected. Reasonable cause to believe or suspect that child abuse has occurred is sufficient to make a report.

All staff designated as mandatory reporters are required to take the Department of Children and Families Mandated Reporter Training, either on-line or in person, and Mandated Reporter Training will be included in New Employee Orientation. Compliance with training will be monitored by each CSCU campus’s Department of Human Resources. A copy of this policy shall be disseminated annually to all employees.

Reasonable steps will be taken to preserve privacy while promptly investigating and responding to the report. While the institution will strive to maintain the confidentiality of the information reported, which information may be subject to privacy requirements of the Family Education Rights Privacy Act (FERPA), the institution also must fulfill its duty to protect the CSCU community and to assure that the appropriate disciplinary processes are implemented.

5.2	Sexual Misconduct Reporting, Support Services and Processes	16-067	2016-06-16
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5.2 Sexual Misconduct Reporting, Support Services and Processes Policy

Statement of Policy

The Board of Regents for Higher Education (BOR) in conjunction with the Connecticut State Colleges and Universities (CSCU) is committed to insuring that each member of every BOR governed college and university community has the opportunity to participate fully in the process of education and development. The BOR and CSCU strive to maintain a safe and welcoming environment free from acts of sexual misconduct, intimate partner violence and stalking. It is the intent of the BOR and each of its colleges or universities to provide safety, privacy and support to victims of sexual misconduct and intimate partner violence.

The BOR strongly encourages victims to report any instance of sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, stalking and intimate partner violence, as an effective means of taking action by reporting such acts to the appropriate officials and pursuing criminal or disciplinary remedies, or both. The only way that action can be taken against anyone who violates another in such a manner is through reporting. Each and every BOR governed college and university shall provide those who report sexual misconduct with many supportive options, including referral to agencies that provide medical attention, counseling, legal services, advocacy, referrals and general information regarding sexual misconduct. Each and every BOR governed college and university will preserve the confidentiality of those who report sexual misconduct to the fullest extent possible and allowed by law. All BOR and CSCU employees, victim support persons and community victim advocates being consulted will make any limits of confidentiality clear before any disclosure of facts takes place. Other than confidential resources as defined above, in addition to employees who qualify as Campus Security Authorities under the Jeanne Clery Act, all BOR and CSCU employees are required to immediately communicate to the institution's designated recipient any disclosure or report of sexual misconduct received from a student as well as communicate any disclosure or report of sexual misconduct the employee received from another employee when misconduct is related to the business of the institution.

Affirmative consent must be given by all parties before engaging in sexual activity. Affirmative consent means an active, clear and voluntary agreement by a person to engage in sexual activity with another person. Sexual misconduct, as defined herein, is a violation of BOR policies and, in addition, may subject an accused student or employee to criminal penalties. The BOR and each of its governed colleges and universities are committed to providing an environment free of personal offenses. Sexual relationships of any kind between staff/faculty and students are discouraged pursuant to BOR policy.

The Board of Regents for Higher Education hereby directs the Connecticut State Colleges and Universities to implement the Policy stated above pursuant to the following provisions:

Terms, Usage and Standards

Sexual Misconduct Reporting
Support Services and Processes Policy

Consent must be affirmed and given freely, willingly, and knowingly of each participant to desired sexual involvement. Consent is a mutually affirmative, conscious decision – indicated clearly by words or actions – to engage in mutually accepted sexual contact. Consent may be revoked at any time during the sexual activity by any person engaged in the activity.

Affirmative consent may never be assumed because there is no physical resistance or other negative response. A person who initially consents to sexual activity shall be deemed not to have affirmatively consented to any such activity which occurs after that consent is withdrawn. It is the responsibility of each person to assure that he or she has the affirmative consent of all persons engaged in the sexual activity to engage in the sexual activity and that affirmative consent is sustained throughout the sexual activity. It shall not be a valid excuse to an alleged lack of affirmative consent that the student or employee responding to the alleged violation believed that the student reporting or disclosing the alleged violation consented to the activity (i) because the responding student or employee was intoxicated or reckless or failed to take reasonable steps to ascertain whether the student or employee reporting or disclosing the alleged violation affirmatively consented, or (ii) if the responding student or employee knew or should have known that the student or employee reporting or disclosing the alleged violation was unable to consent because the student or employee was unconscious, asleep, unable to communicate due to a mental or physical condition, or incapacitated due to the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication. The existence of a past or current dating or sexual relationship between the persons involved in the alleged violation shall not be determinative of a finding of affirmative consent.

Report of sexual misconduct is the receipt of a communication of an incident of sexual misconduct accompanied by a request for an investigation or adjudication by the institution.

Disclosure is the receipt of any communication of an incident of sexual misconduct that is not accompanied by a request for an investigation or adjudication by the institution.

Sexual misconduct includes engaging in any of the following behaviors:

- (a) **Sexual harassment**, which can include any unwelcome sexual advance or request for sexual favors, or any conduct of a sexual nature when submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's education or employment; submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as a basis for academic or employment decisions affecting the individual; or such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's academic or work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive educational or employment environment. Examples of conduct which may constitute sexual harassment include but are not limited to:
- sexual flirtation, touching, advances or propositions
 - verbal abuse of a sexual nature
 - pressure to engage in sexual activity
 - graphic or suggestive comments about an individual's dress or appearance
 - use of sexually degrading words to describe an individual
 - display of sexually suggestive objects, pictures or photographs

Sexual Misconduct Reporting
Support Services and Processes Policy

- sexual jokes
- stereotypic comments based upon gender
- threats, demands or suggestions that retention of one's educational status is contingent upon toleration of or acquiescence in sexual advances.

Retaliation is prohibited and occurs when a person is subjected to an adverse employment or educational action because he or she made a complaint under this policy or assisted or participated in any manner in an investigation.

- (b) **Sexual assault** shall include but is not limited to a sexual act directed against another person without the consent (as defined herein) of the other person or when that person is not capable of giving such consent-

Sexual assault is further defined in sections 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-70b, 53a-71, 53a-72a, 53a-72b and 53a-73a of the Connecticut General Statutes.

- (c) **Sexual exploitation** occurs when a person takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for anyone's advantage or benefit other than the person being exploited, and that behavior does not otherwise constitute one of the preceding sexual misconduct offenses. Examples of behavior that could rise to the level of sexual exploitation include:

- Prostituting another person;
- Non-consensual visual (e.g., video, photograph) or audio-recording of sexual activity;
- Non-consensual distribution of photos, other images, or information of an individual's sexual activity, intimate body parts, or nakedness, with the intent to or having the effect of embarrassing an individual who is the subject of such images or information;
- Going beyond the bounds of consent (for example, an individual who allows friends to hide in the closet to watch him or her having consensual sex);
- Engaging in non-consensual voyeurism;
- Knowingly transmitting an STI, such as HIV to another without disclosing your STI status;
- Exposing one's genitals in non-consensual circumstances, or inducing another to expose his or her genitals; or
- Possessing, distributing, viewing or forcing others to view illegal pornography.

Sexual exploitation is further defined as a crime in Connecticut State Law.

- (d) **Intimate partner, domestic and/or dating violence means** any physical or sexual harm against an individual by a current or former spouse of or person in a dating or cohabitating relationship with such individual that results from any action by such spouse or such person that may be classified as a sexual assault under section 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-70b, 53a-71, 53a-72a, 53a-72b or 53a-73a of the general statutes, stalking under section 53a-181c, 53a-181d or 53a-181e of the general statutes, or domestic or family violence as designated under section 46b-38h of the general statutes. This includes any physical or sexual harm against an individual by a current or former spouse or by a partner in a dating relationship that results from (1) sexual assault (2)

Sexual Misconduct Reporting Support Services and Processes Policy

sexual assault in a spousal or cohabiting relationship; (3) domestic violence; (4) sexual harassment (5) sexual exploitation, as such terms are defined in this policy.

Offenses that are designated as “domestic violence” are against family or household members or persons in dating or cohabiting relationships and include assaults, sexual assaults, stalking, and violations of protective or restraining orders issued by a Court. Intimate partner violence may also include physical abuse, threat of abuse, and emotional abuse.

- Physical abuse includes, but is not limited to, slapping, pulling hair or punching.
 - Threat of abuse includes but is not limited to, threatening to hit, harm or use a weapon on another (whether victim or acquaintance, friend or family member of the victim) or other forms of verbal threat.
 - Emotional abuse includes but is not limited to, damage to one’s property, driving recklessly to scare someone, name calling, threatening to hurt one’s family members or pets and humiliating another person.
 - Cohabitation occurs when two individuals dwell together in the same place as if married.
 - The determination of whether a “dating relationship” existed is to be based upon the following factors: the reporting victim’s statement as to whether such a relationship existed, the length of the relationship, the type of the relationship and the frequency of the interaction between the persons reported to be involved in the relationship.
- (e) **Stalking**, which is defined as repeatedly contacting another person when contacting person knows or should know that the contact is unwanted by the other person; and the contact causes the other person reasonable apprehension of imminent physical harm or the contacting person knows or should know that the contact causes substantial impairment of the other person’s ability to perform the activities of daily life.

As used in this definition, the term “contacting” includes, but is not limited to, communicating with (including internet communication via e-mail, instant message, on- line community or any other internet communication) or remaining in the physical presence of the other person.

Confidentiality

When a BOR governed college or university receives a report of sexual misconduct all reasonable steps will be taken by the appropriate CSCU officials to preserve the privacy of the reported victim while promptly investigating and responding to the report. While the institution will strive to maintain the confidentiality of personally identifiable student information reported, which information is subject to privacy requirements of the Family Education Rights Privacy Act (FERPA), the institution also must fulfill its duty to protect the campus community.

Confidential resources are defined as follows: For the Universities, entities with statutory privilege, which include campus based counseling center, health center and pastoral counseling staff members whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the University community as well as off campus counseling and psychological services, health services providers, member(s) of the clergy, and the local Sexual Assault Crisis Center and Domestic Violence Center. For the Colleges, confidential resources are limited to entities with statutory

Sexual Misconduct Reporting Support Services and Processes Policy

privilege, such as off campus counseling and psychological services, health services providers, member(s) of the clergy, and the local Sexual Assault Crisis Center and Domestic Violence Center. The personnel of these centers and agencies are bound by state statutes and professional ethics from disclosing information about reports without written releases.

Information provided to a confidential resource by a victim of a sexual misconduct or the person reported to have been the victim of sexual misconduct cannot be disclosed legally to any other person without consent, except under very limited circumstances, such as an imminent threat of danger to self or others or if the reported victim is a minor. Therefore, for those who wish to obtain the fullest legal protections and disclose in full confidentiality, she/he must speak with a confidential resource. Each BOR governed college and university will provide a list of such confidential resources in the College or University's geographic region to victims of sexual misconduct as well as publish these resources on-line and in various publications.

Where it is deemed necessary for the institution to take steps to protect the safety of the reported victim and/or other members of the campus community, the institution will seek to act in a manner so as not to compromise the privacy or confidentiality of the reported victim of sexual misconduct to the extent reasonably possible.

Mandated Reporting by College and University Employees

Other than confidential resources as defined above, in addition to employees who qualify as Campus Security Authorities under the Jeanne Clery Act, all employees are required to immediately communicate to the institution's designated recipient (e.g., Title IX Coordinator) any disclosure or report of sexual misconduct received from a student regardless of the age of the reported victim. All employees are also required to communicate to the institution's designated recipient (e.g., Title IX Coordinator) any disclosure or report of sexual misconduct received from an employee that impacts employment with the institution or is otherwise related to the business of the institution.

Upon receiving a disclosure or a report of sexual misconduct, employees are expected to supportively, compassionately and professionally offer academic and other accommodations and to provide a referral for support and other services.

Further, in accordance with Connecticut State law, with the exception of student employees, any paid administrator, faculty, staff, athletic director, athletic coach or athletic trainer who, in the ordinary course of their employment, has a reasonable cause to suspect or believe that a person under the age of 18 years has been abused or neglected, has been placed in imminent harm or has had a non-accidental injury is required by law and Board policy to report the incident within twelve hours to their immediate supervisor and to the Department of Children and Families.

Rights of Parties

Those who report any type of sexual misconduct to any BOR governed college or university employee will be informed in a timely manner of all their rights and options, including the necessary steps and potential outcomes of each option. When choosing a reporting resource the following information should be considered:

Sexual Misconduct Reporting Support Services and Processes Policy

- All reports of sexual misconduct will be treated seriously and with dignity by the institution.
- Referrals to off-campus counseling and medical services that are available immediately and confidential, whether or not those who report feel ready to make any decisions about reporting to police, a college or university employee or the campus's Title IX Coordinator.
- Those who have been the victim of sexual misconduct have the right to take both criminal and civil legal action against the individual allegedly responsible.
- Those who seek confidentiality may contact a clergy member(s), a University counseling center psychologist, a University health center care provider, the Sexual Assault Crisis Center of Connecticut and/or the Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence – all of whom are bound by state statutes and professional ethics to maintain confidentiality without written releases.

Right to Notify Law Enforcement & Seek Protective and Other Orders

Those who report being subjected to sexual misconduct shall be provided written information about her/his right to:

- (1) notify law enforcement and receive assistance from campus authorities in making the notification; and,
- (2) obtain a protective order, apply for a temporary restraining order or seek enforcement of an existing order. Such orders include:
 - standing criminal protective orders;
 - protective orders issued in cases of stalking, harassment, sexual assault, or risk of injury to or impairing the morals of a child;
 - temporary restraining orders or protective orders prohibiting the harassment of a witness;
 - family violence protective orders.

Options for Changing Academic, Housing, Transportation and Working Arrangements

The colleges and universities will provide assistance to those involved in a report of sexual misconduct, including but not limited to, reasonably available options for changing academic, campus transportation, housing or working situations as well as honoring lawful protective or temporary restraining orders. Each and every BOR governed college and university shall create and provide information specific to its campus detailing the procedures to follow after the commission of such violence, including people or agencies to contact for reporting purposes or to request assistance, and information on the importance of preserving physical evidence.

Support Services Contact Information

It is BOR policy that whenever a college or university Title IX Coordinator or other employee receives a report that a student, faculty or staff member has been subjected to sexual misconduct, the Title IX Coordinator or other employee shall immediately provide the student, faculty or staff member with contact information for and, if requested, professional assistance in accessing and using any appropriate campus resources, or local advocacy, counseling, health, and mental health services. All

Sexual Misconduct Reporting
Support Services and Processes Policy

CSCU campuses shall develop and distribute contact information for this purpose as well as provide such information on-line.

Employee Conduct Procedures

Employees who are reported to have engaged in sexual misconduct are subject to discipline in accordance with the procedures applicable to the employee's classification of employment.

Student Conduct Procedures

The **Student Code of Conduct** provides the procedures for the investigation, definitions of terms, and resolution of complaints regarding student conduct, including those involving sexual misconduct, as defined herein.

The Title IX Coordinator can assist in explaining the student conduct process. The Student Code of Conduct provides an equal, fair, and timely process (informal administrative resolution or a formal adjudication) for reported victims and accused students.

Reported victims of sexual misconduct shall have the opportunity to request that an investigation or disciplinary proceedings begin promptly; that such disciplinary proceedings shall be conducted by an official trained annually in issues relating to sexual misconduct and shall use the preponderance of the evidence (more likely than not) standard in making a determination concerning the alleged sexual misconduct.

Both the reported victim of sexual misconduct and the accused student are entitled to be accompanied to any meeting or proceeding relating to the allegation of sexual misconduct by an advisor or support person of their choice, provided the involvement of such advisor or support person does not result in the postponement or delay of such meeting as scheduled and provided such an advisor or support person may not directly address the Hearing Body, question witnesses or otherwise actively participate in the hearing process or other meeting pertaining to a report of sexual misconduct and each student shall have the opportunity to present evidence and witnesses on her/his behalf during any disciplinary proceeding.

Both the reported victim and accused student are entitled to be provided at the same time written notice of the results of any disciplinary proceeding, normally within one (1) business day after the conclusion of such proceeding, which notice shall include the following: the name of the accused student, the violation committed, if any, and any sanction imposed upon the accused student. Sanctions may range from a warning to expulsion, depending upon the behavior and its severity of the violation(s). The reported victim shall have the same right to request a review of the decision of any disciplinary proceeding in the same manner and on the same basis as shall the accused student; however, in such cases, if a review by any reported victim is granted, among the other actions that may be taken, the sanction of the disciplinary proceeding may also be increased. The reported victim and the accused student are entitled to be simultaneously provided written notice of any change in the results of any disciplinary proceeding prior to the time when the results become final as well as to be notified when such results become final.

Sexual Misconduct Reporting
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In accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), the accused student and the reported victim have the right to keep their identities confidential.

Dissemination of this Policy

Upon adoption by the Board all CSCU institutions shall, upon receipt, immediately post and maintain this policy at all times in an easily accessible manner on each institution's website. This policy shall thereafter be annually provided to all Title IX Coordinators, campus law enforcement officers and security personnel, and other campus personnel. Further, this policy shall be presented at student orientation and at student awareness and prevention trainings, and made broadly available at each campus. The policy shall be expanded upon by each institution to provide resources and contact information specific to their institution and geographic area as set forth above.



BOR/CSCU STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT

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I. STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT

PREAMBLE

Academic institutions exist for the transmission of knowledge, the pursuit of truth, the development of students, and the general well-being of society. In line with this purpose, the Board of Regents for Higher Education (“BOR”) in conjunction with the Connecticut State Colleges and Universities (“CSCU”) has the duty to protect the freedoms of inquiry and expression, and furthermore, has the responsibility to encourage all of its members to develop the capacity for critical judgment in their sustained and independent search for truth.

CSCU has certain self-defined institutional values. Principal among these values is respect for the safety, dignity, rights, and individuality of each member of the CSCU Community. The opportunity to live, study, and work in an institution which values diverse intellectual and cultural perspectives and encourages discussion and debate about competing ideas in an atmosphere of civility is a basic component of quality higher education.

All members of CSCU must at all times govern their social and academic interactions with tolerance and mutual respect so that the students who pass through a CSCU door are enriched by these experiences and are prepared for full and enlightened participation in a multi-cultural society. Because of the BOR’s and CSCU’s commitment to principles of pluralism, mutual respect, and civility, certain activities are not acceptable on CSCU campuses. Acts of intolerance, of hatred or violence based on race, religion, sexual orientation or expression, disability, gender, age, or ethnic background are antithetical to the BOR’s and CSCU’s fundamental principles and values. It is the BOR’s and CSCU’s responsibility to protect our students’ right to learn by establishing an environment of civility.

The disciplinary process is intended to be part of the educational mission of CSCU. Student disciplinary proceedings are not criminal proceedings and are not subject to court rules of procedure and evidence.

INTRODUCTION

This Student Code of Conduct (hereinafter the “Student Code” or “Code”) is intended to present a clear statement of student rights and responsibilities established by the Board of Regents for Higher Education. The BOR has charged the President of the Board of Regents for Higher Education with developing procedures to protect those rights and to address the abdication of responsibilities in collaboration with the four State Universities, the twelve Community Colleges and Charter Oak State College. The Student Code describes the types of acts that are not acceptable in an academic community.

Disclaimer: This Code is neither a contract nor an offer of a contract between any BOR governed institution and any student. The provisions of this Code are subject to revision at any time.

PART A: DEFINITIONS

The following list of defined terms utilized throughout this Student Code is provided in an effort to facilitate a more thorough understanding of the Code. This list is not intended to be a complete list of all the terms referenced in the Student Code that might require interpretation or clarification. The Vice President for Student Affairs at a University, the Dean of Students at a Community College, the Provost at Charter Oak State College or their designee shall make the final decision of the interpretation of the definition of any term found in the Student Code. For purposes of interpretation and application of the Student Code only, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

1. **“Accused Student”** means any student accused of violating this Student Code.
2. **“Advisor”** means a person who accompanies an Accused Student or an alleged victim to a hearing (or a proceeding pertaining to a report of sexual violence) for the limited purpose of providing advice and guidance to the student. An advisor may not directly address the Hearing Body, question witnesses, or otherwise actively participate in the hearing process (or other proceeding pertaining to a report of sexual violence).
3. **“Appellate Body”** means any person or persons authorized by the University Vice President for Student Affairs, Community College Dean of Students, Charter Oak State College Provost or their designee to consider an appeal from a determination by a Hearing Body that a student has violated the Student Code.
4. **“Calendar Days”** means the weekdays (Mondays through Fridays) when the University or College is open.
5. **“College”** means either collectively or singularly any of the following institutions: Asnuntuck Community College, Capital Community College, Gateway Community College, Housatonic Community College, Manchester Community College, Middlesex Community College, Naugatuck Valley Community College, Northwestern Connecticut Community College, Norwalk Community College, Quinebaug Valley Community College, Three Rivers Community College, Tunxis Community College, and Charter Oak State College.
6. **“Complainant(s)”** means the person(s) who initiates a complaint by alleging that a Student(s) violated the Code.
7. **“CSCU”** means either collectively or singularly, any of the following institutions: Central Connecticut State University, Eastern Connecticut State University, Southern Connecticut State University, Western Connecticut State University; Asnuntuck Community College, Capital Community College, Gateway Community College, Housatonic Community College, Manchester Community College, Middlesex Community College, Naugatuck Valley Community College, Northwestern Connecticut Community College, Norwalk Community College, Quinebaug Valley Community College, Three Rivers Community College, Tunxis Community College, and Charter Oak State College.

8. ***“CSCU Affiliates”*** means individuals and/or entities with whom or with which the College or University has a contractual relationship.
9. ***“CSCU Official”*** means any person employed by the College or University to perform assigned administrative, instructional, or professional responsibilities.
10. ***“CSCU Premises”*** means all land, buildings, facilities, and other property in the possession of, or owned, used, and/or controlled by, the University or College, either solely or in conjunction with another entity.
11. ***“Disciplinary Officer” or “Conduct Administrator”*** means a University, College or CSCU official who is authorized to determine the appropriate resolution of an alleged violation of the Code, and/or to impose sanctions or affect other remedies as appropriate. Subject to the provisions of this Code, a disciplinary officer or conduct administrator is vested with the authority to, among other duties: investigate a complaint of an alleged violation of the Code decline to pursue a complaint, refer identified disputants to mediation or other appropriate avenues of resolution, establish charges against a student, enter into an administrative agreement developed with an Accused Student in accordance with Section II-B-3 of this Code, advise a Hearing Body, and present the case before the Hearing Body.
12. ***“Hearing Body” or “Hearing Panel”*** means any person or persons authorized by the University Vice President for Student Affairs, Community College Dean of Students or Charter Oak State College Provost to determine whether a student has violated the Code and to impose sanctions as warranted, including a hearing officer or hearing board.
13. ***“Institution”*** means the University or College within CSCU.
14. ***“Instructor”*** means any faculty member, teaching assistant or any other person authorized by the University to provide educational services, including, but not limited to, teaching, research, and academic advising.
15. ***“Member of the CSCU Community”*** means any person who is a student, an official or any other person who works for CSCU, either directly or indirectly (e.g., for a private enterprise doing business on a CSCU campus).
16. ***“Policy”*** means the written regulations, standards, and student conduct expectations adopted by the BOR and found in, but not limited to the Student Handbook, the Residence Life Handbook, the housing contract, the graduate and undergraduate catalogs, and other publicized University and College notices.
17. ***“Prohibited Conduct”*** means the conduct prohibited by this Code, as more particularly described in Part I-D of this Code.
18. ***“Reporting Party”*** means any person who alleges that a student has violated this Code.

19. **“Student”** means either (1) any person admitted, registered, enrolled or attending any CSCU course or CSCU conducted program, whether full-time or part-time, and whether pursuing undergraduate, graduate or professional studies, or continuing education; (2) any person who is not officially enrolled for a particular term but who has a continuing relationship with a CSCU; or (3) any person within two calendar years after the conclusion of their last registered Community College course unless the student has formally withdrawn, graduated or been expelled from the College.
20. **“Student Code” or “Code”** means this Student Code of Conduct.
21. **“Student Organization”** means an association or group of persons that have complied with the formal requirements for University or College recognition.
22. **“Support Person”** means a person, who accompanies an Accused Student, a Reporting Party or a victim to a hearing for the limited purpose of providing support and guidance. A support person may not directly address the Hearing Body, question witnesses, or otherwise actively participate in the hearing process.
23. **“University”** means any of the following institutions: Central Connecticut State University, Eastern Connecticut State University, Southern Connecticut State University, and Western Connecticut State University, whichever the alleged violation of the Code occurred.
24. **“Shall” and “will”** are used in the imperative sense.
25. **“May”** is used in the permissive sense.

PART B: APPLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT

1. **Application of the Student Code:** The Student Code shall apply to the four Connecticut State Universities, the twelve Community Colleges, and the on-line college: Central Connecticut State University, Eastern Connecticut State University, Southern Connecticut State University, Western Connecticut State University; Asnuntuck Community College, Capital Community College, Gateway Community College, Housatonic Community College, Manchester Community College, Middlesex Community College, Naugatuck Valley Community College, Northwestern Connecticut Community College, Norwalk Community College, Quinebaug Valley Community College, Three Rivers Community College, Tunxis Community College, and Charter Oak State College.

An alleged violation of the Student Code shall be addressed in accordance with the Code of Conduct, even if the accused Student has withdrawn from the Institution prior to the completion of the disciplinary procedures.

The Student Code shall apply to Students and to University Student Organizations. The term “student” shall generally apply to the student as an individual and to a Student Organization as a

single entity. The officers or leaders of a particular Student Organization usually will be expected to represent the organization during the disciplinary process. Nothing in this Student Code shall preclude holding certain members of a Student Organization accountable for their individual acts committed in the context of or in association with the organization's alleged violation of this Code.

2. Distribution of the Student Code: The Student Code shall be made readily available electronically and/or in a printed publication to students, faculty and staff. The office responsible for Student Affairs will annually distribute and make available to students, faculty and staff, electronically and/or in a printed publication, any revisions to the Code.

3. Administration of the Student Code: A University's and Charter Oak State College's Provost or a Community College's Dean of Students shall be the person designated by the institution President to be responsible for the administration of the Academic Misconduct portion of the Student Code. A University's Vice President for Student Affairs, a Community College's Dean of Students, or Charter Oak State College's Provost shall be the person designated by the institution President to be responsible for the administration of the Non-Academic Misconduct portion of the Student Code.

PART C: SCOPE OF AUTHORITY

A Student who is found responsible for engaging in conduct that violates the Student Code on any CSCU campus or on property controlled by the BOR or by any CSCU Affiliate or any CSCU sponsored function or event shall be subject to the sanctions described in this Code. The Student Code of Conduct also applies to online activities, where applicable. Students who attempt to engage in conduct that violates this Code, who knowingly encourage, aid or assist another person in engaging in such conduct, or who agree with another person, explicitly or otherwise, to engage in such conduct, may also be subject to disciplinary action.

Off-campus misconduct by University students may be subject to the jurisdiction of the University and addressed through its disciplinary procedures if one of the following conditions is met: (i) a Student engages in prohibited conduct at an official University event, at a University-sanctioned event, or at an event sponsored by a recognized University Student Organization; or (ii) a Student engages in prohibited conduct under such circumstances that reasonable grounds exist for believing that the Accused Student poses a threat to the life, health or safety of any member of the CSCU or to the property of the CSCU.

Community College students conduct is subject to the Code on campus and off-campus whenever such conduct impairs College-related activities or affairs of another member of the College community or creates a risk of harm to a member or members of the College community. Students must be aware that, as citizens, they are subject to all federal and state laws in addition to all CSCU regulations governing student conduct and responsibilities. Students do not relinquish their rights nor do they shed their responsibilities as citizens by becoming members of the CSCU Community. However, where a court of law has found a student to have violated the law, an institution has the right to impose the sanctions of this Code even though the conduct does not impair institution-related activities of another member of the university or college community and does not create a risk of harm to the college or university community. The decision to exercise this right will be in the sole discretion of the President of the impacted institution or his/her designee.

Charter Oak State College applies this Code to matriculated and non-matriculated students, including those participating in portfolio assessment, credential evaluation, testing, or contract learning. Jurisdiction shall be limited to student conduct that occurs while students are taking Charter Oak State College courses or availing themselves of Charter Oak State College services. However, if a matriculated Charter Oak State College student is found guilty of student misconduct at another institution, including but not limited to misrepresentation of records from other institutions, the student may be subject to disciplinary action at Charter Oak State College.

PART D: PROHIBITED CONDUCT

The following list of behaviors is intended to represent the types of acts that constitute violations of this Code.

1. Academic misconduct, which includes, but is not limited to, plagiarism and all forms of cheating.

Plagiarism is defined as the submission of work by a student for academic credit as one's own work of authorship which contains work of another author without appropriate attribution.

Cheating includes, but is not limited to: (i) use of any unauthorized assistance in taking quizzes, tests or examinations; (ii) use of sources beyond those authorized by the instructor in writing papers, preparing reports, solving problems or carrying out other assignments; (iii) the acquisition, without permission, of tests or other academic material belonging to a member of the University faculty or staff; and (iv) engaging in any other behavior specifically prohibited by a faculty member in the course syllabus.

2. Acts of dishonesty, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. Misuse of University or College documents, including, but not limited to forging, transferring, altering or otherwise misusing a student fee card, student payroll card, identification card or other College or University identification document, course registration document, schedule card, transcript, or any other institution-issued document or record.
 - b. Knowingly furnishing false information to any CSCU Official, faculty member or office.
3. Theft of property or services, or damage to, defacement or destruction of, or tampering with, real or personal property owned by the State of Connecticut, CSCU/BOR, the institution, or any member of the CSCU Community.
4. Actual or threatened physical assault or abuse, threatening behavior, intimidation, or coercion.
5. Sexual misconduct may include engaging in one of more behaviors:

(a) **Sexual harassment**, which can include any unwelcome sexual advance or request for sexual favors, or any conduct of a sexual nature when submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's education; submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as a basis for academic decisions affecting the individual; or such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's academic performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive educational environment. Examples of conduct which may constitute sexual harassment include but are not limited to:

- sexual flirtation, touching, advances or propositions
- verbal abuse of a sexual nature
- pressure to engage in sexual activity
- graphic or suggestive comments about an individual's dress or appearance
- use of sexually degrading words to describe an individual
- display of sexually suggestive objects, pictures or photographs
- sexual jokes
- stereotypic comments based upon gender
- threats, demands or suggestions that retention of one's educational status is contingent upon toleration of or acquiescence in sexual advances.

(b) **Sexual assault** shall include but is not limited to a sexual act directed against another person when that person is not capable of giving consent, which shall mean the voluntary agreement by a person in the possession and exercise of sufficient mental capacity to make a deliberate choice to do something proposed by another.

A person who initially consents to sexual activity shall be deemed not to have consented to any such activity which occurs after that consent is withdrawn. Consent cannot be assumed because there is no physical resistance or other negative response. A lack of consent may result from mental incapacity (e.g., ingestion of alcohol or drugs which significantly impair awareness or judgment) or physical incapacity (e.g., the person is unconscious or otherwise unable to communicate consent). Consent must be affirmative. (See Sexual Misconduct Reporting, Support Services and Processes Policy).

Sexual assault is further defined in sections 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-70b, 53a-71, 53a-72a, 53a-72b and 53a-73a of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(c) **Sexual exploitation** occurs when a person takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for anyone's advantage or benefit other than the person being exploited, and that behavior does not otherwise constitute one of the preceding sexual misconduct offenses. Examples of behavior that could rise to the level of sexual exploitation include:

- Prostituting another person;
- Non-consensual visual (e.g., video, photograph) or audio-recording of sexual activity;
- Non-consensual distribution of photos, other images, or information of an individual's sexual activity, intimate body parts, or nakedness, with the intent to or having the effect of embarrassing an individual who is the subject of such images or information;
- Going beyond the bounds of consent (such as letting your friends hide in the closet to watch you having consensual sex);
- Engaging in non-consensual voyeurism;
- Knowingly transmitting an STI, such as HIV to another without disclosing your STI status;
- Exposing one's genitals in non-consensual circumstances, or inducing another to expose his or her genitals; or
- Possessing, distributing, viewing or forcing others to view illegal pornography.

6. Intimate partner violence is defined as:

- Including intimate partner violence, which is any physical or sexual harm against an individual by a current or former spouse or by a partner in a dating relationship that results from (1) sexual assault, as defined in section 5 above; (2) sexual assault in a spousal or cohabiting relationship; (3) domestic violence; (4) sexual harassment, as defined in section 5 above or, (5) sexual exploitation, as defined in section 5 above.
- Physical abuse, which can include but is not limited to, slapping, pulling hair or punching.
- Threat of abuse, which can include but is not limited to, threatening to hit, harm or use a weapon on another (whether victim or acquaintance, friend or family member of the victim) or other forms of verbal threat.
- Emotional abuse, which can include but is not limited to, damage to one's property, driving recklessly to scare someone, name calling, threatening to hurt one's family members or pets and humiliating another person.

7. Violations of privacy, including, but not limited to, voyeurism and the use of web-based, electronic or other devices to make a photographic, audio or video record of any person without his or her express consent, when such a recording is intended or likely to cause injury or distress. This includes, but is not limited to: (i) surreptitiously taking pictures or videos of another person in spaces such as sleeping areas, bathrooms, gymnasiums, locker rooms, and changing areas; and (ii) sexually exploiting another person by electronically recording or permitting others to view or electronically record, consensual sexual activity without a partner's knowledge or permitting others to view or listen to such video or audio tapes without a partner's knowledge and consent. Publicizing or threatening to publicize such records will also be considered a violation of this Code.

8. Hazing, which is defined as an act which endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a Student, or which destroys, damages, or removes public or private property for the purpose of initiation or admission into, affiliation with or as a condition for continued membership in a group or organization. The express or implied consent of the victim will not be a defense to an allegation of hazing. Consenting to the activity by remaining silent or not objecting in the presence of hazing is not a neutral act and is also a violation of this Student Code.

9. Stalking, which is defined as repeatedly contacting another person when:
 - a. The contacting person knows or should know that the contact is unwanted by the other person; and
 - b. The contact causes the other person reasonable apprehension of imminent physical harm or the contacting person knows or should know that the contact causes substantial impairment of the other person's ability to perform the activities of daily life.

As used in this definition, the term "contacting" includes, but is not limited to, communicating with (including internet communication via e-mail, instant message, on-line community or any other internet communication) or remaining in the physical presence of the other person.

10. Harassment, which is defined as conduct which is abusive or which interferes with a person's pursuit of his or her customary or usual affairs, including, but not limited to, such conduct when directed toward an individual or group because of race, ethnicity, ancestry, national origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation or expression, age, physical attribute, or physical or mental disability or disorder, including learning disabilities and mental retardation.
11. Conduct that is disorderly, lewd or indecent (including, but not limited to, public nudity and sexual activity in areas generally open to members of the campus community), breach of peace or aiding, abetting or procuring another person to breach the peace on CSCU premises or at functions sponsored by, or affiliated with the University or College.
12. Behavior or activity which endangers the health, safety, or well-being of oneself or others.
13. Offensive or disorderly conduct which causes interference, annoyance or alarm or recklessly creates a risk thereof at CSCU or CSCU premises, CSCU web or social media sites, at a CSCU-sponsored activity or in college or university courses, including cyber bullying. This offense does not apply to speech or other forms of constitutionally protected expression.
14. Unauthorized possession, duplication or use of keys (including, but not limited to, card access, card keys, fobs, etc.) to any CSCU premises or forcible and/or unauthorized entry on or into CSCU premises.
15. Starting fires, causing explosions, falsely reporting the presence of fire, bombs, incendiary or explosive devices, or falsely reporting an emergency.
16. Unauthorized or improper possession, use, removal, tampering or disabling of fire and/or safety equipment and warning devices, failure to follow standard fire and/or emergency safety procedures, or interference with firefighting or emergency response equipment or personnel.

17. Use, possession, purchase, sale or distribution of alcoholic beverages, except as expressly permitted by law and CSCU regulations. Alcoholic beverages may not, under any circumstances, be used by, possessed by, or distributed to any person under twenty-one (21) years of age.
18. Use, possession, purchase, sale, distribution or manufacturing of narcotics, controlled substances and/or drugs, including, but not limited to, marijuana and heroin, or drug paraphernalia, except as expressly permitted by law.
19. Use, possession or distribution of firearms, ammunition for firearms, other weapons or dangerous instruments, facsimiles of weapons or firearms, fireworks, explosives or dangerous chemicals. A dangerous instrument is any instrument, article or substance that, under the circumstances in which it is being utilized, is capable of causing death or serious physical injury. The possession of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument on campus is strictly prohibited, even if such item is legally owned.
20. Gambling, including, but not limited to, promoting, wagering, receiving monies for wagering or gambling for money or property on CSCU premises.
21. Disruption or obstruction of any College or University function, activity or event, whether it occurs on or off the campus, or of any non-University or College function, activity or event which is authorized by the institution to occur on its premises.
22. Intentional obstruction of the free flow of pedestrian or vehicular traffic on CSCU premises or at University or College-sponsored or supervised functions or interference with entry into or exit from CSCU premises or with the free movement of any person.
23. Failure to comply with the directions of CSCU officials or law enforcement officers acting in the performance of their duties and/or failure to identify oneself to these persons when requested to do so.
24. Conduct that violates published BOR/CSCU policies, rules, and regulations, including, but not limited to, residence hall rules and regulations.
25. Conduct prohibited by any federal, state, and/or local law, regulation or ordinance.
26. Unauthorized use of CSCU property or the property of members of the CSCU Community or of CSCU Affiliates.
27. Theft, unauthorized use, or abuse of University or College computers and/or peripheral systems and networks, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Unauthorized access to CSCU computer programs or files;
 - b. Unauthorized alteration, transfer or duplication of CSCU computer programs or files;
 - c. Unauthorized use of another individual's identification and/or password;

- d. Deliberate disruption of the operation of CSCU computer systems and networks;
 - e. Use of the Institution's computing facilities and resources in violation of copyright laws (including unauthorized peer-to-peer file sharing of copyrighted material, including, but not limited to, copyrighted music, movies, and software);
 - f. Use of computing facilities and resources to send obscene messages (which are defined as messages which appeal mainly to a prurient, shameful or morbid interest in nudity, sex, excretion, sadism or masochism, go well beyond customary limits of candor in describing or representing such matters, and are utterly without redeeming social value); and
 - g. Violation of the BOR Policy Statement on Acceptable and responsible use of Information Technology resources and/or any applicable BOR computer use policy.
28. Abuse of the CSCU conduct and disciplinary system, including but not limited to:
- a. Failure to obey the notice from a Hearing Body or CSCU Official to appear for a meeting or hearing as part of the Student Conduct system;
 - b. Falsification, distortion, or intentional misrepresentation of information to a Disciplinary Officer or Conduct Administrator, or before a Hearing Body;
 - c. Initiation of a conduct or disciplinary proceeding knowingly without cause;
 - d. Disruption or interference with the orderly conduct of a disciplinary proceeding;
 - e. Attempting to discourage an individual's proper participation in, or use of, the disciplinary system;
 - f. Attempting to influence the impartiality of a Disciplinary Officer, Conduct Administrator or member of a Hearing Body prior to, and/or during the course of, the disciplinary proceeding;
 - g. Harassment (verbal or physical) and/or intimidation of a Disciplinary Officer, Conduct Administrator, or member of a Hearing Body prior to, and/or during the course of the disciplinary proceeding;
 - h. Failure to comply with the sanction(s) imposed under the Student Code; and
 - i. Influencing or attempting to influence another person to commit an abuse of the disciplinary system.

PART E: HEARING PROCEDURES FOR SEXUAL MISCONDUCT, SEXUAL INTIMATE PARTNER, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & STALKING REPORTS

In addition to disciplinary procedures applicable to State University students in Section II, Community College students in Section III, or Charter Oak State College Students in Section IV, for any hearing

conducted involving allegations of sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, stalking and intimate partner violence the reported victim and the accused student shall each have the following rights::

1. At any meeting or proceeding, both the reported victim and accused student may be accompanied by an advisor or support person of the student's choice provided the advisor or support person does not cause a scheduled meeting or hearing to be delayed or postponed and provided an advisor or support person may not directly address the Hearing Body, question witnesses, or otherwise actively participate in the hearing process (or other proceeding or pertaining to a report of sexual misconduct);
2. The reported victim of sexual misconduct is entitled to request that disciplinary proceedings begin promptly;
3. Any hearing regarding an accusation of sexual misconduct shall (i) be fair, prompt and impartial; (ii) be conducted by a Hearing Body annually trained in issues relating to sexual misconduct (iii) use the preponderance of evidence (more likely than not) standard; (iv) shall allow both the accused student and reported victim the opportunity to present evidence and witnesses on their behalf during any disciplinary proceeding; (v) shall provide both the accused student and the reported victim with equal access to any information that will be used during meetings and hearings; and (vi) invoke the standard of "affirmative consent"¹ in determining whether consent to engage in sexual activity was given by all persons who engaged in sexual activity .
4. In accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), the accused student and the reported victim have the right to keep their identities confidential;
5. Any reported victim shall be provided written notice of the decision of the Hearing Body at the same time as the accused student, normally within one (1) business day after the conclusion of the Hearing. In accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) the notice to any reported victim of sexual misconduct shall contain only the following: the name of the accused student, the violation committed, if any, and any sanction imposed against the accused student.
6. The reported victim shall have the same right to request a review of the decision of the Hearing Body (appeal rights) in the same manner and on the same basis as shall the accused student; however, if a request for review by a reported victim is determined to be properly made and if the review determines there is sufficient grounds for altering the decision of the Hearing Body, among the other actions that may be taken as set forth above, the sanction of the hearing may also be increased. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in any hearing pertaining to sexual misconduct both the reported victim and the accused student are entitled to be simultaneously provided notice of any change in the results of the hearing prior to the time when the results become final as well as to be notified when such results become final.

¹The standard of "Affirmative Consent" is set forth in the BOR Sexual Misconduct Reporting, Support Services and Processes Policy and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART F: CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINARY RECORDS

The written decision resulting from an administrative conference or a hearing under this Code shall become part of the student's educational record and shall be subject to the provisions of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). A student's disciplinary record shall be maintained separately from any other academic or official file maintained by the Institution. Disciplinary records will be maintained for a period of five (5) years from the date of the incident, except that the sanction of expulsion shall be noted permanently.

While student education records are generally protected from disclosure by FERPA, there are a number of exceptions to this rule. Students should be aware that a record concerning his/her behavior while a student at the College or University may be shared with other colleges or universities to which the student may subsequently wish to transfer or be admitted. Similarly, prospective employers may require a student to provide access to his/her education records as part of the employment application process. A record of having been sanctioned for conduct that violates Section I.D. of the Code may disqualify a student for admission to another college or university, and may interfere with his/her selection for employment.

PART G: INTERPRETATION AND REVISION

Questions regarding the interpretation of this Code shall be referred to the University's and Charter Oak State College's Provost or a Community College's Dean of Students or their designees for the administration of the Non-Academic Misconduct portion of the Student Code and to the University's Vice President for Student Affairs, a Community College's Dean of Academic Affairs or Charter Oak State College's Provost or their designees for the administration of the Academic Misconduct portion of the Student Code.

This Code shall be reviewed and revised, if and as necessary, every five (5) years, or as directed by the President of the Board of Regents for Higher Education.

II. CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES APPLICABLE TO STATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Procedures for University students differ from those procedures applicable to either the Community Colleges or Charter Oak State College. This is due to the environmental, cultural, and administrative differences within the types of the institutions comprising CSCU. Procedures for addressing allegations and sanctions regarding academic misconduct (as defined in Section I.D.1) for University Students as set for in this Section II of the Code.

PART A: DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES - ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT

1. Instructor's Role:
When the instructor of record or his or her designee believes that an act of academic misconduct has occurred, he or she shall notify the student of the allegation and save any evidence of such misconduct in its original form. (Copies of the Accused Student's work will be provided to the Student upon request.) In addition, the instructor shall not transmit a final grade to the Registrar until such time as the allegation(s) of academic misconduct are finally determined. Each institution shall establish implementation guidelines in accordance with this Code.
2. Information from Person Other than Student's Instructor: Any member of the CSCU Community may provide information which might lead to a complaint against a Student alleging academic misconduct.
3. The Academic Misconduct Hearing Board: There shall be an academic misconduct hearing board convened by the University's Disciplinary Officer to consider allegations of academic misconduct lodged against a Student. The University's disciplinary officer shall be a non-voting member of the board and act as convener.
4. Hearing Process: The Accused Student shall be afforded adequate notice of the allegation, an opportunity to discuss the allegation with the instructor, and adequate time to request and prepare for a hearing. All parties shall have an opportunity to be heard and a record of the proceedings shall be made. The decision of a hearing board shall be communicated in writing.
5. Sanctions: If the academic misconduct hearing board determines that the Accused Student is "Not Responsible," the board shall not impose any sanctions. The board shall so advise the Student's instructor and the instructor shall reevaluate the student's course grade in light of the Board's determination. If the academic misconduct hearing board determines that the Accused Student is "Responsible," the academic sanction set forth in the instructor's course syllabus shall be imposed.

The academic misconduct hearing board may make a recommendation to change the academic sanction imposed by the instructor on the basis of its hearing of the evidence of academic misconduct. (Should the academic sanction not be changed pursuant to this recommendation, the University reserve the right to change the academic sanction.) Upon

consideration of the Accused Student's record of misconduct and/or the nature of the offense, the academic misconduct hearing board may impose additional non-academic sanctions in proportion to the severity of the misconduct. These sanctions may include the following: warning, written reprimand, discretionary sanctions, suspension and/or expulsion, as described in II.D of this Student Code of Conduct.

