



CSCU

CONNECTICUT STATE
COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

FOR CONN. GEN. STAT. § 10a-55m(f)
HOUSATONIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE
SEXUAL VIOLENCE REPORT
REPORTING YEAR 2019



FOR CONN. GEN. STAT. § 10a-55m(f)
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CSCU/BOARD OF REGENTS POLICIES

BOR/CSCU Sexual Misconduct Reporting, Support Services and Process Policy (6/16/2016)

BOR/CSCU Policy on Consensual Relationships (10/20/2016)

BOR/CSCU Policy Regarding Reporting Suspected Abuse or Neglect or a Child (1/10/2015)

BOR/CSCU Student Code of Conduct (6/16/2016)

**Board of Regents for Higher Education
Connecticut State Colleges and Universities**

Policy Regarding

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

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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

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- 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.

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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 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.

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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.

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- 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.

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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

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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.

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.



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.

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.



CSCU

CONNECTICUT STATE
COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

FOR CONN. GEN. STAT. § 10a-55m(f)
HOUSATONIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE
SEXUAL VIOLENCE REPORT
REPORTING YEAR 2019

WRITTEN NOTIFICATION

Interpersonal Violence Information & Resources

Information Gathered by: Marilyn Albrecht, Equity & Inclusion Coordinator

Understanding the Issues

What is Sexual Assault?

Sexual assault is any type of sexual contact or behavior that occurs without the explicit consent of the recipient. This includes but is not limited to: attempted or completed rape, molestation, or fondling (justice.gov).

What is Consent?

Consent is active and cannot be coerced. It is necessary at every stage of sexual contact and cannot be assumed when moving to another level of intimacy. Consent is always an ongoing process regardless of relationship status.

Consent must be: voluntary, sober, informed, mutual, honest and affirmative.

Consent is NOT present if someone is incapacitated by substances, has only agreed to an earlier act, says nothing, is never asked for consent, has been made to feel that they must say yes, or if someone uses their position of power to coerce someone into saying yes.

How do you know that someone has given consent? The only way to know for sure is to ask.

What is Stalking?

Stalking is any patterned behaviors or actions that instill fear in the victim, threaten their safety and/or health. These behaviors/actions may include, but are not limited to:

- Any form of non-consensual communications.
- Threatening or obscene gestures.
- Surveillance or being present outside the victim's classroom or workplace.

What is Relationship Violence?

Relationship violence, sometimes called intimate partner or domestic/dating violence, is a pattern of behavior in which one partner uses fear and intimidation to establish power and control over another partner. Dating and domestic violence occurs in all kinds of relationships and impacts people of all ethnicities, races, classes, abilities and nationalities.

- An abuser may use isolation, violence or the threat of violence, intimidation, financial control, or other means to control their partner. The abuser's behaviors usually escalate, especially if the victim tries to resist or leave.

What is Sexual Harassment?

Sexual Harassment is a form of discrimination that is sexual in nature. It is verbal or physical conduct that is so severe, persistent, or pervasive that it interferes with someone's ability to participate in or benefit from HCC's educational opportunities. It may involve harassment of women by men, of men by women, or harassment between persons of the same sex. The unwelcome behavior may be based on power differentials, a hostile environment, or a fear of retaliation.

Some examples of behaviors that may constitute sexual harassment include but are not limited to:

- Sexual flirtation or propositions
- Verbal abuse of a sexual nature
- Quid Pro Quo Harassment
- Graphic or suggestive comments about dress, appearance, or gender

How Can I Help?

Bystander intervention is a great way to address interpersonal violence.

All of us can work together to address these issues on our campus. We can all intervene to prevent interpersonal violence. Always consider your safety and the safety of those around you when considering intervention.

- To be a **Proactive Bystander**, you can:
 - Consistently speak out against these issues to friends, family members and whenever you're comfortable.
 - Educate yourself further on the issues discussed in this handout.
 - Don't laugh at sexist jokes or comments.
 - Empower survivors.
- To be a **Reactive Bystander**, people can find ways to safely step in to prevent problematic situations from escalating.
 - Assume responsibility for intervening (Don't be afraid to get involved).
 - Get help from friends, campus safety or other college staff.
 - Ask the person in potential danger if they want to leave.
 - Call the authorities.

How to get help and support on campus?