6. Appeals: The decision rendered by the academic misconduct hearing board may be appealed to the Provost/Academic Vice President, who shall review the record of the hearing, including any and all documents presented to the academic misconduct hearing board. An appeal shall be in writing and shall be delivered to the Provost/Academic Vice President within three (3) calendar days of receipt of the academic misconduct hearing board's written decision.

An appeal may be brought on any of four grounds: (a) a claim that error in the hearing procedure substantially affected the decision; (b) a claim that new evidence or information material to the case was not known at the time of the hearing; (c) a claim that the non-academic sanction(s) imposed were not appropriate for the violation of the Code for which the accused student was found responsible; and/or (d) a claim that the academic sanction imposed has resulted in a palpable injustice. The Provost/Academic Vice President shall have the right to deny an appeal not brought on any of the foregoing grounds. The decision rendered by the Provost/Academic Vice President shall be final and there shall be no further right of appeal.

PART B: DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES - NONACADEMIC MISCONDUCT

The following procedures shall be followed in addressing allegations of non-academic misconduct.

1. Providing Information leading to a Complaint: Any person may provide information leading to the filing of a complaint against a Student or a Student Organization alleging a violation of the Student Code. A complaint must be made in writing and submitted to the University's Disciplinary Officer or Conduct Administrator.
2. Disciplinary Proceedings Against a Student Charged with a Violation of Law and a Violation of the Code: University proceedings may be instituted against an Accused Student who has been charged with a violation of state or federal law for conduct which also constitutes a potential violation of this Code (that is, if both possible violations result from the same factual situation) without regard to the pendency of civil or criminal litigation in court or criminal arrest and prosecution. Proceedings under this Student Code may be carried out prior to, simultaneously with, or following the institution of civil or criminal court proceedings against the Accused Student. Determinations made or sanctions imposed under this Student Code shall not be subject to change because criminal charges arising out of the same facts giving rise to violation of University rules were dismissed, reduced, or resolved in favor of or against the criminal law defendant.

3. Disciplinary Proceedings Against a Student Charged with Sexual Assault, Sexual, Intimate Partner, Domestic Violence or Other Sex Related Offense: See Section I.E
4. Pre-Hearing Investigation and Administrative Disposition:
 - a. The Disciplinary Officer or Conduct Administrator may conduct an investigation to determine if the charges have merit and/or if they can be disposed of administratively by mutual consent of the Accused Student and the Disciplinary Officer or Conduct Administrator. Such disposition shall be final and there shall be no subsequent proceedings. If the charges are not admitted and/or cannot be disposed of by mutual consent, the Disciplinary Officer or Conduct Administrator may also present the case for the University at any subsequent hearing, but if he or she does, he or she shall not serve as a member of the Hearing Body.
 - b. The Disciplinary Officer or Conduct Administrator may conduct an investigation to determine if there is reason to believe the student has committed a violation of any part of Section I.D. of the Code and, after considering both the possible violation and the prior conduct record of the student, if the Disciplinary Officer or Conduct Administrator determines that a sanction of less than residential hall separation or suspension or expulsion from the University is appropriate, the Disciplinary Officer or Conduct Administrator shall schedule an administrative conference with the student. The student shall be given reasonable notice of the time and place of the conference. At the administrative conference, the student shall have the opportunity to present information for the Disciplinary Officer's or Conduct Administrator's consideration. At the conclusion of the administrative conference, the Disciplinary Officer or Conduct Administrator shall determine whether it is more likely than not that the student has violated the Policy and, if so, impose a sanction less than residential hall separation, or suspension or expulsion from the University. The Disciplinary Officer or Conduct Administrator shall provide the student with a written explanation for the determination. The decision of the Disciplinary Officer or Conduct Administrator shall be final.
5. Hearing Bodies: A Student accused of misconduct has the right to be heard by an impartial Hearing Body. Any concern surrounding the impartiality of the Hearing Body or any member thereof will be referred to the Vice President for Student Affairs or his or her designee, who will review the matter and make a determination. Any Hearing regarding an accusation of sexual assault, sexual misconduct, intimate partner, domestic violence or other sex related offense or intimate partner violence shall be conducted by an impartial Hearing Body trained in issues relating to sexual assault, sexual violence, intimate partner, and domestic violence.
6. Hearing Procedures:
 - a. Notice of Hearing: Normally, a hearing will be conducted within ten (10) calendar days of the Accused Student being notified of the charges. Notice may be provided to the Accused Student by in-hand delivery, by registered mail, with delivery receipt attached or by certified mail, return receipt requested by University email or by overnight delivery with signature of recipient required. Should the

Accused Student refuse to accept in-hand delivery, a written statement of the attempted delivery of the notice signed by the person attempting to make such delivery shall constitute notice. Should the Accused Student refuse to sign for registered or certified mail, the postal document indicating such refusal shall constitute notice.

The notice shall advise the Accused Student of each section of the Student Code alleged to have been violated and, with respect to each such section, a statement of the acts or omissions which are alleged to constitute a violation of the Code, including the approximate time when and the place where such acts or omissions allegedly occurred.

The Accused Student shall be afforded a reasonable period of time to prepare for the hearing, which period of time shall not be less than three (3) Calendar Days. The Accused Student, the Reporting Party and/or any alleged victim may request a delay of the hearing due to extenuating circumstances. Any decision to postpone the hearing shall be made by the Disciplinary Officer or Conduct Administrator or by the Hearing Body, or by the designee of the Vice President for Student Affairs.

- b. Hearing: Hearings shall be closed, but the Hearing Body may, in its discretion, admit any person into the hearing room. The Hearing Body shall have the authority to discharge or to remove any person whose presence is deemed unnecessary or obstructive to the proceedings.

The Accused Student, the Reporting Party and any alleged victim shall have the right to be present at all stages of the hearing process except during the private deliberations of the Hearing Body and the presentation of sanctions. In hearings involving more than one Accused Student, the Hearing Body may determine that, in the interest of fairness, separate hearings should be convened.

In any Hearing alleging sexual assault, sexual, intimate partner, domestic violence or other sex related offense, any alleged victim and the Accused Student are entitled to:

- 1) be accompanied to any meeting or proceeding by an advisor or support person of their choice, provided that the advisor or support person does not cause a scheduled meeting to be delayed or postponed;
- 2) present evidence and witnesses on their behalf;
- 3) in accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), to have their identities kept confidential.

In addition, the alleged victim of sexual assault, sexual, intimate partner, domestic violence or other sex related offense is entitled to request that disciplinary proceedings begin promptly.

- c. Record of Hearing: When expulsion or suspension from the University or residence hall separation is a possibility, the University shall make a recording of the hearing. The recording shall be the property of the University. No other recordings shall be made by any person during the hearing. Upon request, the Accused Student may

review the recording in a designated University office in order to prepare for an appeal of the decision rendered by the Hearing Body. Further disclosure of the recording shall be governed by applicable state and federal law.

- d. Opportunity to Present a Defense: The Accused Student shall have the full opportunity to present a defense and information, including the testimony of witnesses, in his or her behalf. The Reporting Party and the Accused Student may question the statements of any person who testifies in a manner deemed appropriate by the Hearing Body. The Reporting Party and the Accused Student may make concluding statements regarding the charges made and the information presented during the hearing. The Hearing Body may question the Accused Student and the Reporting Party, any witness presented by the Accused Student or the Reporting Party, and any other witness(es) the Hearing Body may choose to call to testify.
- e. Accused Student Can Choose Whether or Not to Testify in His or Her Own Defense: The Accused Student who is present at the hearing shall be advised by the Hearing Body that he or she is not required to testify, to answer questions, or to make any statement regarding the complaint or the allegations set forth in the complaint. Refusal to do so shall not be considered by the Hearing Body to constitute evidence of responsibility.
- f. Non-Appearance of Accused Student at Disciplinary Hearing: If an Accused Student does not appear at a disciplinary hearing, the Hearing Body shall enter a plea of “not responsible” on behalf of such student and the hearing shall proceed in the normal manner of hearing evidence, weighing facts, and rendering judgment. The failure of an Accused Student to appear at the disciplinary hearing shall not be considered by the Hearing Body to constitute evidence of responsibility.
- g. Advisors and Support Persons: The Reporting Party, any alleged victim, and the Accused Student shall each have the right to be accompanied by an Advisor and Support Person. The Advisor and the Support Person should be someone whose schedule allows attendance at the scheduled date and time for the disciplinary hearing because delays will not normally be allowed due to the scheduling conflicts of an Advisor or Support Person.
- h. Presentation of Evidence: Only evidence introduced at the hearing itself may be considered by the Hearing Body in determining whether it is more likely than not that the alleged violation was committed by the accused student.
- i. Evidence of Prior Convictions or Disciplinary Actions: Evidence of prior criminal convictions or University disciplinary actions may be presented to the Hearing Body only after a determination of responsibility has been made and only for consideration in connection with determining the sanction.
- j. Accommodation of Witnesses: The Hearing Body may accommodate concerns for the personal safety, well-being, and/or fears of confrontation of the Reporting Party, the Accused Student, and/or other witnesses during the hearing by providing separate facilities, by using a visual screen, and/or by permitting

participation by telephone, videophone, closed circuit television, video conferencing, videotape, audio tape, written statement, or other means, where and as determined in the sole judgment of the Hearing Body to be appropriate.

- k. Written Notice of Decision: The Accused Student shall receive written notice of the decision of the Hearing Body that shall set forth the decision rendered, including a finding of “responsible” or “not responsible,” and the sanctions imposed, if any. The decision of the Hearing Body, as well as the sanction(s) imposed, if any, generally will not be released to third parties without the prior written consent of the Accused Student. However, certain information may be released if and to the extent authorized by state or federal law.

With respect to Hearings alleging sexual assault, sexual, intimate partner, domestic violence or other sex related offense, any alleged victim shall receive written notice of the decision of the Hearing Body at the same time as the Accused Student, normally within one (1) business day after the conclusion of the Hearing.

In accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) the notice to any alleged victim of sexual assault, sexual, intimate partner, domestic violence or other sex related offense shall contain only the following: the name of the student, the violation committed and any sanction imposed against the student.

- 6. Review: An Accused Student may request that the decision of the Hearing Body be reviewed by the Vice President for Student Affairs or his or her designee. A request for review must be made in writing to the Vice President for Student Affairs or his or her designee within three (3) Calendar Days of the Accused Student’s receipt of the written notice of decision. For good cause shown, the Vice President for Student Affairs may extend the three-University Calendar Day limitation on filing a request for a review. An Accused Student may request only one review of each decision rendered by the Hearing Body. A decision reached as a result of an Administrative Disposition may not be reviewed.
 - a. Grounds for Review: The Accused Student has the right to request a review of the decision of the Hearing Body on the grounds that: (i) the procedures set forth in this Code were not followed and, as a result, the decision was substantially affected; (ii) the sanction(s) imposed were not appropriate for the violation of the Code for which the Accused Student was found responsible; and/or (iii) new information, sufficient to alter the decision, or other relevant facts were not brought out in the original hearing because such information and/or facts were not known to the Accused Student at the time of the original hearing. The review shall be limited to a review of the record except as required to explain the basis of new information.
 - b. Review Procedures: In order to prepare for the review, the Accused Student may review the recording of the original hearing in a designated University office but will not be permitted to remove the recording from that office or make copies. The review will not be heard by anyone involved in the initial hearing. The review shall be considered and a decision rendered within ten (10) Calendar Days of the filing of the request for review.

If a request for review is granted, the matter shall be referred to the original Hearing Body for reconsideration of its original determination or to a newly-constituted Hearing Body for a new hearing, or the sanction imposed may be reduced, as appropriate. If a request is not granted, the matter shall be considered final and binding upon all involved.

- c. Status of Student Pending Review: All sanctions imposed by the Hearing Body shall be and continue in effect pending the outcome of a review. Any request to delay the commencement of sanctions pending a review must be made by the Accused Student, in writing, to the Vice President for Student Affairs or his or her designee.
- d. With respect only to Hearings related to sexual assault, sexual, intimate partner, domestic violence or other sex offense, the alleged victim shall have the same right to request a review in the same manner and on the same basis as shall the Accused Student as set forth above; however, in such cases, if a review by any alleged victim is granted, among the other actions that may be taken as set forth above, the sanction of the Hearing may also be increased.

Upon review, if the decision or sanction of the disciplinary proceeding is changed, any alleged victim must be notified in writing of the change in decision or sanction at the same time that the Accused Student is notified.

PART C: INTERIM SUSPENSIONS AND RESIDENCE HALL SEPARATIONS

In certain circumstances, the Vice President for Student Affairs, or his or her designee, may impose an interim suspension or residence hall separation on an Accused Student prior to the hearing before the Hearing Body.

- 1. Basis for Imposition of Interim Suspension or Residence Hall Separation: An interim suspension may be imposed upon an Accused Student only: (i) to ensure the safety and well-being of members of the University Community or preservation of University property; (ii) to ensure the Student's own physical or emotional safety and well-being; or (iii) if the student poses an ongoing threat of disruption of, or interference with, the normal operations of the University.

A residence hall separation may be imposed if a Student's continued presence will disrupt the academic and social well-being of the residential community. Residence hall separation is the removal of a student from the University residence hall in which he or she resides. Such separation may include a restriction of access to all or designate University residence halls. During the period of the separation, the removed Student shall not be permitted to enter the designated hall(s) as a guest of another resident.

An interim suspension or residence hall separation is not a sanction and will continue in effect only until such time as a hearing on the alleged violation has been completed.

2. Effect of Interim Suspension or Residence Hall Separation: During the interim suspension or residence hall separation, the removed Student shall be denied access to the residence halls and/or to the campus (including classes) and/or all other University activities or privileges for which the Student might otherwise be eligible, as the Vice President for Student Affairs, or his or her designee, may determine to be appropriate.
3. Procedure: The Accused Student shall be notified, either orally or in writing, of the pending imposition of an interim suspension or residence hall separation. Whenever possible prior to the imposition of the interim suspension or suspension, the affected Student will be afforded an opportunity to meet with the Vice President for Student Affairs, or his or her designee. Otherwise, the meeting will be held on the first Calendar Day that the Student is available.

At that meeting, the Accused Student will be advised of his/her reported behavior and be offered the opportunity to provide information upon which the determination may be based whether or not the Student engaged in conduct warranting an interim suspension or residence hall separation.

Any Student placed on an interim suspension will be given an opportunity to appear at an administrative conference or a formal hearing on the misconduct charges lodged against him or her in accordance with II.B.5 of this Code within ten (10) Calendar Days of being placed on such suspension, or as soon as practical after the Accused Student is prepared to participate in such a hearing.

PART D: DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS

Sanctions which may be imposed for violations of the Student Code are listed below. In determining appropriate sanctions, the Hearing Body may take into consideration any and all prior violations of the Code for which the Accused Student was determined to be responsible. The Hearing Body shall have the authority to defer the imposition of any sanction when deemed appropriate. The University may withhold awarding a degree otherwise earned until the completion of the process set forth in this Student Code, including the completion of all sanctions imposed, if any.

1. **Sanctions Which May Be Imposed for Violations of the Code:** The following sanctions may be imposed, individually or in various combinations, on any student found to have violated the Student Code, and will be entered into the Student's disciplinary records. Notation of disciplinary sanctions shall be on file only in the appropriate office in the Division of Student Affairs and shall not be released without the written consent of the Student except to appropriate University enforcement personnel, University police, staff and administrators, or as required by law.
 - a. Warning: A disciplinary warning is a written notice to a Student advising him or her that specific behavior or activity constitutes a violation of the Code and that the repetition of such behavior will likely result in the commencement of more serious disciplinary action by the University.

- b. Fine: A sanction involving the imposition of a specified dollar amount due and payable by a specified date.
- c. Probation: Disciplinary probation is a designated period of time during which a Student is given the opportunity to modify unacceptable behavior and/or to complete specific assignments in an effort to regain full student privileges within University Community. Disciplinary probation may involve the imposition of certain restrictions and/or conditions upon the Student including, but not limited to, financial restitution, community service, fines, referral for professional services such as counseling, participation in educational programs, parental notification under limited circumstances, and ineligibility to participate in University activities or events. Periodic contact with a designated member of the University Community or non-college professional may be required. If the Student fully complies with the terms and conditions imposed in connection with the disciplinary probation, full student privileges will be restored to the student upon termination of the probationary period. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the probation constitutes prohibited conduct that is separate from and in addition to the conduct for which the probation was imposed. A Student accused of violation of probation will be given due notice of the alleged violation and the procedures set forth in this Code shall be followed.
- d. Loss of Privileges: Denial of specified privileges for a designated period.
- e. Restitution: Compensation for loss, damage to real or personal property. This may take the form of appropriate service and/or monetary or material replacement.
- f. Discretionary Sanctions: Work assignments, essays, service to the University, or other related discretionary assignments, referral for professional services such as counseling, participation in educational programs, parental notification under limited circumstances, and ineligibility to participate in University activities or events. Periodic contact with a designated member of the University Community or non-college professional may be required.
- g. Residence Hall Warning: A written notice to a Student advising him or her that specific behavior or activity constitutes a violation of the Code and that the repetition of such behavior will likely result in the commencement of more serious disciplinary action by the University.
- h. Residence Hall Probation: Residence hall probation is a designated period during which an Accused Student is given the opportunity to modify unacceptable behavior and/or to complete specific assignments in an effort to regain full student privileges within the residence hall in which the Student resides. Residence hall probation may include restrictions and/or conditions on the exercise of residence hall activities and privileges. Periodic contact with a designated member of the residence hall staff or professional may be required. If the Accused Student fully complies with the terms and conditions imposed in connection with the residence hall probation,

full residence hall privileges will be restored to the Student upon termination of the probationary period. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the probation constitutes prohibited conduct that is separate from and in addition to the conduct for which the probation was imposed. A Student accused of violation of probation will be given due notice and the procedures set forth in this Code shall be followed.

- i. Residence Hall Separation: Separation of the Student from the residence halls for a definite period of time, after which the Student is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified.
 - j. Residence Hall Expulsion: Permanent separation of the Student from the residence halls.
 - k. Suspension: Suspension is temporary disciplinary separation from all universities among CSCU and the denial of all student privileges. Suspension shall be effective on the date that notice of the suspension is provided to the Accused Student, or later, if so stated in the notice, and shall prescribe the date and conditions upon which the Student may petition for readmission to the University. A Student separated from all universities within CSCU by suspension may under the terms of the suspension be excluded from the premises of all CSCU premises when in the judgment of the suspending authority, the Student's continued presence would constitute a danger to persons or property or a threat to the academic process. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the suspending authority of the suspended Student's home University or his or her designee may authorize a suspended student who has been excluded from all University premises to enter the premises of the student's home University for designated purposes.
 - l. Expulsion: Expulsion is permanent disciplinary separation from all universities within CSCU and the denial of all student privileges. Expulsion shall be effective on the date that notice of expulsion is provided to the Accused Student, or later, if so stated in the notice. A student separated from all universities of CSCU by expulsion may under the terms of the expulsion be excluded from all CSCU Premises when in the judgment of the expelling authority the Student's presence would constitute a danger to persons or property or a threat to the academic process.
2. **Revocation of Admission and/or Degree**: Upon the recommendation of the Hearing Body, admission to or a degree awarded from the University may be revoked by the University, acting through its President (or his or her designee) for fraud, misrepresentation, or other violation of University standards in obtaining admission or the degree.
3. **Consequences of Failure to Comply with a Duly Assigned Sanction**: Failure to comply with sanctions which have been assigned through a formal judicial process may lead to one or more of the following consequences:
- a. Denial of access to certain university services, including, but not limited to housing and parking;

- b. Denial of access to administrative processes, including, but not limited to, course add/drop, pre-registration, registration, and room selection; and/or
- c. Withholding of the privilege of participation in university sponsored activities and/or public ceremonies, or formal disciplinary charges under II.B hereof.

4. Sanctions Which May Be Imposed on Student Organizations

- a. Sanctions: Those sanctions listed in subsections 1.a through f of Section II.D.
- b. Loss of recognition: Loss of recognition for a specified period of time results in the loss of privileges, such as the use of university space, access to student activity fee funding, and/or the privilege of functioning as a student organization. Loss of recognition for more than two (2) semesters shall require that an organization reapply for University recognition. Conditions for future recognition may be imposed by the hearing body.

III. CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES APPLICABLE TO COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS

Procedures for Community College students differ from those procedures applicable to either the Universities or Charter Oak State College. This is due to the environmental, cultural and administrative differences within the types of the institutions comprising CSCU. Procedures for addressing allegations and sanctions regarding academic misconduct (as defined in Section I.D.1 above) for Community College Students as set for in this Section III of the Code.

PART A: DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES (Academic and Non-Academic Misconduct)

In regard to College Students, the following procedures shall govern the enforcement of the Code:

1. Information that a student may have violated the Code should be submitted to the Dean of Students, Dean of Academic Affairs or other designee of the President (hereinafter referred to as “the Dean”), normally within thirty (30) calendar days of the date of a possible violation or within thirty (30) calendar days of the date that the facts constituting a possible violation were known.
2. Upon receipt of information relating to a possible violation, the Dean may immediately place restrictions on or suspend a student on an interim basis if, in the judgment of the Dean, the continued presence of the student at the College or continued participation in the full range of college activities poses a danger to persons or property or constitutes an ongoing threat of disrupting the academic process.
 - a. “Interim restrictions” are limitations on the Student’s participation in certain College functions and activities, access to certain locations on campus or access to certain persons, that do not prevent the Student from continuing to pursue his/her academic program. A Student upon whom the Dean has placed interim restrictions shall be afforded written reasons for the restrictions, as well as the time period during which the interim restrictions shall apply. The decision of the Dean regarding interim restrictions shall be final.
 - b. “Interim suspension” is the temporary separation of the Student from the College that involves the denial of all privileges, including entrance to College premises. Prior to imposing an interim suspension, the Dean shall make a good faith effort to meet with the Student. At this meeting, the Dean shall inform the Student of the information received and provide the Student an opportunity to present other information for the Dean’s consideration. Based upon the information available at that time, the Dean shall determine whether the Student’s continued presence on campus poses a danger to persons or property or constitutes an ongoing threat of disrupting the academic process. A Student suspended on an interim basis by the Dean shall be provided written reasons for the suspension and shall be entitled to an administrative conference or a hearing as soon as possible, normally within ten (10) calendar days from the date the interim suspension was imposed. The decision of the Dean regarding an interim suspension shall be final.
3. Following the imposition of interim restrictions or interim suspension, if any, the Dean shall promptly investigate the information received by meeting with individuals who may have knowledge of the matter, including the accused Student, and by reviewing all relevant documents.

If upon the conclusion of the Dean's investigation, the Dean determines that there is insufficient reason to believe the Student has committed a violation of any part of Section I.D. of this Policy, the Dean shall dismiss the matter and shall so inform the Student in writing.

4. If upon the conclusion of the Dean's investigation, the Dean determines that there is reason to believe the Student has committed a violation of any part of Section I. D. of this Code and, after considering both the possible violation and the prior conduct record of the Student, that a sanction of less than suspension or expulsion is appropriate, the Dean shall schedule an administrative conference with the Student. The Student shall be given reasonable notice of the time and place of the conference. At the administrative conference, the Student shall have the opportunity to present information for the Dean's consideration. At the conclusion of the administrative conference, the Dean shall determine whether it is more likely than not that the Student has violated the Policy and, if so, impose a sanction less than suspension or expulsion. The Dean shall provide the Student with a written explanation for the determination. The decision of the Dean shall be final.
5. If upon the conclusion of the Dean's investigation, the Dean determines that there is reason to believe the Student has committed a violation of any part of Section I.D. of this Code and, after considering both the violation and the prior conduct record of the Student, that a sanction of suspension or expulsion is appropriate, the Dean shall provide the Student with reasonable written notice of a meeting and shall inform the Student that his/her failure to attend the meeting or to respond to the notice may result in the imposition of the maximum permissible sanction. At the meeting, the Dean shall provide the Student with a written statement that shall include the following:
 - a. a concise statement of the alleged facts;
 - b. the provision(s) of Section I.D. that appear to have been violated;
 - c. the maximum permissible sanction; and
 - d. a statement that the student may resolve the matter by mutual agreement with the Dean, or may request a hearing by notifying the Dean in writing, which must be received by 5:00pm on the following business day.
6. If the Student requests a hearing, he/she is entitled to the following:
 - a. to be heard within five (5) days or as soon as reasonably possible, by an impartial party or panel whose members shall be appointed by the Dean;
 - b. if the Dean appoints an impartial panel, to have a Student on the panel if requested by the Student;
 - c. to appear in person and to have an advisor who not shall attend as a representative of the Student. However, if there is pending at the time of the hearing a criminal matter pertaining to the same incident that is the subject of the hearing, a lawyer may be present for the sole purpose of observing the proceedings and advising the Student concerning the effect of the proceedings on the pending criminal matter;
 - d. to hear and to question the information presented;
 - e. to present information, to present witnesses, and to make a statement on his or her behalf; and
 - f. to receive a written decision following the hearing.
7. As used herein, the term "impartial" shall mean that the individual was not a party to the incident under consideration and has no personal interest in the outcome of the proceedings. Prior to the

commencement of the hearing, the Student who is subject to the hearing may challenge the appointment of an impartial party or panel member on the ground that the person(s) is (are) not impartial. The challenge shall be made in writing to the Dean and shall contain the reasons for the assertion that the person(s) is (are) not impartial. The decision of the Dean shall be final.

8. The written decision of the impartial party or panel shall specify whether, based on the information presented, it is more likely than not that the Student committed the violation(s) reported and shall state the sanction to be imposed, if any. The written decision shall be provided to the Student.
9. Sanctions imposed by an impartial party or panel are effective immediately. The President may, for good cause, suspend imposition of the sanctions imposed by the impartial party or panel to allow the Student time to prepare a written request for review. If a written request is received, the President may continue to suspend imposition of the sanctions until he has reviewed and acted on the Student's request.
10. A written request for review of the decision of the impartial party or panel must be received by the President within three (3) calendar days after the Student is notified of the decision and must clearly identify the grounds for review. The review by the President is limited to the record of the hearing, the written request, and any supporting documentation submitted with the request by the Student. The decision of the impartial party or the panel shall be upheld unless the President finds that:
 - a. a violation of the procedures set forth herein significantly prejudiced the Student; and/or
 - b. the information presented to the impartial party or panel was not substantial enough to justify the decision; and/or,
 - c. the sanction(s) imposed was (were) disproportionate to the seriousness of the violation.
11. Decisions under this procedure shall be made only by the college officials indicated.

PART B: DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS

The prior conduct record of a Student shall be considered in determining the appropriate sanction for a Student who has been found to have violated any part of Section I.D. of this Code. Sanctions shall be progressive in nature; that is, more serious sanctions may be imposed if warranted by the prior conduct record of the Student.

A "sanction" may be any action affecting the status of an individual as a Student taken by the College in response to a violation of this Policy, and for the purposes of this Section III of the Code include but are not limited to the following:

1. "Expulsion" is a permanent separation from the College that involves denial of all Student privileges, including entrance to College premises;
2. "Suspension" is a temporary separation from the College that involves denial of all Student privileges, including entrance to college premises for the duration of the suspension, and may include conditions for reinstatement;

3. “Removal of College Privileges” involves restrictions on Student access to certain locations, functions and/or activities but does not preclude the Student from continuing to pursue his/her academic program;
4. “Probation” is a status that indicates either (a) serious misconduct not warranting expulsion, suspension, or removal of College privileges, or (b) repetition of misconduct after a warning has been imposed;
5. A “Warning” is a written notice to the Student indicating that he or she has engaged in conduct that is in violation of Section I.D. of this Code and that any repetition of such conduct or other conduct that violates this Code is likely to result in more serious sanctions;
6. “Community Restitution” requires a Student to perform a number of hours of service on the campus or in the community at large.

IV. CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES APPLICABLE TO CHARTER OAK STATE COLLEGE STUDENTS

Procedures for Charter Oak State College students differ from those procedures applicable to either the Community Colleges or the Universities. This is due to the environmental, cultural, and administrative differences within the types of the institutions comprising CSCU. Procedures for addressing allegations and sanctions regarding academic misconduct (as defined in Section I.D.1 above) for Charter Oak State College Students as set for in this Section IV of the Code.

PART A: RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF HEARING PARTICIPANTS

Hearing participants may include the accused student(s), a complainant, witnesses, support person(s), and the members of the hearing body.

The complaining party, any alleged victim, and the student who has been charged shall each have the right to:

1. Be notified of all charges.
2. Review any written complaint(s) submitted in support of the charge(s).
3. Be informed of the hearing process.
4. Request a delay of a hearing due to extenuating circumstances.
5. Be accompanied by an advisor or support person during the hearing.
6. Be present at all stages of the hearing process except during the private deliberations of the hearing body.
7. Submit a written statement regarding the incident.
8. Give a personal statement.
9. Question all statements and other information presented at the hearing.
10. Present information and witnesses when deemed appropriate and relevant by the hearing body.
11. Be informed of the finding(s) as well as any sanctions imposed.
12. Present a personal or community impact statement to the hearing body upon a finding of "Violation."

In addition to the above-mentioned rights, a student who has been charged with a violation of the Student Code of Conduct shall have the right to:

1. Be notified of the proposed information to be presented and to know the identity of witnesses who have been called to speak at the hearing when the Chair of the disciplinary hearing knows such information.
2. Request an alternate hearing panel member when there is reasonable cause to believe that the hearing panel will be unable to conduct an impartial hearing.
3. Be presumed not to be in "violation" of the code unless the facts presented at the hearing prove otherwise.
4. Deny or admit violating the Code of Conduct.
5. Decline to give a personal statement.
6. Present Character Witnesses, if appropriate.
7. Receive a written notice of the sanction(s) imposed.

PART B: DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

The Administration and the Faculty of Charter Oak State College believe that all members of the academic community are entitled to expect compliance with Section I.D.1 Prohibited Conduct. Accordingly, any Student or employee of the College may initiate a disciplinary process in the manner specified by this section. Once the process has been initiated, all subsequent decisions concerning possible discipline of a Student or students rest with the appropriate College officials. The President shall designate the Provost or another College official to have responsibility for the disciplinary procedures.

1. A statement of possible violation must be filed in writing with the Provost within thirty (30) business days of the date of the alleged violation or within thirty (30) business days of the date the alleged violation was known. Said statement must specify the Student conduct in question and the part or parts of Section I.D.1 Prohibited Conduct, which it is alleged said conduct violates, if applicable.
2. If the Provost determines that the alleged conduct may violate the provisions of the Code or otherwise threatens the safety or order of the College, the Provost shall, within ten (10) business days of receiving a written statement, provide written notice to the Student of the statement of possible violation(s) and the fact that the allegations will be investigated. The investigation shall be conducted by the Provost and/or his or her designee(s), and may include but not be limited to interviews with witnesses, the complainant(s), and review of any pertinent materials and information, and shall include an interview with the Student suspected in engaging in misconduct conduct unless the Student suspected declines to be interviewed. The investigation shall be completed within thirty (30) business days of the Provost's receipt of the written statement of possible violation. A record of the investigations will be maintained.
3. Following completion of the informal investigation specified above, the Provost will (a) determine that there is insufficient basis in fact and dismiss the matter or (b) conclude that there is a sufficient factual basis for discipline.
4. If the Provost determines there is a sufficient factual basis for moving forward with disciplinary proceedings, he or she shall cause a written statement of charges to be provided to the Student. Said statement shall contain (a) a concise statement of the facts on which the charge is based; (b) a citation of the rule or rules alleged to have been violated; (c) a statement of the maximum penalty sought; (d) a statement that the Student may request a hearing by responding in writing to the Provost within thirty (30) business days requesting such hearing; and (e) a statement that failure to request a hearing may result in imposition of the penalty sought.
5. If the Student requests a formal hearing, the Student is entitled to the following: (a) a hearing be conducted within thirty (30) business days after receipt by Provost of a written request for a hearing; (b) to be heard by an impartial panel chaired by the Dean of the Faculty or his/her designee and composed of no fewer than two members of the Charter Oak State College Faculty, one appointed by the Dean of the Faculty and one Student appointed by the Student Association; (c) to appear in person or through a conference call or other mutually agreed upon electronic means, or to have a representative attend on his/her behalf; (d) be accompanied by a support person during the hearing; (e) to hear and have a reasonable opportunity to question adverse witnesses and to present evidence and testimony in his/her behalf; and (f) to receive a written decision within ten (10) business days following the hearing specifying the panel's

findings and the penalty assessed, if any. The hearing shall be taped and a record shall be maintained of this hearing.

6. Hearing: A hearing shall be conducted following the guidelines specified below:

On-site:

- a. A hearing shall be conducted in private.
- b. Admission of any person into the hearing room shall be at the discretion of the chair of the hearing body. The chair, who is the Dean of the Faculty or his/her designee, shall have the authority to discharge or to remove any person whose presence is deemed unnecessary or obstructive to the proceeding.
- c. Except as directed by the chair, support persons shall limit their role in a hearing to that of a consultant to the accused, to the complainant or to the victim.
- d. The complainant and the accused are responsible for presenting their respective witnesses, any additional information, and any concluding statements regarding the charges and the information.
- e. In a manner deemed appropriate by the chair, the complainant and/or the accused may question the statements of any person who testifies.
- f. The hearing panel may question any witness presented by the accused and the complainant, including the complainant and the accused as well as any other witnesses the chair may choose to call.
- g. Pertinent records, exhibits, and written statements may be accepted as information for consideration by the Hearing Body at the discretion of the chair.
- h. All procedural questions are subject to the final decision of the chair or the Provost.
- i. After the hearing has concluded, the hearing panel, in private, will decide whether the Student charged with misconduct is in violation of the Student Code of Conduct. The Dean of the Faculty or his/her designee may participate in the discussion, but is a non-voting member. Only evidence introduced at the hearing shall be considered in the determination of the decision. Each decision shall be made on the basis of whether or not the information presented at the hearing substantiates the charges in a more likely than not manner.
- j. If the panel finds that the student violated the Student Conduct Code, the panel, in private, shall review the Student's academic transcript and disciplinary record, hear a character witness, if appropriate, and impose the appropriate sanction (s). The decision of the panel will be provided in writing to the Provost. The decision and sanction will be sent to the student in writing by the Provost.
- k. A taped record of the hearing will be maintained. The record shall be the property of the College.

Via the Phone:

- a. For the accused or complainant who cannot attend in person, Charter Oak State College will set up a conference call.
- b. Twenty-one (21) business days before the hearing, the Provost must receive all materials to be presented by the accused and by the complainant, including the names and relationships of the character witnesses and support persons. The Provost will send copies of the materials to the hearing panel, the accused, and

- the complainant at least seven (7) business days before the hearing. The Provost will arrange for the conference call.
- c. The procedures outlined in the "on- site" section will be followed, unless they specifically apply only to the on-site hearing.
 - d. Within ten (10) business days of the conclusion of the formal hearing, a Student may appeal the decision, in writing, to the President. An appeal shall be limited to a consideration of the verbatim record of the hearing and supporting documents for one or more of the following: a.) the process set forth in the guidelines was not followed and resulted in prejudice to the Student; b.) the evidence presented was insufficient to justify the decision; and c.) sanction(s) imposed was/were disproportionate to the gravity of the offense. The President may accept the decision of the hearing panel, overturn their decision, return the matter to the original hearing panel, or appoint a new hearing panel. The decision of the original hearing panel or the new hearing panel or the President will be sent to the Student in writing by the President and will be final.
 - e. During any appeal period, any sanctions will remain in place and the Student will not be allowed to participate in a graduation ceremony nor graduate until the review process has been completed and a final decision rendered.

PART C: INTERIM ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION

The President or his/her designee may impose an interim "College Suspension" and/or other necessary restrictions on a Student prior to a hearing on the Student's alleged violation. Such action may be taken when, in the professional judgment of the President or his/her designee, a threat of imminent harm to persons or property exists.

Interim Administrative Action is not a sanction. Rather, it is an action to protect the safety and well-being of an accused Student, or other members of the College community, or greater community or to protect property. Such action is in effect only until a hearing is completed.

PART D: DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS

Disciplinary penalty shall mean any action affecting the status of an individual as a Student taken by the College in response to a Student's misconduct in violation of Section I.D.1 Prohibited Conduct above, which penalties shall include but not be limited to:

1. Warning - A written notice that the Student has violated College Policy and a warning that another violation will likely result in a more severe sanction.
2. Restitution - Compensation for loss of or damage to property.
3. Academic Sanctions
4. Suspension - Suspension is a temporary disciplinary separation from the College involving denial of all Student privileges, including entrance to College premises. A notation of "suspension" will be placed in the Student database but will not be placed on the Student transcript. Charter Oak State College will not accept credits earned at another institution or through any other means during a period of suspension. Suspensions shall range from one semester to two years.
5. Students who are suspended will receive no refund of tuition or fees.
6. A Student who has been suspended must apply for re-matriculation if he/she plans to return.
7. Expulsion - Expulsion is mandatory separation from the College involving denial of all Student privileges, including entrance to college premises for a minimum of 5 years.

After the length of the term for expulsion has expired, the Student may request in writing directed to the Provost permission to re-matriculate. That permission must indicate why Charter Oak State College should allow the Student to return.

8. Charter Oak State College will not accept credits earned at another institution or through any other means during a period of expulsion. A permanent notation of "Dismissed" shall be placed on the Student's transcript.

Failure to comply with requirements of Restitution or Academic Sanctions above will result in dismissal from the institution. The Student must complete the requirements of the sanction before he/she would be allowed to apply for readmission and/or graduate.

4.3	Consensual Relationships Policy	16-114	2016-10-20
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4.3 Policy on Consensual Relationships

The Board of Regents for Higher Education (BOR) of the Connecticut State Colleges and Universities' respects that the educational mission of its institutions is founded on an atmosphere of mutual trust and respect between all members of the academic community. Faculty members, as well as those individuals upon whom the institution confers managerial, supervisory, or evaluative responsibilities, (including graduate assistants or undergraduate teaching assistants) carry a special responsibility to adhere to the highest ethical and professional standards and to avoid any actions that may appear to undermine this atmosphere of trust and respect and thereby hinder the institution's educational mission.

Because of the inherent imbalance of power and need for trust, faculty members, supervisory staff, and those with evaluative authority should be aware that dating or sexual relationships that might be appropriate in other circumstances have inherent dangers when they occur between a faculty and or staff member and a student as well as when they occur between a supervisor and employee.

Such relationships can create real conflicts, are susceptible to an appearance of exploitation, and can impair the trust and integrity of the teaching, coaching, or other supervisory or evaluative relationship and may cause a perception of favoritism or bias on the part of the staff. In addition, although these relationships may begin and remain consensual, they may easily be later characterized as non-consensual and could potentially lead to sexual harassment charges.

Affirmative consent is the standard used to determine whether sexual activity was consensual. As defined by Public Act 16-106, "Affirmative consent" means an active, clear and voluntary agreement by a person to engage in sexual activity with another person.

Policy Prohibited Between Employee and Student

Consensual romantic, dating, or sexual relationships between any employee and any student over whom that employee exercises direct or otherwise significant academic, supervisory, or evaluative authority or influence are prohibited at all State Universities and Colleges. The evaluative relationship can take a variety of forms, such as teacher to student, advisor to advisee, coach to athlete, supervisor to student employee, or similar relationship.

Strongly Discouraged Between Employee and Student

Romantic, dating or sexual relationships between employees and students over whom said employee does *not* have supervisory or evaluative authority are strongly discouraged. Such relationships are not only susceptible to future conflicts of interest, but also may present the appearance of impropriety.

If this situation exists, no employee should agree to supervise or evaluate a student with whom he or she has, or formerly had, a consensual relationship. A faculty member should inform the Dean if such a student wishes to enroll in a credit bearing course that he or she is teaching so that alternate arrangements can be made. Nor should a faculty member direct the student's independent study, internship, or thesis; participate in decisions regarding grades; or write letters of recommendation or reference

Between Employee and Employee

BOR discourages employees with supervisory or evaluative authority from engaging in romantic, dating or sexual relationships with employees who they supervise or evaluate. If such a relationship exists or develops, the supervisory employee must notify his/her manager so that arrangements can be made for the unbiased supervision and evaluation of the employee. These situations are handled on a case-by-case basis and may require transfer or reassignment of one or more employees.

In the Event of a Sexual Harassment Charge

Anyone who enters into a romantic, dating or sexual relationship where a professional power differential exists must realize that if a charge of sexual harassment is subsequently filed, it may be difficult to defend the charge by claiming that there was mutual consent. Employees could be held personally liable in a criminal or civil lawsuit. Affirmative consent is the standard used to determine whether sexual activity was consensual. As defined by Public Act 16-106, "Affirmative consent" means an active, clear and voluntary agreement by a person to engage in sexual activity with another person.

Sanctions

All violations of this policy should be reported to Human Resources for investigation and appropriate administrative action, up to and including disciplinary action.

STATUTORY REFERENCES AND DEFINITIONS

SEXUAL ASSAULT

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 of at least ten years, a portion of which may be suspended, except as provided in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection, or 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. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of section 53a-29 and except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a court may suspend a portion of a sentence imposed under this subsection and impose a period of supervised probation pursuant to subsection (f) of section 53a-29.

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 impaired because of mental disability or disease 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-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 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 incapacitated or impaired because of mental disability or disease 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.

SEXUAL ASSAULT/INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Sec. 10a-55m. (a) (1) “*Affirmative Consent*” means an active, clear and voluntary agreement by a person to engage in sexual activity with another person.

Sec. 10a-55m. (a) (5) “*Intimate partner violence*” means any physical or sexual harm against an individual by a current or former spouse of or person in a dating relationship with such individual that results from any action by such spouse or such person that may be classified as a sexual assault under section 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-70b, 53a-71, 53a-72a, 53a-72b or 53a-73a, stalking under section 53a-181c, 53a-181d or 53a-181e, or family violence as designated under section 46b-38h.

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 for which two years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court.

STALKING

Sec. 53a-181c. Stalking in the first degree: Class D felony. (a) A person is guilty of stalking in the first degree when such person commits stalking in the second degree as provided in section 53a-181d and (1) such person has previously been convicted of a violation of section 53a-181d, or (2) such conduct violates a court order in effect at the time of the offense, or (3) the other person is under sixteen years of age.

(b) Stalking in the first degree is a class D felony.

Sec. 53a-181d. Stalking in the second degree: Class A misdemeanor. (a) For the purposes of this section, “course of conduct” means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which a person directly, indirectly or through a third party, by any action, method, device or means, (1) follows, lies in wait for, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, harasses, communicates with or sends unwanted gifts to, a person, or (2) interferes with a person's property.

(b) A person is guilty of stalking in the second degree when:

(1) Such person knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for such person's physical safety or the physical safety of a third person; or

(2) Such person intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose, engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear that such person's employment, business or career is threatened, where (A) such conduct consists of the actor telephoning to, appearing at or initiating communication or contact at such other person's place of employment or business, provided the actor was previously and clearly informed to cease such conduct, and (B) such conduct does not consist of constitutionally protected activity.

(c) Stalking in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor.

Sec. 53a-181e. Stalking in the third degree: Class B misdemeanor. (a) A person is guilty of stalking in the third degree when he recklessly causes another person to reasonably fear for his physical safety by willfully and repeatedly following or lying in wait for such other person.

(b) Stalking in the third degree is a class B misdemeanor.

PROGRAMMING:

Sec. 10a-55m. (a) (2) “*Awareness programming*” means institutional action designed to inform the campus community of the affirmative consent standard used pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of this section, and communicate the prevalence of sexual assaults, stalking and intimate partner violence, including the nature and number of cases of sexual assault, stalking and intimate partner violence reported at or disclosed to each institution of higher education in the preceding three calendar years, including, but not limited to, poster and flyer campaigns, electronic communications, films, guest speakers, symposia, conferences, seminars or panel discussions;

Sec. 10a-55m. (a) (6) “*Primary prevention programming*” means institutional action and strategies intended to prevent sexual assault, stalking and intimate partner violence before it occurs by means of changing social norms and other approaches, including, but not limited to, poster and flyer campaigns, electronic communications, films, guest speakers, symposia, conferences, seminars or panel discussions;

“Risk Reduction”

“*Risk Reduction*” is not statutorily defined. However, the Federal regulations for the Violence Against Women Act amendments to the Clery Act (VAWA), provides the following definition:

- Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

While VAWA’s definition is criticized as implying that victims can prevent sexual violence by participating in risk reduction programs, it is still helpful in categorizing institution’s sexual violence programs and initiatives for reporting purposes. Examples of risk reduction programs related to sexual violence include, but are not limited to, the following: blue safety lights on campus, self-defense classes, safety tips, bystander intervention techniques, the buddy system, rape whistles, and related educational programming.

Please direct all inquiries concerning this handbook to
Mr. Angelo Simoni, Jr.,
Connecticut State Colleges and Universities,
at 860-723-0165/simonia@ct.edu

[illegible]

Presentation

Discussion

- ☐ Introduce self
- ☐ Title IX
 - ✓ Strive to maintain a safe and welcoming environment free from acts of sexual misconduct and sex discrimination
 - ✓ Protecting students, faculty, and staff
- ☐ Sexual Misconduct
 - ✓ Engaging in activity that is unwillingly, unknowing, unwelcome
- ☐ Affirmative Consent
 - ✓ Consent must be given by all parties engaged in activity
 - Active, clear, voluntary agreement
 - Saying No, Saying Yes
 - ✓ Sexual harassment
 - Unwelcome sexual advances or requests for sexual favors
 - Quid Pro Quo “This for that”
 - Hostile Environment
 - Examples – Social Media, advances, flirtation, repeated asking someone out
 - ✓ Sexual Assault
 - ✓ Sexual Exploitation
 - ✓ Intimate Partner Violence
 - ✓ Stalking
- ☐ Confidentiality
 - ✓ Report vs Disclosure
 - ✓ Confidential/Privileged Resources
- ☐ Mandated Reporting
- ☐ Support Services
 - ✓ On-Campus
 - Advising and Counseling
 - Class Adjustments
 - Course work
 - Security Escorts to and from car/to and from classes
 - Temporary parking pass
 - ✓ Off-Campus
 - Safe Futures
 - Sexual Assault Crisis Center
 - Law Enforcement – State and Local Police
 - Medical Services
 - Reliance Health
- ☐ Q&A

TITLE IX FYE PRESENTATION

Maria Krug | Title IX Coordinator

Three Rivers Community College

Phone | (860) 215-9208

Office| C131

Email | mkrug@threerivers.edu



TITLE IX

NO PERSON IN THE UNITED STATES SHALL, ON THE BASIS OF SEX, BE EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATION IN, BE DENIED THE BENEFITS OF, OR BE SUBJECTED TO DISCRIMINATION UNDER ANY EDUCATION PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.



WHAT IS TITLE IX? ...AND WHY IT MATTERS TO YOU

- Title IX is Federal Law
 - Passed in 1972
 - Goal of ensuring equal opportunities to education regardless of GENDER
 - Financial Aid
 - Admissions
 - Athletics
 - Programming
 - SAFE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT
 - Applies to EVERYONE, regardless of age, sex, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, religion...



WHAT IS SEXUAL MISCONDUCT?

- Sexual Misconduct creates an UNSAFE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT
 - Stalking—repeated and unwelcome contact that frightens the victim (1 in 6 women and 1 in 19 men have been victims)
 - Sexual Assault—Any sexual contact with a person who has not given or cannot give consent (1 in 5 women and 1 in 16 men are victims during their college years)
 - Intimate Partner / Domestic Violence—physical or emotional abuse of a current or former partner or domestic relation (1 in 4 women and 1 in 7 men are victims)
 - Sexual Harassment—Unwelcome sexual advances, requests, or jokes (30% of women and 17% of men are victims)
 - Exploitation—taking non-consensual sexual advantage of a person (pimping, distributing images)



...AND HOW TO AVOID IT

■ SAY “NO”

- If someone oversteps your boundaries, tell that person you're uncomfortable and to back off
- If the person refuses to back off and persists, seek help

■ SAY “YES”

- Explicitly set your limits
- If you are comfortable with a person and want to go further, make that explicit
- If something changes and makes you uneasy, trust your instincts and say “NO”.



WHAT TO DO IF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT OCCURS (PART 1)

- If you are a witness
 - Intervention (protect and depart)
 - Confrontation (Hey, stop that)
 - Express concern (Hey, I don't think that's a good idea)
 - Call for help (911, other bystanders)
 - Leave and report
- If you are a confidant
 - Be receptive and avoid blaming the victim
 - Ask what the victim wants/needs and provide for his/her comfort
 - Know where to find resources



WHAT TO DO IF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT OCCURS (PART 2)

- If you are a victim
 - Use the resources here at TRCC and outside the college for help
 - At TRCC (free BUT not confidential—all faculty and staff are Mandated Reporters)
 - Title IX Coordinator, Maria Krug, C131, 215-9208
 - Student Advocate, Christine Languth, A113, 215-9260
 - Any TRCC Faculty or Staff member
 - Off-Campus (free AND confidential)
 - Safe Futures (Domestic Violence) (860)701-6000
 - Sexual Assault Crisis Center (860)456-2789



NOT ANYMORE PROGRAM

- <https://studentsuccess.org/SSO/trcc>
- <http://preview.studentsuccess.org/course/2121>



FURTHER RESOURCES

***IF YOU ARE IN OR WITNESS A DANGEROUS SITUATION, CALL 911
IMMEDIATELY***

- ***Sexual Assault Crisis Center of Eastern Connecticut***
 - Regional Hotline: (888) 999-5545
- ***Safe Futures (Domestic/Intimate Partner Violence)***
 - Local Hotline: (860) 701-6000
 - Hotline en Español: (844) 831-9200
 - Statewide Hotline: (888) 774-2900
- ***Norwich Police***
 - Office: (860) 886-5561
- ***State Police Troop E***
 - Office: (860) 848-6500
- ***W. W. Backus Hospital***
 - Emergency Services
 - 326 Washington St.
 - Norwich, CT 06360
 - (860) 889-8331
- www.rainn.org
- www.itsonus.org
- www.nsvrc.org



Key Facts About Sexual Violence On Campus

1 in 5 WOMEN IN COLLEGE will be sexually assaulted.

The Campus Sexual Assault Study,
National Institute of Justice, 2007.

90% OF ALL CAMPUS SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS REPORT BEING ASSAULTED BY SOMEONE THEY KNOW

OFFENDERS ARE LIKELY TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MULTIPLE SEXUAL ASSAULTS AND TO ENGAGE IN MANIPULATIVE & COERCIVE BEHAVIORS

2/3 OF STUDENTS TELL FRIENDS ABOUT THEIR SEXUAL ASSAULTS BUT ARE UNLIKELY TO REPORT IT TO CAMPUS OFFICIALS OR POLICE

1. Fisher, et al. 2000. The Sexual Victimization of College Women, National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Stats.
2. Lisak & Miller. 2002. Repeat Rape and Multiple Offending Among Undetected Rapists.
3. Fisher, et al. 2000. The Sexual Victimization of College Women, National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Stats.

Options for Survivors

On-campus Support	Off-campus Support	Medical Assistance & Evidence Collection	Criminal Justice Assistance
<p>Students can access campus-based Women's Centers, Counseling Centers, Health Services, and other support services. Students can work with their campus to seek changes in housing, academic schedules, work arrangements, and other accommodations as needed.</p> <p>Students can request no contact orders.</p> <p>Students can report to campus officials and participate in their school's disciplinary proceedings.</p>	<p>Community-based sexual assault crisis programs offer the following free and confidential services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24/7 crisis hotlines in English and Spanish • Individual and group crisis counseling • Accompaniment and advocacy during the medical, police, or court processes 	<p>A victim can choose to have a sexual assault exam and evidence collected at any hospital in Connecticut at no cost.</p> <p>Evidence can be collected up to 120 hours after a sexual assault.</p> <p>A police report is not required to participate in a forensic exam, evidence collection, or to seek medical assistance.</p>	<p>Students can report their sexual assaults to local law enforcement, who can begin a criminal investigation.</p> <p>At most schools, the campus-based police department or security service can help students make a report to the local police.</p> <p>Students can work with courts to secure protective or restraining orders.</p>



The Consortium is a space to share information, strategies, and resources in order to strengthen and support each campus community's work to end sexual violence. The Consortium is comprised of staff and administrators from Connecticut colleges and universities, community-based sexual assault crisis counselor/advocates, and others who work to improve the response to and prevention of sexual violence in campus communities. The Consortium is coordinated by Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services (CONNSACS). As a part of this collaboration, members not only have access to trainings, information, and best practices pertaining to sexual violence on campuses, but they are also part of a statewide community of colleges and universities engaged in addressing and preventing sexual violence.

For more information or to become a member of the CCCESV, please contact us at cccesv@connsacs.org or call 860.282.9881.



CONNSACS MEMBER PROGRAMS



SEXUAL ASSAULT CRISIS HOTLINES: 1-888-999-5545 English • 1-888-568-8332 Español. All services are free & confidential.

CONNSACS College Consortium | 96 Pitkin Street, East Hartford CT 06108 | 860-282-9881 | cccesv@connsacs.org



State & Federal Policy Highlights

	Title IX of the Education Amendment of 1972 Federal	The Clery Act Federal	Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act Federal	Campus Bill CTPA: 11-14 Connecticut Only
Overview	Goal is to address every instance of sexual violence by removing inequitable or hostile environments. The Office on Civil Rights (OCR) issued additional guidance on sexual assault in 2011 and 2014.	1990 legislation that requires colleges and universities receiving federal funds to track and report crimes on campus property, have safety policies, and inform the campus of risks to public safety.	2013 amendment to the Clery Act that is intended to complement existing Title IX legislation and Office on Civil Rights' guidance for the response to sexual violence on campus.	Bolstered and expanded 2012 legislation pertaining to the response and prevention of sexual violence on Connecticut's campuses.
Accountability	Requires all reported incidents of sexual violence be reported to and investigated by the institution's Title IX officer. Students must have access to an institutional disciplinary procedure to address sexual assault.	Requires schools to publicly report crimes on campus property annually, including sexual assaults. Requires schools to notify the campus community when the safety of the community is in question.	Expands on the Clery Act to include reporting on domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Clarifies minimum standards for institutional disciplinary procedures covering the above topics.	Aspects of programming, response, and training must be reported to the Higher Education Committee of the Connecticut General Assembly on an annual basis. Includes both students and staff in training and response.
Response	Schools must take prompt and immediate action to end the sexual violence, eliminate the inequitable/hostile environment, and to ensure that there is no retaliation against students who report sexual assaults. OCR has provided much guidance on the institutional disciplinary process, students rights, and the role of schools in addressing and preventing sexual assault.	N/A	Schools must notify students in writing of all of their reporting options, including not reporting. Students must have access to an equitable disciplinary process. Students must be given contact information for on and off-campus resources available to them. Students must be able to change academic, living, transportation, or working situations to avoid a hostile environment. Students can receive no contact directives or restraining orders. Campus authorities must assist students with reporting to local law enforcement if desired by the student.	Students must receive concise, written notification of their options after reporting, including reasonable changes to "academic living, campus transportation or working situations". Each institution must have a Campus Resource Team (CRT) which meets once per semester. Training, awareness and prevention programming requirements must be met for all students and staff members of the CRT, Title IX officers, campus police/security officers and campus judicial board hearing officers. Each institution must establish a MOU with community-based sexual assault and domestic violence programs.
Prevention & Education	Encourages repeated training and education on sexual violence, reporting options, and prevention and bystander intervention.	N/A	Primary prevention and awareness programs must be provided to incoming students and new employees. Students should receive education on bystander intervention.	Annual awareness and prevention programming for all students and staff must take place, including prevention and bystander intervention training that addresses the campus culture.



You have the right to
live free from sexual violence.

WE BELIEVE YOU.

Sexual contact without your consent is wrong and it's a crime. Sexual violence can include the use of coercion, manipulation, threats, intimidation, force, or abuse of power.

No matter what the circumstances were, help is available.

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- short-term counseling for individuals
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- accompaniment and support in hospitals, police departments and courts

WE CAN HELP.

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English:

1-888-999-5545

Español:

1-888-568-8332

**CONNECTICUT ALLIANCE
TO END SEXUAL VIOLENCE**



Support. Advocate. Prevent.

SEXUAL ASSAULT CRISIS PROGRAMS

WOMEN & FAMILIES CENTER

Meriden Office: 203-235-9297

Middletown Office: 860-344-1474

New Haven Office: 203-389-5010

Hotline: 203-235-4444

Executive Director: Robyn Jay-Bage

Program Director: Carissa Conway

SUSAN B. ANTHONY PROJECT

Torrington Office: 860-489-3798

Hotline: 860-482-7133

Executive Director: Jeanne Fusco

Program Director: Michelle Marone-Pillsbury

THE CENTER FOR FAMILY JUSTICE

Bridgeport Office: 203-334-6154

Hotline: 203-333-2233

President and CEO: Deb Greenwood

Program Director: Amanda Posila

WOMEN'S CENTER OF GREATER DANBURY

Danbury Office: 203-731-5200

Hotline: 203-731-5204

President and CEO: Patricia Zachman

Chief Operating Officer: Suzanne Adam

RAPE CRISIS CENTER OF MILFORD

Milford Office: 203-874-8712

Hotline: 203-878-1212

Executive Director: Antonio Vitti

Director of Victim Services: Peggy Pisano

THE CENTER FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT CRISIS COUNSELING & EDUCATION

Stamford Office: 203-348-9346

Hotline: 203-329-2929

Executive Director: Quentin Ball

SEXUAL ASSAULT CRISIS CENTER OF EASTERN CONNECTICUT

Willimantic Office: 860-456-3595

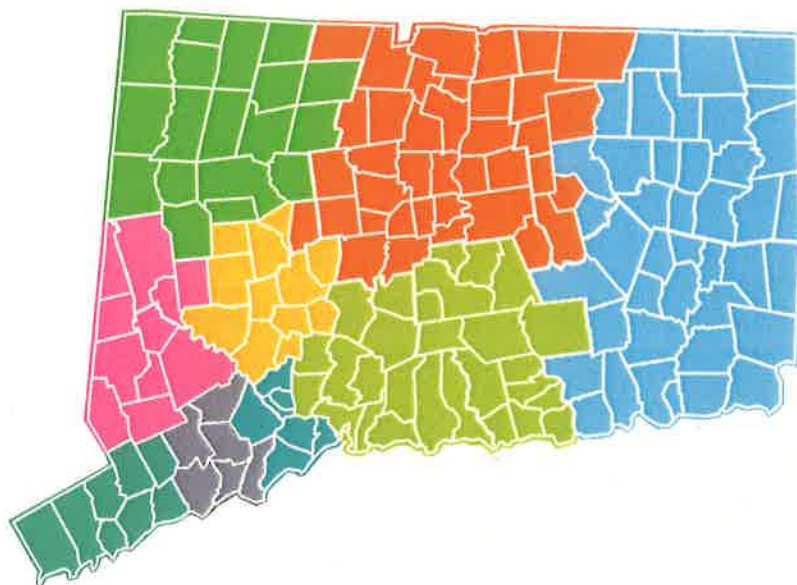
Hotline: 860-456-2789

New London Office: 860-442-0604

Hotline: 860-437-7766

Executive Director: Georgette Katin

Associate Director: María Busineau



SAFE HAVEN OF GREATER WATERBURY

Waterbury Office: 203-575-0388

Hotline: 203-753-3613

Executive Director: Lee Schlesinger

Program Director: Melissa Malagutti

YWCA NEW BRITAIN

SEXUAL ASSAULT CRISIS SERVICE

New Britain Office: 860-225-4681

Hotline: 860-223-1787

Hartford Office: 860-225-4681

Hotline: 860-547-1022

Executive Director: Robin Sharp

Program Director: Caitlin Reese

STATEWIDE HOTLINES

English: 1-888-999-5545

Español: 1-888-588-8332

Connecticut Alliance to End Sexual Violence

96 Pitkin Street, East Hartford, CT 06108

Office: 860-282-9881 Fax: 860-291-9335

EndSexualViolenceCT.org

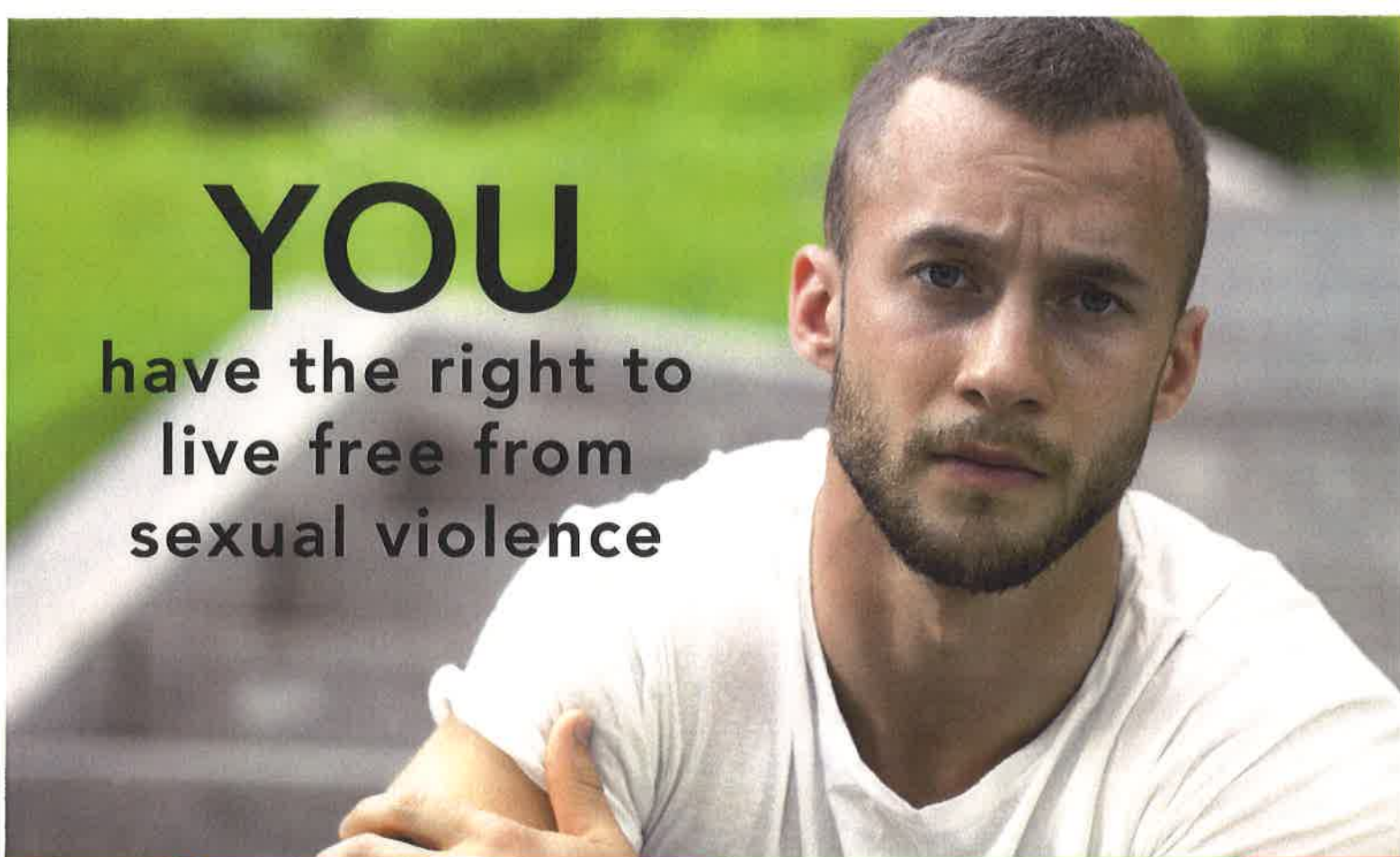
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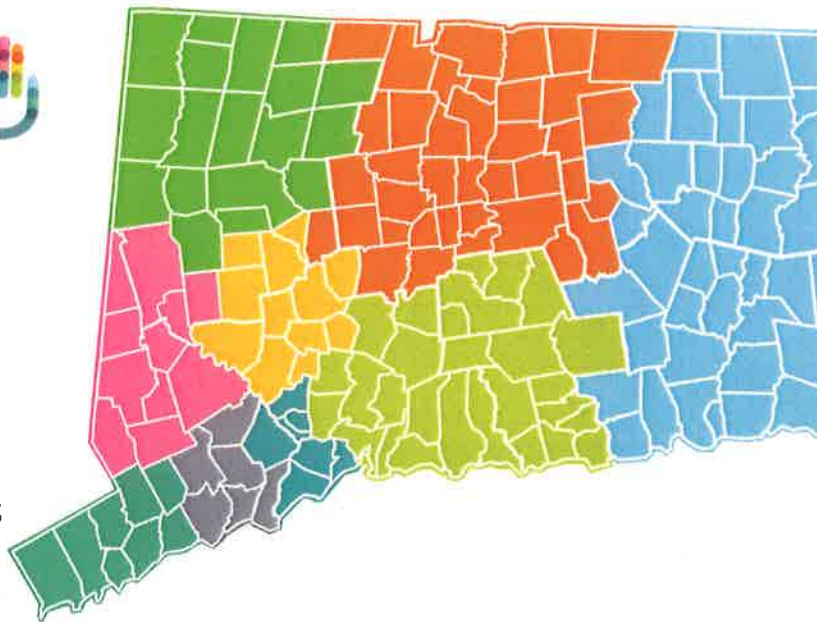
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Website: centerforfamilyjustice.org



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Hotline: 203-731-5204

Website: wcogd.org



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Hotline: 203-878-1212

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YWCA NEW BRITAIN SEXUAL ASSAULT CRISIS SERVICE

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New Britain Hotline: 860-223-1787

Hartford Hotline: 860-547-1022

Website: ywcanb.org



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Hotline: 203-753-3613

Website: safehavengw.org



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Willimantic Hotline: 860-456-2789

New London Office: 860-442-0604

New London Hotline: 860-437-7766

Website: saccec.org



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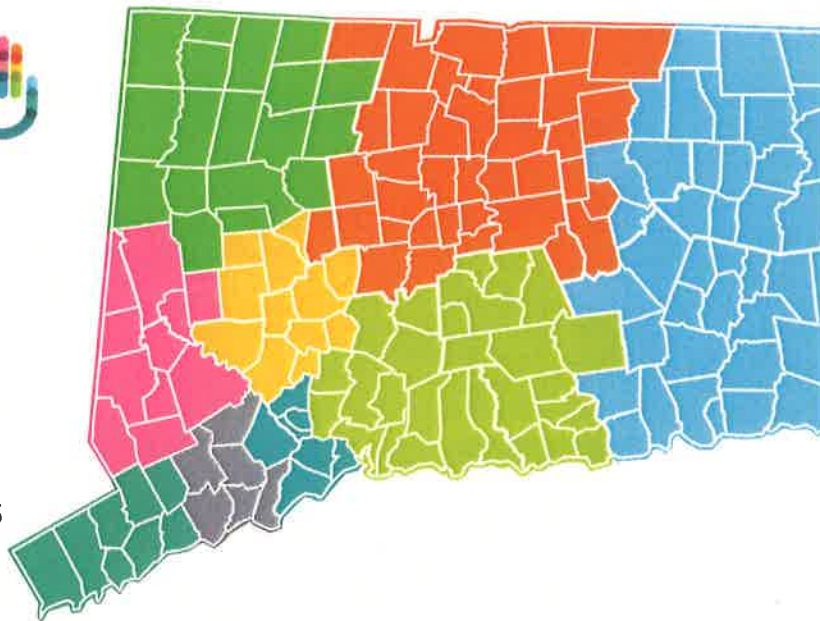
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Website: thecenter-ct.org



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SAFE HAVEN

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Website: saccec.org



Providing compassionate
crisis support to victims

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New Haven Office: 203-389-5010

Hotline: 203-235-4444

Website: womenfamilies.org



SUSAN B. ANTHONY PROJECT

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Hotline: 860-482-7133

Website: sbaproject.org





TÚ

tienes el derecho de vivir libre de violencia sexual

TE CREEMOS.

El contacto sexual sin tu consentimiento no es correcto y es un crimen. La violencia sexual puede incluir el uso de coacción, manipulación, amenazas, intimidación, fuerza o abuso de poder.

No importa cuáles fueron las circunstancias, existe ayuda disponible.

Todos los servicios proporcionados por los centros de crisis de violencia sexual de la Alianza en Connecticut por su nombre en Inglés, Connecticut Alliance to End Sexual Violence, son **gratuitos y confidenciales**.

Estos servicios incluyen:

- defensores de víctimas de abuso sexual certificados
- servicio gratuito en Inglés y Español las 24 horas del día por 7 días de la semana
- consejería de corto plazo para individuos
- información y referencias para otros servicios legales y sociales
- acompañamiento y apoyo en hospitales, departamento de policía y cortes

PODEMOS AYUDAR.

Llame a la línea estatal 24/7 gratis y confidencial.

Español:

1-888-568-8332

English:

1-888-999-5545

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LA LÍNEA ESTATAL

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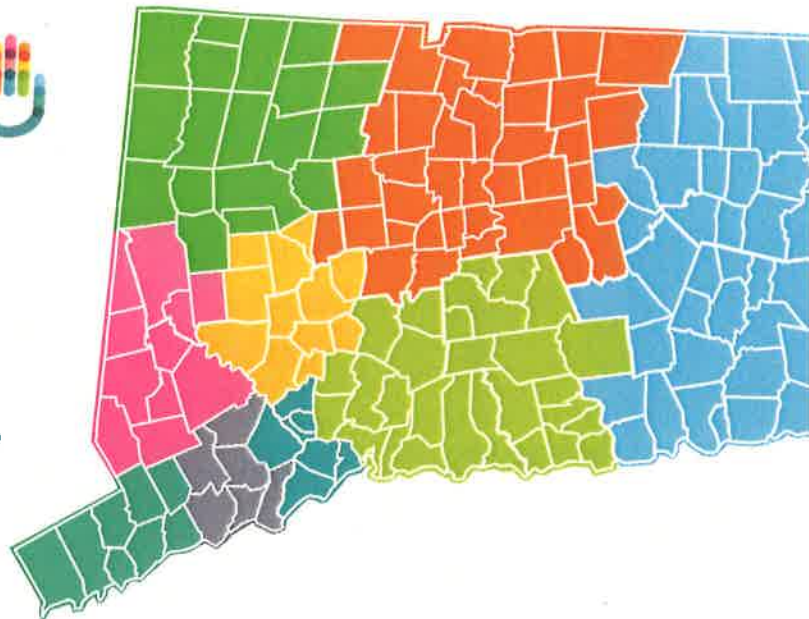
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Sitio Web: EndSexualViolenceCT.org

Oficina: 860-282-9881

Facsímil: 860-291-9335



LOS CENTROS MIEMBROS DE LA ALIANZA

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Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence

DEALING WITH AN ABUSIVE
PARTNER IS NEVER EASY.
BUT IF YOU ARE,
WE'RE HERE TO HELP.

FREE SERVICES AVAILABLE STATEWIDE:

- Toll-free hotlines available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week - speak with a certified counselor
- Guidance and ideas for how you can stay safe
- Counseling
- Support groups
- Information & referrals to other community resources
- Emergency shelter with opportunities for transitional and permanent housing options
- Advocacy in the courts
- Community education and outreach
- All services are **confidential, safe & free**

WHAT TO EXPECT WHEN YOU CALL THE HOTLINE:

When you call the statewide hotline, you will be connected to one of Connecticut's 18 domestic violence organizations providing services in every town in the state. You'll talk to a caring person who will listen without judging you or your situation. Our advocates may ask questions to learn more about your situation, but will always take your lead. While they will not presume to know what is best for you, they will ask that you consider all possible scenarios and outcomes so that you can make the best decision about which safety steps and services will work best for you and your family.

IS YOUR RELATIONSHIP ABUSIVE?

Does your partner...

- call you names or put you down in front of others?
- get jealous when you spend time with others?
- monitor your text messages, emails and social media accounts without your permission?
- keep you from seeing family and friends?
- withhold money from you?
- force you to have sex when you don't want to?
- hit, slap, punch, shove or otherwise physically harm you?

24 HOUR TOLL-FREE HOTLINES

(888) 774-2900 (ENGLISH) | (844) 831-9200 (ESPAÑOL)

ALL SERVICES ARE CONFIDENTIAL, SAFE, AND FREE

Domestic Violence Hotlines
24 hours/7 days

(888) 774-2900 (English)
(844) 831-9200 (Español)

Domestic Violence Hotlines
24 hours/7 days

(888) 774-2900 (English)
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Domestic Violence Hotlines
24 hours/7 days

(888) 774-2900 (English)
(844) 831-9200 (Español)

You have the right to be safe...
We can help you develop a plan for your safety. A safety plan includes steps you can take to protect yourself and your children from potentially dangerous situations.

You can't control your partner's abusive behavior, but you can take steps to protect yourself and your children from harm. A domestic violence safety plan can be used by victims of any age who may be abused by or afraid of their current or former spouse, boyfriend, girlfriend or family member.

TIPS TO PROTECT YOURSELF

- Use your instincts and judgment to keep yourself and your children safe. Call 911 if you need help.
- Plan where you will go if you ever have to leave home.
- Practice getting out of your home safely. Identify which doors, windows, elevators, or stairwell to use.
- In an emergency, do not run into a room with no escape (e.g., a closet) or with weapons (e.g., the kitchen).
- Identify one or more neighbors you can tell about the violence and ask them to call the police if they hear a disturbance coming from your home.
- Teach your children to call 911 when there is an emergency.

If you need help or just someone to talk to, call the statewide domestic violence hotline, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.
All services are confidential, safe and free.

cca | DV **888.774.2900** | **844.831.9200**
ENGLISH | ESPAÑOL

Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence

**You can also call your local domestic violence
hotline directly to speak with a certified counselor...**

ANSONIA

The Umbrella Center for
Domestic Violence Services

☐ (203) 736-9944

BRIDGEPORT

The Center for
Family Justice

☐ (203) 384-9559

DANBURY

Women's Center

☐ (203) 731-5206

DAYVILLE

Domestic Violence
Program/United Services

☐ (860) 774-8648

ENFIELD

The Network

☐ (860) 763-4542

GREENWICH

Domestic Abuse Services
YWCA Greenwich

☐ (203) 622-0003

HARTFORD

Interval House

☐ (860) 527-0550

MERIDEN

Chrysalis Domestic
Violence Services

☐ (203) 238-1501

MIDDLETOWN

New Horizons

☐ (860) 347-3044

NEW BRITAIN

Prudence Crandall Center

☐ (860) 225-6357

NEW HAVEN

The Umbrella Center for
Domestic Violence Services

☐ (203) 789-8104

NEW LONDON

Safe Futures

☐ (860) 701-6000

NORWALK

Domestic Violence
Crisis Center

☐ (203) 852-1980

SHARON

Women's Support Services

☐ (860) 364-1900

STAMFORD

Domestic Violence
Crisis Center

☐ (203) 588-9096

TORRINGTON

Susan B. Anthony Project

☐ (860) 482-7133

WATERBURY

Safe Haven of
Greater Waterbury

☐ (203) 575-0036

WILLIMANTIC

Domestic Violence
Program/United Services

☐ (860) 456-9476

ALL SERVICES ARE CONFIDENTIAL, SAFE AND FREE

911



NEED 9-1-1? CALL IF YOU CAN. TEXT IF YOU CAN'T.

Text-to-911 is now available in Connecticut. If you need help, but can't safely speak on the phone or are unable to speak, use your mobile phone to send a text message to 9-1-1.

When to use it

Calling is the best and fastest way to reach 9-1-1. But you should text if:



You're deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability.



You're in a situation where it's not safe to call 9-1-1 for help.



You're having a medical emergency and cannot speak on the phone.

How it works

1. Enter the numbers 911 in the "To" field
2. Text the exact location of the emergency
3. Briefly describe what kind of help you need
4. Push the "Send" button
5. Respond to any questions
6. Follow instructions
7. If you're driving, pull over when it's safe. Do not text and drive!

Answers to Frequently Asked Questions about Text-to-911

Q: Can I include photos or video in my message?

A: No. Photos and videos cannot be sent to 9-1-1 at this time.

Q: Can I send 9-1-1 a text message in Spanish?

A: No. At this time, 9-1-1 can only receive text messages in English.

Q: Can I send a group text to 9-1-1 and another person?

A: No. Messages sent to 9-1-1 cannot include other people.
If you include 9-1-1 on a group text, it may not be received.

Q: What should I do if I don't receive a response?

A: If Text-to-911 is temporarily unavailable, you should receive a message indicating this, plus instructions on how to contact 9-1-1 by other means.
If you do not receive any replies from 9-1-1, try to contact 9-1-1 another way.

Q: I accidentally sent a text to 9-1-1. What should I do now?

A: Text-to-911 is for use in an emergency only. If you accidentally send a message to 9-1-1, send a reply indicating that you have made a mistake, there is no emergency and you are not in danger. Promptly answer any questions so we can determine that 9-1-1 is not actually needed. Intentional misuse of 9-1-1 is a punishable offense.

Q: Where does a text message to 9-1-1 go?

A: Similar to 9-1-1 calls, texts to 9-1-1 are routed to one of Connecticut's 100+ public safety answering points (PSAPs). All PSAPs (9-1-1 call centers) are operated on a 24-hour basis, receive 9-1-1 calls and texts and dispatch emergency response services.

Q: Do I have to provide my exact location when I send a text to 9-1-1?

A: Yes. Text-to-911 location information is not equal to current voice call location technology. In order to get help, you need to provide your exact location.

Q: Can I send a text to 9-1-1 from any mobile device?

A: No. In order to use Text-to-911, the mobile device you are texting from requires a mobile phone number with a wireless carrier that will allow the device to send and receive text messages.



Connecticut State
Colleges & Universities

SEXUAL VIOLENCE REPORTABLE STATISTICS AND DATA

CSCU INSTITUTION: Three Rivers Community College

REPORTING OFFICE/DEPARTMENT: Title IX

INSTITUTION CONTACT: Maria Krug

YEAR: 2018

Incidents of Sexual Assault, Stalking and IPV Reported to CSCU in 2018					
Type of Incident					
	<i>Number of Incidents Reported</i>	<i>Incident Reported to Have Occurred in 2018</i>	<i>Respondent Identified as Connected to the Reporting Institution</i>	<i>Respondent Identified as Connected to CSCU Institution</i>	<i>Confidential or Anonymous Reports</i>
<i>Sexual Assault</i>	1	1	1	1	0
<i>Stalking</i>	2	2	2	0	0
<i>Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)</i>	1	1	1	0	0

Disciplinary Cases Resulting from Investigations of Sexual Assault, Stalking and Intimate Partner Violence							
Type of Incident							
	<i>Number of Investigations</i>	<i>Finding of No Violation or Not Responsible</i>	<i>Finding of Responsible & Expulsion</i>	<i>Finding of Responsible & Suspension</i>	<i>Finding of Responsible & Probation/Warning</i>	<i>Number of Findings Appealed</i>	<i>Appeal Outcome</i>
<i>Sexual Assault</i>	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Stalking</i>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)</i>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Link to the CSCU Student Code of Conduct: <http://www.ct.edu/files/policies/5.1%20StudentCodeofConduct.pdf> Link to the CSCU Sexual Misconduct Policy:

<http://www.ct.edu/files/policies/5.2%20Sexual%20misconduct%20reporting%20support%20and%20processes.pdf>

Supplemental Links

Campus Safety

<https://www.threerivers.edu/student-life/campus-safety/>

Annual Security Report

<https://www.threerivers.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/asr-2018.pdf>

Emergency Action Plan-TRCC

<https://www.trcc.commnet.edu/administration/administration-services/safety-security-info/emergency-action-plan/>

TRCC College Catalog

<https://catalog.threerivers.edu/content.php?catoid=5&navoid=259>

INCIDENT REPORT

[illegible]

NARRATIVE OF INCIDENT (continue on additional pages if necessary):

SIGNATURE OF PERSON REPORTING

DATE

TIME

SIGNATURE OF ADMINISTRATOR

DATE

TIME

INCIDENT VIOLATIONS [FOR TITLE IX OFFICE USE ONLY] | NO VIOLATION(S)CT PA14-11 SEXUAL VIOLENCE: [☐ INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE] [☐ SEXUAL ASSAULT] [☐ STALKING]CAMPUS SaVE/CLERY ACT/VAWA: [☐ DATING/INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE] [☐ DOMESTIC VIOLENCE]
[☐ HATE CRIME] [☐ SEXUAL ASSAULT] [☐ STALKING]SAFE GRANT OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (OVW): [☐ DATING/INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE]
[☐ DOMESTIC VIOLENCE] [☐ SEXUAL ASSAULT] [☐ STALKING]CODE OF CONDUCT VIOLATIONS: [☐ #5(a) SEXUAL HARASSMENT] [☐ #5(b) SEXUAL ASSAULT]
[☐ #5(c) SEXUAL EXPLOITATION] [☐ #6 INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE]
[☐ #7 VIOLATIONS OF PRIVACY] [☐ #9 STALKING]OTHER SEXUAL MISCONDUCT FACTS: [☐ PAST HISTORY OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE]
[☐ OTHER ☐

Three Rivers Community College

Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics for 2018

Issued September 25, 2018 for the Year 2017



Three Rivers Community College
574 New London Turnpike
Norwich, CT 06360

INTRODUCTION

Three Rivers Community College (TRCC) is committed to the safety and welfare of students, faculty, staff and visitors. No community is immune to crime or emergency situations. Campus safety is a shared responsibility. All must take responsibility for the safety and security of themselves, others, and their belongings.

The U.S. Department of Education's Office of Postsecondary Education Handbook for Campus Safety and Reporting 2017 Edition reports: In 1990 Congress enacted the *Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990* (Title II of Public Law 101-542), which amended the *Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA)*. This act required all postsecondary institutions participating in *HEA*'s Title IV student financial aid assistance programs to disclose campus crime statistics and security information. The act was amended in 1992, 1998, 2000 and 2008. The 1998 amendments renamed the law the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act* in memory of a student who was slain in her dorm room in 1986. It is generally referred to as the Clery Act and is in section 485(f) of the *HEA*.

The purpose of this publication is to:

- Provide an overview of campus security;
- Share crime statistics required by the Clery Act;
- Inform current and prospective students, staff, faculty, and visitors about the college's policies and programs to keep them safe;
- Share information regarding emergency preparedness and planning.

Three Rivers Community College distributes this publication annually to our campus community of students, prospective students, employees and prospective employees. This publication is available on the TRCC website at

<https://www.trcc.commnet.edu/administration/administration-services/safety-security-info/>

Printed copies are available in the Library room C119.

Direct questions about this publication or campus safety to Dean of Administration, Room C241, 860-215-9002.

Disclaimer: The Board of Regents (BOR) is the body empowered to make 'policy' for all constituent units under its jurisdiction. The college is not empowered to create its own policies. For Clery Act compliance, the word 'policy' is used throughout this document. In the event of conflict with any existing BOR policy, BOR policy would supersede any college 'policy' listed below. Absent any BOR policy, college promulgated rules apply.

GEOGRAPHY

Three Rivers is a comprehensive, single-campus community college, located in Norwich, Connecticut on New London Turnpike. As part of the state-supported system of Community-Technical Colleges, Three Rivers is an open enrollment, two-year college serving students from throughout southeastern Connecticut. The College enrolls an average of 4000 full and part-time students each semester who attend both day and evening classes. All of the students commute due to there being no student housing affiliated with the College. Located on approximately 58 acres, the College consists of a large, modern multi-winged building of approximately 280,000 square feet, and a central utility plant of almost 16,000 square feet with parking for approximately 1200 vehicles. The surrounding college grounds, walkways and parking lots are generally well lighted at night and a roving security vehicle actively patrols all parking areas whenever classes are in session. There are 12 blue light phones that connect to the security desk for emergency response events. Three Rivers also offers classes at Ella T. Grasso Technical High School 189 Fort Hill Rd, Groton, CT and at the Naval Submarine Base New London, 1 Crystal Lake Rd, Groton, CT. TRCC does not have any officially recognized student organizations with non-campus locations.

CAMPUS SECURITY/LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY

Three Rivers Community College does not have a campus police department.

The college contracts with Summit Security to provide security coverage during the college's operating hours, year-round, weekends and evenings. Security officers have the authority to ask persons for identification and to determine whether individuals have lawful business at the college. Security officers do not possess arrest powers.

Security officers patrol the campus daily. They patrol the buildings and grounds, assist members of the campus community with maintaining a safe learning environment, enforcing safety in parking lots with traffic and parking enforcement, maintaining building security by locking and unlocking rooms as necessary, assisting Children's Center parents in the drop-off and pick-up of children, and general assistance to the community as needed. Security officers receive direction and supervision from the Office of the Dean of Administration.

All criminal offenses will be investigated by the appropriate law enforcement agency. Three Rivers Community College is a state agency. The State Police under the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection have jurisdiction over the college and its satellite locations. The Norwich Police Department may investigate or assist the State Police with criminal offenses that occur on the Norwich campus. The Groton Police Department may investigate or assist the State Police criminal offenses that occur at the Navy Subbase or Grasso Tech sites. The prosecution of all criminal offenses that occur at both locations are conducted at the Superior Court of Connecticut. Non-criminal violations of college policy will be referred to the Dean of Student Services for review and action.

Criminal offenses are reported to the State Police and/or Norwich Police. No

administrator of an institution of higher education shall interfere with the right of a student or employee of such institution to file a complaint with the state police, local police department, or special police force established under section 10a-156b of the Connecticut General Statutes concerning crimes committed within the geographical limits of the property owned or under the control of such institution. TRCC encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes per the procedures below.

As a state agency, Three Rivers does not have written memoranda of understanding with state, city or town police for the investigation of alleged criminal offenses.

REPORTING CRIMES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

To report a Crime:

TRCC does not have campus police. State police have jurisdiction over TRCC as a state property. Norwich Police normally are first responders to incidents on campus or Groton police at the off site locations. Students and employees are encouraged to report all crimes to the Norwich, Groton and/or State Police.

Norwich Police	911 or 860-886-5561
Groton Police	911 or 860-445-2451
State Police – Troop E	911 or 860-848-6500

Community members, students, faculty, staff and guests are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety related incidents in an accurate and timely manner. Clery Act crimes need to be reported for the school and police authorities to respond, for the purpose of making timely warning reports and inclusion in the annual statistical disclosure. When in doubt, always err on the side of caution.

To report a crime or an emergency on the Norwich campus, call:

Emergency Hotline (Security Desk)	Extension 5-5555 or 860-215-5555
Non-Emergency Assistance (Security Desk)	Extension 2-2222 (on campus only)
Director of Facilities	Extension 5-9236 or 860-215-9236
Evening Services Assistants	Extension 5-9016 or 860-215-9016
Dean of Administration	Extension 5-9002 or 860-215-9002

Security staff are available at the Security Desk to take your call during the semester as follows:

Monday - Friday	During all operating hours
Saturday	Normally Closed, but all hours when open
Sunday	Closed

When the semester is not in session security staff are available during business hours, Monday through Friday. Any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots, loitering around vehicles, insider or around buildings on campus should be reported to Security.

To report a non-emergency or public safety related matter, call the Dean of Administration at 860-215-9002.

The individuals to whom students and employees should report Clery Act crimes are as follows:

Security staff	Dean of Administration
Title IX Coordinator	Dean of Student Services
Director of Student Success (Victim Advocate)	Director of Facilities

If assistance is required from the State Police, Norwich or Groton Police Departments, or Norwich or Groton Fire Departments, Three Rivers personnel will contact the appropriate unit. If a sexual assault or rape should occur, Three Rivers will follow the procedures outlined in Public Act 14-11.

The Daily Crime Log is maintained by the Dean of Administration. The public may review the Daily Crime Report by calling the Dean of Administration's Office at 860-215-9002.

Violations of student codes of conduct are forwarded to the Dean of Student Services for review and potential action.

In the event of a reported criminal situation that constitutes an ongoing or continuing serious threat to the TRCC community, TRCC would issue a timely warning. Please see the Timely Warning section below.

LIST OF EMPLOYEES TO WHOM STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES SHOULD REPORT CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Students and employees should report criminal offenses to the following employees. Although security guards are not employees of TRCC, they are empowered to assist in responding to criminal offenses and are required to notify the Dean of Administration of such offenses.

Security staff	Dean of Administration
Dean of Student Services (Victim Advocate)	Director of Student Success
Director of Facilities	Title IX Coordinator

The College does not participate in a Voluntary Confidential Reporting program.

POLICY ADDRESSING COUNSELORS AND VOLUNTARY CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING OF CRIME STATISTICS

The College does not employ pastoral or professional counselors to provide therapeutic services. Academic advisors and counselors are required to report any crime revealed to them to the proper authorities. The College does not participate in a Voluntary Confidential Reporting program.

SECURITY AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Three Rivers Community College addresses campus safety awareness through a variety of venues:

- Student handbook;
- Posters/notices on bulletin boards;
- Slides displayed in hallway monitors;
- Employee campus-wide announcements;
- College website
- Events sponsored by the Office of the Dean of Administration, Counseling Office, Student Programs.

Every September the College hosts a “Fresh Check” Health Fair.

The common theme of any awareness program is to encourage students, faculty and staff to be aware of their surroundings, and to be responsible for their own security and the security of others.

CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The College does not offer formal programs regarding crime prevention.

POLICY STATEMENT ADDRESSING CRIMINAL ACTIVITY OFF CAMPUS

Criminal activity off campus is monitored and recorded by the local law enforcement agency as follows:

- Norwich Police Department (TRCC Campus)
- Navy Subbase Security & Groton Police (Navy Subbase)
- Groton Police Department (Grasso Tech)
- Connecticut State Police (all locations)

Norwich Police	911 or 860-886-5561
Groton Police	911 or 860-445-2451
State Police – Troop E	911 or 860-848-6500

The College enjoys close working relationships with the State Police, Norwich and Groton Police when violations of federal, state or local laws are reported. This cooperative team approach addresses situations as they arise as well as future concerns. Crime statistics from the various off campus sites are gathered yearly and included in the campus crime statistics portion of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics. TRCC does not have any off-campus locations of student organizations recognized by TRCC. TRCC has neither on-campus nor off-campus housing facilities.

POLICY FOR PREPARING THE ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

The procedures for preparing the annual disclosure of crime statistics including reporting statistics to Three Rivers Community College obtained from the following sources:

- College Incident Reports
- Daily Crime Log
- Campus Security Authorities
- City of Norwich Police
- Groton Police
- State of Connecticut Police

The college crime statistics along with the Jeanne Cleary Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics are gathered, compiled and reported by the Office of the Dean of Administration. An email is sent to every enrolled student and employee on an annual basis. The information contained in the email includes a brief summary of the contents of the Jeanne Cleary Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics, and the address for the college's extranet web site where the report can be found online. Hard copies are distributed to the College Library or upon request from the Dean of Administration.

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

Federal law defines four categories of Campus Security Authorities or CSA's:

- Campus police department or a campus security department;
- Individuals who have responsibility for campus security;
- Any individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses;
- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities

At Three Rivers Community College, the following departments, offices or individuals are identified as CSA's.