- Whenever someone at HCC experiences sexual misconduct, they are provided contact information for advocacy resources, counseling, and mental health services both on campus and in the community.
- If the misconduct was committed by an HCC community member we can investigate it as a violation of our student code of conduct.
- Housatonic Community College uses CSU's policies and procedures which provide a consistent and fair process for all of our students, faculty, and staff.
- For more information about the sexual misconduct policy and reporting misconduct visit the links below:
 - <https://www.hcc.commnet.edu/resources/StudentHandbook/index.asp>
 - <http://www.housatonic.edu/resources/titleIX.asp>

Resources

Resources on Campus

HCC's Equity and Inclusion Coordinator (203) 332-8521
HCC's Department of Public Safety (203) 332-5025
HCC's Women's Center (203) 332-5268
HCC's Counseling Center (203) 332-5097
HCC's Dean of Students Office (203) 332-5184

Resources in the Community

The Center for Family Justice, Bridgeport (203) 334-6154
Women and Families Center, New Haven (203) 389-5010
Center for Sexual Assault Crisis, Stamford (203) 348-9346
CT Sexual Assault 24 hr. Hotline. 1-888-999-5545
CT Domestic Violence 24 Hr. Hotline 1-888-774-2900
Bridgeport Hospital 1-888-357-2396
St. Vincent's Medical Center (203) 576-5171
Connecticut State Police, Troop G (203) 696-2500
Bridgeport Police Department (203) 576-7671

Understanding the Issues

Sexual Assault is forcing by threat or physical force the following: penetration of the vagina or anus; oral sex; or contact with another person's genital area, groin, anus, inner thighs, buttocks or breast to exert power over the victim.

- ⇒ Anyone can be a victim or assailant regardless of sex or gender.
- ⇒ Examples include: rape, attempted rape, or intentional touching without consent.

Consent is active and must be given freely, willingly, and knowingly of each participant. Consent is indicated clearly by words or actions and can be revoked at any time by any involved person.

- ⇒ How do you know that someone has given consent?

-if you are not sure, ask!

Stalking is any pattern of behavior or action that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or health. Such behaviors may include, but are not limited to:

- ⇒ Non-consensual communications face to face, telephone, email, etc.
- ⇒ Threatening or obscene gestures.
- ⇒ Surveillance or being present outside the victim's classroom or workplace.

Relationship violence, is a pattern of behavior in which one partner uses fear and intimidation to establish power and control over the other.

- ⇒ This violence impacts people of all ethnicities, races, classes, abilities and nationalities.
- ⇒ Also referred to intimate partner violence or domestic/dating violence.
- ⇒ Intimate partner violence impacts people of all ethnicities, races, classes, abilities and nationalities.

An abuser may use a variety of tactics, including but not limited to: isolation, violence or threat of violence, intimidation, and financial control. These behaviors usually escalate, especially if the victim resists or leaves the relationship.

Sexual Harassment is verbal and/or physical conduct that is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive that it interferes with or limits someone's ability to participate in or benefit from HCC's programs or activities.

Some behaviors that may constitute sexual harassment include but are not limited to:

- ⇒ Verbal abuse of a sexual nature
- ⇒ Pressure to engage in sexual activity
- ⇒ Sexual jokes and comments
- ⇒ Suggestion that in order to avoid problems a person must tolerate sexual advances



HOUSATONIC
COMMUNITY COLLEGE

HOW TO SUPPORT SOMEONE YOU CARE ABOUT A SURVIVOR OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

It's not always easy to know what to say when someone tells you they've been sexually assaulted, especially when that person is a family member, friend, or loved one.

Consider the following ways to show support:

- Listen. Be there. Communicate without judgment.
- If the survivor seeks medical attention or plans to report, offer to be there. Your presence can offer support.
- Share resources like the National Sexual Assault Hotline and online.rainn.org, but realize that only they can make the decision to use them.
- Be patient. Remember, there is no timetable for recovering from trauma. Avoid putting pressure on them.

Some Dos and Don'ts include:

- **DO** respect them.
- **DON'T** pity them.
- **DON'T** assume anything, allow them to make their own choices.
 - They have had their control taken away; try to avoid doing that again.
- **DO** comfort them. Bring them a blanket or cup of tea, make the environment comfortable.
- **DO** offer to accompany them, if they would like support.
- **DON'T** demand to know every detail of rape or assault.
- **DO** allow them to tell you as much or as little as they need to.
- **DO** remind them that what happened was not their fault.
- **DO** understand that healing takes time and is a difficult process.
- **DON'T** expect their fear to instantly disappear because they are safe when talking to you.
- **DON'T** make excuses for the perpetrator.
- **DO** recognize that every trauma is different and so is a person's reaction to it.