- College President
- All Deans
- Counselors
- Director of Student Programs
- Title IX Coordinator
- Director of Student Success
- Director of Facilities
- Evening Assistants
- Campus Threat Assessment Team Members

When a Campus Security Authority reports a crime to the Dean of Administration the Dean reviews the report, and contacts the necessary authorities. This may involve

campus resources such as the Dean of Student Services, Title IX Coordinator, Director of Student Success (Victim Advocate), Director of Facilities or others as needed. The Dean would contact either the Norwich, Groton or Connecticut State Police for investigation and resolution. The report is kept on file in the Dean of Administration's Office. If the is a reportable crime under the Clery Act, it is included in the Annual Security Report. All crimes are reviewed so that steps can be taken to ensure the college has a safe learning environment.

TIMELY WARNINGS

As required by the Clery Act, "timely warnings" will be provided to the community in the event of a reported criminal situation that constitutes an ongoing or continuing serious threat to the TRCC community. A timely warning will be issued for crimes that occur on the three locations listed under geography when a crime is:

- Reported to Campus Security Authorities or local police authorities; and
- Considered by TRCC management (listed below) to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees

The decision to issue a timely warning will be based on the following factors:

- The nature of the crime,
- The continuing danger to the campus community,
- The possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts.

The following employees may issue a timely warning:

President	Dean of Administration	Dean of Student Services
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The timely warning will contain all information that would promote safety and aid in the prevention of similar crimes. The warning may be issued through the use of a variety of sources which may include, but are not limited to, the means listed under Public Information Notifications.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

Upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation that occurs on the campus that involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of Three Rivers students or employees, TRCC is required to immediately notify the campus community.

The following individuals may issue an emergency notification:

President	Dean of Administration	Dean of Student Services
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An emergency notification differs from a timely warning in that:

- It has a wide focus on any significant emergency or dangerous situation,
- It is an event that is currently occurring on or imminently threatening the campus,
- It applies to on-campus situations,
- It is initiated immediately upon confirmation that a dangerous situation or emergency exists or threatens.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

TRCC will, without delay, notify the campus community of an emergency or dangerous situation. TRCC will take into account the safety of the campus community and determine what information to release about the situation, and begin the notification process.

TRCC would not immediately issue a notification for a confirmed emergency if doing so would compromise the efforts to:

- Assist a victim,
- Contain the emergency,
- Respond to the emergency,
- Otherwise mitigate the emergency.

TRCC tests the emergency response and evacuation procedures at least annually. Shelter in Place drills were conducted on 2/15/2007 and 10/17/2017. These tests include drills, exercises and follow-through activities. They include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Technological tests of the 911 system, myCommNet Alert, beacons and desktop alert software.
- Tabletop drills by the Crisis Management Team.
- Departmental and individual classroom drills to discuss how students, staff and faculty in particular areas would respond to various emergencies.
- Campus-wide drills to test student, faculty & staff response to active shooter, evacuation, shelter in place and other emergency situations
- Having Norwich and State Police present to provide feedback and suggestions to improve campus response.
- Walk-through's of the campus for fire, police and other first responders.

TRCC prefers announced drills to avoid classroom disruption and unnecessary stress on individuals who have strong reactions to drills. However, TRCC reserves the right to unannounced drills to ensure the college's emergency response protocols are sufficient. All drills, tests and exercises are properly assessed so that TRCC's response efforts may be improved and enhanced.

TRCC will document each test. The information will be retained by the Dean of Administration. The file will contain a description of the exercise, the date the test was held, when it started & when it ended and whether it was announced or unannounced.

1. How can an individual report an emergency? The procedure is listed in the General Procedures for Reporting a Crime or Emergency.
2. The process by which TRCC will confirm that a significant or dangerous situation exists:
 - a. The following individuals may issue an emergency notification:

President	Dean of Administration	Dean of Student Services
-----------	------------------------	--------------------------

- b. These employees may make the determination of an emergency situation on their own if time is of the essence, or they may consult with others, if time allows. This includes, but is not limited to, the following:

Police – Norwich, Groton or State	Board of Regents
Summit Security Team	Evening Assistants
Fire – Norwich or Groton	

3. The procedures TRCC will use to immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation of an emergency are listed in the Public Information Notifications.
4. The content of the notification will be determined by the individual issuing the notification.
5. The Dean of Administration will update the college's hallway monitors. Broadcast messages over the college phones may be made by any of the employees listed above as well as all employees trained to work in the Information Desk. The Dean of Student Services and marketing staff would manage media notifications, television, radio, etc. Any authorized employee, or security guard, would put notices on college doors or bulletin boards – if time allowed and doing so would not endanger the guards or employees. Only the following employees are authorized to send notifications out via myCommNet Alert, which includes text, voice & email messages to the entire TRCC population, beacons and desktop software :

Dean of Administration	Dean of Student Services
------------------------	--------------------------

6. The President, Dean of Student Services or marketing department would disseminate information to the larger community.
7. TRCC will continuously assess the situation and provide updates as warranted and notify the community when the emergency has passed.
8. The TRCC campus is small. All segments of the population will be notified of an emergency or dangerous situations. TRCC does not segment emergency notifications to particular groups or areas on campus.

EVACUATION PROCEDURES

CAMPUS EVACUATION

Evacuations of all or part of the campus grounds will be announced by the President and/or the Dean of Administration. A comprehensive evacuation plan is set forth in Section 14 (Fire and Evacuation Plan) of the Emergency Action Plan. In the event that an alarm is sounded or a notification to vacate the building is broadcast, all persons are to immediately vacate the building following posted evacuation routes and procedures set forth in Section 14. Instructors, staff and / or their designees are responsible for assisting non-ambulatory occupants requiring wheel chairs or assisted means of vacating the building from the second floor to one of the two designated “Areas of Assistance” specified in Section 14 (Fire and Evacuation Plan) of the Emergency Action Plan.

BUILDING EVACUATION

There are a number of emergency situations which would require the evacuation of the building. These include fires and bomb threats, which are the most likely occurrences; but also situations such as chemical or gas leaks, structural failures, prolonged power outages, weather emergencies such as hurricanes or tornados, and major violence. In most cases, the procedures for evacuation and basic response to the emergency will essentially be the same and will include the following steps:

- The fire alarms will be sounded with an announcement to evacuate the building.
- The phone paging system will be used for special instructions during an emergency situation.
- Evacuation plans are posted near all classrooms and offices identifying the evacuation route, appropriate exit and the location where persons should gather after they have left the building.
 - If an evacuation plan is not posted in your classroom or office, please request one from the Director of Facilities.
- Once people are outside the building, they should move to their designated Assembly Areas, keep away from the building and under no circumstance reenter the building until informed that the Fire Department Officer in Charge has declared the emergency over.
- Contemporaneous with the evacuation, an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be established in the Central Utility Plant (CUP). All faculty and staff who are willing to assist and have no other assignment should report to the EOC where they will be directed to a staging area to receive their assignments. All press or other media inquiries should be referred to this EOC where they will be directed to the Public Relations Associate.
- During the evacuation, all entrances to the College will be closed to all entering traffic except emergency vehicles. Orderly vehicle exits from the College will be permitted to the extent that they do not interfere with emergency operations.

POLICY ON SECURITY OF AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

TRCC does not have campus residences. During business hours, Three Rivers Community College will be open to students, employees, parents, contractors and guests. Employee access to the college off hours is granted with the written permission of the Interim President. Students are not permitted access to the buildings when the college is closed. Security and access concerns are addressed by the Dean of Administration, Director of Facilities, Maintenance personnel, in addition to other appropriate personnel when necessary.

Summit Security provides contracted security. During operating hours guards patrol the campus, monitor the parking lots and ensure the security of the TRCC facility. Summit Security monitors the campus to make sure individuals are acting appropriately and responsibly. They are empowered to approach individuals to offer assistance or question individuals acting in a suspicious manner. Summit Security is also a presence on nights and weekends ensuring that buildings are secured and state property is secured and maintained.

Facilities staff ensure that lighting is appropriate, walkways are clear and accessible, and that hallways and stairwells are well lit and accessible. Facilities, custodial and security staff ensure that the campus, including buildings, classrooms and offices are opened when necessary and secured when not in use. Access to rooms is given only to authorized individuals. TRCC must balance being an open, public institution with ensuring the safety of all individuals on TRCC property, ensuring the proper safeguards are in place to protect TRCC students, staff, faculty, guests, property, equipment and technology from criminal acts.

POLICY ON DRUGS AND ALCOHOL IN THE COMMUNITY COLLEGES

The Connecticut Board of Regents for Higher Education endorses the statement of the network of colleges and universities committed to the elimination of drug and alcohol abuse, which is based on the following premise: American society is harmed in many ways by the abuse of alcohol and other drugs – decreased productivity, serious health problems, breakdown of the family structure, and strained social resources. Problems of illicit use and abuse of substances have a pervasive effect upon many segments of society -- all socio-economic groups, all age levels, and even the unborn. Education and learning are especially impaired by alcohol abuse and illicit drug use. The Board recognizes that education regarding alcohol and substance abuse is an appropriate and even necessary part of contemporary college life. Since the unauthorized use of controlled substances, in addition to the potential harmful effect it may have on students and employees, is contrary to state and federal law and regulation, it must be prohibited in any college activity, on or off the college campus. Although the conditions of alcohol and drug dependency may be considered disabilities or handicaps under state and federal law and regulation and Board of Regents policy, and employees and students will not be discriminated against because they have these disabilities, all students and employees are considered to be responsible for their actions and their conduct. These provisions shall apply to all colleges under the jurisdiction of the Board:

1. No student or employee shall knowingly possess, use, distribute, transmit, sell, or be under the influence of any controlled substance on the college campus or off the college campus at a college-sponsored activity, function, or event. Use or possession of a drug authorized by a medical prescription from a registered physician shall not be a violation of this provision.
2. All colleges shall develop and enforce policies regarding the sale, distribution, possession, or consumption of alcoholic beverages on campus, subject to state and federal law. Consistent with Board policy, the consumption of alcoholic beverages on campus may only be authorized by written permission of the President for special events as appropriate.
3. All colleges shall provide educational programs on the abuse of alcohol and other drugs and referral for assistance for students and employees who seek it. Colleges are encouraged to establish campus-wide committees to assist in development of these programs in response to particular campus needs and identification of referral resources in their respective service planning regions. Failure to comply with this Policy will result in invocation of the appropriate disciplinary procedure and may result in separation from the college and referral to the appropriate authorities for prosecution.

Students are urged to seek information, advice, or confidential counseling regarding drugs and/or alcohol by contacting the counseling staff. Also, Three Rivers is prepared to refer students to appropriate professionals (medical, legal, psychiatric, etc.) according to the needs of the individual student. Contact will be held in complete confidence. A student who ignores opportunities for help and assistance and who willfully violates College policies and the law faces disciplinary action as outlined in the BOR/CSCU Student Code of Conduct.

The College's full policies and programs on the Drug Free Workplace and Drug Prevention are published separately. Copies of these policies and programs are available to students through the Dean of Student Services.

SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

The Board of Regents for Higher Education (BOR) in conjunction with the Connecticut State Colleges and Universities (CSCU) is committed to insuring that each member of every BOR governed college and university community has the opportunity to participate fully in the process of education and development. The BOR and CSCU strive to maintain a safe and welcoming environment free from acts of sexual misconduct, intimate partner violence and stalking. It is the intent of the BOR and each of its colleges or universities to provide safety, privacy and support to victims of sexual misconduct and intimate partner violence.

The BOR strongly encourages victims to report any instance of sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, stalking and intimate partner violence, as an effective means of taking action by reporting such acts to the

appropriate officials and pursuing criminal or disciplinary remedies, or both. The only way that action can be taken against anyone who violates another in such a manner is through reporting. Each and every BOR governed college and university shall provide those who report sexual misconduct with many supportive options, including referral to agencies that provide medical attention, counseling, legal services, advocacy, referrals and general information regarding sexual misconduct. Each and every BOR governed college and university will preserve the confidentiality of those who report sexual misconduct to the fullest extent possible and allowed by law. All BOR and CSU employees, victim support persons and community victim advocates being consulted will make any limits of confidentiality clear before any disclosure of facts takes place. Other than confidential resources as defined above, in addition to employees who qualify as Campus Security Authorities under the Jeanne Clery Act, all BOR and CSU employees are required to immediately communicate to the institution's designated recipient any disclosure or report of sexual misconduct received from a student as well as communicate any disclosure or report of sexual misconduct the employee received from another employee when misconduct is related to the business of the institution. Affirmative consent must be given by all parties before engaging in sexual activity. Affirmative consent means an active, clear and voluntary agreement by a person to engage in sexual activity with another person. Sexual misconduct, as defined herein, is a violation of BOR policies and, in addition, may subject an accused student or employee to criminal penalties. The BOR and each of its governed colleges and universities are committed to providing an environment free of personal offenses. Sexual relationships of any kind between staff/faculty and students are discouraged pursuant to BOR policy.

The Board of Regents for Higher Education hereby directs the Connecticut State Colleges and Universities to implement the Policy stated above pursuant to the following provisions: Sexual Misconduct Reporting Support Services and Processes Policy:

Terms, Usage and Standards

Consent must be affirmed and given freely, willingly, and knowingly of each participant to desired sexual involvement. Consent is a mutually affirmative, conscious decision – indicated clearly by words or actions – to engage in mutually accepted sexual contact. Consent may be revoked at any time during the sexual activity by any person engaged in the activity. Affirmative consent may never be assumed because there is no physical resistance or other negative response. A person who initially consents to sexual activity shall be deemed not to have affirmatively consented to any such activity which occurs after that consent is withdrawn. It is the responsibility of each person to assure that he or she has the affirmative consent of all persons engaged in the sexual activity to engage in the sexual activity and that affirmative consent is sustained throughout the sexual activity. It shall not be a valid excuse to an alleged lack of affirmative consent that the student or employee responding to the alleged violation believed that the student reporting or disclosing the alleged violation consented to the activity (i) because the responding student or employee was intoxicated or reckless or failed to take reasonable steps to ascertain whether the student or employee reporting or disclosing the alleged violation affirmatively consented, or (ii) if the responding student or employee knew or should have known that the student or employee reporting or disclosing the alleged violation was unable to consent

because the student or employee was unconscious, asleep, unable to communicate due to a mental or physical condition, or incapacitated due to the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication. The existence of a past or current dating or sexual relationship between the persons involved in the alleged violation shall not be determinative of a finding of affirmative consent.

Report of sexual misconduct is the receipt of a communication of an incident of sexual misconduct accompanied by a request for an investigation or adjudication by the institution.

Disclosure is the receipt of any communication of an incident of sexual misconduct that is not accompanied by a request for an investigation or adjudication by the institution.

Sexual misconduct includes engaging in any of the following behaviors:

(a) Sexual harassment, which can include any unwelcome sexual advance or request for sexual favors, or any conduct of a sexual nature when submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's education or employment; submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as a basis for academic or employment decisions affecting the individual; or such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's academic or work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive educational or employment environment. Examples of conduct which may constitute sexual harassment include but are not limited to:

- sexual flirtation, touching, advances or propositions
- verbal abuse of a sexual nature
- pressure to engage in sexual activity
- graphic or suggestive comments about an individual's dress or appearance
- use of sexually degrading words to describe an individual
- display of sexually suggestive objects, pictures or photographs
- sexual jokes
- stereotypic comments based upon gender
- threats, demands or suggestions that retention of one's educational status is contingent upon toleration of or acquiescence in sexual advances.

Retaliation is prohibited and occurs when a person is subjected to an adverse employment or educational action because he or she made a complaint under this policy or assisted or participated in any manner in an investigation.

(b) Sexual assault shall include but is not limited to a sexual act directed against another person without the consent (as defined herein) of the other person or when that person is not capable of giving such consent. Sexual assault is further defined in sections 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-70b, 53a-71, 53a-72a, 53a-72b and 53a-73a of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(c) Sexual exploitation occurs when a person takes non-consensual or abusive sexual

advantage of another for anyone's advantage or benefit other than the person being exploited, and that behavior does not otherwise constitute one of the preceding sexual misconduct offenses. Examples of behavior that could rise to the level of sexual exploitation include:

- Prostituting another person;
- Non-consensual visual (e.g., video, photograph) or audio-recording of sexual activity;
- Non-consensual distribution of photos, other images, or information of an individual's sexual activity, intimate body parts, or nakedness, with the intent to or having the effect of embarrassing an individual who is the subject of such images or information;
- Going beyond the bounds of consent (for example, an individual who allows friends to hide in the closet to watch him or her having consensual sex);
- Engaging in non-consensual voyeurism;
- Knowingly transmitting an STI, such as HIV to another without disclosing your STI status;
- Exposing one's genitals in non-consensual circumstances, or inducing another to expose his or her genitals; or
- Possessing, distributing, viewing or forcing others to view illegal pornography.

Sexual exploitation is further defined as a crime in Connecticut State Law.

(d) Intimate partner, domestic and/or dating violence means any physical or sexual harm against an individual by a current or former spouse of or person in a dating or cohabitating relationship with such individual that results from any action by such spouse or such person that may be classified as a sexual assault under section 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-70b, 53a-71, 53a-72a, 53a-72b or 53a-73a of the general statutes, stalking under section 53a-181c, 53a-181d or 53a-181e of the general statutes, or domestic or family violence as designated under section 46b-38h of the general statutes. This includes any physical or sexual harm against an individual by a current or former spouse or by a partner in a dating relationship that results from (1) sexual assault (2) sexual assault in a spousal or cohabiting relationship; (3) domestic violence; (4) sexual harassment (5) sexual exploitation, as such terms are defined in this policy.

Offenses that are designated as "domestic violence" are against family or household members or persons in dating or cohabitating relationships and include assaults, sexual assaults, stalking, and violations of protective or restraining orders issued by a Court. Intimate partner violence may also include physical abuse, threat of abuse, and emotional abuse.

- Physical abuse includes, but is not limited to, slapping, pulling hair or punching.
- Threat of abuse includes but is not limited to, threatening to hit, harm or use a weapon on another (whether victim or acquaintance, friend or family member of the victim) or other forms of verbal threat.
- Emotional abuse includes but is not limited to, damage to one's property, driving recklessly to scare someone, name calling, threatening to hurt one's family members or pets and humiliating another person.
- Cohabitation occurs when two individuals dwell together in the same place as if married.

- The determination of whether a “dating relationship” existed is to be based upon the following factors: the reporting victim’s statement as to whether such a relationship existed, the length of the relationship, the type of the relationship and the frequency of the interaction between the persons reported to be involved in the relationship.

(e) Stalking, which is defined as repeatedly contacting another person when contacting person knows or should know that the contact is unwanted by the other person; and the contact causes the other person reasonable apprehension of imminent physical harm or the contacting person knows or should know that the contact causes substantial impairment of the other person’s ability to perform the activities of daily life.

As used in this definition, the term “contacting” includes, but is not limited to, communicating with (including internet communication via e-mail, instant message, on-line community or any other internet communication) or remaining in the physical presence of the other person.

Confidentiality

When a BOR governed college or university receives a report of sexual misconduct all reasonable steps will be taken by the appropriate CSCU officials to preserve the privacy of the reported victim while promptly investigating and responding to the report. While the institution will strive to maintain the confidentiality of personally identifiable student information reported, which information is subject to privacy requirements of the Family Education Rights Privacy Act (FERPA), the institution also must fulfill its duty to protect the campus community.

Confidential resources are defined as follows: For the universities, entities with statutory privilege, which include campus based counseling center, health center and pastoral counseling staff members whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the University community as well as off campus counseling and psychological services, health services providers, member(s) of the clergy, and the local Sexual Assault Crisis Center and Domestic Sexual Misconduct Reporting Support Services and Processes Policy Violence Center. For the Colleges, confidential resources are limited to entities with statutory privilege, such as off campus counseling and psychological services, health services providers, member(s) of the clergy, and the local Sexual Assault Crisis Center and Domestic Violence Center. The personnel of these centers and agencies are bound by state statutes and professional ethics from disclosing information about reports without written releases.

Information provided to a confidential resource by a victim of a sexual misconduct or the person reported to have been the victim of sexual misconduct cannot be disclosed legally to any other person without consent, except under very limited circumstances, such as an imminent threat of danger to self or others or if the reported victim is a minor. Therefore, for those who wish to obtain the fullest legal protections and disclose in full confidentiality, she/he must speak with a confidential resource. Each BOR governed college and university will provide a list of such confidential resources in the College or

University's geographic region to victims of sexual misconduct as well as publish these resources on-line and in various publications.

Where it is deemed necessary for the institution to take steps to protect the safety of the reported victim and/or other members of the campus community, the institution will seek to act in a manner so as not to compromise the privacy or confidentiality of the reported victim of sexual misconduct to the extent reasonably possible.

Mandated Reporting by College and University Employees

Other than confidential resources as defined above, in addition to employees who qualify as Campus Security Authorities under the Jeanne Clery Act, all employees are required to immediately communicate to the institution's designated recipient (e.g., Title IX Coordinator) any disclosure or report of sexual misconduct received from a student regardless of the age of the reported victim. All employees are also required to communicate to the institution's designated recipient (e.g., Title IX Coordinator) any disclosure or report of sexual misconduct received from an employee that impacts employment with the institution or is otherwise related to the business of the institution.

Upon receiving a disclosure or a report of sexual misconduct, employees are expected to supportively, compassionately and professionally offer academic and other accommodations and to provide a referral for support and other services.

Further, in accordance with Connecticut State law, with the exception of student employees, any paid administrator, faculty, staff, athletic director, athletic coach or athletic trainer who, in the ordinary course of their employment, has a reasonable cause to suspect or believe that a person under the age of 18 years has been abused or neglected, has been placed in imminent harm or has had a non-accidental injury is required by law and Board policy to report the incident within twelve hours to their immediate supervisor and to the Department of Children and Families.

Rights of Parties

Those who report any type of sexual misconduct to any BOR governed college or university employee will be informed in a timely manner of all their rights and options, including the necessary steps and potential outcomes of each option.

When choosing a reporting resource the following information should be considered:

- All reports of sexual misconduct will be treated seriously and with dignity by the institution.
- Referrals to off-campus counseling and medical services that are available immediately and confidential, whether or not those who report feel ready to make any decisions about reporting to police, a college or university employee or the campus's Title IX Coordinator.
- Those who have been the victim of sexual misconduct have the right to take both criminal and civil legal action against the individual allegedly responsible.
- Those who seek confidentiality may contact a clergy member(s), a University counseling center psychologist, a University health center care provider, the Sexual Assault Crisis Center of Connecticut and/or the Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence – all

of whom are bound by state statutes and professional ethics to maintain confidentiality without written releases.

Right to Notify Law Enforcement & Seek Protective and Other Orders

Those who report being subjected to sexual misconduct shall be provided written information about her/his right to:

- (1) notify law enforcement and receive assistance from campus authorities in making the notification; and,
- (2) obtain a protective order, apply for a temporary restraining order or seek enforcement of an existing order. Such orders include:
 - standing criminal protective orders;
 - protective orders issued in cases of stalking, harassment, sexual assault, or risk of injury to or impairing the morals of a child;
 - temporary restraining orders or protective orders prohibiting the harassment of a witness;
 - family violence protective orders.

Options for Changing Academic, Housing, Transportation and Working Arrangements

The colleges and universities will provide assistance to those involved in a report of sexual misconduct, including but not limited to, reasonably available options for changing academic, campus transportation, housing or working situations as well as honoring lawful protective or temporary restraining orders. Each and every BOR governed college and university shall create and provide information specific to its campus detailing the procedures to follow after the commission of such violence, including people or agencies to contact for reporting purposes or to request assistance, and information on the importance of preserving physical evidence.

Support Services Contact Information

It is BOR policy that whenever a college or university Title IX Coordinator or other employee receives a report that a student, faculty or staff member has been subjected to sexual misconduct, the Title IX Coordinator or other employee shall immediately provide the student, faculty or staff member with contact information for and, if requested, professional assistance in accessing and using any appropriate campus resources, or local advocacy, counseling, health, and mental health services. All CSCU campuses shall develop and distribute contact information for this purpose as well as provide such information on-line.

Employee Conduct Procedures

Employees who are reported to have engaged in sexual misconduct are subject to discipline in accordance with the procedures applicable to the employee's classification of employment.

Student Conduct Procedures

The Student Code of Conduct provides the procedures for the investigation, definitions of

terms, and resolution of complaints regarding student conduct, including those involving sexual misconduct, as defined herein.

The Title IX Coordinator can assist in explaining the student conduct process. The Student Code of Conduct provides an equal, fair, and timely process (informal administrative resolution or a formal adjudication) for reported victims and accused students. Reported victims of sexual misconduct shall have the opportunity to request that an investigation or disciplinary proceedings begin promptly; that such disciplinary proceedings shall be conducted by an official trained annually in issues relating to sexual misconduct and shall use the preponderance of the evidence (more likely than not) standard in making a determination concerning the alleged sexual misconduct.

Both the reported victim of sexual misconduct and the accused student are entitled to be accompanied to any meeting or proceeding relating to the allegation of sexual misconduct by an advisor or support person of their choice, provided the involvement of such advisor or support person does not result in the postponement or delay of such meeting as scheduled and provided such an advisor or support person may not directly address the Hearing Body, question witnesses or otherwise actively participate in the hearing process or other meeting pertaining to a report of sexual misconduct and each student shall have the opportunity to present evidence and witnesses on her/his behalf during any disciplinary proceeding.

Both the reported victim and accused student are entitled to be provided at the same time written notice of the results of any disciplinary proceeding, normally within one (1) business day after the conclusion of such proceeding, which notice shall include the following: the name of the accused student, the violation committed, if any, and any sanction imposed upon the accused student. Sanctions may range from a warning to expulsion, depending upon the behavior and its severity of the violation(s). The reported victim shall have the same right to request a review of the decision of any disciplinary proceeding in the same manner and on the same basis as shall the accused student; however, in such cases, if a review by any reported victim is granted, among the other actions that may be taken, the sanction of the disciplinary proceeding may also be increased. The reported victim and the accused student are entitled to be simultaneously provided written notice of any change in the results of any disciplinary proceeding prior to the time when the results become final as well as to be notified when such results become final. In accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), the accused student and the reported victim have the right to keep their identities confidential.

Dissemination of this Policy

Upon adoption by the Board all CSCU institutions shall, upon receipt, immediately post and maintain this policy at all times in an easily accessible manner on each institution's website. This policy shall thereafter be annually provided to all Title IX Coordinators, campus law enforcement officers and security personnel, and other campus personnel. Further, this policy shall be presented at student orientation and at student awareness and prevention trainings, and made broadly available at each campus. The policy shall be expanded upon by each institution to provide resources and contact information specific to

their institution and geographic area as set forth above.

Consensual Relationships

The Board of Regents for Higher Education (BOR) of the Connecticut State Colleges and Universities' respects that the educational mission of its institutions is founded on an atmosphere of mutual trust and respect between all members of the academic community. Faculty members, as well as those individuals upon whom the institution confers managerial, supervisory, or evaluative responsibilities, (including graduate assistants or undergraduate teaching assistants) carry a special responsibility to adhere to the highest ethical and professional standards and to avoid any actions that may appear to undermine this atmosphere of trust and respect and thereby hinder the institution's educational mission.

Because of the inherent imbalance of power and need for trust, faculty members, supervisory staff, and those with evaluative authority should be aware that dating or sexual relationships that might be appropriate in other circumstances have inherent dangers when they occur between a faculty and or staff member and a student as well as when they occur between a supervisor and employee.

Such relationships can create real conflicts, are susceptible to an appearance of exploitation, and can impair the trust and integrity of the teaching, coaching, or other supervisory or evaluative relationship and may cause a perception of favoritism or bias on the part of the staff. In addition, although these relationships may begin and remain consensual, they may easily be later characterized as non-consensual and could potentially lead to sexual harassment charges. Affirmative consent is the standard used to determine whether sexual activity was consensual. As defined by Public Act 16-106, "Affirmative consent" means an active, clear and voluntary agreement by a person to engage in sexual activity with another person.

Policy Prohibited Between Employee and Student

Consensual romantic, dating, or sexual relationships between any employee and any student over whom that employee exercises direct or otherwise significant academic, supervisory, or evaluative authority or influence are prohibited at all State Universities and Colleges. The evaluative relationship can take a variety of forms, such as teacher to student, advisor to advisee, coach to athlete, supervisor to student employee, or similar relationship.

Strongly Discouraged Between Employee and Student

Romantic, dating or sexual relationships between employees and students over whom said employee does not have supervisory or evaluative authority are strongly discouraged. Such relationships are not only susceptible to future conflicts of interest, but also may present the appearance of impropriety. If this situation exists, no employee should agree to supervise or evaluate a student with whom he or she has, or formerly had, a consensual relationship. A faculty member should inform the Dean if such a student wishes to enroll in a credit bearing course that he or she is teaching so that alternate arrangements can be made. Nor should a faculty member direct the student's independent study, internship, or

thesis; participate in decisions regarding grades; or write letters of recommendation or reference.

Between Employee and Employee

BOR discourages employees with supervisory or evaluative authority from engaging in romantic, dating or sexual relationships with employees who they supervise or evaluate. If such a relationship exists or develops, the supervisory employee must notify his/her manager so that arrangements can be made for the unbiased supervision and evaluation of the employee. These situations are handled on a case-by-case basis and may require transfer or reassignment of one or more employees.

In the Event of a Sexual Harassment Charge

Anyone who enters into a romantic, dating or sexual relationship where a professional power differential exists must realize that if a charge of sexual harassment is subsequently filed, it may be difficult to defend the charge by claiming that there was mutual consent. Employees could be held personally liable in a criminal or civil lawsuit. Affirmative consent is the standard used to determine whether sexual activity was consensual. As defined by Public Act 16-106, "Affirmative consent" means an active, clear and voluntary agreement by a person to engage in sexual activity with another person.

Sanctions

All violations of this policy should be reported to Human Resources for investigation and appropriate administrative action, up to and including disciplinary action.

POLICY STATEMENT ADDRESSING SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement information may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders who are already required to register in a State to provide notice of each institution of higher education in that State, at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation or is a student.

In the State of Connecticut, convicted sex offenders must register with the Sex Offender Registry maintained by the Connecticut Department of Public Safety, Division of State Police, Sex Offender Registry Unit, pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes 54-250. The Sex Offender Registry information provided under this law is intended to be used for such purposes as the administration of criminal justice, screening of current or prospective employees and volunteers or otherwise for the protection of the public in general and children in particular. Unlawful use of the information for purposes of intimidating or harassing another is prohibited and a willful violation shall be punishable by law. The Connecticut Sex Offender Registry may be accessed online here: <http://www.communitynotification.com>.

WEAPONS POLICY

Persons carrying firearms, dangerous weapons, or unauthorized chemicals into the building or on the college's grounds may be subject to disciplinary action.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE DOCUMENTS AND RESOURCES

The college has several other emergency response documents including the following:

- Emergency Response Plan
- Exposure Control Plan
- Security Protocol Plan

In addition, TRCC students, faculty and staff may access the safety video ‘Run, Hide, Fight; Surviving an Active Shooter Event’ from the college website. The link is below:

<https://www.trcc.commnet.edu/administration/administration-services/safety-security-info/>

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

myCommNet Alert is the emergency alert system used by the Connecticut Community Colleges. The system is also used for weather-related closings and delays. Alerts may be sent via text, email and/or voice message. All students and employees are automatically enrolled. Students, faculty and staff may edit or update at my.commnet.edu.

PUBLIC INFORMATION NOTIFICATIONS

Announcements regarding emergencies and/or weather closings are issued in an appropriate and timely manner. Information may be issued several ways:

- Email to employee and college-issued student emails
- Hallway electronic message signs
- Three Rivers webpage: www.ThreeRivers.edu
- Notices or posters placed on bulletin boards, entrances to the college.
- myCommNet Alert – the Board of Regents emergency notification system which relays information via text, email and/or voice message.
- Desktop Alert Software – this allows emergency messages to be broadcast on the screen of every non-VDI computer that is in use at the time the message is transmitted.
- Broadcast message over campus phones.
- Television & radio:

Television

Channel 3	WFSB
Channel 30	WVIT
Channel 8	WTNH
Channel 61	WTIC

Radio

WTIC – AM	1080	WRCH – FM	100.5	WZMX – FM	93.7
WICH/WCTY	WKNL	WNLC	WINY	WBMW-FM	106.5

MEDIA INQUIRIES

All media inquiries should be directed to the Office of Marketing and Public Relations, 860-215-9266. Do not attempt to answer media questions about campus emergencies.

DEFINITIONS

These definitions are used in the Department of Education publications:

Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Forcible sex offenses (including forcible rape): Any sexual act directed against another person forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Non-forcible sex offenses: Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

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

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

Motor vehicle theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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

Public Property: Public property (not residences or commercial property) immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus, but not owned or under the control of TRCC. Crimes reported in this category are derived through contact with municipal police agencies when available.

	Three Rivers On Campus			TRCC Non-Campus			Three Rivers Public		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
Murder/Non-Negligent Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses – Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses – Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse/Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violation Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfounded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Arrest Disciplinary Referrals									
Liquor Law Violations	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Carrying, Possessing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses	Three Rivers On Campus			TRCC Non-Campus			Three Rivers Public		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES	Three Rivers On			TRCC Non-Campus			Three Rivers Public		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
Murder/Non-Negligent Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny – Theft	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Three Rivers Community College

Results of Campus Climate Survey, Spring 2018

This report presents data obtained from the 2018-19 academic year campus climate survey and an analysis of that data. For more information about the Campus Climate Survey and its results, please contact Maria Krug, Title IX Coordinator at Three Rivers Community College.

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Executive Summary of Results from the TRCC 2018 Campus Climate Survey

General Information

Campus Climate Surveys remain a crucial tool in assessing an institution's compliance with Title IX and its awareness of and responsiveness to student perceptions about sexual misconduct. Academic Year 2018-19 was the fourth year that TRCC has conducted a Climate Survey. We used Survey Monkey to conduct and anonymize the survey. The following executive summary provides commentary and analysis around each of the primary areas examined by the survey.

Participant Demographics

In 2018-19, the Campus Climate Survey drew a total of 712 participants. By comparison, our 2017 survey drew a gross response rate of 3.8%, 2016 drew a 7% response rate, and our 2015 survey drew a 5% response rate. **Consequently, this report provides a brief narrative summary of the 2018 survey. The 2018 Campus Climate Survey had a much better sample for analysis in comparison to 2017.**

There are several likely reasons for the increased response rates and participation. The survey was open to TRCC students and employees via a link sent through email, text messaging, and Online. It was widely publicized and ran concurrently with other Title IX events and programming. All of these measures bolstered student participation in the survey. **Future surveys should continue to incentivize participation, and the staff producing the survey should continue to identify and implement additional strategies for increasing the number of respondents.**

Given that Title IX mandates the Campus Climate Survey, which aims to ensure gender parity in education, the survey is largely concerned with gender identity, sexual orientation and categories of sexual misconduct that engender a hostile climate. These demographics categories still do not correlate well with our enrollment data, which may be attributable in part to the restrictive gender categories under which our system classifies students. In addition, the respondent pool may be skewed because, in general, women and individuals who identify as "other than male or female" are more likely to experience the attitudes and actions that the survey seeks to reveal. Consequently, they may be more likely to participate in a survey that seeks to measure their experience. **This classification system should be modified to be changed at the system level in the near future to accommodate different categories of gender.**

In addition to gender identity, the Campus Climate Survey also asked respondents to identify their sexual orientation. Again, because Title IX is concerned with issues of gender disparity, sexual orientation may play a role in discrimination and victimization of individuals on campus. However, we do not ask our students to divulge this information at registration, so we cannot know how accurately our respondent population represents our student population. **We should identify methods of capturing that information in an effort to ensure our awareness and risk reduction programming can address the needs of a broad spectrum of sexual orientations.**

Sexual Harassment

These questions attempted to identify students' experience with sexual harassment as well as their general perspectives on the subject. In 2018, 41 survey participants identified themselves as having experienced sexual harassment. The majority of perpetrators were male, and the largest category of sexual harassment incidents was sexual flirtation. The responses to questions about attitudes and awareness indicate that most respondents are clear about what constitutes sexual harassment. **The level of civility on-campus would increase substantially if we increase the emphasis on the importance of bystander intervention in our student, staff and faculty sexual misconduct awareness training. Increasing the number of programs for faculty, staff, and students that raise awareness of and response to sexual harassment may also help reduce incidents of on-campus sexual harassment, which will greatly improve the campus climate.**

Sexual Assault

Of the 604 survey participants, 7 disclosed incidents of sexual assault in the 2018 Campus Climate Survey. This may or may not be a result of the large number of participants, but if it is an accurate reflection of our students' experience, it is good news. However, we cannot take this result as an indication we can relax our diligence. In general, the responses to questions about attitudes and awareness indicate that most respondents are clear about what constitutes sexual assault. **We must maintain a supportive campus climate first by ensuring ALL our students receive sexual misconduct awareness training with emphasis on issues of personal responsibility, control of physical responses, and verbal consent.**

Domestic/Intimate Partner Violence

Of the 594 respondents who answered questions about domestic/intimate partner violence, 7 participants identified as victims of the behavior and zero were "unsure". 100% of the D/IPV incidents disclosed by survey respondents occurred off-campus. The three respondents who chose to tell someone else about the incident did not confide in any college personnel. **Again, we can make our campus climate more supportive in two ways; first by ensuring all our students receive the domestic violence awareness training currently delivered as part of the FYE curriculum, and second by proactively publicizing our on-campus support resources and off-campus support partners.**

Stalking

In 2018, 16 respondents had been victims of stalking, and 0 were unsure. The majority of respondents who experienced stalking identified their stalkers as fellow students and/or a stranger. 70% of the stalking incidents occurred off-campus, and of the 16 respondents disclosing a stalking experience, 11 chose to report it or spoke to a college employee. **Raising student and employee awareness of stalking behavior and the veiled but often deadly threat that it presents may make our students feel more comfortable in knowing the larger College community "has their backs" in the event of a stalking incident, and may reduce the incidence of stalking overall by making potential stalkers aware that stalking is unacceptable behavior.**

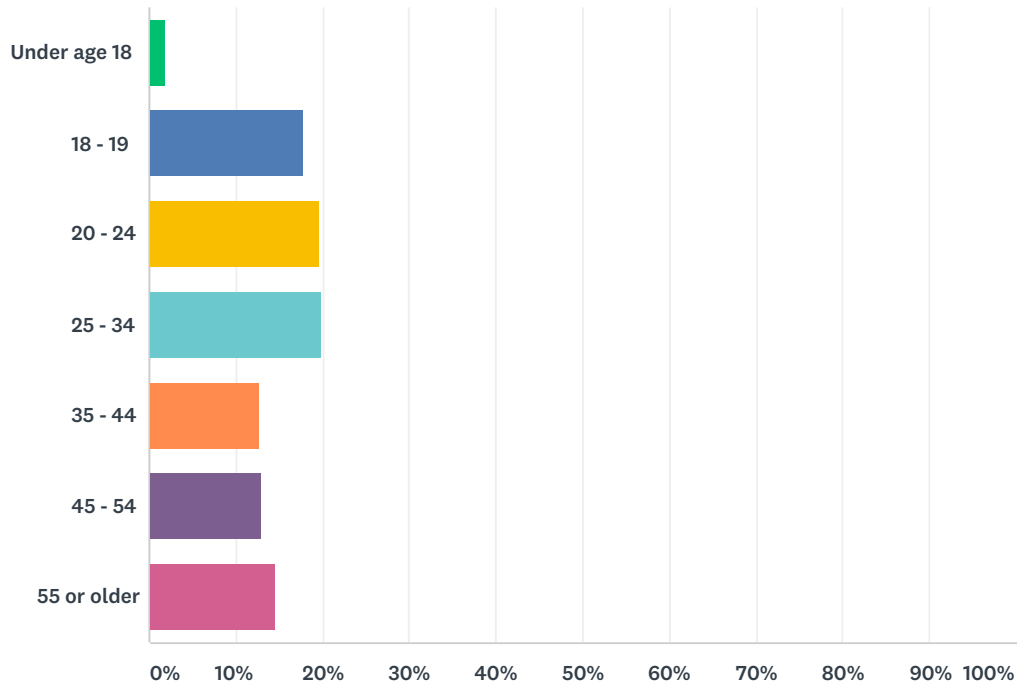
General Climate

The respondents in the 2018 Campus Climate cohort generally feel confident in the College taking a report of sexual misconduct seriously and the College's ability to respond to allegations of sexual misconduct. 78% of the respondents felt that the college would take a report seriously and 74% felt confident that Three Rivers' administers the formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault fairly. The survey confirmed the administrative perception that our Campus Safety officers, Title IX coordinator, and our Student Services Counselors are our most likely first responders to students who are experiencing sexual misconduct. In addition, the majority of the survey respondents reported feeling safe on campus, and confident that the college community is supportive. Finally, the 2018 Campus Climate Survey assessed the respondents' willingness to intervene to prevent or defuse situations where sexual assault might occur. The 2018 responses reveal that our respondents are generally comfortable providing intervention with their peers.

In conclusion, the 2018 Campus Climate Survey reveals that the College must continue to make a concerted and dedicated effort to provide sufficient human resources to ensure the delivery of necessary publicity, outreach, education, and, most important, support around issues of sexual misconduct. Extra emphasis needs to be made on the administration of complaints, so both students and faculty have more confidence and comfort in reporting incidents to College for action whenever possible.

Q1 What is your age?

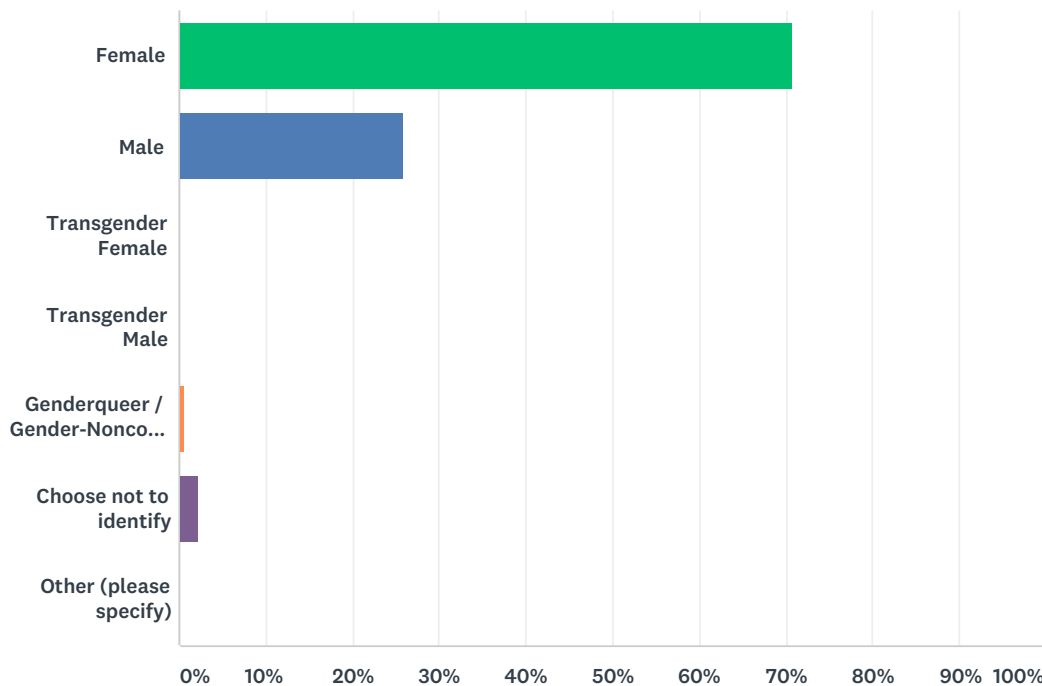
Answered: 712 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Under age 18	1.97%	14
18 - 19	17.84%	127
20 - 24	19.66%	140
25 - 34	19.94%	142
35 - 44	12.78%	91
45 - 54	13.06%	93
55 or older	14.75%	105
TOTAL		712

Q2 What is your current gender identity?

Answered: 681 Skipped: 32

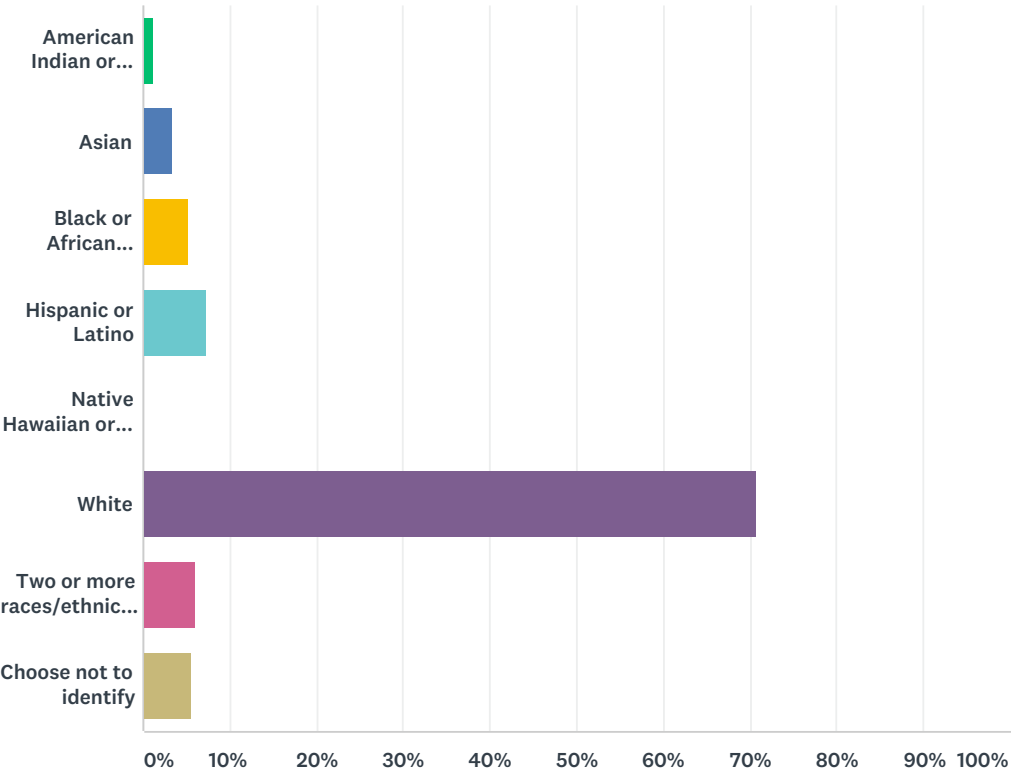


ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Female		70.78%	482
Male		25.99%	177
Transgender Female		0.29%	2
Transgender Male		0.00%	0
Genderqueer / Gender-Nonconforming		0.59%	4
Choose not to identify		2.20%	15
Other (please specify)		0.15%	1
TOTAL			681

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Nonbinary	3/1/2019 8:32 AM

Q3 What is your race/ethnicity (as you define it)?

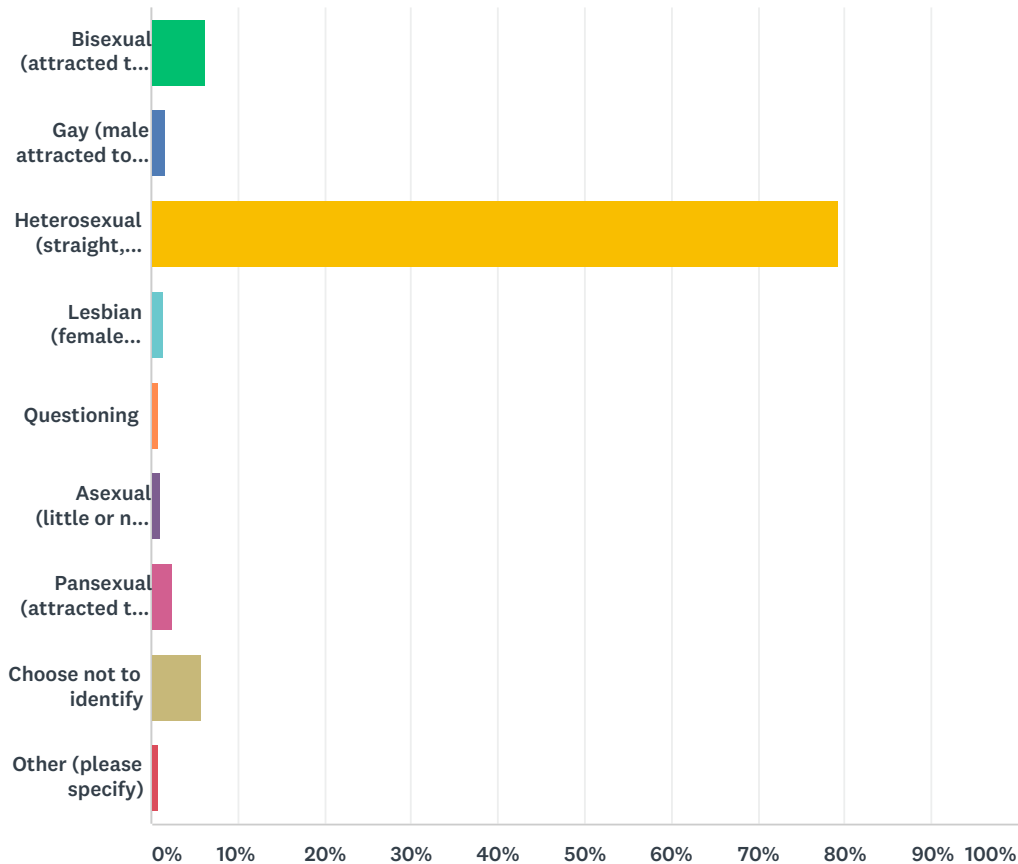
Answered: 678 Skipped: 35



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.33%	9
Asian	3.39%	23
Black or African American	5.31%	36
Hispanic or Latino	7.23%	49
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.29%	2
White	70.80%	480
Two or more races/ethnicities	6.05%	41
Choose not to identify	5.60%	38
TOTAL		678

Q4 Which term best describes your sexual orientation?

Answered: 677 Skipped: 36



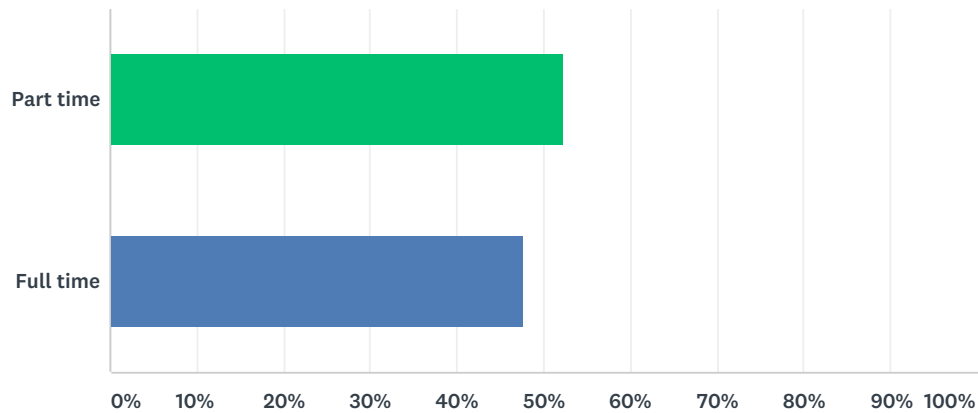
ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Bisexual (attracted to men and women)		6.35%	43
Gay (male attracted to men)		1.77%	12
Heterosexual (straight, attracted to the opposite sex)		79.32%	537
Lesbian (female attracted to women)		1.48%	10
Questioning		0.89%	6
Asexual (little or no attraction to any gender)		1.03%	7
Pansexual (attracted to all genders)		2.51%	17
Choose not to identify		5.91%	40
Other (please specify)		0.74%	5
TOTAL			677

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	HeteroPoly (attracted to multiple women simultaneously)	3/18/2019 2:20 PM
2	Straight	3/14/2019 10:44 PM

3	Why does this matter?	3/5/2019 8:36 AM
4	straight	3/4/2019 2:45 PM
5	Straight girl but I'm open to poonani on the weekends	3/1/2019 2:54 PM

Q5 Choose the one that best fits your student or employee status, if not a student.

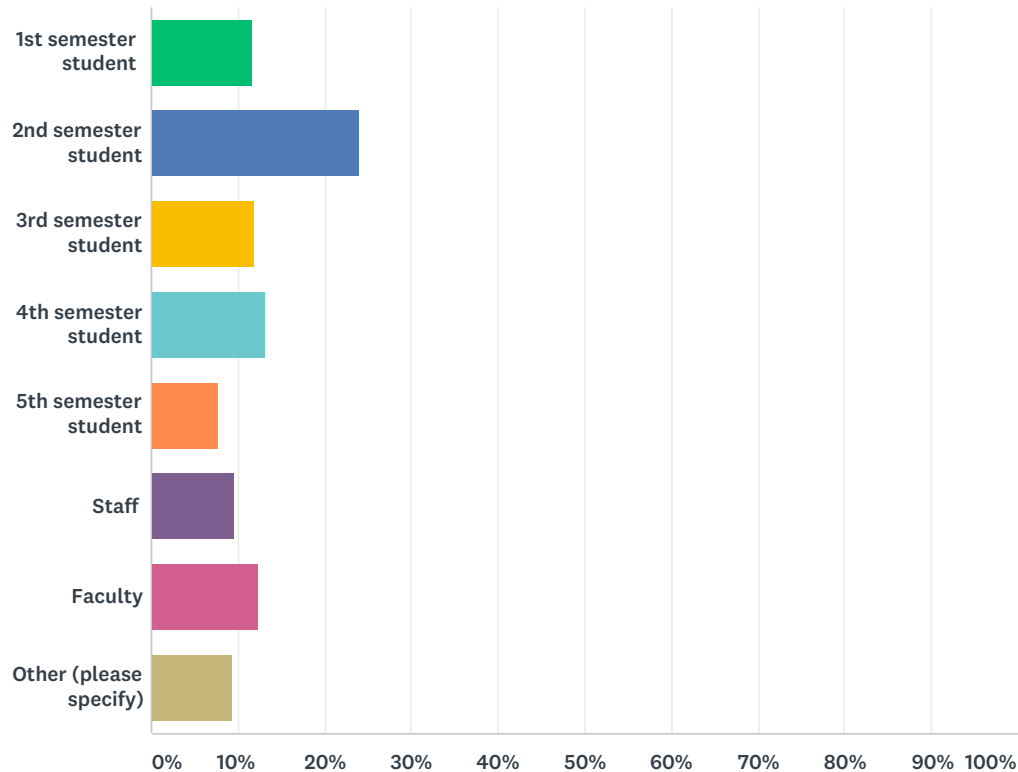
Answered: 668 Skipped: 45



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Part time	52.25%	349
Full time	47.75%	319
TOTAL		668

Q6 What is your current status?

Answered: 679 Skipped: 34



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
1st semester student	11.63%	79
2nd semester student	24.01%	163
3rd semester student	11.93%	81
4th semester student	13.25%	90
5th semester student	7.81%	53
Staff	9.57%	65
Faculty	12.37%	84
Other (please specify)	9.43%	64
TOTAL		679

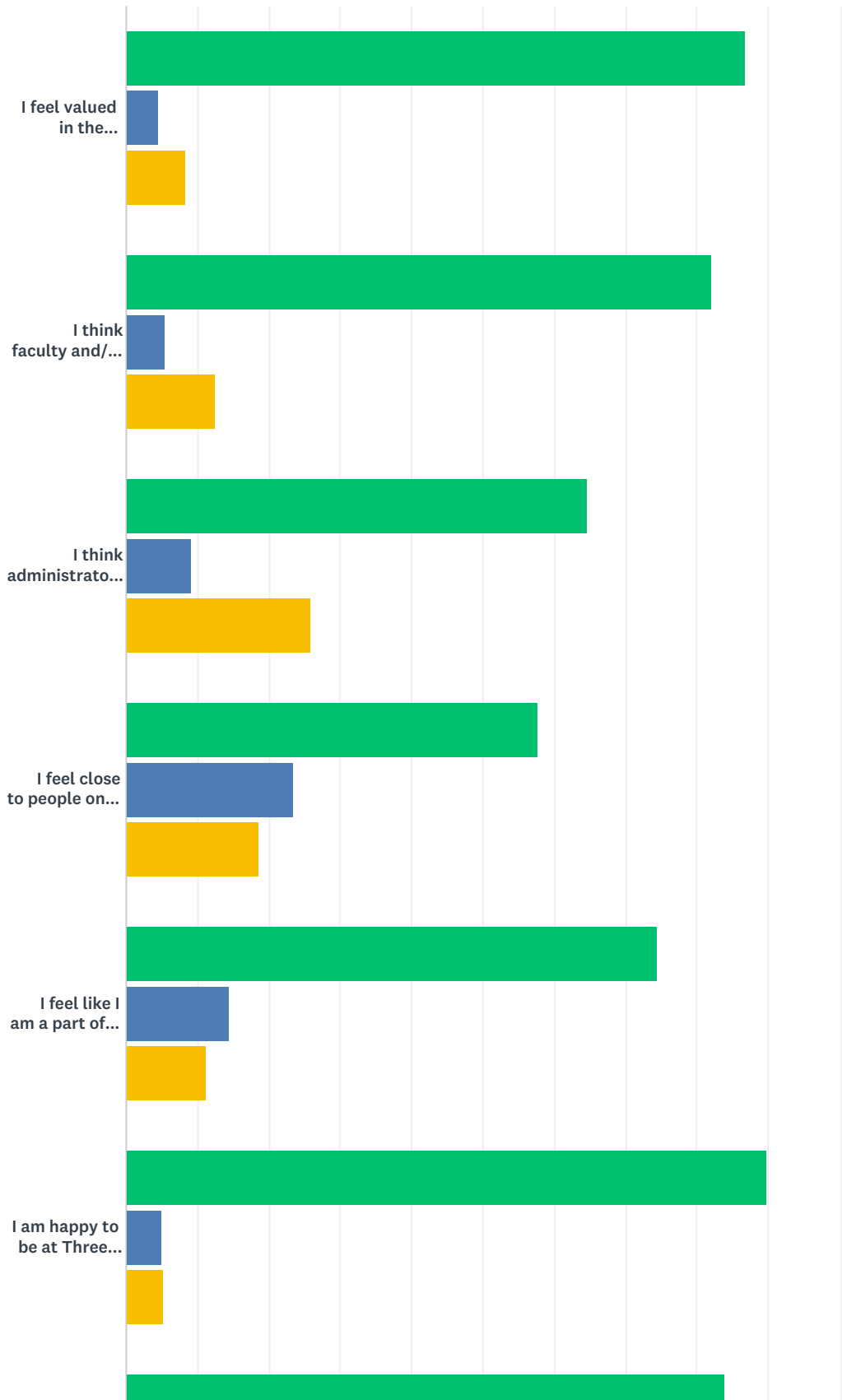
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	graduate student	4/22/2019 8:14 PM
2	Beyond 5th semester	4/21/2019 9:58 AM
3	last semester (8th semester)	4/19/2019 11:50 AM
4	Been attending three rivers since 2014	4/16/2019 9:35 PM
5	6th semester student	4/16/2019 12:02 PM
6	Taken classes on and off for years	4/16/2019 11:28 AM

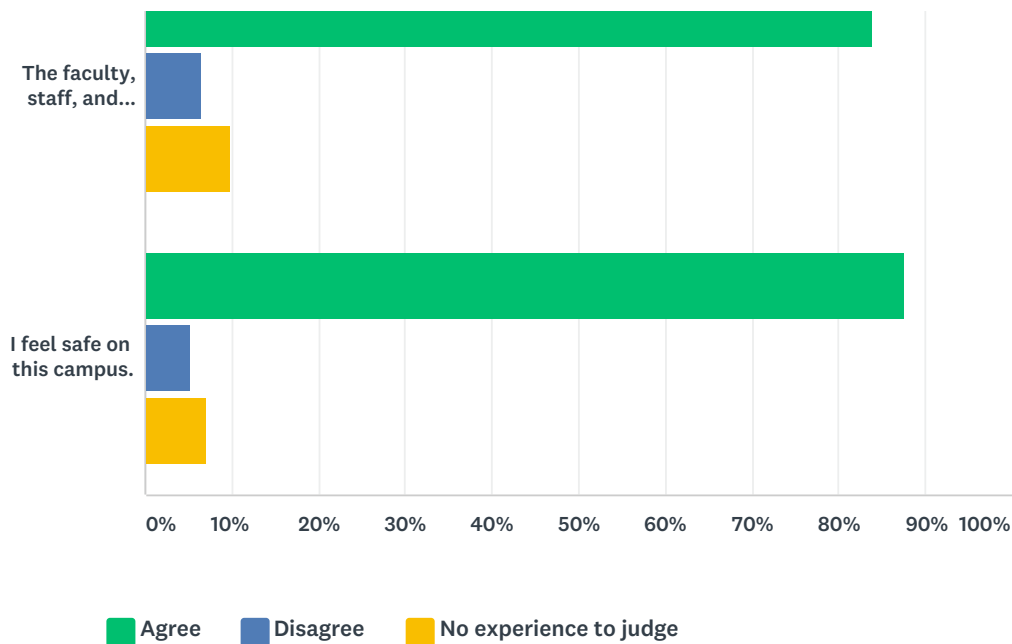
7	Many semesters, on and off	4/16/2019 10:22 AM
8	since 2014	4/16/2019 10:10 AM
9	Visiting Student for one class	4/16/2019 10:07 AM
10	final nursing semester	4/9/2019 3:00 PM
11	senior, personal edification	4/2/2019 4:10 PM
12	Going towards second Bachelor's	4/2/2019 3:35 PM
13	part time student	3/30/2019 3:10 PM
14	Not sure	3/30/2019 11:06 AM
15	returning	3/28/2019 11:03 PM
16	7th semester student	3/26/2019 12:42 PM
17	8th semester	3/26/2019 10:38 AM
18	grad school	3/26/2019 8:47 AM
19	Adjunct Professor, Online Course	3/25/2019 7:17 AM
20	Adjunct	3/21/2019 7:00 AM
21	off and on since 2005	3/20/2019 8:38 PM
22	grad school	3/20/2019 10:01 AM
23	7th semester	3/19/2019 7:32 PM
24	student since 2007	3/19/2019 6:50 PM
25	7th semester	3/19/2019 11:52 AM
26	Junior at 4 year university	3/18/2019 7:53 PM
27	Not sure	3/18/2019 7:43 PM
28	Fall2017-Spring2018 was part time, Fall 2018-Spring2019 has been full time.	3/18/2019 4:08 PM
29	Returning transfer student	3/18/2019 1:33 PM
30	6th	3/18/2019 11:37 AM
31	6th semester	3/17/2019 12:41 AM
32	Been going for 15 years now	3/15/2019 1:07 PM
33	AS degree returning for prerequisites needed to apply for nursing	3/13/2019 8:57 PM
34	Taking a class as a prerequisite to grad school	3/13/2019 6:27 PM
35	Final semester student (AS degree)	3/13/2019 5:47 PM
36	Senior Citizen	3/13/2019 5:00 PM
37	part time returning	3/13/2019 4:43 PM
38	On and off, working for my credits to transfer	3/13/2019 4:28 PM
39	Senior - Retired	3/13/2019 4:27 PM
40	Part time	3/13/2019 3:58 PM
41	Taken a while but about to graduate	3/13/2019 3:50 PM
42	Attending since 2009	3/13/2019 3:46 PM
43	4th year	3/13/2019 3:40 PM
44	1 class per semester	3/13/2019 3:29 PM
45	6th semester	3/12/2019 12:08 PM
46	transfer	3/11/2019 8:12 PM
47	pre reqs courses	3/9/2019 10:53 AM

48	Continuing education	3/8/2019 10:48 PM
49	Graduate 2nd major	3/8/2019 6:38 PM
50	Transfer	3/8/2019 6:31 PM
51	Non-matriculating	3/8/2019 5:55 PM
52	9th semester, since spring 2017	3/7/2019 8:58 AM
53	student since 2007	3/5/2019 7:47 PM
54	Graduate	3/4/2019 4:59 PM
55	No response	3/4/2019 1:22 PM
56	6 credits to graduate after this semester.	3/4/2019 1:06 PM
57	13th semester, third degree	3/2/2019 10:34 PM
58	4th year	3/2/2019 11:41 AM
59	transfer	3/1/2019 7:23 PM
60	Working on third degree	3/1/2019 5:54 PM
61	Continuing	3/1/2019 9:09 AM
62	Graduate student	3/1/2019 8:58 AM
63	Nursing student, 6th semester at college	3/1/2019 8:14 AM
64	Seniory	3/1/2019 8:10 AM

Q7 Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements

Answered: 629 Skipped: 84

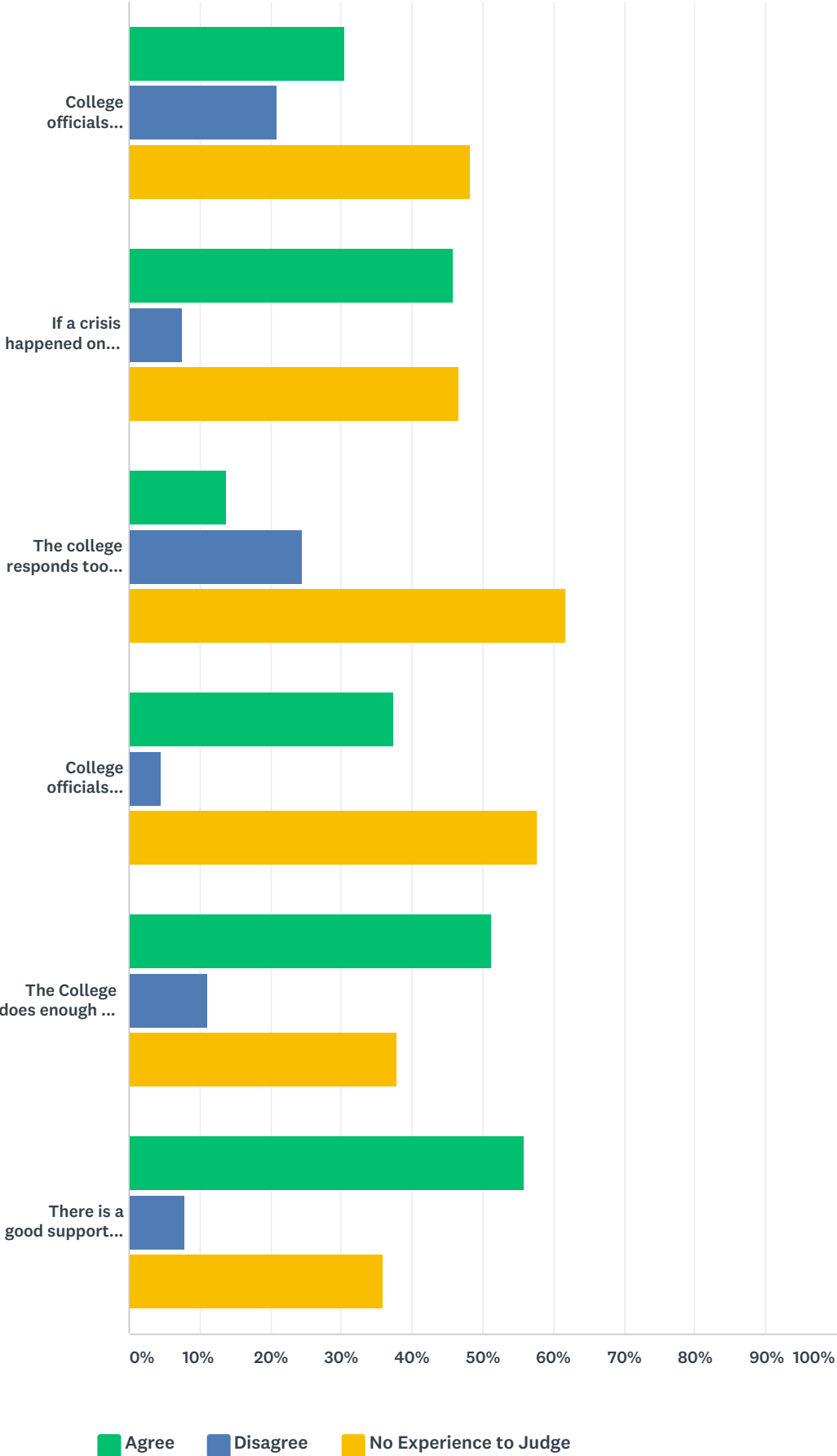




	AGREE	DISAGREE	NO EXPERIENCE TO JUDGE	TOTAL
I feel valued in the classroom/community college environment.	86.90% 544	4.63% 29	8.47% 53	626
I think faculty and/or staff are genuinely concerned about my welfare.	81.95% 513	5.43% 34	12.62% 79	626
I think administrators are genuinely concerned about my welfare.	64.74% 404	9.29% 58	25.96% 162	624
I feel close to people on this campus.	57.83% 362	23.48% 147	18.69% 117	626
I feel like I am a part of this College.	74.40% 465	14.40% 90	11.20% 70	625
I am happy to be at Three Rivers Community College.	89.74% 560	4.97% 31	5.29% 33	624
The faculty, staff, and administrators at this school treat students fairly.	83.81% 523	6.41% 40	9.78% 61	624
I feel safe on this campus.	87.66% 547	5.13% 32	7.21% 45	624

Q8 Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements

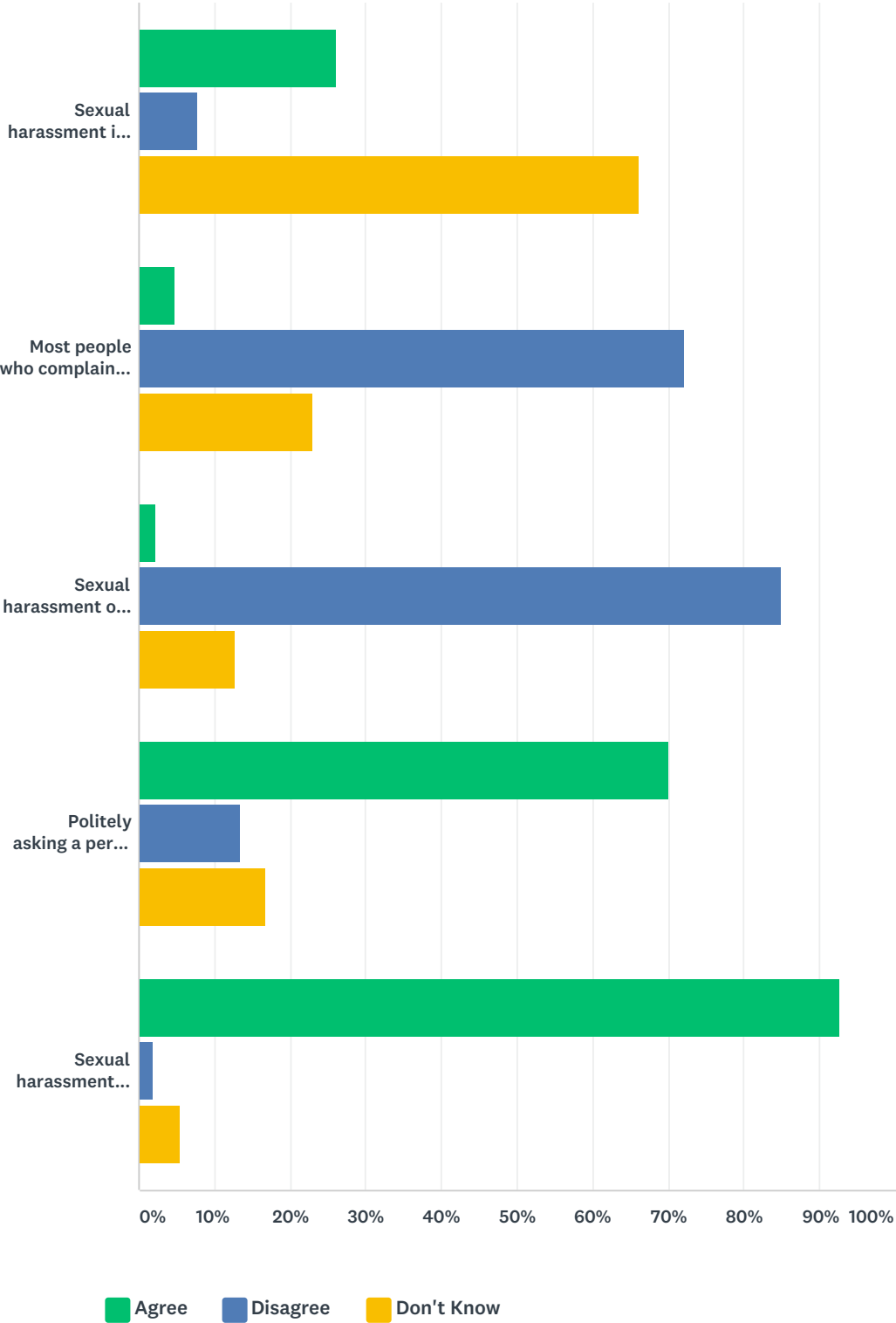
Answered: 635 Skipped: 78



	AGREE	DISAGREE	NO EXPERIENCE TO JUDGE	TOTAL
College officials (administrators, public safety officers) should do more to protect everyone on campus from harm.	30.65% 194	21.01% 133	48.34% 306	633
If a crisis happened on campus, Three Rivers would handle it well.	45.73% 289	7.59% 48	46.68% 295	632
The college responds too slowly in difficult situations.	13.77% 87	24.53% 155	61.71% 390	632
College officials handle incidents in a fair and responsible manner.	37.54% 235	4.63% 29	57.83% 362	626
The College does enough to protect the safety of everyone on campus.	51.20% 321	11.00% 69	37.80% 237	627
There is a good support system on campus for students, faculty, and staff going through difficult times.	55.91% 355	8.03% 51	36.06% 229	635

Q9 Please read each of the following statements and indicate your level of agreement.

Answered: 634 Skipped: 79

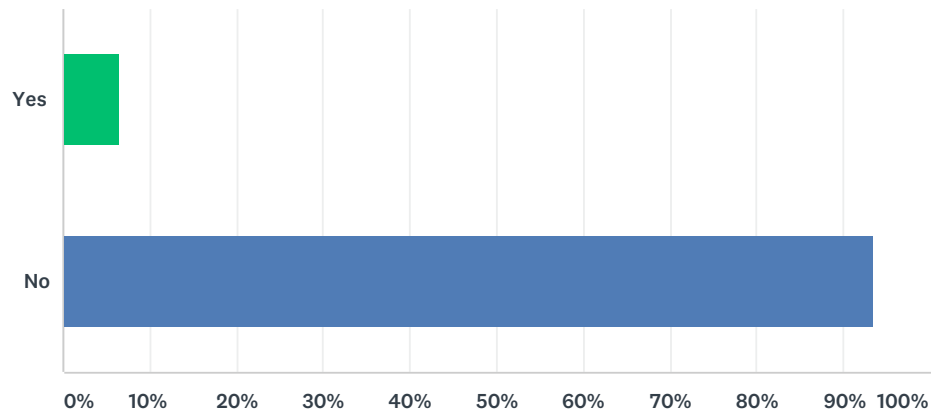


	AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL
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Sexual harassment is rare at Three Rivers.	26.18% 166	7.73% 49	66.09% 419	634
Most people who complain about sexual harassment are too sensitive.	4.75% 30	72.15% 456	23.10% 146	632
Sexual harassment only occurs when the people present are different sex and gender.	2.37% 15	84.97% 537	12.66% 80	632
Politely asking a person out on a date even after they have repeatedly said "no" is sexual harassment.	70.05% 442	13.31% 84	16.64% 105	631
Sexual harassment could occur between two students or between a teacher and a student	92.73% 587	1.90% 12	5.37% 34	633

Q10 Have you experienced any acts of sexual harassment since the beginning of the fall 2018 semester?

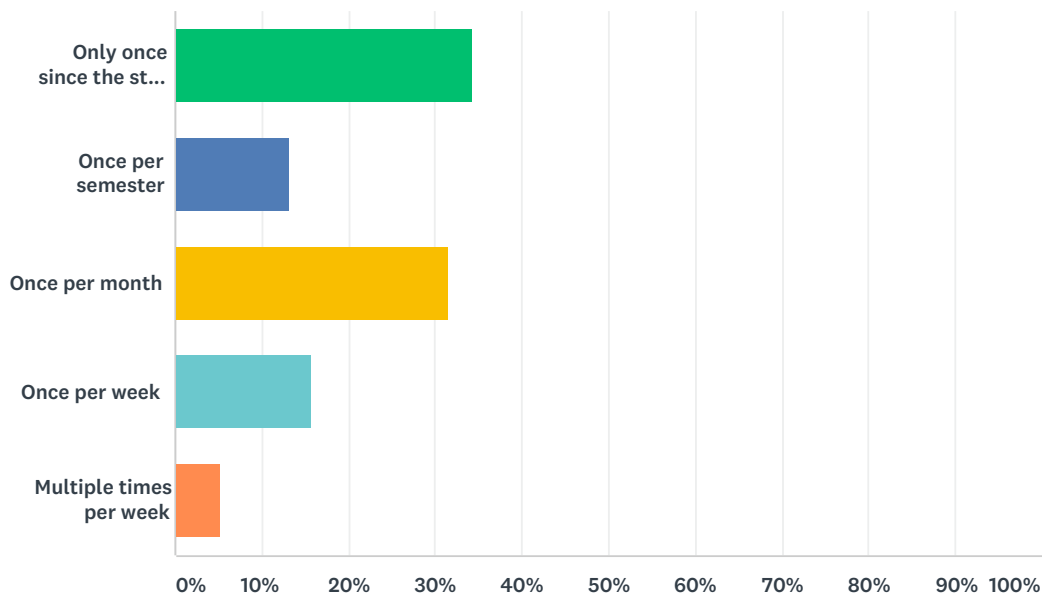
Answered: 635 Skipped: 78



ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Yes		6.46%	41
No		93.54%	594
TOTAL			635

Q11 How often would you estimate you have experienced sexual harassment since the start of the Fall 2018 semester?

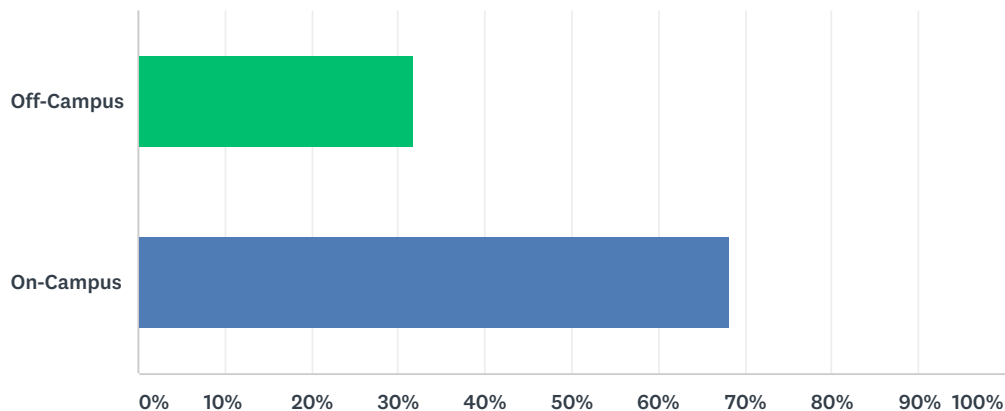
Answered: 38 Skipped: 675



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Only once since the start of the Fall 2018 semester	34.21%	13
Once per semester	13.16%	5
Once per month	31.58%	12
Once per week	15.79%	6
Multiple times per week	5.26%	2
TOTAL		38

Q12 Where did the harassment most often occur?

Answered: 41 Skipped: 672

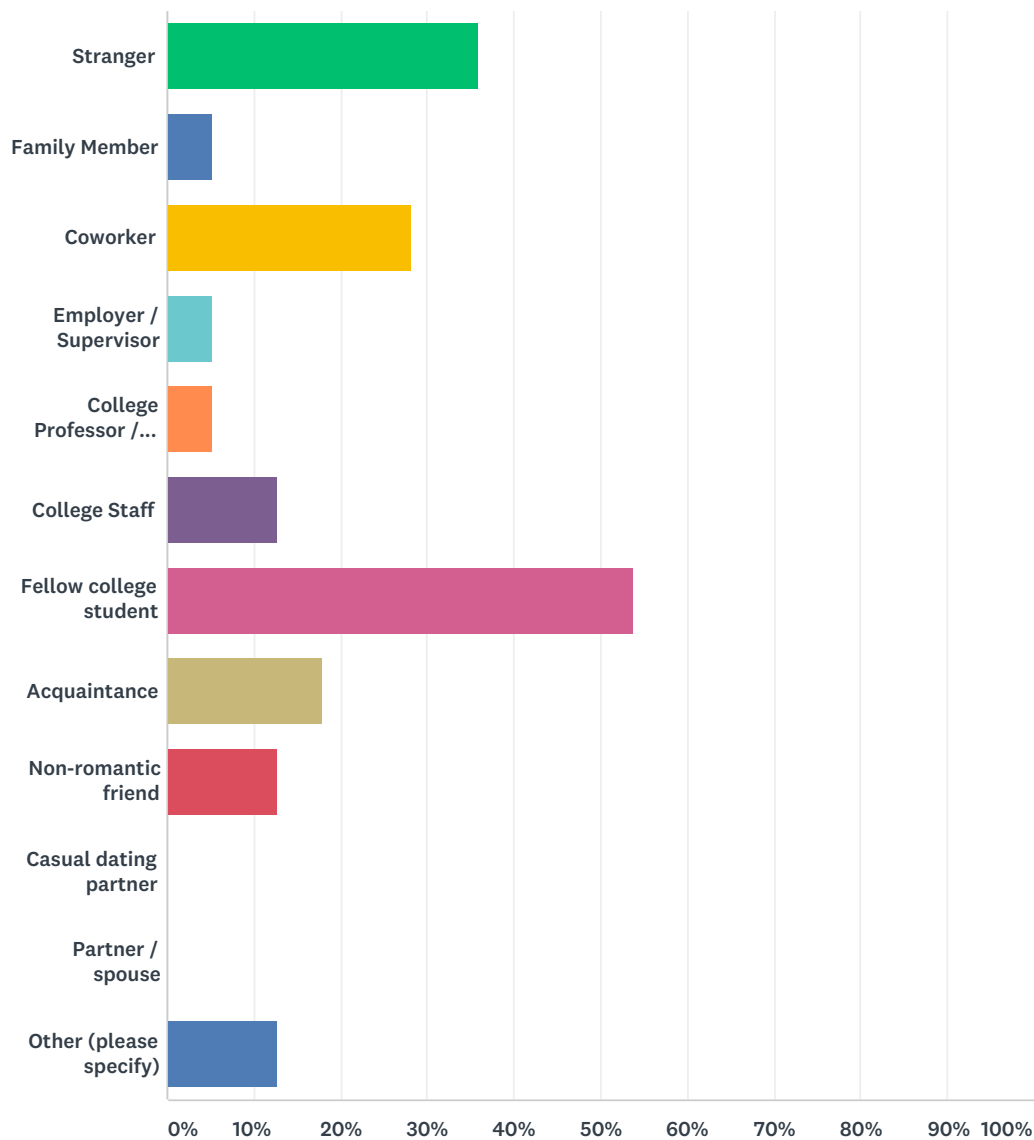


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Off-Campus	31.71% 13
On-Campus	68.29% 28
TOTAL	41

#	PLEASE SPECIFY THE LOCATION.	DATE
1	hallways and pool room	4/19/2019 10:10 PM
2	Parking lot, my house, courtyard, text	3/26/2019 12:46 PM
3	In school.	3/18/2019 3:44 PM
4	Hallway B	3/18/2019 2:26 PM
5	casino	3/18/2019 11:41 AM
6	Denied giving blood because I am a homosexual. I understand that TRCC doesn't run the Red Cross, but you have a duty to keep all students included. If it doesn't include all students, don't get involved!	3/13/2019 4:34 PM
7	Hallways	3/13/2019 3:43 PM
8	My old job, Walmart.	3/10/2019 8:27 AM
9	In the hallways	3/2/2019 11:49 AM
10	Hallways	3/2/2019 2:35 AM
11	Right outside the E Wing in the circle of trees area	3/1/2019 6:52 PM
12	hallways, public gathering spaces	3/1/2019 4:40 PM
13	C.U.P and random locations in school building	3/1/2019 2:55 PM
14	cafeteria	3/1/2019 10:39 AM
15	nope	3/1/2019 10:34 AM
16	I have never experience any sexual arrasment	3/1/2019 10:01 AM
17	At a different college in Massachusetts	3/1/2019 8:16 AM

Q13 Please select the individuals who committed the sexual harassment. (select all that apply)

Answered: 39 Skipped: 674



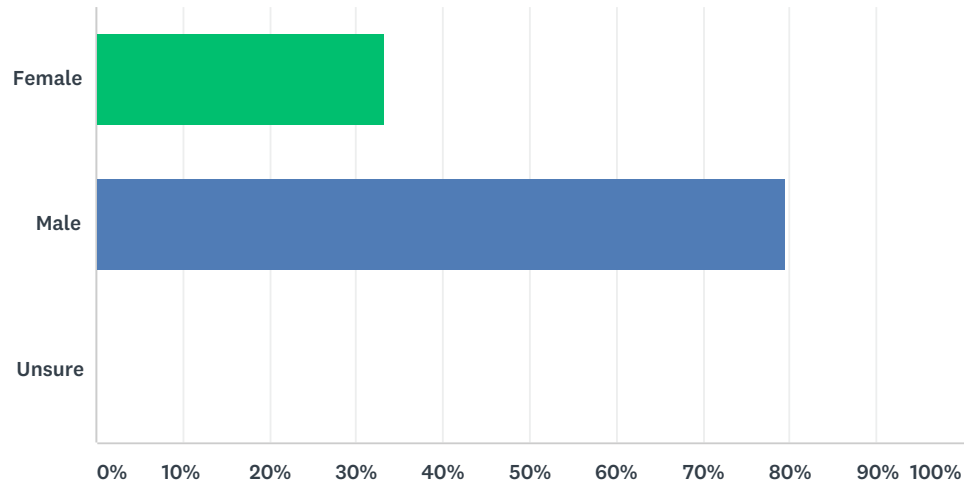
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Stranger	35.90%	14
Family Member	5.13%	2
Coworker	28.21%	11
Employer / Supervisor	5.13%	2
College Professor / Instructor	5.13%	2
College Staff	12.82%	5
Fellow college student	53.85%	21

Acquaintance	17.95%	7
Non-romantic friend	12.82%	5
Casual dating partner	0.00%	0
Partner / spouse	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	12.82%	5
Total Respondents: 39		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Ex-partner	3/26/2019 12:46 PM
2	Red Cross worker	3/13/2019 4:34 PM
3	Customers	3/10/2019 8:27 AM
4	the person was in my drawing class	3/6/2019 1:57 PM
5	Employer/Director and Supervisor mostly	3/1/2019 2:55 PM

Q14 What was the gender of the person or persons who committed the unwanted behavior? Select all that apply.

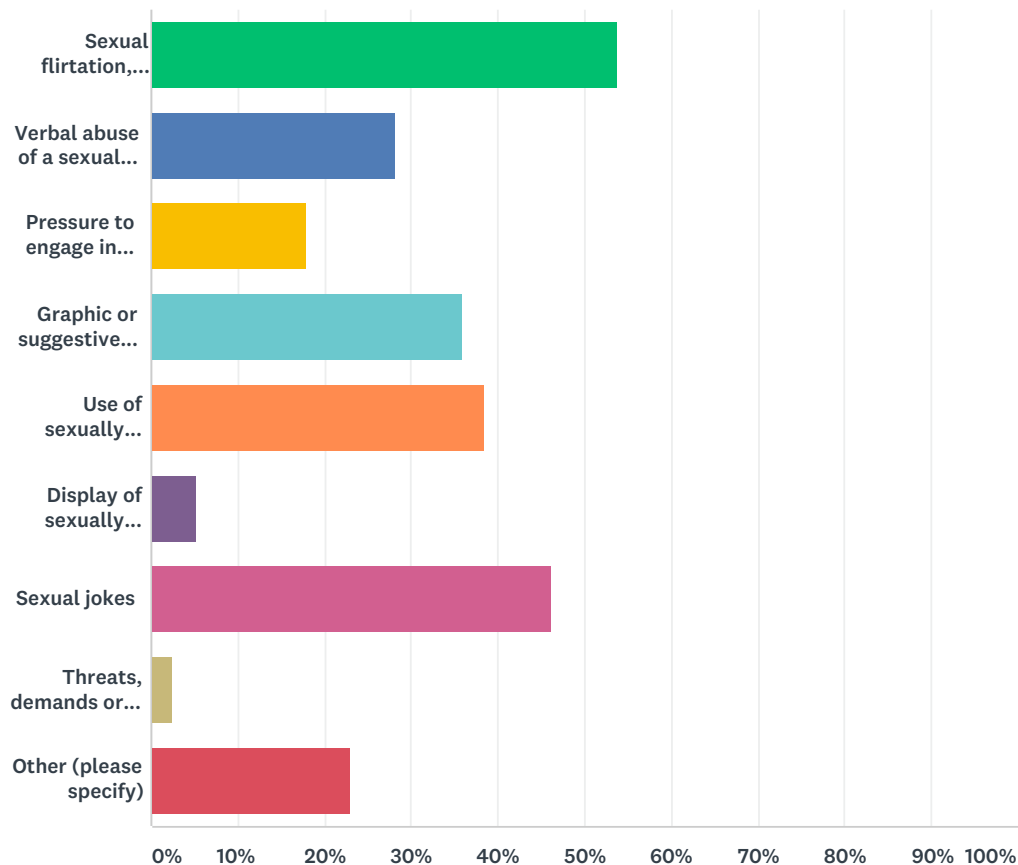
Answered: 39 Skipped: 674



ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Female		33.33%	13
Male		79.49%	31
Unsure		0.00%	0
Total Respondents: 39			

Q15 Please select the following acts of sexual harassment that you have experienced since the beginning of the Fall 2018 semester. (Please check all that apply.)

Answered: 39 Skipped: 674



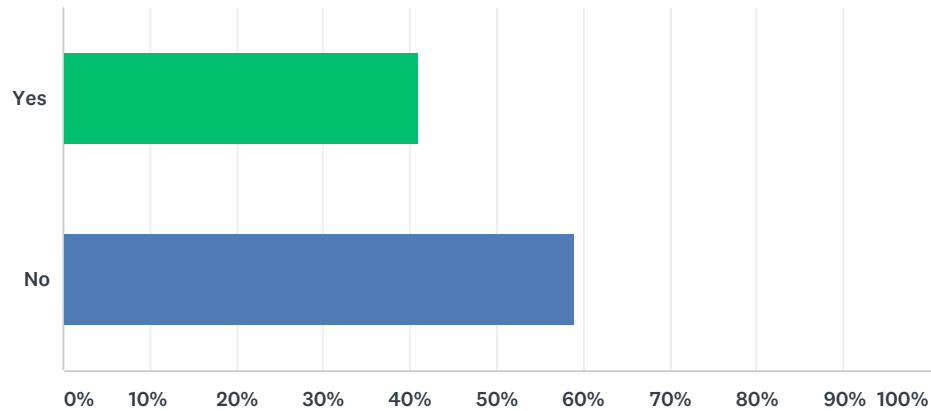
ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Sexual flirtation, touching, advances or propositions		53.85%	21
Verbal abuse of a sexual nature		28.21%	11
Pressure to engage in sexual activity		17.95%	7
Graphic or suggestive comments about an individual's dress or appearance		35.90%	14
Use of sexually degrading words to describe an individual		38.46%	15
Display of sexually suggestive objects, pictures or photographs		5.13%	2
Sexual jokes		46.15%	18
Threats, demands or suggestions that one's educational status is contingent upon toleration of sexual advances		2.56%	1
Other (please specify)		23.08%	9
Total Respondents: 39			

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
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1	Calling my attention	4/3/2019 8:41 PM
2	Homosexual discrimination	3/13/2019 4:34 PM
3	Threatened to be followed home in the middle of the night after my shift.	3/10/2019 8:27 AM
4	made sounds, looks, attempted to take pictures of me, and said a few things under his breath	3/6/2019 1:57 PM
5	Degrading comments based on gender/sexual identity	3/4/2019 3:39 AM
6	aggressive body language - intentionally moving in your way / blocking you, standing over you	3/1/2019 4:40 PM
7	Physical harm and financial threats	3/1/2019 2:55 PM
8	too weird to describe	3/1/2019 10:34 AM
9	Touching my chair and making moaning sounds	3/1/2019 8:32 AM

Q16 Did you tell anyone about the sexual harassment?