National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673; local resources: <https://centers.rainn.org/>

HOW TO SUPPORT SOMEONE YOU CARE ABOUT A SURVIVOR OF DOMESTIC/DATING VIOLENCE

Some DOs and DON'Ts:

- **DON'T** judge.
- **DON'T** tell them that they need to leave the relationship. Only they know when it is safest to leave, and that may not be now. Instead try to discuss a way to be as safe as possible in the situation.
- **DON'T** put them in a position where they need to defend the abuser.
- **DO** listen to them. They are risking a lot to tell someone, show them you can be trusted.
- **DON'T** assume that you know what abuse looks and feels like. Abuse can take many forms.
- **DO** reassure them that this is not their fault, no one deserves abuse.
- **DO** tell your loved one they are not alone; you are there to help, or to help find others who can.
- **DO** use a code word with your loved one as a signal to call the police or any pre-determined need.
- **DO** tell your loved one that you are there for them no matter what.
- **DO** offer them a safe place, if this is realistic, or help them find one.
- It is **OKAY** for you to let your loved one know your feelings/concerns.

There are some trends relevant to abusive relationships that it may be helpful for you to know:

- Even if the abuser apologizes, it does not mean they will stop abusing.
- Alcohol or drug use does not cause abuse.
- **Abuse is cyclical** and tends to escalate.
- If it is safe for you and nobody in your household will tell the abuser, offer to let them store some emergency items in your home in case they need to leave quickly.
 - **Emergency items can include:**
 - Documentation of the abuse (medical treatment records, the dates of the abuse, document any destroyed property with pictures w/ date and description).
 - Information about the abuser's car and workplace (for a restraining order).
 - Proof of finances (personal & joint bank accounts, credit card statements, insurance).
 - Emergency contacts and important numbers.
 - An emergency supply of prescriptions/medications and health records (for children).
 - Any information about firearms the abuser has access to.
- If children are involved:
 - They should consider working with domestic violence advocate/lawyer if they plan to leave with the children.
 - Someone should tell the children that abuse is wrong and that they should never get in the middle when abuse is taking place—they should go somewhere safe, and call the police if they can and tell the police: their name, address, and what is happening.

National Domestic Violence Hotline (1-800-799-7233); local program: [Domesticshelters.org]

Community Resources

The Center for Family Justice

753 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, CT, 06604

Phone: 203-334-6154

SA Hotline: 203-333-2233

DV Hotline: 203-384-9559

Satellite Locations:

- Fairfield
- Monroe
- Trumbull
- Stratford

Rape Crisis Center of Milford, inc.

70 West River Street, Milford, CT 06460

Phone: 203-874-8712

24/7 crisis hotline: 203-878-1212

Women's Center of Greater Danbury

2 West Street, Danbury, CT, 06810

Phone: 203-731-5200

SA Hotline: 203-731-5204

DV Hotline: 203-731-5206

Safe Haven of Greater Waterbury

29 Central Ave., Waterbury, CT, 06702

Phone: 203-575-0388

SA Hotline: 203-753-3613

DV Hotline: 203-575-0036

Women and Families Center

Meriden Office: 169 Colony Street

Phone: 203-235-9297

Middletown Office: 100 Riverview Center,
Suite 150

Phone: 860-344-1474

New Haven Office: 1440 Whalley Ave.