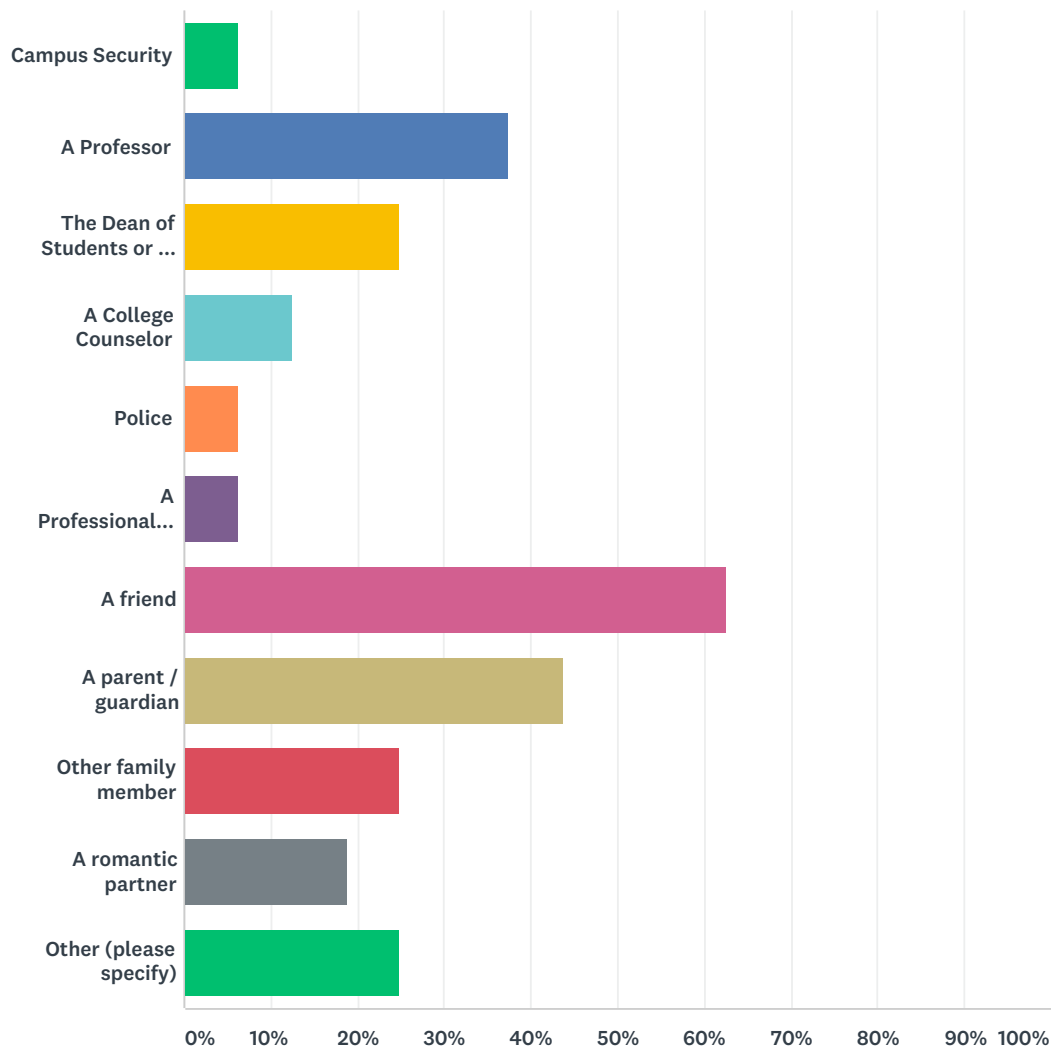
Answered: 39 Skipped: 674



ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Yes		41.03%	16
No		58.97%	23
TOTAL			39

Q17 Who did you tell about the sexual harassment? (select all that apply)

Answered: 16 Skipped: 697

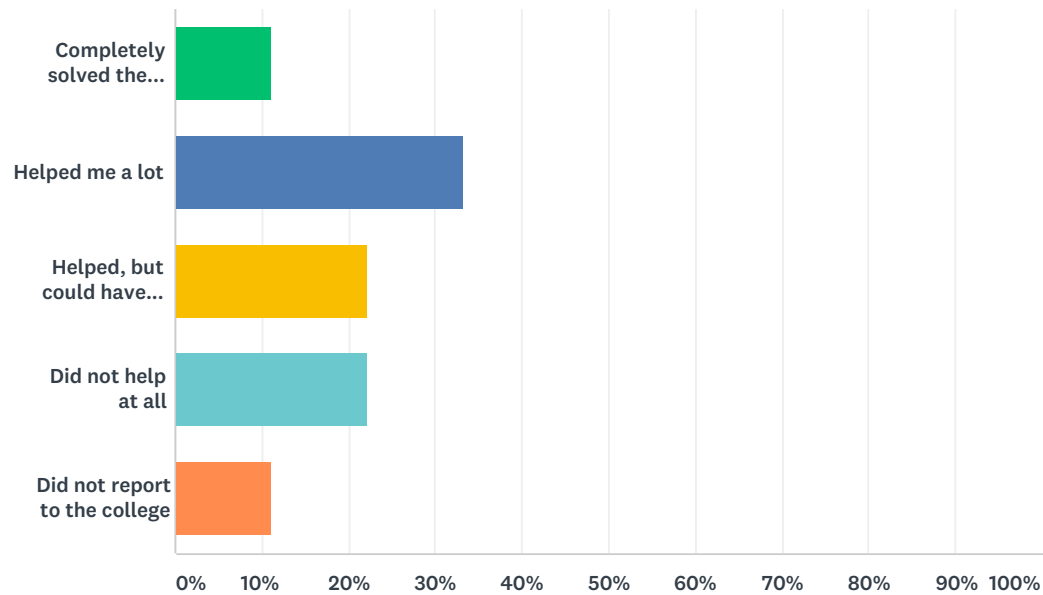


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Campus Security	6.25%	1
A Professor	37.50%	6
The Dean of Students or The Title IX Coordinator	25.00%	4
A College Counselor	12.50%	2
Police	6.25%	1
A Professional, Off-Campus Victim Advocate	6.25%	1
A friend	62.50%	10
A parent / guardian	43.75%	7
Other family member	25.00%	4
A romantic partner	18.75%	3

Other (please specify)		25.00%	4
Total Respondents: 16			
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE	
1	My psychologist	4/3/2019 8:41 PM	
2	My managers	3/10/2019 8:27 AM	
3	Human Resources	3/1/2019 2:57 PM	
4	case manager	3/1/2019 10:39 AM	

Q18 Did the College help you to achieve the resolution you were seeking?

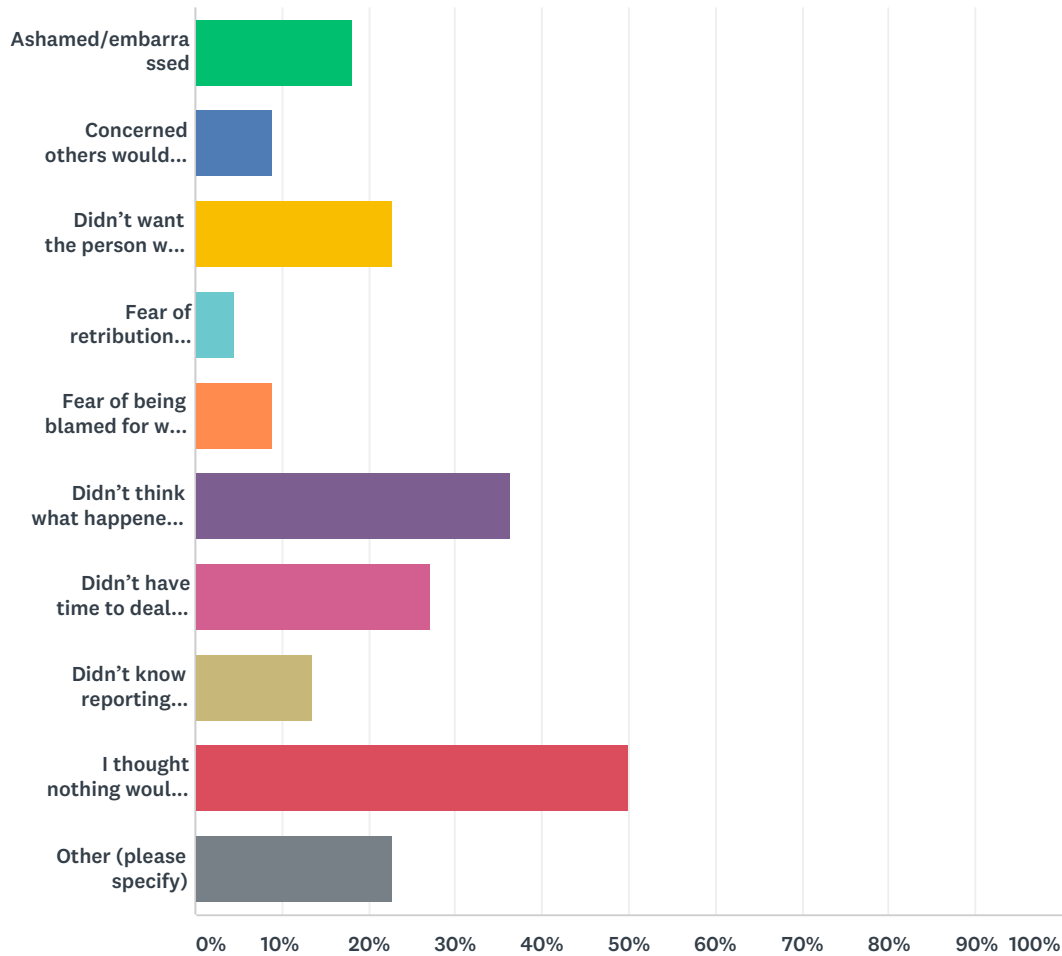
Answered: 9 Skipped: 704



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Completely solved the problem	11.11%	1
Helped me a lot	33.33%	3
Helped, but could have helped more	22.22%	2
Did not help at all	22.22%	2
Did not report to the college	11.11%	1
TOTAL		9

Q19 Why did you decide not to report the incident?

Answered: 22 Skipped: 691

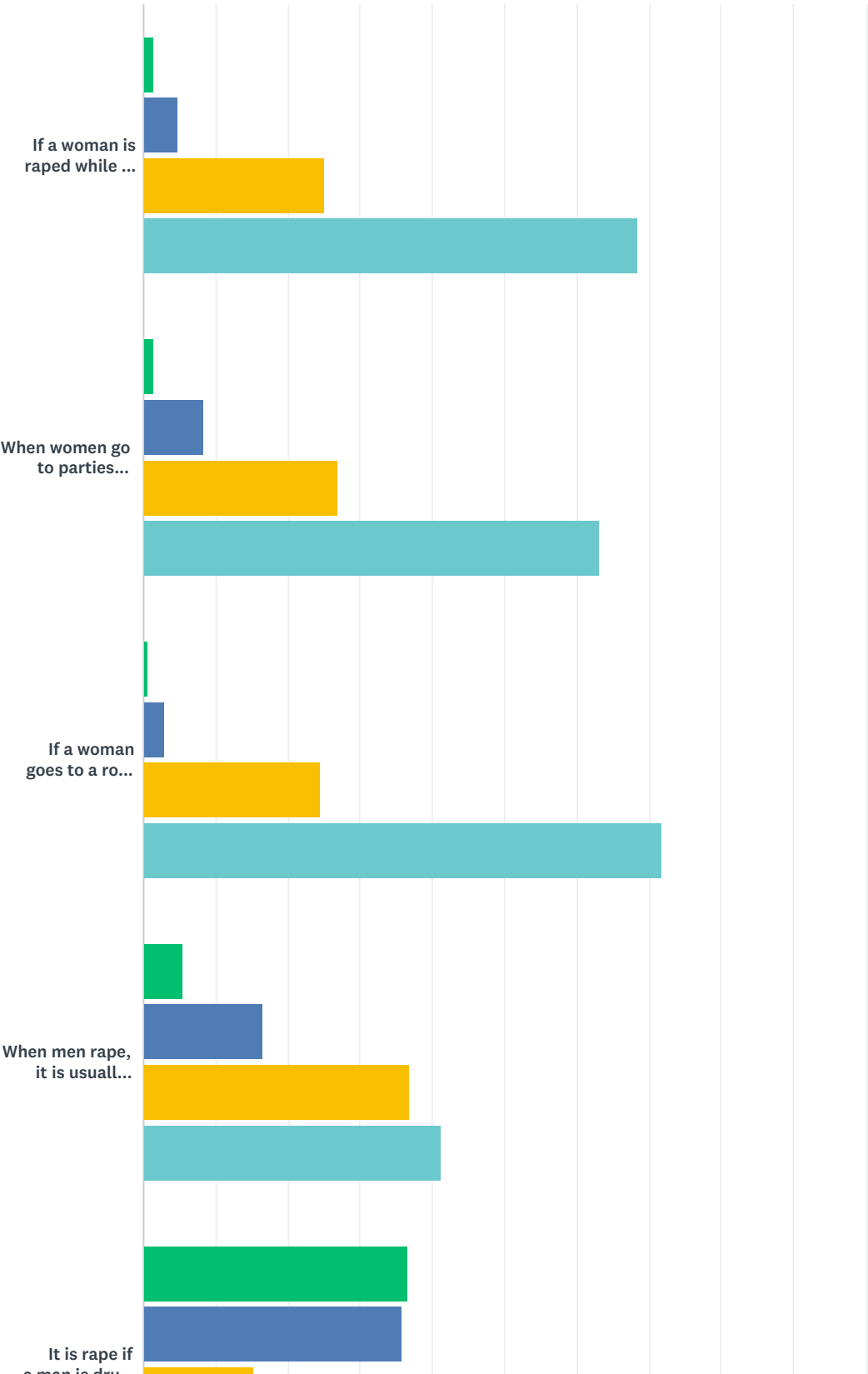


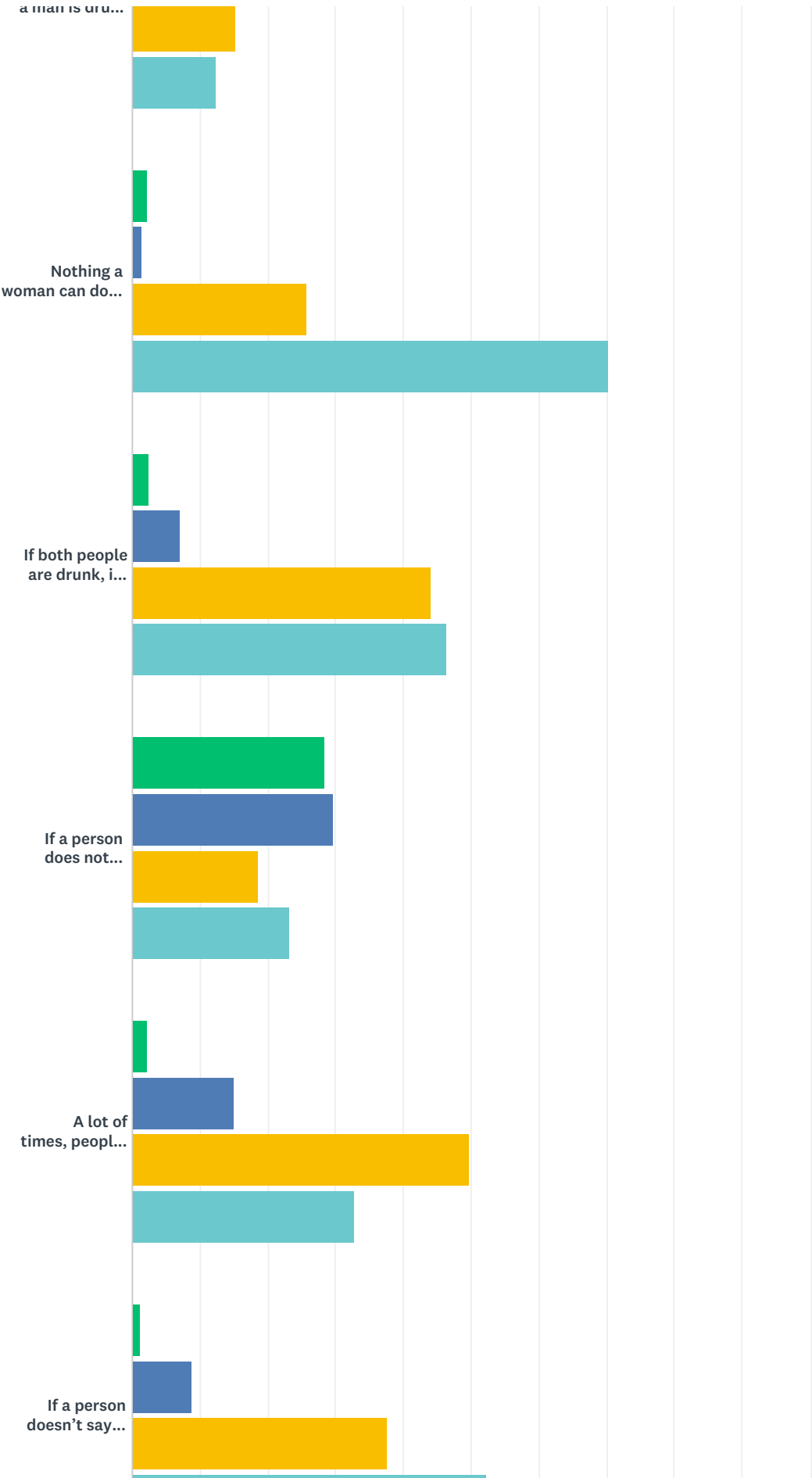
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Ashamed/embarrassed	18.18%	4
Concerned others would find out	9.09%	2
Didn't want the person who did it to get in trouble	22.73%	5
Fear of retribution from the person who did it	4.55%	1
Fear of being blamed for what happened	9.09%	2
Didn't think what happened was serious enough to talk about	36.36%	8
Didn't have time to deal with it due to academics, work, etc.	27.27%	6
Didn't know reporting procedure on campus	13.64%	3
I thought nothing would be done	50.00%	11
Other (please specify)	22.73%	5
Total Respondents: 22		

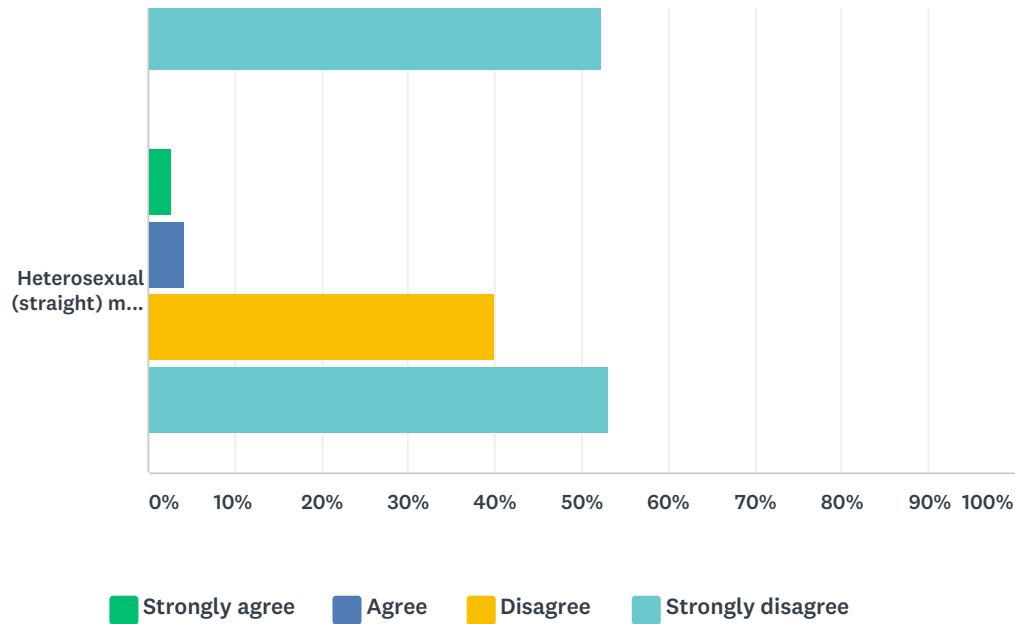
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	The jokes were quite funny and I reciprocated	3/19/2019 9:40 AM
2	It wasn't something that I felt everyone should know about	3/3/2019 8:35 PM
3	used to this behavior, unphased	3/2/2019 11:00 PM
4	I handled it through self-defense	3/1/2019 6:53 PM
5	didn't mind it at all; very amusing	3/1/2019 10:35 AM

Q20 Please read each of the following statements and indicate your level of agreement.

Answered: 597 Skipped: 116



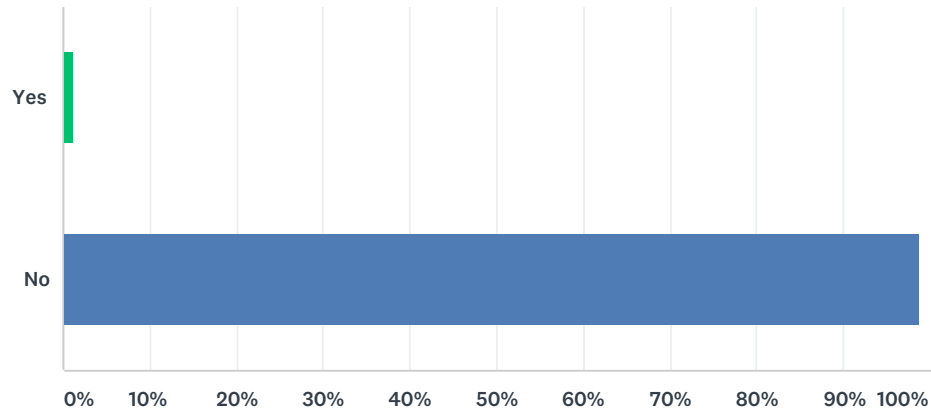




	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	TOTAL
If a woman is raped while she is drunk, she is at least somewhat responsible for what happened.	1.51% 9	4.86% 29	25.13% 150	68.51% 409	597
When women go to parties wearing revealing clothes, they are asking for trouble.	1.51% 9	8.39% 50	27.01% 161	63.09% 376	596
If a woman goes to a room alone with a man at a party, it is her own fault if she is raped.	0.67% 4	3.02% 18	24.46% 146	71.86% 429	597
When men rape, it is usually because of their strong desire for sex.	5.41% 32	16.58% 98	36.89% 218	41.12% 243	591
It is rape if a man is drunk and didn't realize what he was doing.	36.55% 212	35.86% 208	15.17% 88	12.41% 72	580
Nothing a woman can do to a man can be rape.	2.37% 14	1.52% 9	25.72% 152	70.39% 416	591
If both people are drunk, it is not rape.	2.41% 14	7.07% 41	44.14% 256	46.38% 269	580
If a person does not physically fight back, rape can occur.	28.50% 165	29.71% 172	18.65% 108	23.14% 134	579
A lot of times, people who say they were raped agreed to have sex and then regret it.	2.39% 14	15.04% 88	49.74% 291	32.82% 192	585
If a person doesn't say "no," it is not rape.	1.36% 8	8.81% 52	37.63% 222	52.20% 308	590
Heterosexual (straight) men don't rape other men.	2.74% 16	4.10% 24	40.00% 234	53.16% 311	585

Q21 Have you experienced any non-consensual sex acts since the beginning of the Fall 2018 semester?

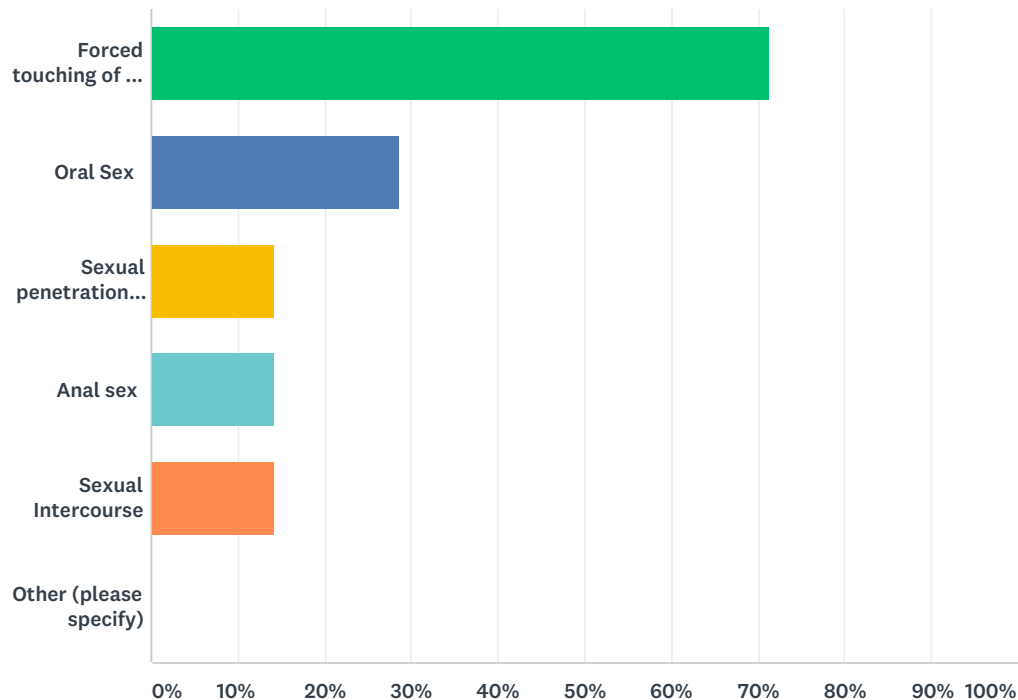
Answered: 604 Skipped: 109



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	1.16%	7
No	98.84%	597
TOTAL		604

Q22 Please select all of the following non-consensual sex acts you have experienced since the beginning of the Fall 2018 semester.

Answered: 7 Skipped: 706

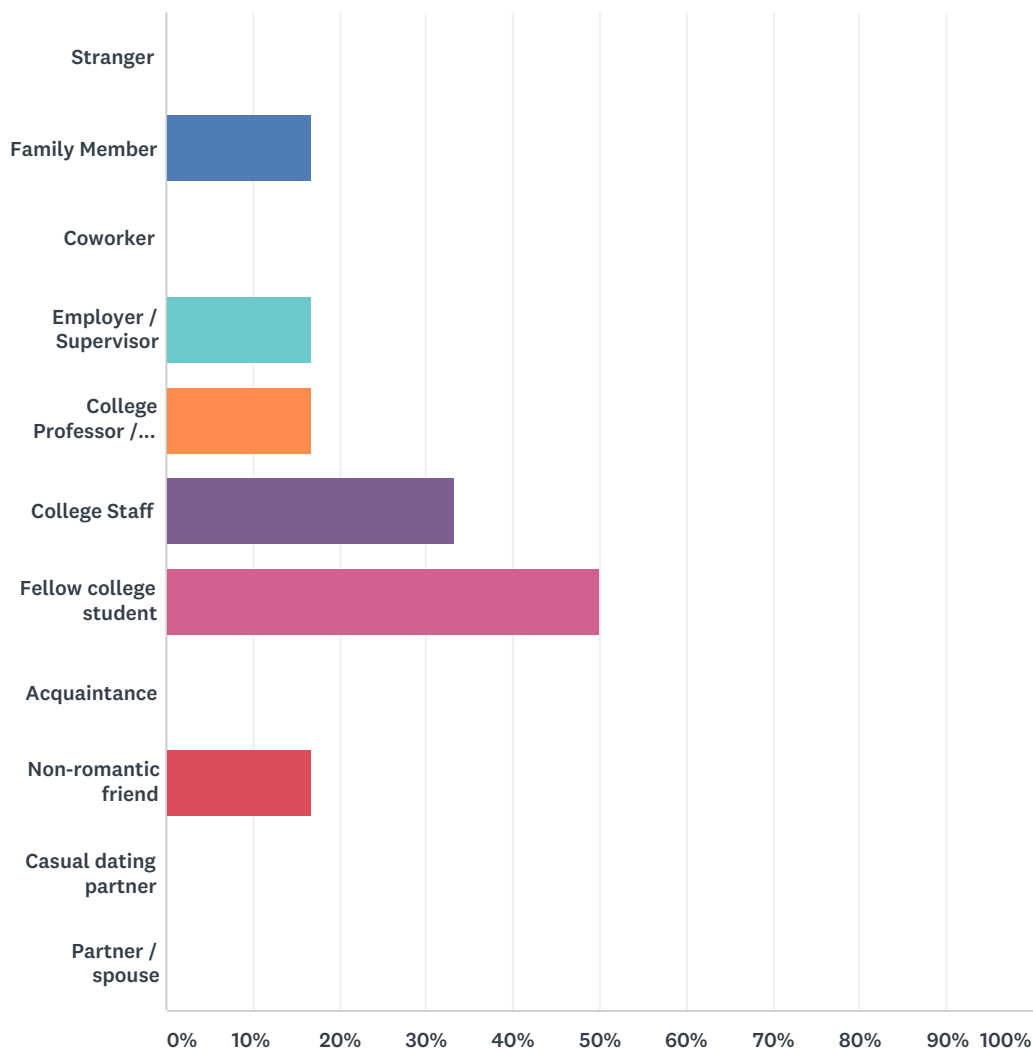


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Forced touching of a sexual nature	71.43%	5
Oral Sex	28.57%	2
Sexual penetration with a finger or object	14.29%	1
Anal sex	14.29%	1
Sexual Intercourse	14.29%	1
Other (please specify)	0.00%	0
Total Respondents: 7		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
	There are no responses.	

Q23 Who committed the unwanted behavior? (check all that apply)

Answered: 6 Skipped: 707

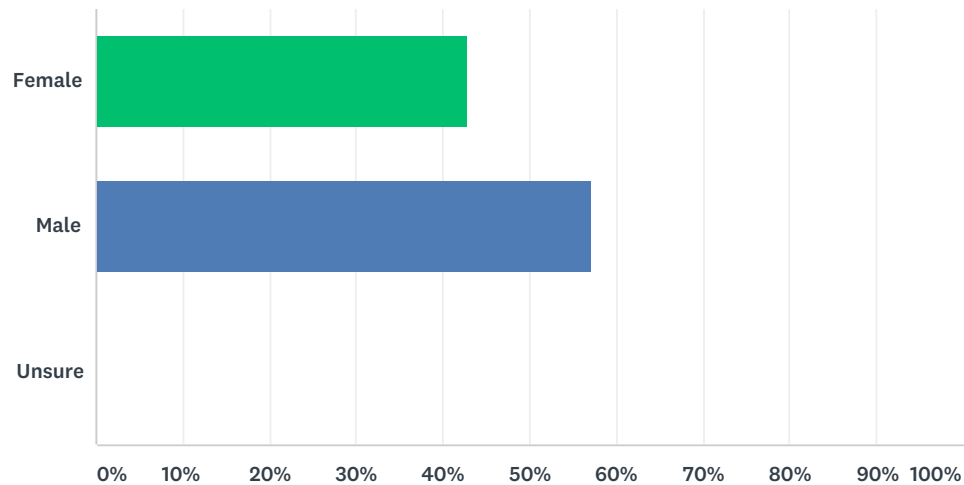


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Stranger	0.00%	0
Family Member	16.67%	1
Coworker	0.00%	0
Employer / Supervisor	16.67%	1
College Professor / Instructor	16.67%	1
College Staff	33.33%	2
Fellow college student	50.00%	3
Acquaintance	0.00%	0
Non-romantic friend	16.67%	1
Casual dating partner	0.00%	0

Partner / spouse		0.00%	0
Total Respondents: 6			
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE	
1	Ex-partner	3/26/2019 12:49 PM	
2	Director	3/1/2019 3:01 PM	

Q24 What was the gender of the person or persons who committed the unwanted behavior? Select all that apply.

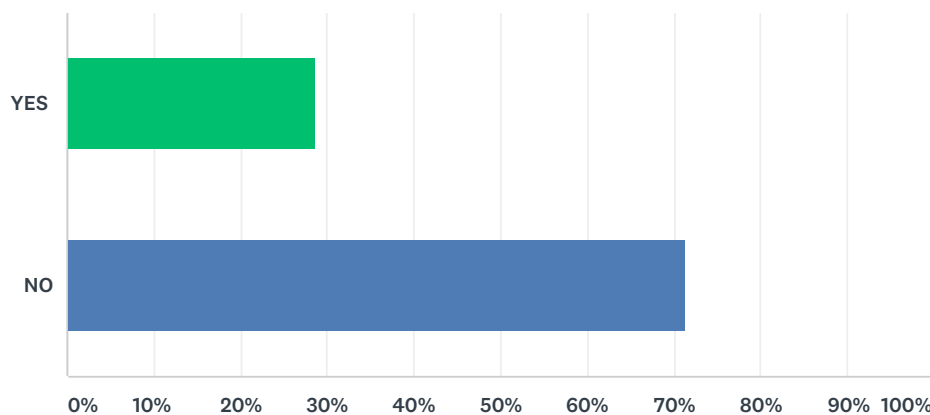
Answered: 7 Skipped: 706



ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Female		42.86%	3
Male		57.14%	4
Unsure		0.00%	0
TOTAL			7

Q25 Did the offender threaten use of force / bodily harm if you refused this behavior?

Answered: 7 Skipped: 706



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
YES	28.57%	2
NO	71.43%	5
TOTAL		7

Q26 Where did the incident occur?

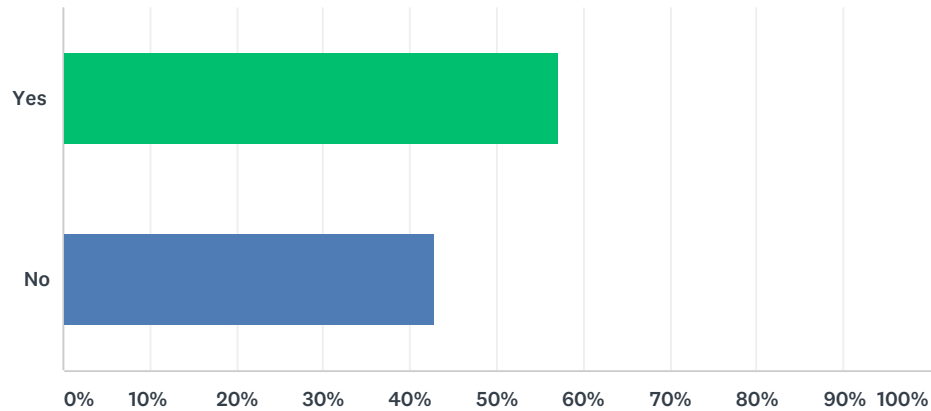
Answered: 7 Skipped: 706

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Off-Campus (Please Specify Location)	28.57%	2
On-Campus (Please Specify Location)	85.71%	6

#	OFF-CAMPUS (PLEASE SPECIFY LOCATION)	DATE
1	His house	3/26/2019 12:49 PM
2	UConn	3/1/2019 2:13 PM
#	ON-CAMPUS (PLEASE SPECIFY LOCATION)	DATE
1	in hallways and in cafe	4/19/2019 10:13 PM
2	Trcc	4/2/2019 11:40 AM
3	In school	3/18/2019 3:49 PM
4	In the parking lot in his car	3/3/2019 8:46 PM
5	C.U.P/School	3/1/2019 3:01 PM
6	Halls	3/1/2019 2:13 PM

Q27 Did you report the incident to anyone?

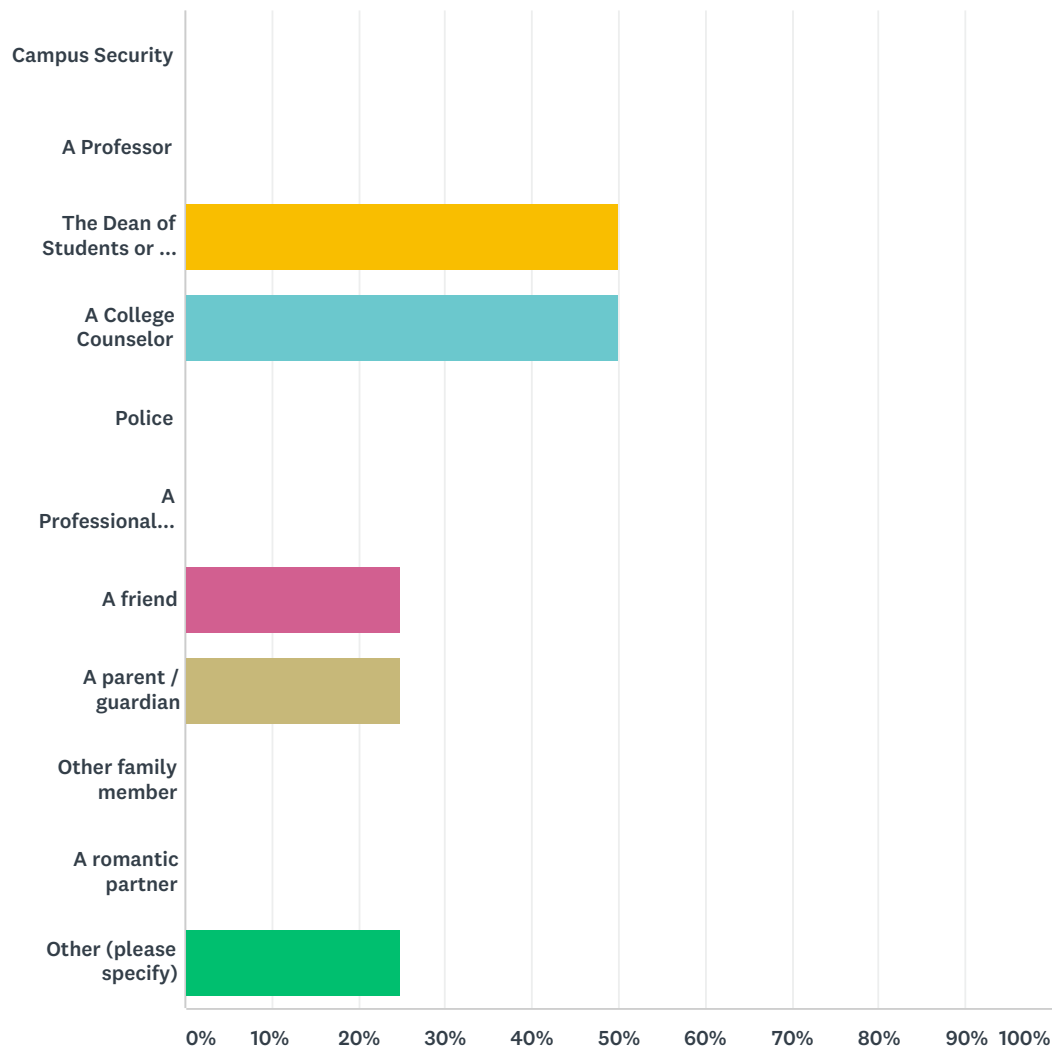
Answered: 7 Skipped: 706



ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Yes		57.14%	4
No		42.86%	3
TOTAL			7

Q28 Who did you tell about the incident? (select all that apply)

Answered: 4 Skipped: 709

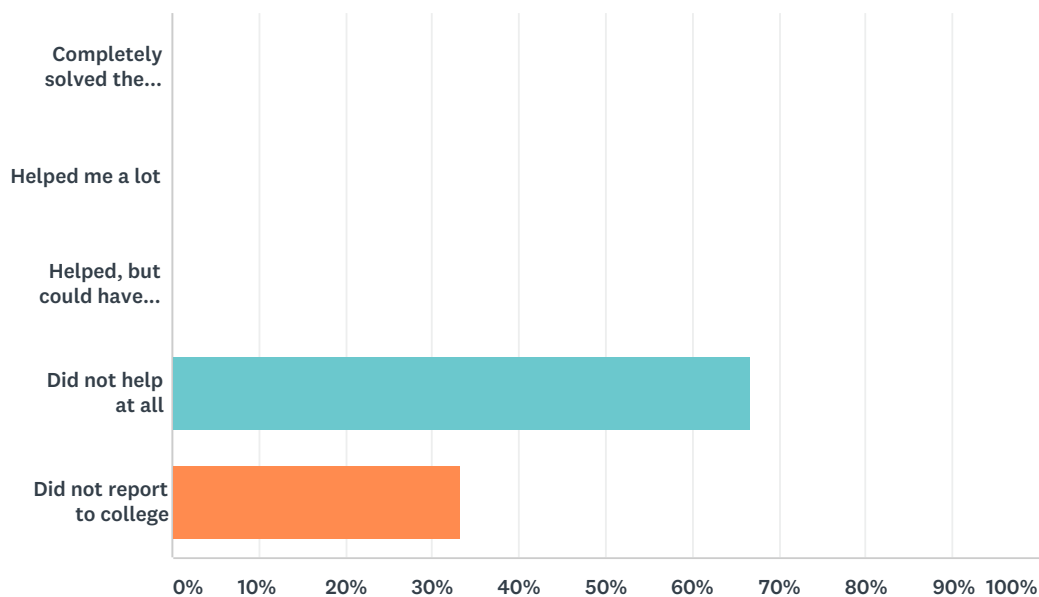


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Campus Security	0.00%	0
A Professor	0.00%	0
The Dean of Students or The Title IX Coordinator	50.00%	2
A College Counselor	50.00%	2
Police	0.00%	0
A Professional, Off-Campus Victim Advocate	0.00%	0
A friend	25.00%	1
A parent / guardian	25.00%	1
Other family member	0.00%	0
A romantic partner	0.00%	0

Other (please specify)		25.00%	1
Total Respondents: 4			
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE	
1	Human Resources	3/1/2019 3:02 PM	

Q29 Did the College help you to achieve the resolution you were seeking?

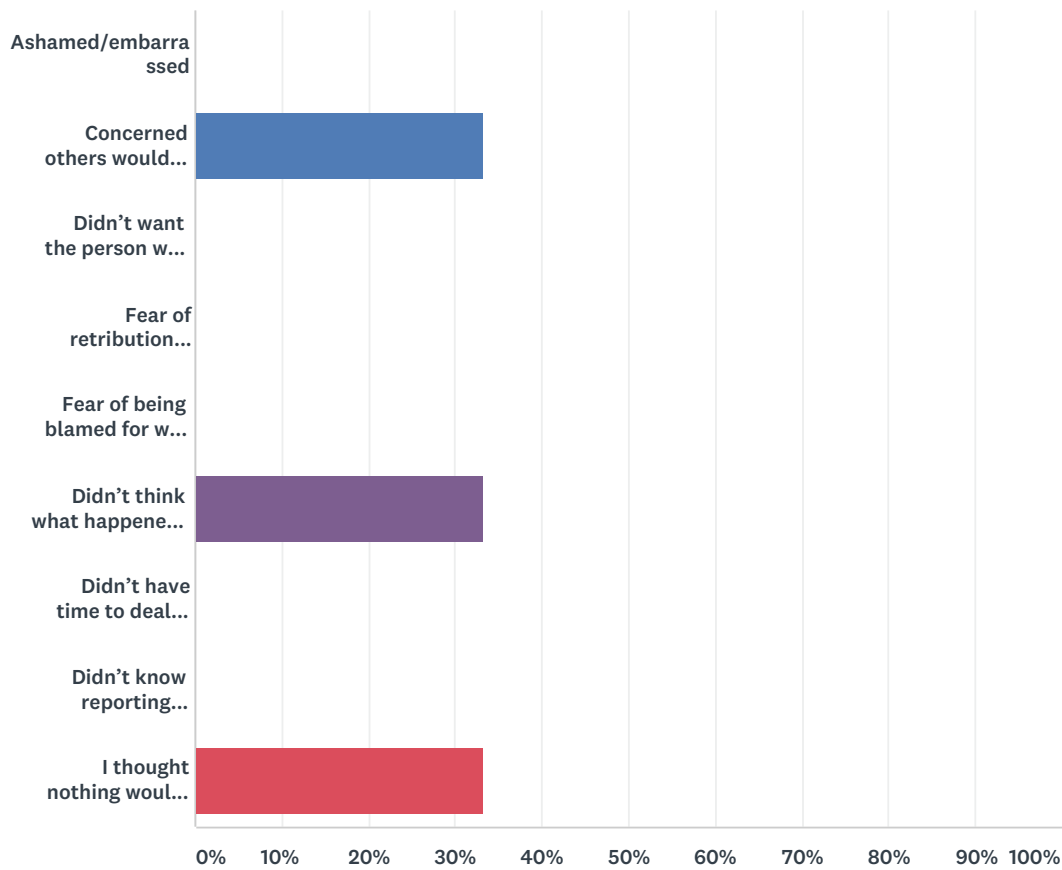
Answered: 3 Skipped: 710



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Completely solved the problem	0.00%	0
Helped me a lot	0.00%	0
Helped, but could have helped more	0.00%	0
Did not help at all	66.67%	2
Did not report to college	33.33%	1
TOTAL		3

Q30 Why did you decide not to report the incident?

Answered: 3 Skipped: 710

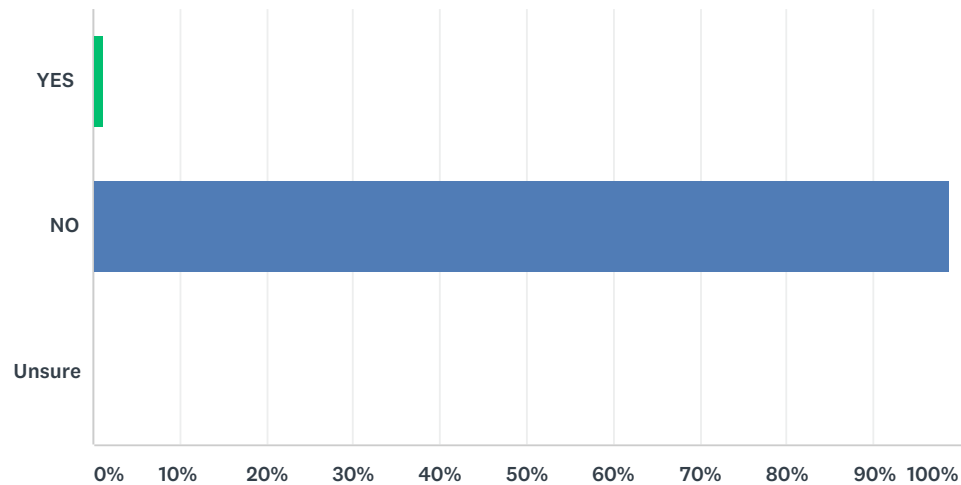


ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Ashamed/embarrassed		0.00%	0
Concerned others would find out		33.33%	1
Didn't want the person who did it to get in trouble		0.00%	0
Fear of retribution from the person who did it		0.00%	0
Fear of being blamed for what happened		0.00%	0
Didn't think what happened was serious enough to talk about		33.33%	1
Didn't have time to deal with it due to academics, work, etc.		0.00%	0
Didn't know reporting procedure on campus		0.00%	0
I thought nothing would be done		33.33%	1
TOTAL			3

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Simply didn't feel people needed to know	3/3/2019 8:46 PM

Q31 Have you experienced any form of intimate or domestic partner violence since the beginning of the Fall 2018 semester?

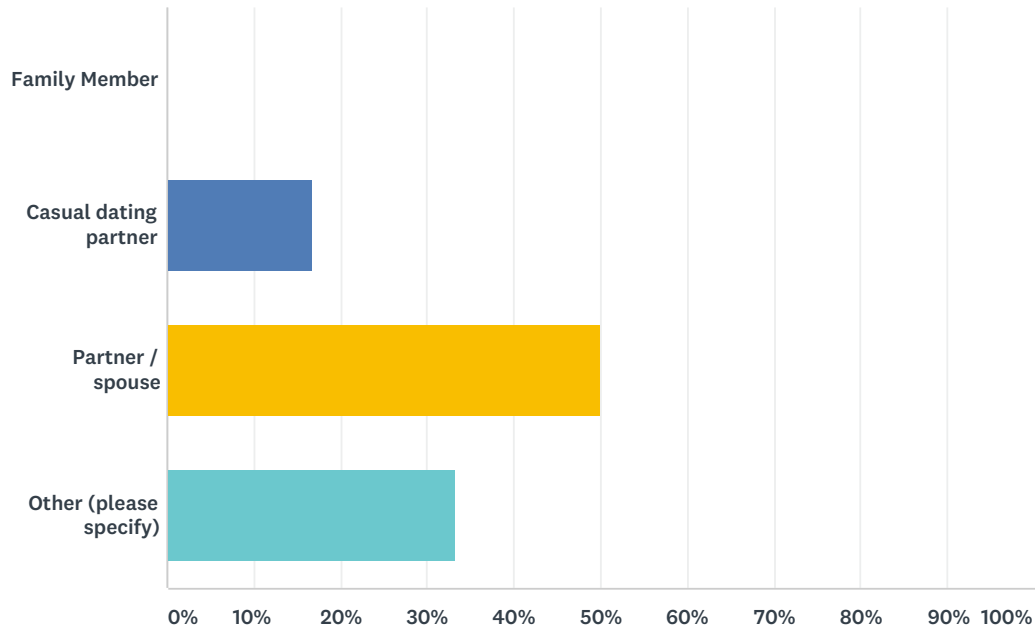
Answered: 594 Skipped: 119



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
YES	1.18%	7
NO	98.82%	587
Unsure	0.00%	0
TOTAL		594

Q32 Who committed the behavior?

Answered: 6 Skipped: 707

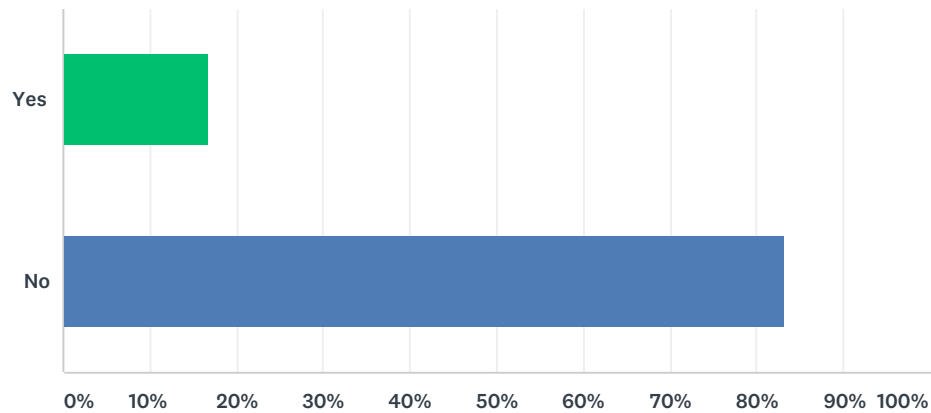


ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Family Member		0.00%	0
Casual dating partner		16.67%	1
Partner / spouse		50.00%	3
Other (please specify)		33.33%	2
TOTAL			6

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Ex-partner	3/26/2019 12:50 PM
2	A friend	3/13/2019 6:39 PM

Q33 Did the offender threaten use of force / bodily harm if you refused this behavior?

Answered: 6 Skipped: 707



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	16.67%	1
No	83.33%	5
TOTAL		6

Q34 Where did the incident occur?

Answered: 6 Skipped: 707

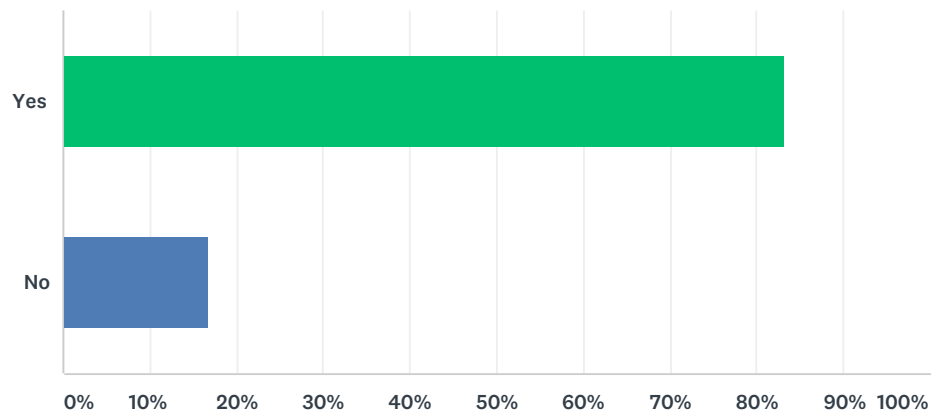
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Off-Campus (Please Specify Location)	100.00% 6
On-Campus (Please Specify Location)	0.00% 0

#	OFF-CAMPUS (PLEASE SPECIFY LOCATION)	DATE
1	His house	3/26/2019 12:50 PM
2	I don't know	3/13/2019 6:39 PM
3	Home	3/5/2019 8:41 AM
4	Hls house	3/1/2019 6:59 PM
5	Omaha, NE	3/1/2019 9:09 AM
6	Home	3/1/2019 8:43 AM

#	ON-CAMPUS (PLEASE SPECIFY LOCATION)	DATE
	There are no responses.	

Q35 Did you tell anyone about the incident?

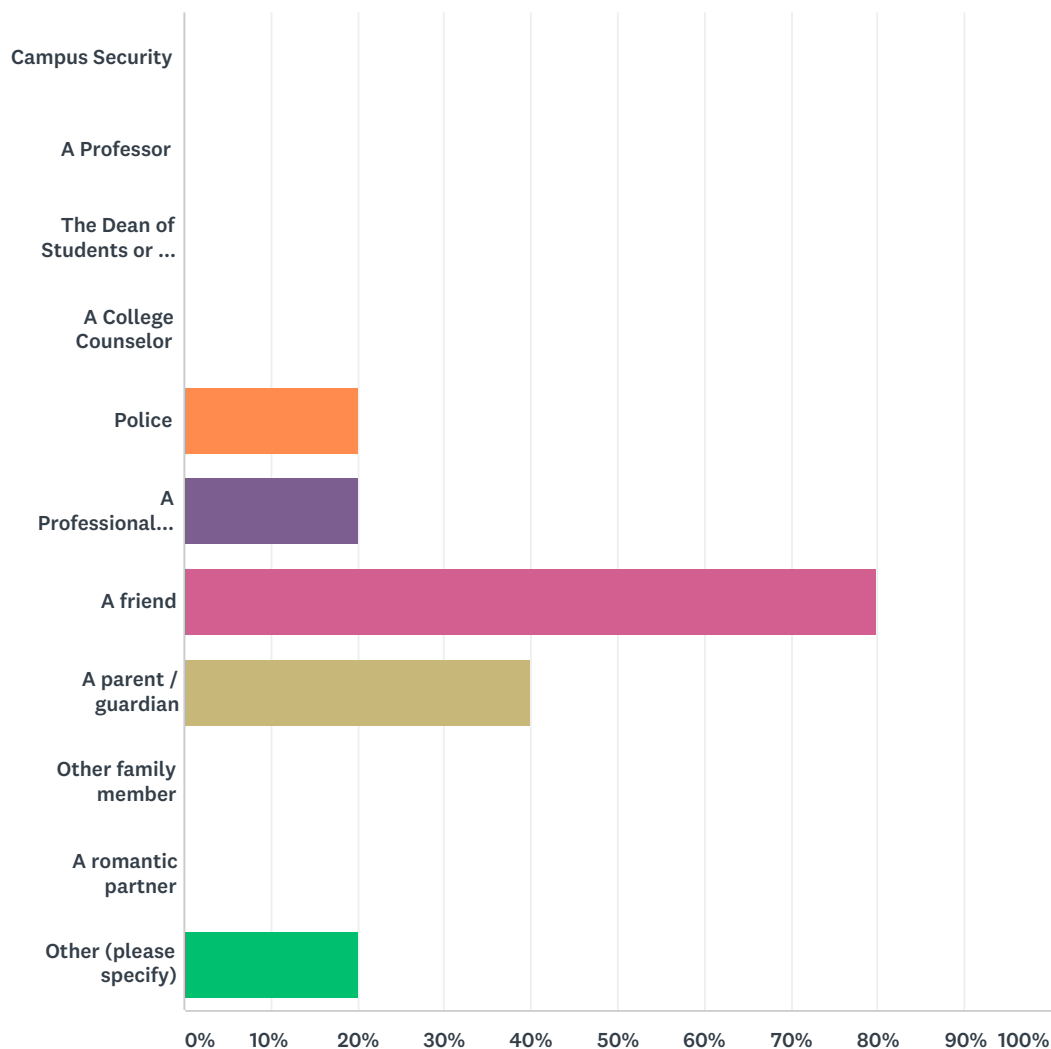
Answered: 6 Skipped: 707



ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Yes		83.33%	5
No		16.67%	1
TOTAL			6

Q36 Who did you tell about the incident? (select all that apply)

Answered: 5 Skipped: 708



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Campus Security	0.00%	0
A Professor	0.00%	0
The Dean of Students or The Title IX Coordinator	0.00%	0
A College Counselor	0.00%	0
Police	20.00%	1
A Professional, Off-Campus Victim Advocate	20.00%	1
A friend	80.00%	4
A parent / guardian	40.00%	2
Other family member	0.00%	0
A romantic partner	0.00%	0

Other (please specify)		20.00%	1
Total Respondents: 5			
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE	
1	I filed a restraining order with help through a domestic violence outreach program.	3/5/2019 8:42 AM	

Q37 Did the College help you to achieve the resolution you were seeking?

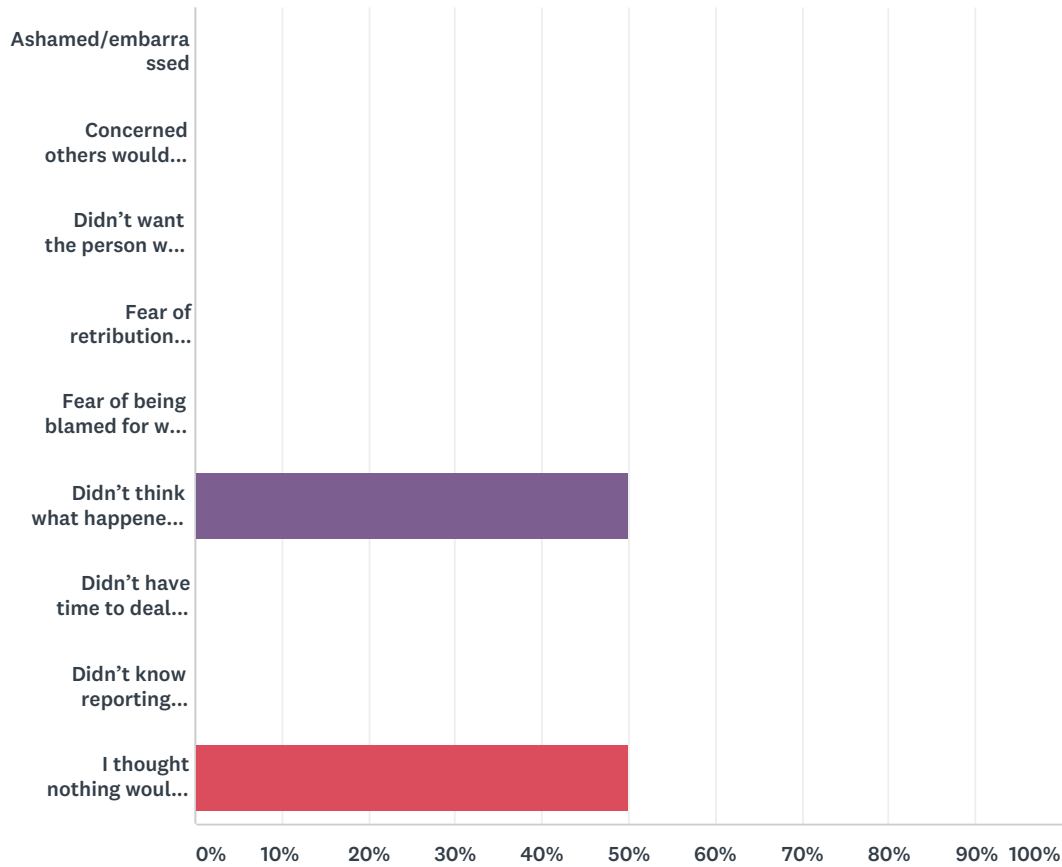
Answered: 0 Skipped: 713

 No matching responses.

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Completely solved the problem	0.00%	0
Helped me a lot	0.00%	0
Helped, but could have helped more	0.00%	0
Did not help at all	0.00%	0
Did not report to college	0.00%	0
TOTAL		0

Q38 Why did you decide not to report the incident?

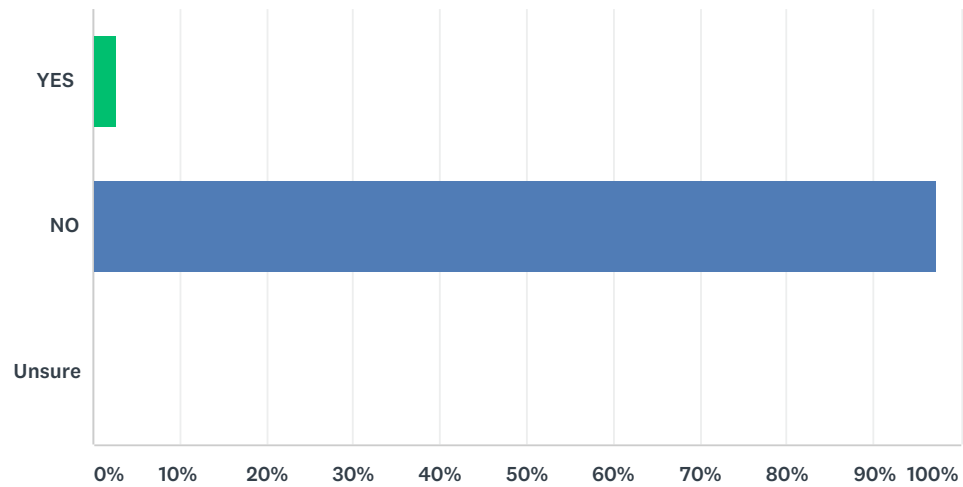
Answered: 2 Skipped: 711



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Ashamed/embarrassed	0.00%	0
Concerned others would find out	0.00%	0
Didn't want the person who did it to get in trouble	0.00%	0
Fear of retribution from the person who did it	0.00%	0
Fear of being blamed for what happened	0.00%	0
Didn't think what happened was serious enough to talk about	50.00%	1
Didn't have time to deal with it due to academics, work, etc.	0.00%	0
Didn't know reporting procedure on campus	0.00%	0
I thought nothing would be done	50.00%	1
TOTAL		2

Q39 Have you been stalked since the beginning of the Fall 2018 semester?

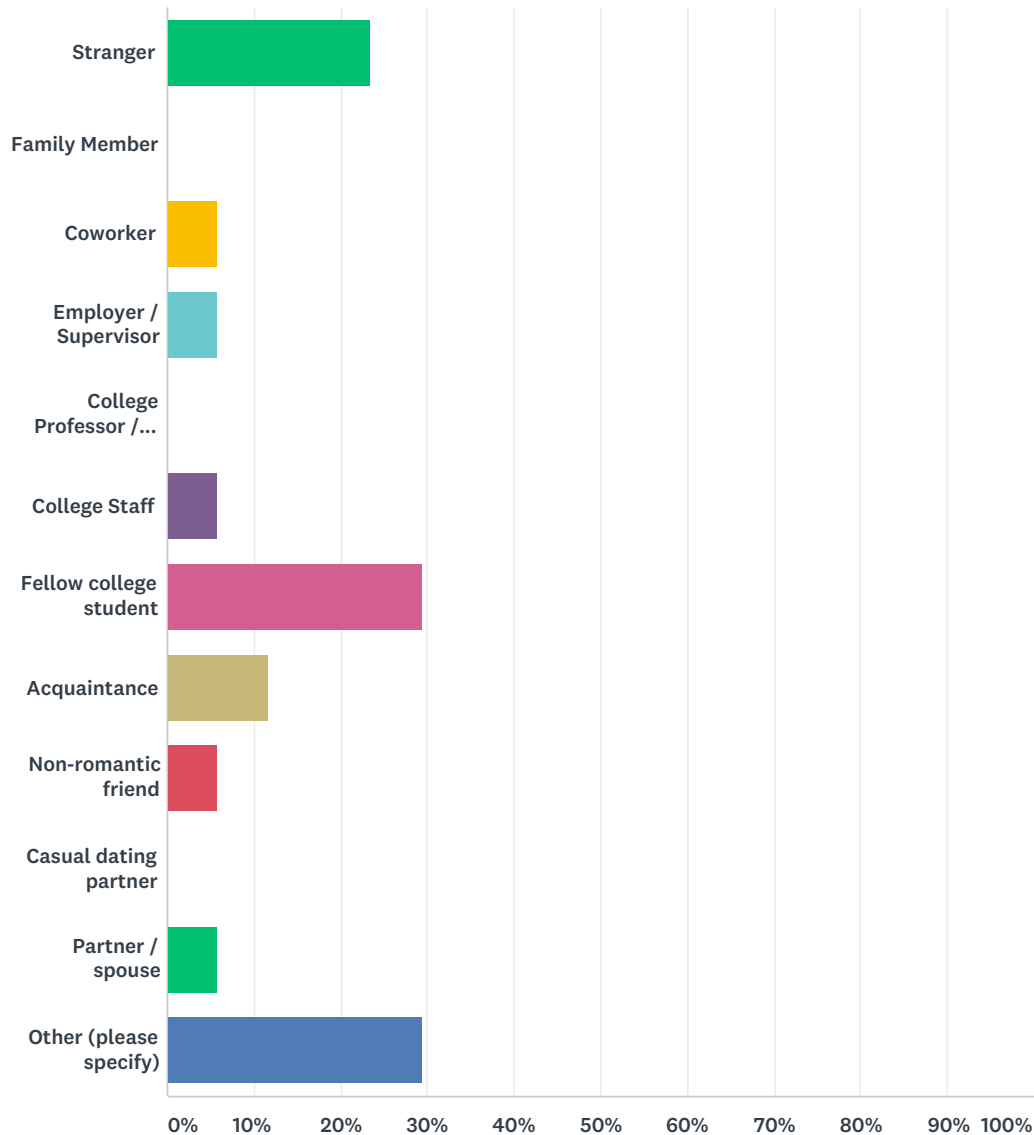
Answered: 593 Skipped: 120



ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
YES		2.70%	16
NO		97.30%	577
Unsure		0.00%	0
TOTAL			593

Q40 Who committed the unwanted behavior? (check all that apply)

Answered: 17 Skipped: 696



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Stranger	23.53%	4
Family Member	0.00%	0
Coworker	5.88%	1
Employer / Supervisor	5.88%	1
College Professor / Instructor	0.00%	0
College Staff	5.88%	1
Fellow college student	29.41%	5
Acquaintance	11.76%	2

Non-romantic friend	5.88%	1
Casual dating partner	0.00%	0
Partner / spouse	5.88%	1
Other (please specify)	29.41%	5
Total Respondents: 17		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Ex-partner	3/26/2019 12:51 PM
2	Neighbor	3/18/2019 4:01 PM
3	A female obsessed with my boyfriend	3/14/2019 10:40 AM
4	ex-boyfriend	3/6/2019 2:02 PM
5	Employer/Director Primarily	3/1/2019 3:03 PM

Q41 Where did the incidents mainly occur?

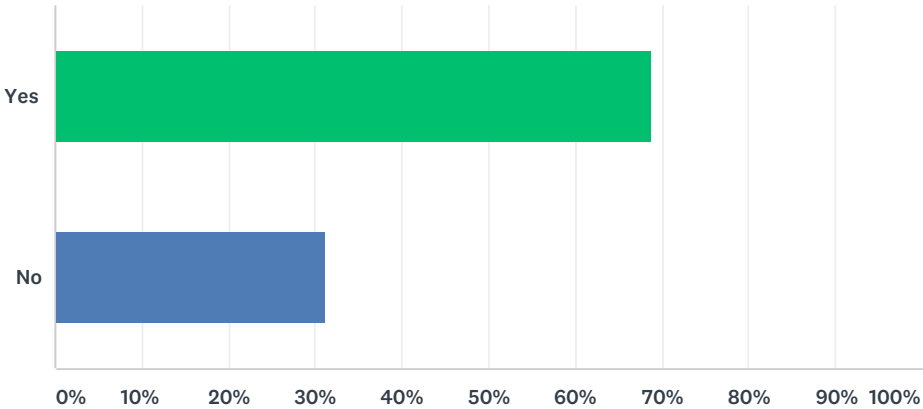
Answered: 17 Skipped: 696

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Off-Campus (Please Specify Location)	70.59% 12
On-Campus (Please Specify Location)	52.94% 9

#	OFF-CAMPUS (PLEASE SPECIFY LOCATION)	DATE
1	Off campus	4/17/2019 10:27 AM
2	night club	4/16/2019 11:15 AM
3	Home, Text,	3/26/2019 12:51 PM
4	Neighborhood/ Community	3/18/2019 4:01 PM
5	My house	3/14/2019 10:40 AM
6	Off-Campus	3/13/2019 4:39 PM
7	my house	3/6/2019 2:57 PM
8	N/A	3/6/2019 12:21 PM
9	All over SECT	3/5/2019 8:42 AM
10	grocery store	3/2/2019 11:03 PM
11	Social media	3/1/2019 2:14 PM
12	UCONN	3/1/2019 2:14 PM
#	ON-CAMPUS (PLEASE SPECIFY LOCATION)	DATE
1	Courtyard, parking lot	3/26/2019 12:51 PM
2	En route to school, into the parking lot	3/18/2019 4:01 PM
3	Following in hallway, parking lot	3/13/2019 3:46 PM
4	throughout building, in cyber cafe	3/8/2019 5:58 PM
5	clock tower parking lot	3/6/2019 2:02 PM
6	Caf patio	3/6/2019 12:21 PM
7	Library and followed me to my car until I told him to not get closer	3/1/2019 9:02 PM
8	C.U.P. and school building and grounds	3/1/2019 3:03 PM
9	Tutoring center	3/1/2019 2:14 PM

Q42 Did you tell anyone about the incident?

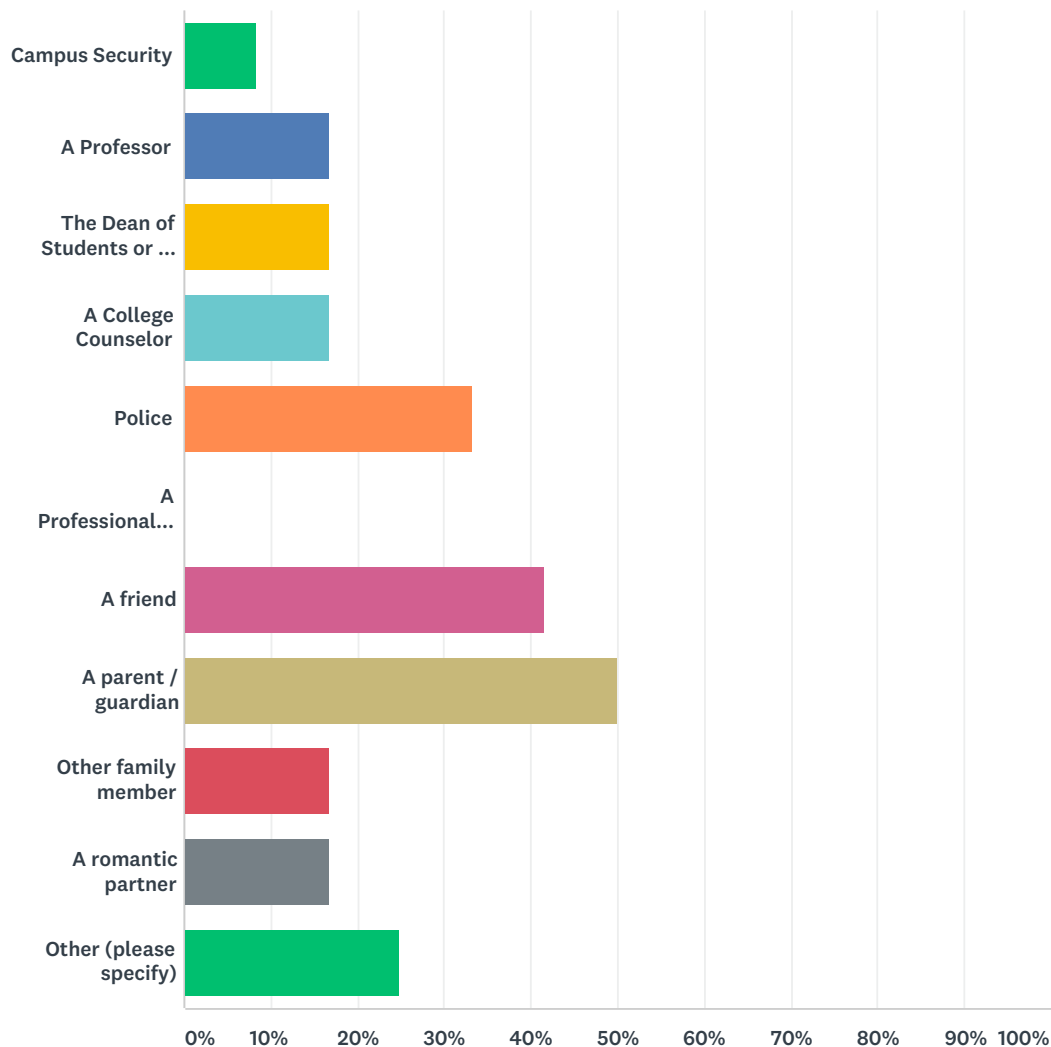
Answered: 16 Skipped: 697



ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Yes		68.75%	11
No		31.25%	5
TOTAL			16

Q43 Who did you tell about the incident? (select all that apply)

Answered: 12 Skipped: 701

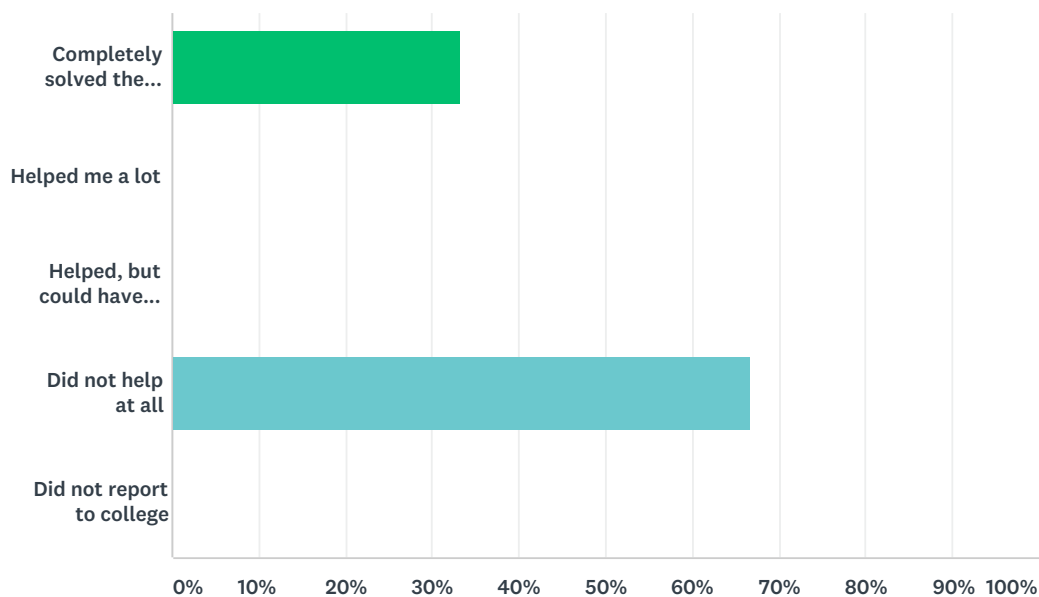


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Campus Security	8.33%	1
A Professor	16.67%	2
The Dean of Students or The Title IX Coordinator	16.67%	2
A College Counselor	16.67%	2
Police	33.33%	4
A Professional, Off-Campus Victim Advocate	0.00%	0
A friend	41.67%	5
A parent / guardian	50.00%	6
Other family member	16.67%	2
A romantic partner	16.67%	2

Other (please specify)		25.00%	3
Total Respondents: 12			
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE	
1	Nobody. I dealt with it	4/17/2019 10:27 AM	
2	I filed a restraining order and hired a lawyer.	3/5/2019 8:43 AM	
3	Human Resources	3/1/2019 3:04 PM	

Q44 Did the College help you to achieve the resolution you were seeking?

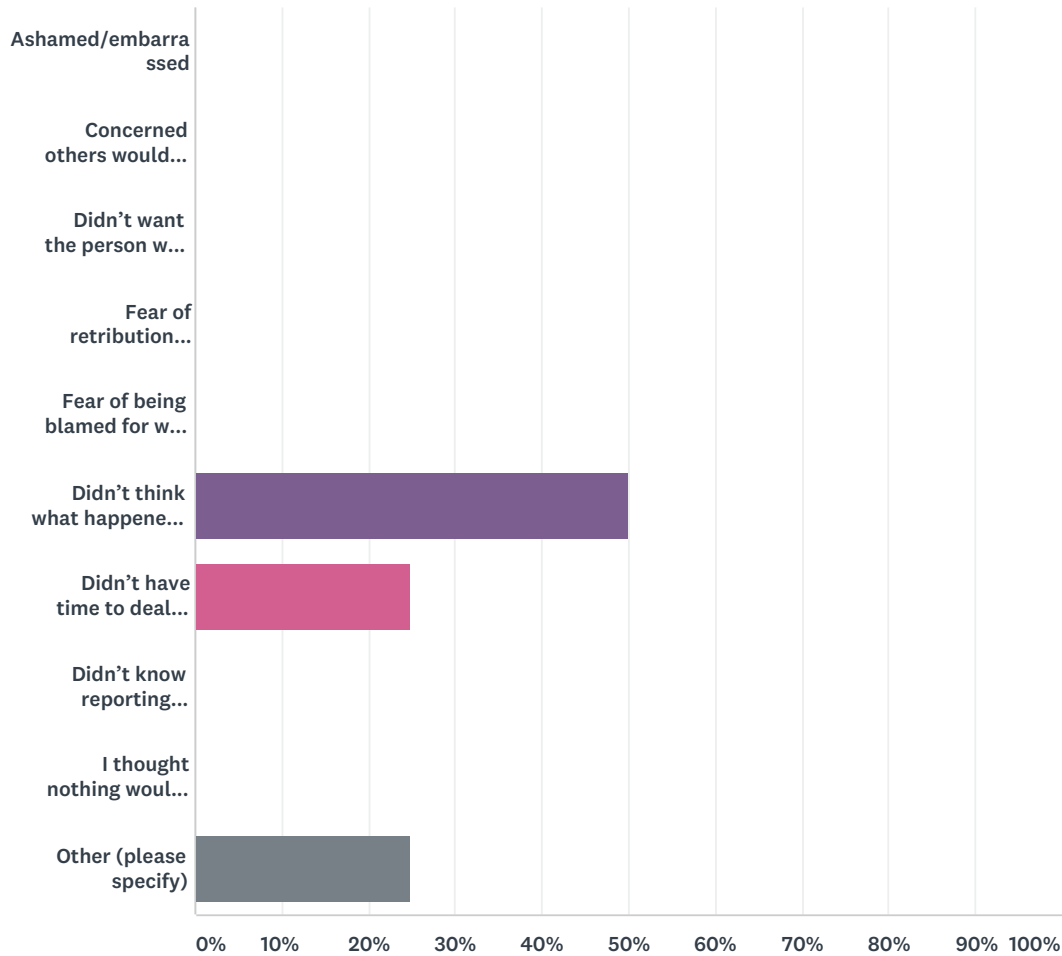
Answered: 3 Skipped: 710



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Completely solved the problem	33.33%	1
Helped me a lot	0.00%	0
Helped, but could have helped more	0.00%	0
Did not help at all	66.67%	2
Did not report to college	0.00%	0
TOTAL		3

Q45 Why did you decide not to report the incident?

Answered: 4 Skipped: 709

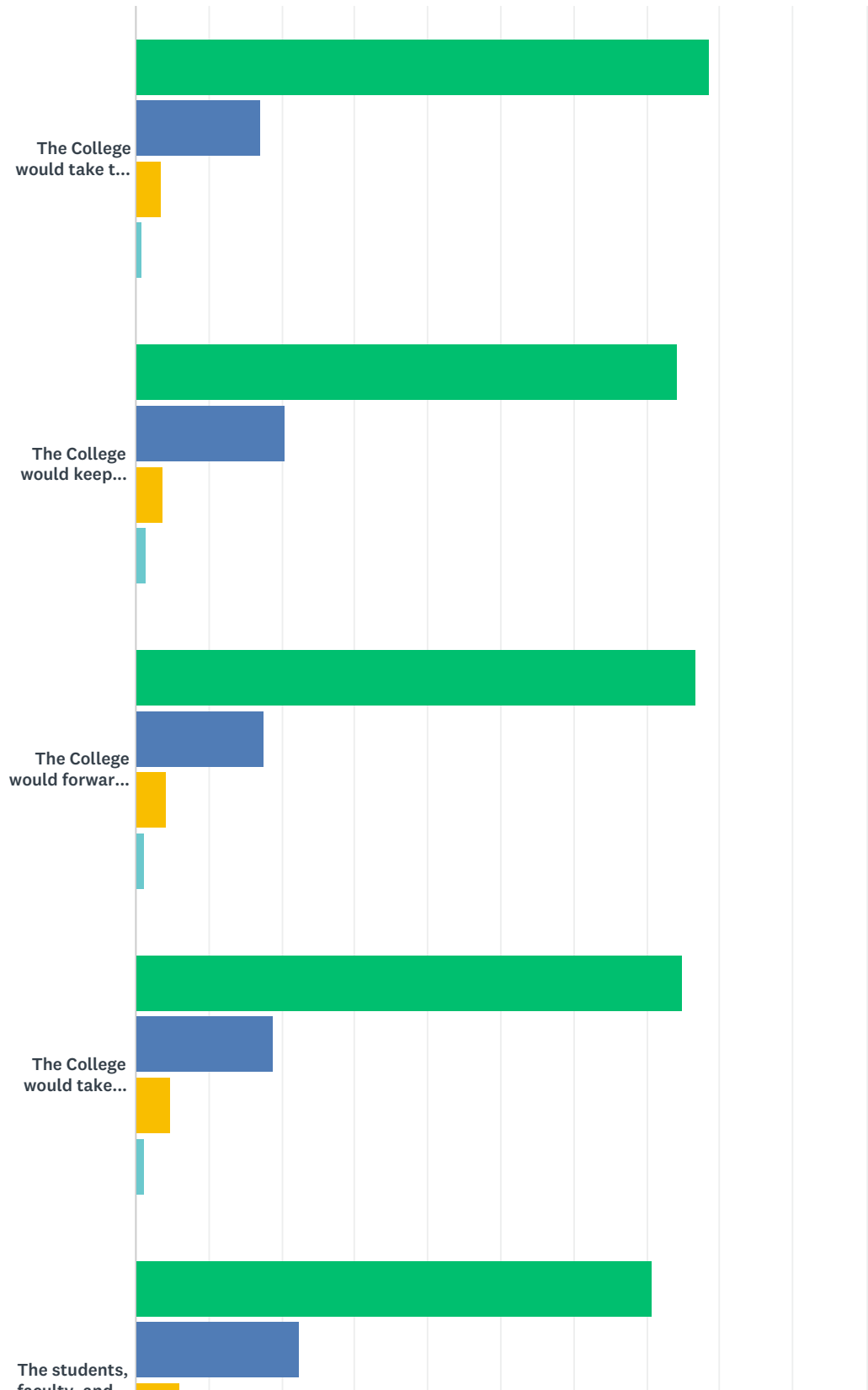


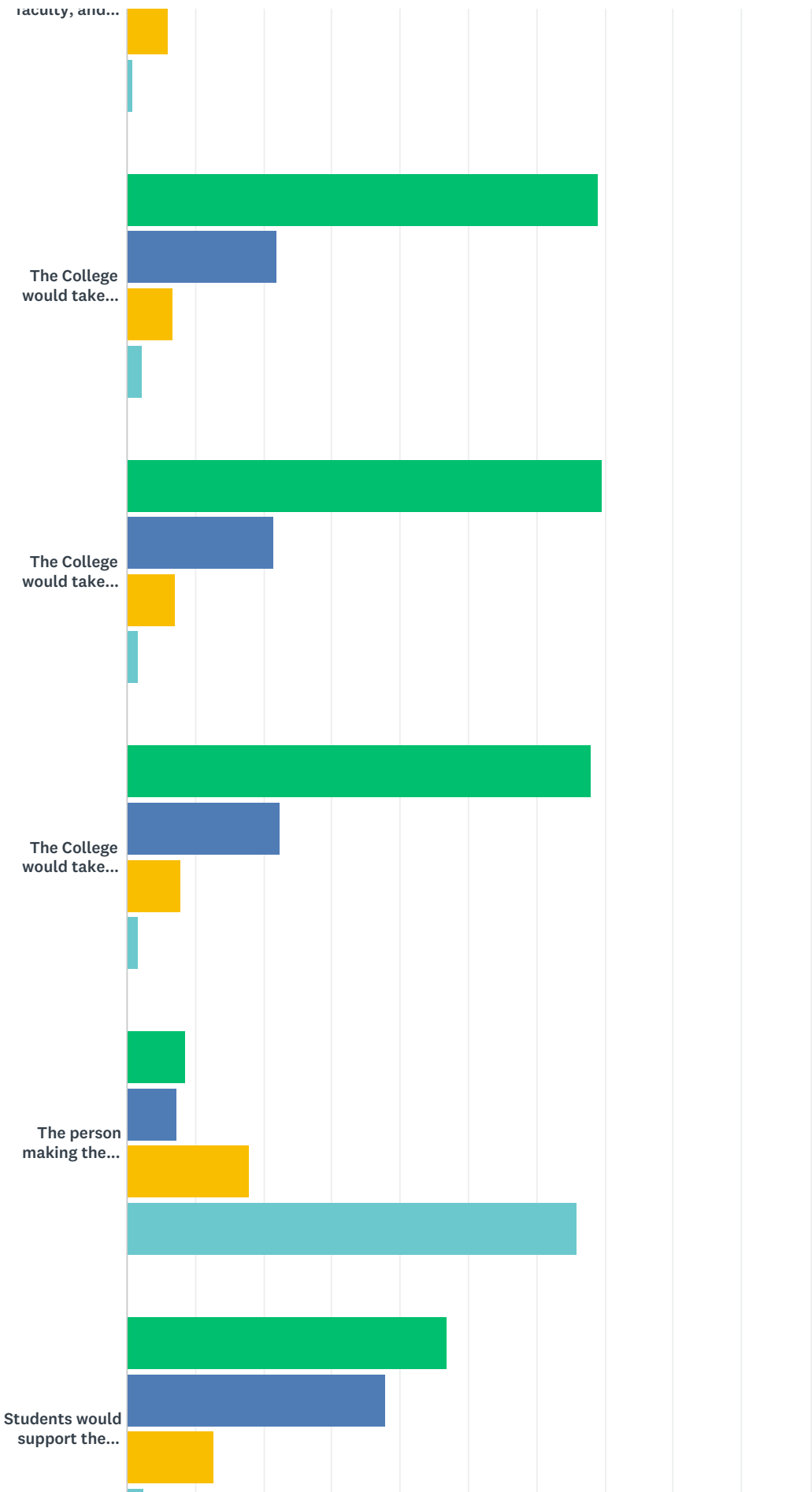
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Ashamed/embarrassed	0.00%	0
Concerned others would find out	0.00%	0
Didn't want the person who did it to get in trouble	0.00%	0
Fear of retribution from the person who did it	0.00%	0
Fear of being blamed for what happened	0.00%	0
Didn't think what happened was serious enough to talk about	50.00%	2
Didn't have time to deal with it due to academics, work, etc.	25.00%	1
Didn't know reporting procedure on campus	0.00%	0
I thought nothing would be done	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	25.00%	1
TOTAL		4

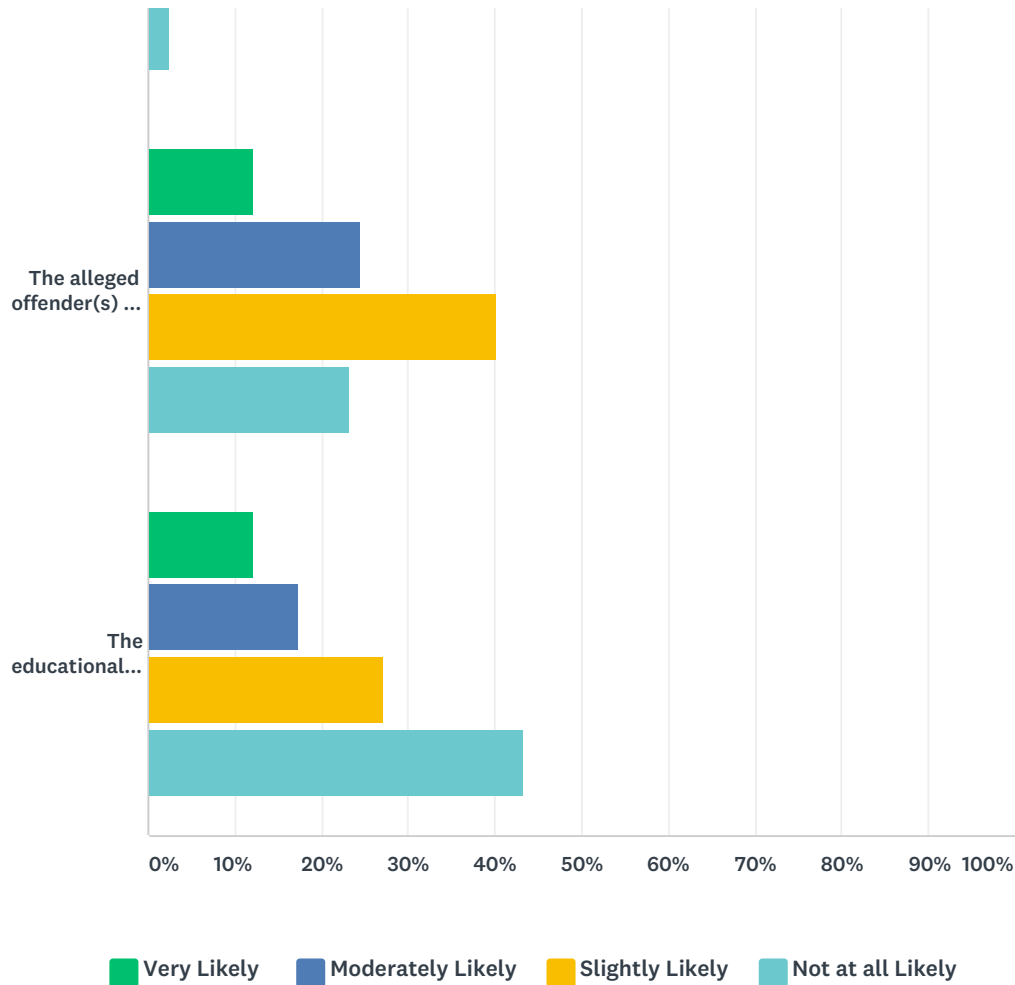
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Thought I'd be labeled dramatic	3/1/2019 9:02 PM