Phone: 203-389-5010

YWCA New Britain

19 Franklin Square, New Britain, CT, 06051

Phone: 860-225-4681

The Center for Sexual Assault Crisis Counseling and Education

733 Summer St., Suite 503

Stamford, CT, 06901

Phone: 203-348-9346

Hotline: 203-329-2929

Susan B. Anthony Project

179 Water Street

Torrington, CT, 06790

Phone: 860-489-3798

Hotline: 860-482-7133

Statewide 24/7 Toll-Free Hotlines:

Sexual Assault: 1-888-999-5545 (English); 1-888-568-8332 (Español)

Domestic Violence: 1-888-774-2900 (English); 1-844-831-9200 (Español)



CSCU

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COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

FOR CONN. GEN. STAT. § 10a-55m(f)
HOUSATONIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE
SEXUAL VIOLENCE REPORT
REPORTING YEAR 2019

SEXUAL VIOLENCE STATISTICS & DATA



Connecticut State
Colleges & Universities

SEXUAL VIOLENCE REPORTABLE STATISTICS AND DATA

CSCU INSTITUTION: Housatonic Community College
REPORTING OFFICE/DEPARTMENT: Title IX Coordinator/Dean of Student Affairs
INSTITUTION CONTACT: Dr. Kim McGinnis
YEAR: 2019

Type of Incident	Incidents of Sexual Assault, Stalking and IPV Reported to CSCU in 2019				Respondent Identified as Connected to CSCU Institution	Confidential or Anonymous Reports
	Number of Incidents Reported	Incident Reported to Have Occurred in 2018	Respondent Identified as Connected to the Reporting Institution			
Sexual Assault	5		2		1	
Stalking	3		2			
Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)	3				1	

Type of Incident	Disciplinary Cases Resulting from Investigations of Sexual Assault, Stalking and Intimate Partner Violence					Appeal Outcome
	Number of Investigations	Finding of No Violation or Not Responsible	Finding of Responsible & Expulsion	Finding of Responsible & Suspension	Finding of Responsible & Probation/Warning	
Sexual Assault	2	1	1			
Stalking	2	1			1	
Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)						

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%20Ssexual%20misconduct%20reporting%20support%20and%20processes.pdf>



Connecticut State
Colleges & Universities

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.



CSCU

CONNECTICUT STATE
COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

FOR CONN. GEN. STAT. § 10a-55m(f)
HOUSATONIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE
SEXUAL VIOLENCE REPORT
REPORTING YEAR 2019

NARRATIVE



HOUSATONIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE
SEXUAL VIOLENCE REPORT
REPORTING YEAR 2019

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMMING

Introduction to Housatonic Community College

Housatonic Community College is located in Bridgeport, Connecticut's largest city, and serves an eleven-town area in Southwestern Connecticut. A member of Connecticut State College and University System, the college opened its doors in 1966 as a branch of Norwalk Community College and became independent in 1967. The Housatonic Museum of Art and Sculpture Garden are part of the teaching mission of the college. With nearly 4000 works in the collection, and over 1700 displayed throughout the building.

The 2018 calendar year was the first year our Lafayette Hall expansion was fully operational. The expansion provides our students and community members with a Welcome Center, a one stop Student Services Center, and centralized student services division offices which allows the students easy and quick access to the services they need and allows for efficient complete the registration and enrollment process. Other improvements include expansion to the library, science labs, art studios, and computer/mac labs. During 2019 we were able to embrace these new spaces even more for programming and community engagement. We our facilities department underwent the significant task of evaluating "traffic flow" space use within the building to renumber and install new signage throughout the building to assist in navigating the space while also providing a cohesive system within the building.

Housatonic offers associate degree programs in preparation for transfer to four-year institutions, as well as occupationally-oriented associate degree and certificate programs. Short-term, non-credit courses, seminars and workshops. These programs prepare students for employment and advancement in business, industry, manufacturing, health services, fine arts, theater, digital media, early childhood education, natural sciences, computer arts and information systems, and human services. The college also assists local businesses and institutions to train and update the skills of their workers. These services are provided through an open admissions policy at affordable cost.

Housatonic is a student-centered institution and is a national Achieving the Dream Leader College and an Aspen Institute Aspen Prize for Community College Excellence Top 150 Institution. The College strives to provide high quality, accessible instructional and student services within an environment of mutual respect among faculty, staff, and students.

The College's exceptional support services include accessibility services, career and transfer counseling, academic support and tutoring, library facilities and instruction, English as a Second

Language programming, Counseling and Wellness Center, and an array of more than thirty student clubs and activities focusing on academic subjects, social interests, and career fields.

Outreach to the local community is part of the mission of the college. Non-credit courses, seminars, cultural events, and forums focus on the changing requirements of the workplace as well as personal enrichment.