Q46 If someone were to report a sexual assault to a campus authority, how likely is it that

Answered: 542 Skipped: 171





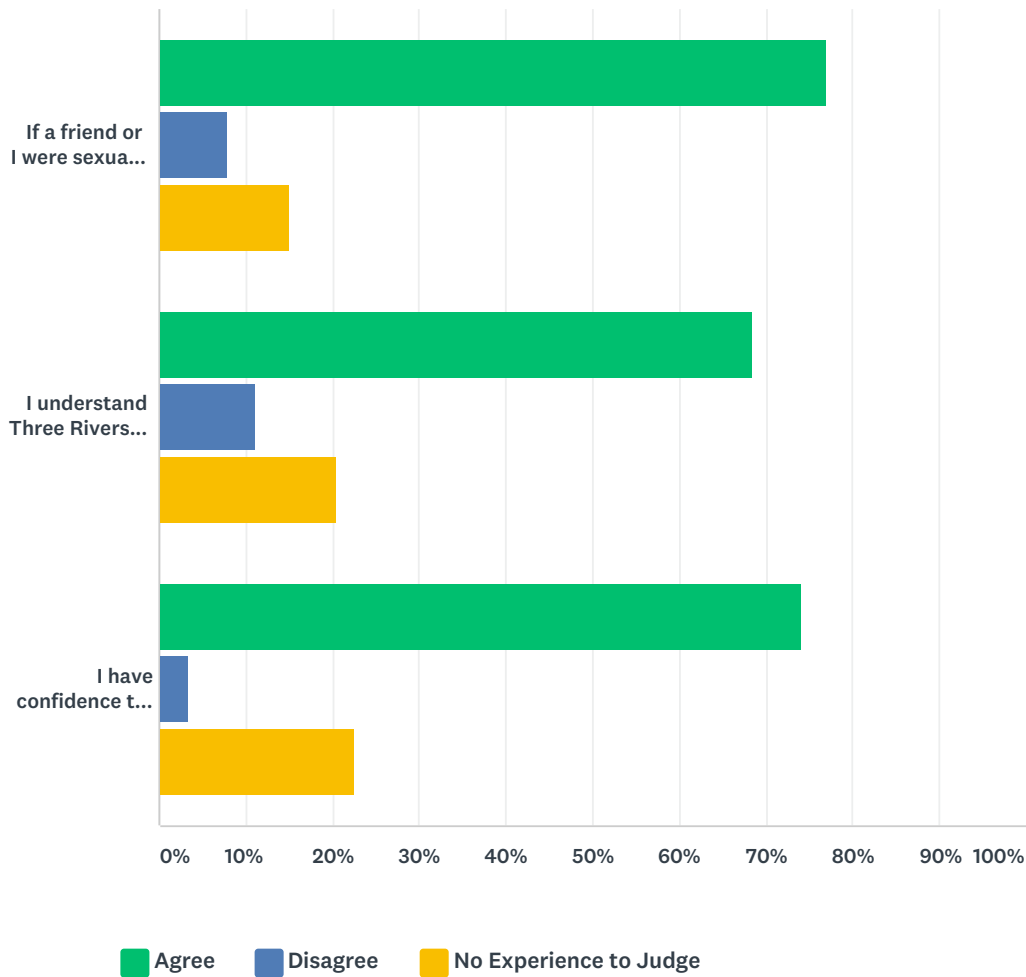


	VERY LIKELY	MODERATELY LIKELY	SLIGHTLY LIKELY	NOT AT ALL LIKELY	TOTAL
The College would take the report seriously.	78.56% 425	17.19% 93	3.51% 19	0.74% 4	541
The College would keep knowledge of the report limited to those who need to know in order for the College to respond properly.	74.21% 397	20.56% 110	3.74% 20	1.50% 8	535
The College would forward the report outside the campus to criminal investigators, if necessary.	76.77% 413	17.66% 95	4.28% 23	1.30% 7	538
The College would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report.	74.95% 404	18.92% 102	4.82% 26	1.30% 7	539
The students, faculty, and staff would support the person making the report.	70.63% 380	22.30% 120	6.13% 33	0.93% 5	538
The College would take corrective action to address factors that may have led to the sexual misconduct.	69.09% 371	21.97% 118	6.70% 36	2.23% 12	537
The College would take corrective action against the offender.	69.59% 373	21.64% 116	7.09% 38	1.68% 9	536
The College would take steps to protect the person making the report from retaliation.	68.04% 364	22.43% 120	7.85% 42	1.68% 9	535
The person making the report would be labeled a troublemaker.	8.65% 46	7.33% 39	18.05% 96	65.98% 351	532
Students would support the person making the report.	46.86% 246	37.90% 199	12.76% 67	2.48% 13	525

The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report.	12.12% 63	24.42% 127	40.19% 209	23.27% 121	520
The educational achievement/career of the person making the report would suffer.	12.10% 64	17.39% 92	27.22% 144	43.29% 229	529

Q47 Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

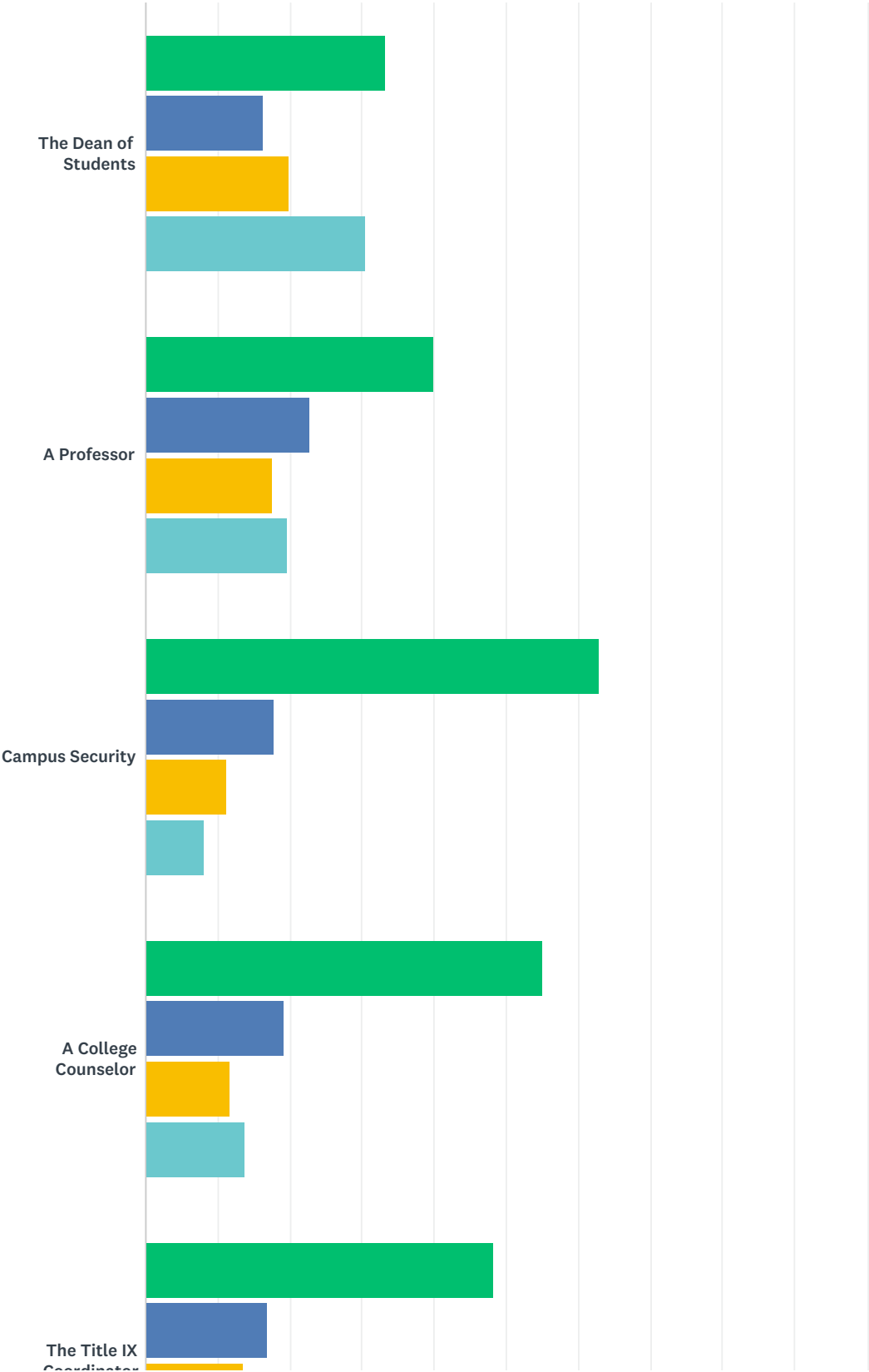
Answered: 547 Skipped: 166

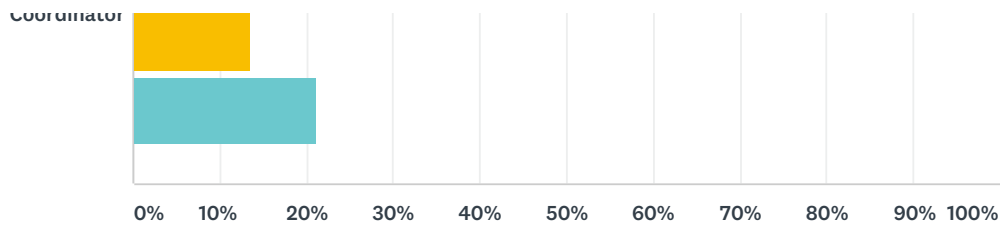


	AGREE	DISAGREE	NO EXPERIENCE TO JUDGE	TOTAL
If a friend or I were sexually assaulted, I know where to go to get help.	76.97% 421	8.04% 44	14.99% 82	547
I understand Three Rivers' formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault.	68.50% 374	10.99% 60	20.51% 112	546
I have confidence that Three Rivers' administers the formal procedures to address complaints of sexual assault fairly.	74.04% 405	3.29% 18	22.67% 124	547

Q48 If you wished to report stalking to the College, how likely is it that you would report it to:

Answered: 539 Skipped: 174





■ Very Likely
 ■ Moderately Likely
 ■ Slightly Likely
 ■ Not at all Likely

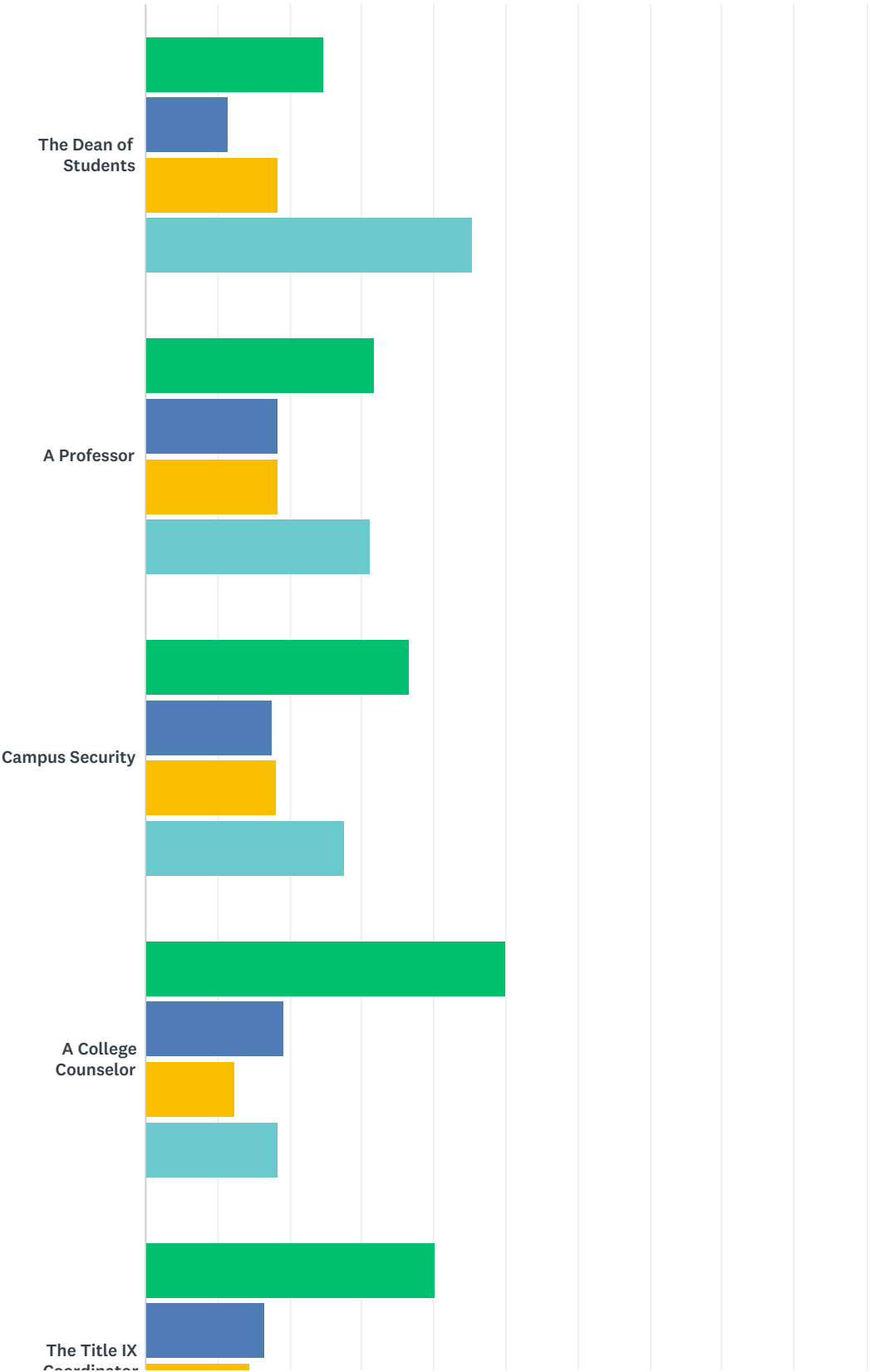
	VERY LIKELY	MODERATELY LIKELY	SLIGHTLY LIKELY	NOT AT ALL LIKELY	TOTAL
The Dean of Students	33.21% 176	16.42% 87	19.81% 105	30.57% 162	530
A Professor	40.00% 210	22.86% 120	17.52% 92	19.62% 103	525
Campus Security	62.87% 337	17.72% 95	11.19% 60	8.21% 44	536
A College Counselor	55.06% 294	19.29% 103	11.80% 63	13.86% 74	534
The Title IX Coordinator	48.39% 255	16.89% 89	13.66% 72	21.06% 111	527

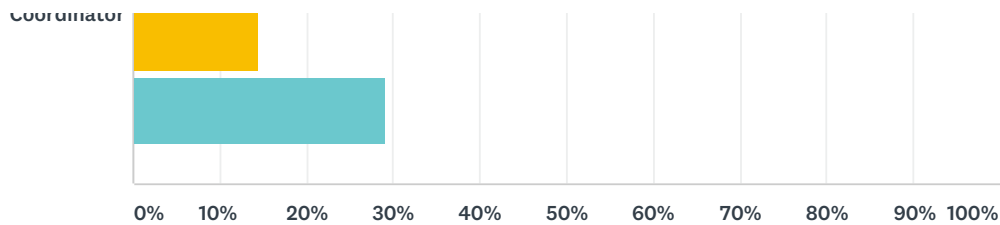
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	I am part time in the evening - limited experience with admin.	4/23/2019 3:56 PM
2	The Norwich Police department	4/18/2019 2:24 PM
3	cops	4/9/2019 1:43 PM
4	I would handle it myself	3/18/2019 3:03 PM
5	I would report to security and Title IX Coordinator and let them notify others as appropriate	3/18/2019 2:22 PM
6	Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services, Inc.	3/18/2019 12:01 PM
7	Sexual Assault Crisis Services	3/18/2019 11:22 AM
8	They probably won't take it seriously because I'm a strait man with mental issues	3/13/2019 4:10 PM
9	Police	3/11/2019 1:04 PM
10	only the 2/ 3 people I know personally and trust their professionalism and their personality.	3/9/2019 1:26 PM
11	The coordinator has her own issues and I'm shocked she's in charge of this	3/9/2019 11:26 AM
12	the police	3/5/2019 10:37 PM
13	The Police	3/4/2019 8:01 PM
14	Anyone who would listen	3/4/2019 6:08 PM
15	I would be nervous to talk about it	3/3/2019 11:06 PM
16	law enforcement outside of the school	3/2/2019 4:50 PM
17	Christine Languth, an Advisor	3/2/2019 11:57 AM
18	Human Resources	3/1/2019 3:09 PM
19	Title 9 people should not be employed and are an example of the degradation of morals accross america	3/1/2019 2:17 PM
20	Police	3/1/2019 1:57 PM
21	real police....	3/1/2019 10:39 AM

22	I would probably go to Professor Jeff Nixon because I trust him to help me and keep it confidential	3/1/2019 9:14 AM
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Q49 If you wished to report intimate partner violence to the College, how likely is it that you would report it to:

Answered: 538 Skipped: 175





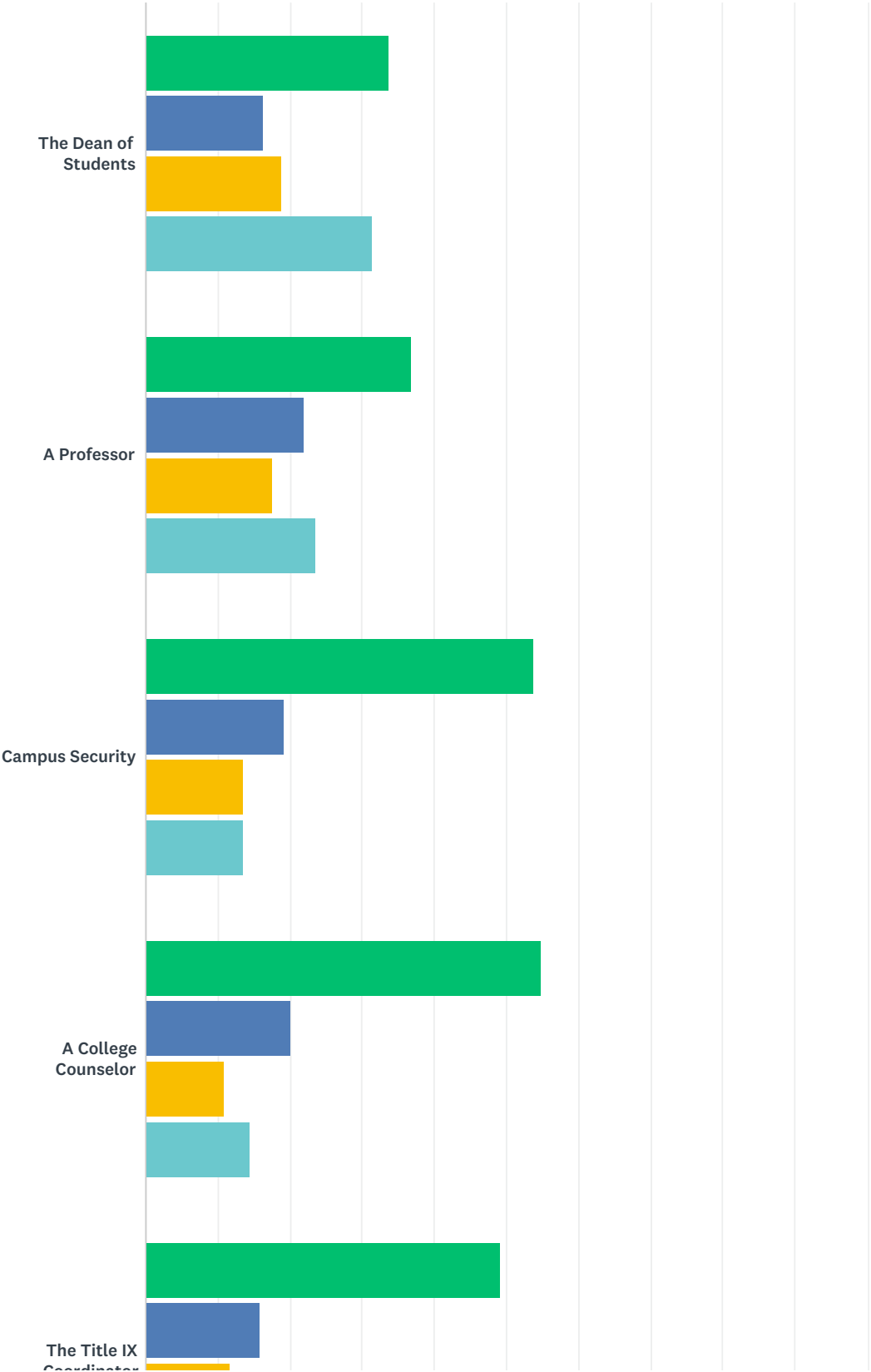
■ Very Likely
 ■ Moderately Likely
 ■ Slightly Likely
 ■ Not at all Likely

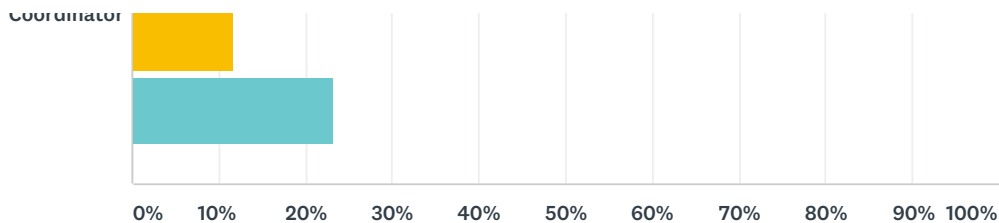
	VERY LIKELY	MODERATELY LIKELY	SLIGHTLY LIKELY	NOT AT ALL LIKELY	TOTAL
The Dean of Students	24.62% 130	11.55% 61	18.37% 97	45.45% 240	528
A Professor	31.81% 167	18.48% 97	18.48% 97	31.24% 164	525
Campus Security	36.62% 193	17.65% 93	18.22% 96	27.51% 145	527
A College Counselor	50.00% 267	19.29% 103	12.36% 66	18.35% 98	534
The Title IX Coordinator	40.15% 212	16.48% 87	14.39% 76	28.98% 153	528

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	police	4/9/2019 3:12 PM
2	cops	4/9/2019 1:43 PM
3	would not report this type of incident to school	3/22/2019 7:59 AM
4	Same as previous answer	3/18/2019 2:22 PM
5	Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services, Inc.	3/18/2019 12:01 PM
6	Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services, Inc.	3/18/2019 11:22 AM
7	They probably won't take it seriously because I'm a strait man with mental issues	3/13/2019 4:10 PM
8	Police	3/13/2019 3:56 PM
9	police	3/11/2019 5:08 PM
10	Police	3/11/2019 1:04 PM
11	the police	3/5/2019 10:37 PM
12	The Police	3/4/2019 8:01 PM
13	I would work within my home community	3/2/2019 6:45 PM
14	Law enforcement outside of the school	3/2/2019 4:50 PM
15	Christine Languth, an Advisor	3/2/2019 11:57 AM
16	would go to pastor or local police.	3/1/2019 4:46 PM
17	Title 9 people should not be employed and are an example of the degradation of morals accross america	3/1/2019 2:17 PM
18	Police	3/1/2019 1:57 PM

Q50 If you wished to report sexual harassment to the College, how likely is it that you would report it to:

Answered: 537 Skipped: 176





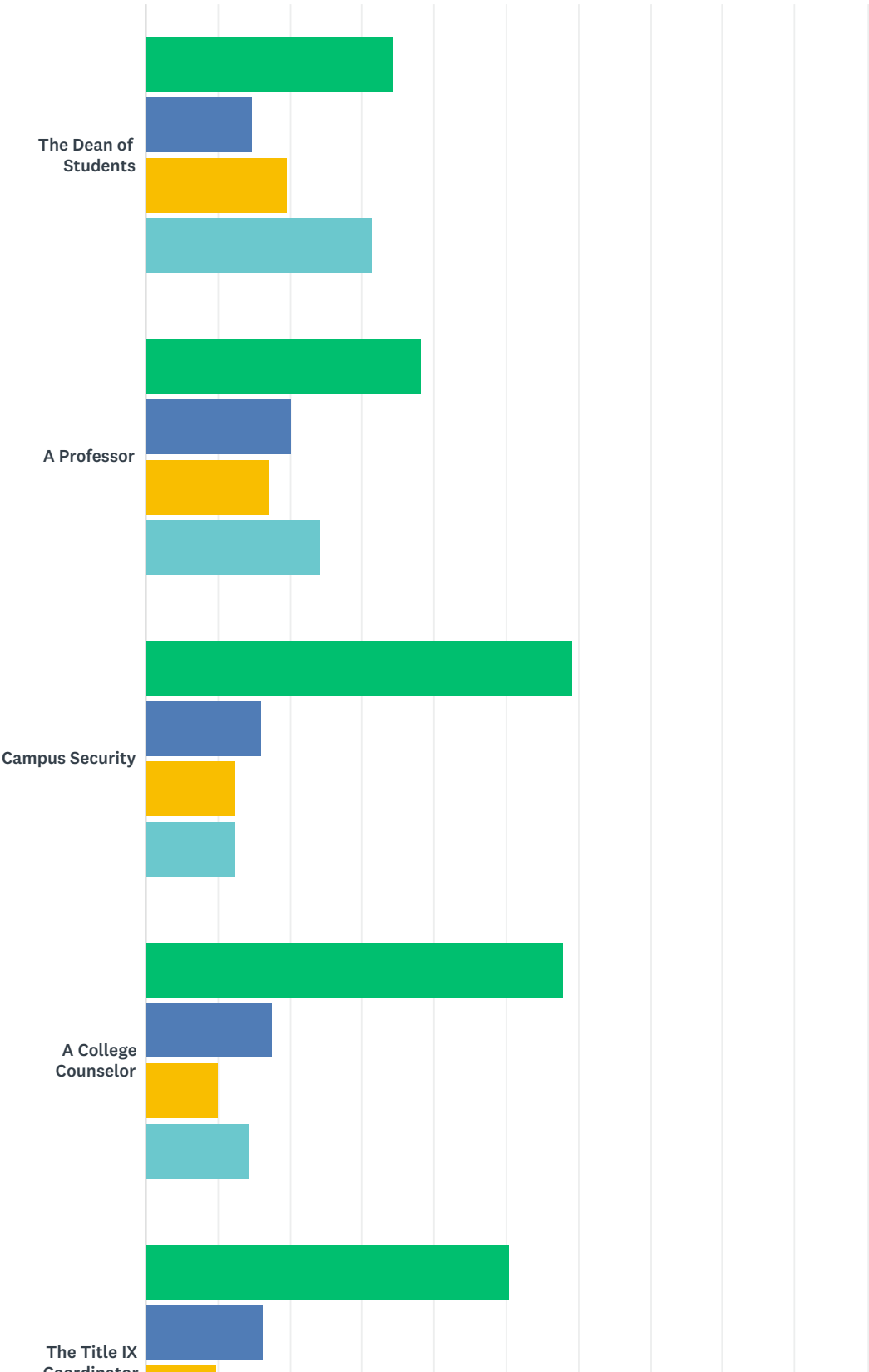
■ Very Likely
 ■ Moderately Likely
 ■ Slightly Likely
 ■ Not at all Likely

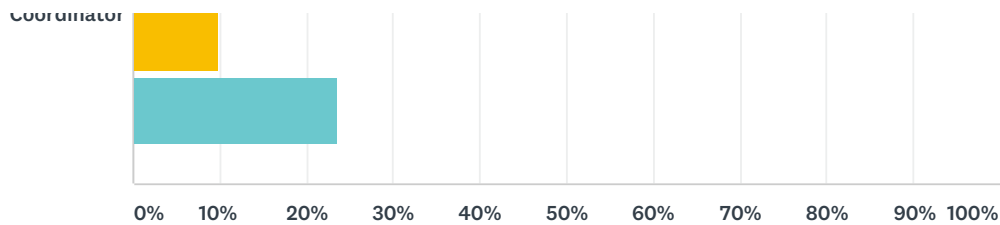
	VERY LIKELY	MODERATELY LIKELY	SLIGHTLY LIKELY	NOT AT ALL LIKELY	TOTAL
The Dean of Students	33.59% 176	16.22% 85	18.89% 99	31.30% 164	524
A Professor	36.78% 192	22.03% 115	17.62% 92	23.56% 123	522
Campus Security	53.71% 282	19.24% 101	13.52% 71	13.52% 71	525
A College Counselor	54.82% 290	20.04% 106	10.78% 57	14.37% 76	529
The Title IX Coordinator	49.23% 257	15.90% 83	11.69% 61	23.18% 121	522

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	police	4/9/2019 3:12 PM
2	cops	4/9/2019 1:43 PM
3	Same as previous answer	3/18/2019 2:22 PM
4	Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services, Inc.	3/18/2019 12:01 PM
5	Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services, Inc.	3/18/2019 11:22 AM
6	They probably won't take it seriously because I'm a strait man with mental issues	3/13/2019 4:10 PM
7	Police	3/11/2019 1:04 PM
8	the police	3/5/2019 10:37 PM
9	The Police	3/4/2019 8:01 PM
10	Law enforcement outside of the school	3/2/2019 4:50 PM
11	Christine Languth, an Advisor	3/2/2019 11:57 AM
12	Title 9 people should not be employed and are an example of the degradation of morals accross america	3/1/2019 2:17 PM
13	Police	3/1/2019 1:57 PM
14	human resources	3/1/2019 11:33 AM

Q51 If you wished to report sexual assault to the College, how likely is it that you would report it to:

Answered: 539 Skipped: 174





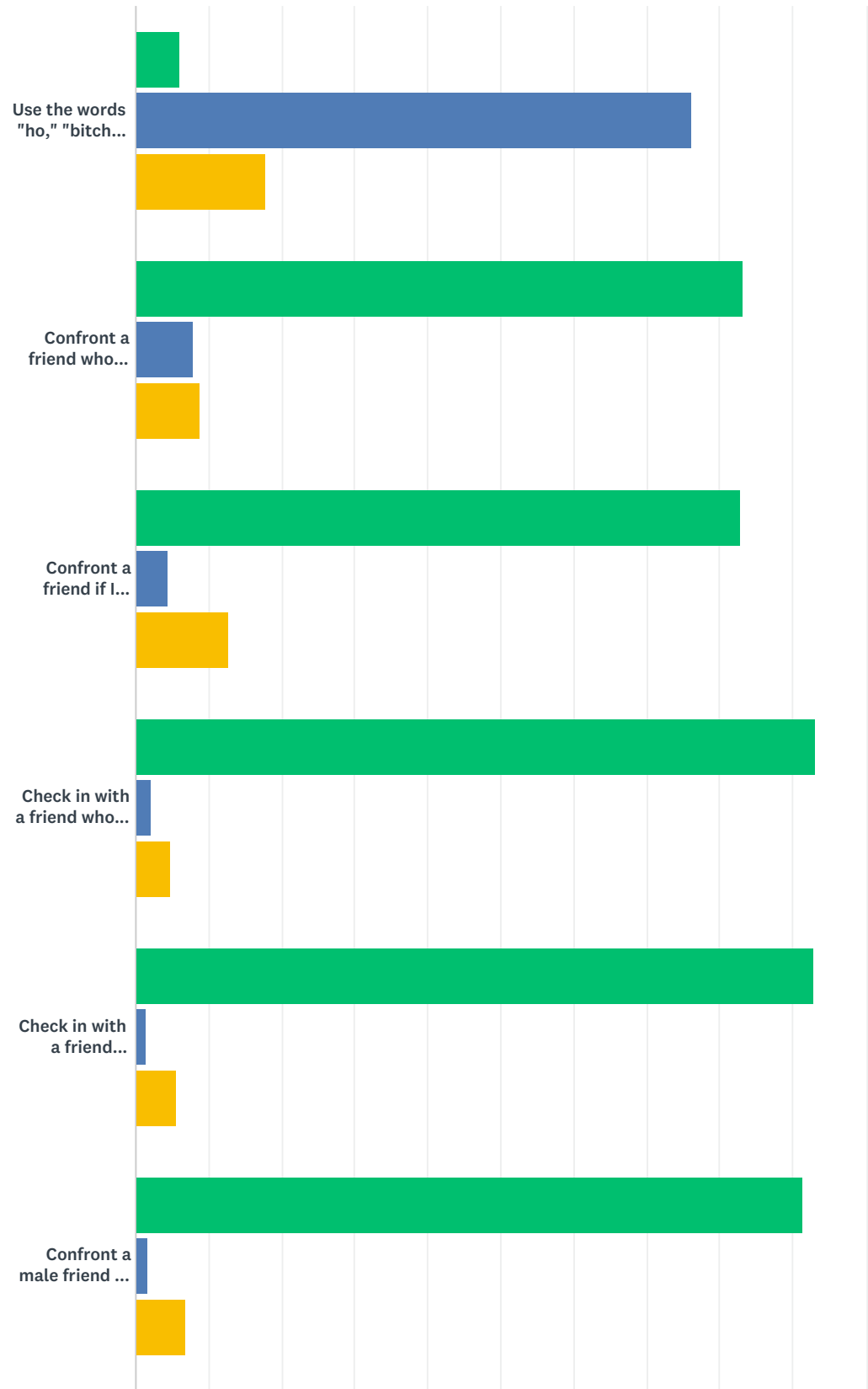
Very Likely Moderately Likely Slightly Likely Not at all Likely

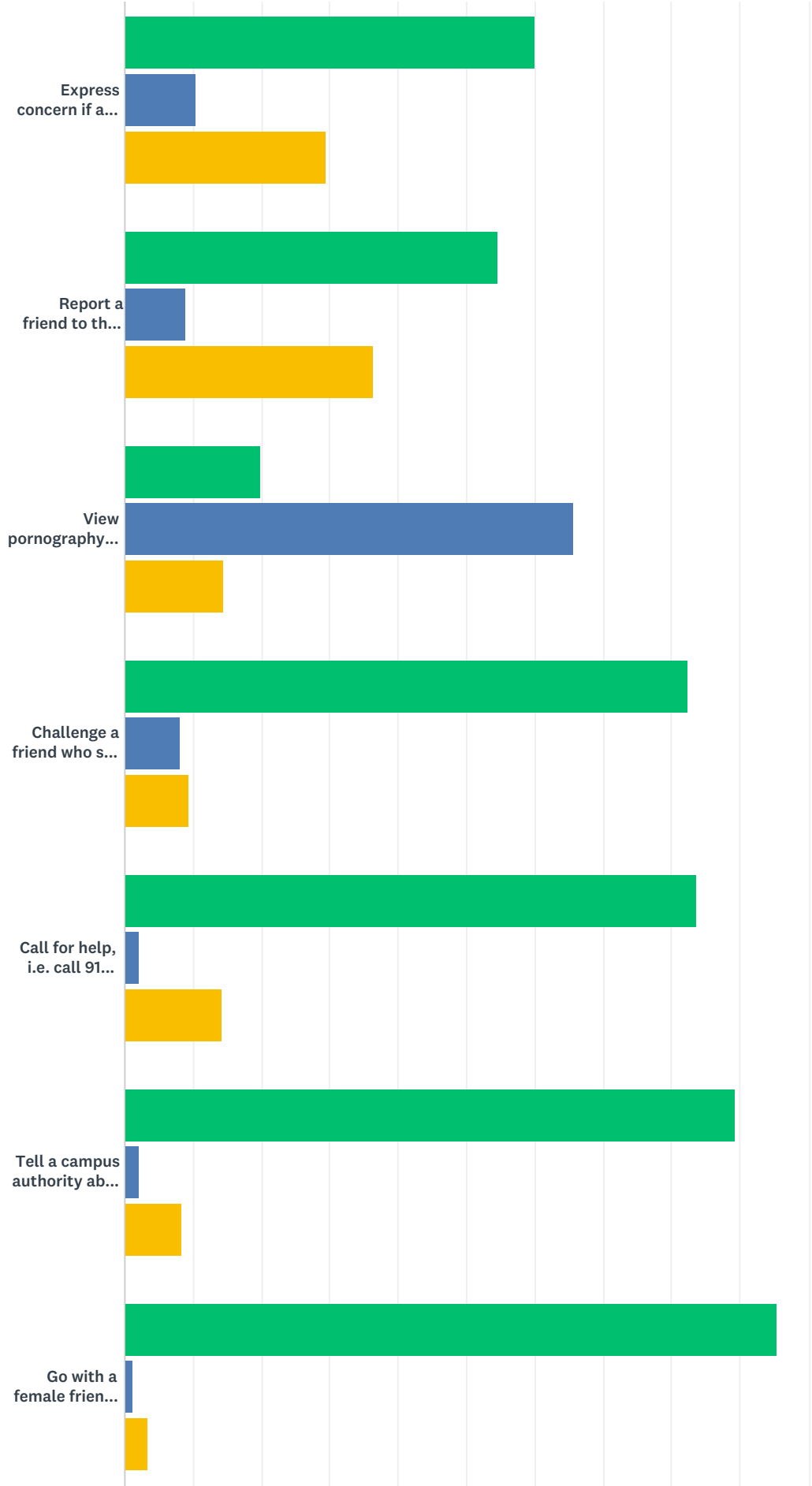
	VERY LIKELY	MODERATELY LIKELY	SLIGHTLY LIKELY	NOT AT ALL LIKELY	TOTAL
The Dean of Students	34.22% 180	14.83% 78	19.58% 103	31.37% 165	526
A Professor	38.24% 200	20.27% 106	17.21% 90	24.28% 127	523
Campus Security	59.13% 314	16.01% 85	12.62% 67	12.24% 65	531
A College Counselor	58.03% 307	17.58% 93	10.02% 53	14.37% 76	529
The Title IX Coordinator	50.38% 264	16.22% 85	9.73% 51	23.66% 124	524

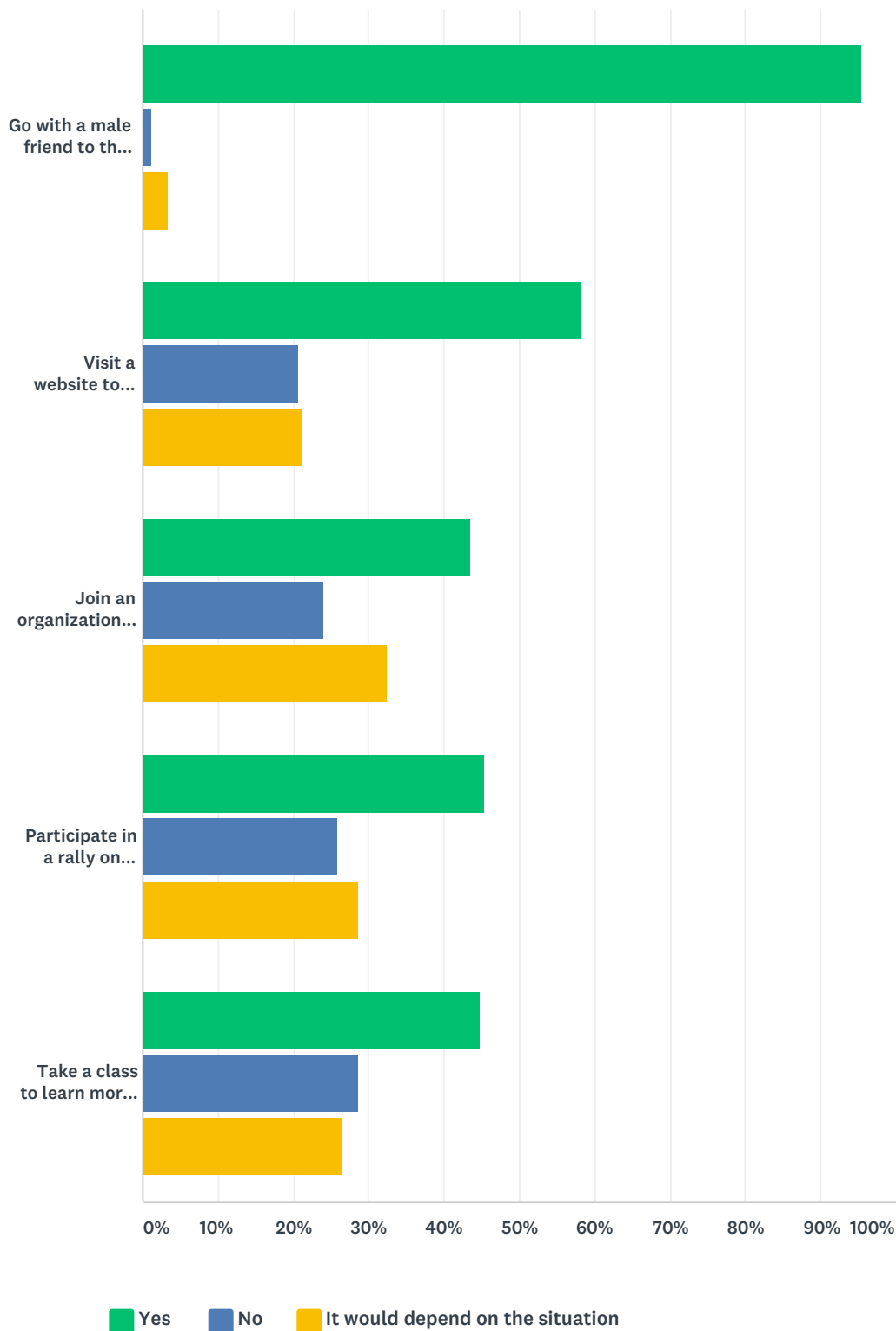
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	police	4/9/2019 3:12 PM
2	cops	4/9/2019 1:43 PM
3	911	3/19/2019 4:37 PM
4	Same as previous answers	3/18/2019 2:22 PM
5	Police	3/18/2019 1:07 PM
6	Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services, Inc.	3/18/2019 12:01 PM
7	Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services, Inc.	3/18/2019 11:22 AM
8	They probably won't take it seriously because I'm a strait man with mental issues	3/13/2019 4:10 PM
9	What aren't the Police an option in any of these? This is stupid.	3/11/2019 1:04 PM
10	Police	3/9/2019 6:14 PM
11	the police	3/5/2019 10:37 PM
12	The Police	3/4/2019 8:01 PM
13	Law enforcement outside of the school	3/2/2019 4:50 PM
14	Christine Languth, an Advisor	3/2/2019 11:57 AM
15	Title 9 people should not be employed and are an example of the degradation of morals accross america	3/1/2019 2:17 PM
16	Police	3/1/2019 1:57 PM
17	For all of these question I would most likely only report it to a professor because those are the people I know and trust.	3/1/2019 9:14 AM

Q52 Please choose whether you would or would not engage in the behaviors described below.

Answered: 528 Skipped: 185







	YES	NO	IT WOULD DEPEND ON THE SITUATION	TOTAL
Use the words "ho," "bitch," or "slut" to describe women when I was with my friends.	6.07% 32	76.09% 401	17.84% 94	527
Confront a friend who plans to give someone drugs/alcohol to get sex.	83.17% 435	8.03% 42	8.80% 46	523
Confront a friend if I hear rumors that they had forced someone to have sex.	82.79% 433	4.40% 23	12.81% 67	523

Check in with a friend who looks drunk or wasted leaving a party with someone.	93.13% 488	2.10% 11	4.77% 25	524
Check in with a friend leaving a party with someone who was drunk or wasted.	92.88% 483	1.54% 8	5.58% 29	520
Confront a male friend who is hooking up with someone who was passed out.	91.38% 477	1.72% 9	6.90% 36	522
Express concern if a friend makes a sexist joke.	60.04% 311	10.42% 54	29.54% 153	518
Report a friend to the police if I heard rumors that they have forced someone to have sex.	54.55% 282	9.09% 47	36.36% 188	517
View pornography online, on DVDs, or in a magazine.	19.88% 101	65.75% 334	14.37% 73	508
Challenge a friend who says that rape victims are usually to blame for being raped.	82.47% 428	8.09% 42	9.44% 49	519
Call for help, i.e. call 911, if I saw a group of men bothering a person in the parking lot.	83.65% 435	2.12% 11	14.23% 74	520
Tell a campus authority about information I might have about a rape case even if pressured by my peers to stay silent.	89.42% 465	2.12% 11	8.46% 44	520
Go with a female friend to the police department if she says she was raped.	95.40% 498	1.34% 7	3.26% 17	522
Go with a male friend to the police department if he says he was raped.	95.40% 498	1.34% 7	3.26% 17	522
Visit a website to learn more about sexual violence.	58.22% 301	20.70% 107	21.08% 109	517
Join an organization that works to stop rape and abuse.	43.55% 226	24.08% 125	32.37% 168	519
Participate in a rally on campus to stop rape and abuse.	45.37% 235	25.87% 134	28.76% 149	518
Take a class to learn more about sexual violence and abuse.	44.79% 232	28.57% 148	26.64% 138	518