With every year comes changes to the personnel within an institution. During 2019 Housatonic Community College had those such changes, two of which are particularly relevant to this report. The first change was the hiring of a Director of Counseling and Wellness tasked with the streamlining of mental health and wellness supports and resources on campus. The counseling and wellness staff also relocated into to be centralized in one area and easily located by students. The department also rolled out a department phone number and email to allow for easier one-stop access for faculty staff and students. The second personal change that occurred in 2019 was the departure of HCC's President Paul Broadie. Dr. Broadie left to pursue other professional opportunities in December of 2019. The College and the CSU system are in a phase of significant change so we are the next steps in that process will help HCC in its search for new campus leadership.

Housatonic's Mission

Housatonic Community College, though a collaborative, learner-centered, technology-rich and stimulating educational environment, empowers all individuals to develop to their full potential as lifelong learners. As a knowledgeable and dedicated faculty and staff, we inspire students to contribute responsibly to our dynamic regional and global society.

Housatonic's Vision

By 2021, Housatonic Community College, empowered by resources and public support, will be a regional leader in higher education, workforce development, and community engagement with cutting-edge programs in science, technology, engineering, arts, mathematics and other disciplines that address the ever-changing needs of students, employers, and society.

Based on the requirements from Public Act 14-11 we have gathered and categorized information about the sexual assault, stalking and intimate partner violence incidence on campus, as well as the trainings we have held to educate our student body and campus community.

Trainings for Faculty, Staff, and Students

Housatonic Community College has worked to address the issues of sexual violence and other forms of interpersonal violence on its campus, by providing programming through partnerships with multiple offices and service providers in the community, hosting both annual and new programming. The transient nature of the community college population can make programming complicated. The initiatives need to take a variety of forms and be timed when the most students can take advantage of them. They are developed to both educate our students and raise their awareness around the issues of violence against women. This also hopefully helps them feel more comfortable disclosing issues and reporting misconduct. To be better able to reach students when they are engaged on campus a key partnership has been working with our faculty members.

The Title IX Coordinator's Office started some new and continued previously utilized programming initiatives during 2019. The events included presenting at New Student Orientation, Don't Cancel Series, Bystander Intervention training, Red Flag Campaigns, Women's Center Events, Employee Sexual Harassment trainings and others (for a full list of our program offerings please refer to table included with this report).

The presentations at the New Student Orientation sessions were developed to educate students about campus policies and resources relevant to the Title IX and student conduct processes. We held both Spring and Fall New Student Orientation sessions in 2019. A fully online orientation option is being developed for the campus so that may be an option for students starting next year. Housatonic is hoping that an online option will help reach more students who may not be able to attend an in person event based on work and life commitments.

The Title IX Investigator and the Assistant Director of Student Activities received facilitator training in the Bringing in the Bystander Curriculum in 2017. During 2019 they continued that work on campus facilitating two sessions, training a total of 26 students. These two departments also partnered on the development of a new event in Fall 2019, The Red Talk event. The event was a month long campaign with red flags and two series of fliers posted in the courtyard and around campus. The month culminated in a student driven conversation about dating, terminology, healthy relationships, red flags, "appropriate" intimacy based on what type of relationship people are engaged in. The students who attended the event were engaged in a great conversation that also touched on social norms, cultural differences and interpersonal violence. We would like to host a companion event to this one in Spring 2020 focusing on consent.

Another programming highlight for the 2019 year was our Don't Cancel program which allowed us to reach 91 students in six sessions throughout the year. The sessions connected a wide range of academic topics to the area of violence against women and Title IX. This program allows classes that would otherwise be canceled to be covered by a member of the Title IX team. They develop a presentation that connects violence against women to the academic subject matter. Some of last year's topics were specifically requested (i.e. Homelessness and Violence Against Women, Speak up, Speak out: How Stories Drive Movements) and some new topics are created (i.e. Title IX and Equity). The series benefits the faculty and allows the students to be engage in this area of learning throughout their educational experience. The issues that are discussed can be relevant beyond college and this program works to help students see that and think about the topics in a more universal way.

This reporting year was also the second time Housatonic used the Not Anymore web-based program throughout the entire calendar year. The program was not widely embraced on the campus but it did an increase when compared to the previous year. We were able to work with the Freshman Seminar classes to over "one missed homework forgiveness" option for students in the class who completed the program. We will continue to investigate more partnerships to better take advantage of this resource.

During the 2019 reporting year Housatonic Community College continued to make updates to the school's website and Title IX page in effort to improve ease of use and assist students in finding the information they are looking for. This hopefully provides students with easier access to information and answers questions for students by providing an instant response to the general

FAQs. The responses to the FAQs and the community resources continue to be updated on an ongoing basis. The community continued to take advantage of the titleix@housatonic.edu email address to gain easy access for answers to their questions and express concerns they may have. We have made other technological advancements to make reporting misconduct easier and user friendly for our campus community. In Fall 2019, HCC implemented the Symplicity by Advocate case management system to streamline our reporting process for student conduct, Title IX and mental health and wellness concerns.

A large campus wide undertaking that has only just begun in 2019 was Housatonic Community College joining NASPA's Culture of Respect Collective. This has allowed us to examine our current practices and procedures, set goals for moving forward and to work in order to improve in how we will address interpersonal violence on campus and in our community through the creation of a culture of respect. We developed our campus leadership team and completed the Baseline assessment process. As we move into 2020 we will develop goals we want to address and develop an individual plan to reach those goals.

When examining our programming efforts, we can see some areas for improvement including addressing prevention and risk reduction through passive programming and ongoing campaigns. This continues to be an area of growth for us as a campus. We will examine opportunities to potentially use social media to address this area. We have also had success in the past using bathroom signs so we may revisit that tactic in the future. We are continuing to evolve our programming initiatives on campus, and we look forward to increasing and creating programming in more areas of the campus. The Don't Cancel Series has allowed us to program on a more consistent calendar. Going forward we will review past strategies to see where our efforts can be improved and examine best practices to take advantage of better ways to reach and engage our students. We are glad that we could partner with community and campus departments to provide a variety of programs on campus.

Statistics, Data & Context

The 2019 calendar year showed an increase in reports and a slight decrease in the number of disclosures compared to those received in 2018.

Reports

We had seven reports of conduct that potentially violated the CSCU policy regarding Sexual misconduct, four of the reports regarded conduct measured by this report. Two of the reports concerned Sexual Assault and two concerned stalking. The remaining reports referred to other forms of misconduct.

The incidents of sexual assault referred to a third party report and a forced kissed by an unaffiliated party. The third party report was a boyfriend reporting that his girlfriend had been sexually assaulted in the parking garage, the report was also made to the State police. It was determined by a public safety investigation and a thorough review of security camera footage that the assault in question did not occur. The other report of sexual assault referred to a student reporting that another "student" kissed her without consent and made her uncomfortable in the HCC cafeteria. Upon investigation it was determined that the respondent was not a student and was not on campus for a legitimate reason when he violated our policies. When he met with public safety and our title IX team he was informed that he was not allowed on campus anymore and was issued a trespass warning. As for the incidents that involved stalking the first was a student accused of harassing and stalking an employee, he was found responsible for violating the harassment aspects of our policy, but was not found responsible for violating the stalking policy. The other report of stalking involved a student following and repeatedly "asking out" another student in his class. In this case both parties agreed to a continued no contact order.

There were three other reports concerning violations not measured in this report. We are including them here in an effort to be transparent concerning misconduct and how it is addressed on our campus. There was a report made concerning inappropriate comments being made by a student in class that were creating a difficult environment for other students in the class. The incident was handled through the conduct process and the student was sanctioned for causing a disruption to the teaching and learning environment. There was a report of mis-gendering in one of our campus support offices. This had been an issue during the previous year so this was investigated as a partnership with the system office Human Resources team. The trainings and discussions that were implemented after the first report were continued and the staff member's conduct was addressed by Human Resources. The final report was concerning sexual harassment by a staff member. The conduct was investigated and all of the students in the program were interviewed. The employee resigned during the investigation and based on the information gathered from the students and other staff the Title IX team, Deans and Human Resources Director worked with the program staff to implement some changes to avoid this conduct being repeated in the future. Some of the practices included more direct oversight and overhauling how the internship process within the program is handled.

In previous years it has always been typical for our camps to see more disclosures than reports and that trend held true in 2019. We continued our effort to support students and be sure they

know the ways to report incidents and gain access to support services. We take pride in knowing that our students know who to reach out to when they experience interpersonal violence.

We continue to engage the faculty and staff in training around the issues of Title IX and violence against women. We implemented employee trainings, spoke at “Meet & Greet” sessions and implemented web-based training for students. Some of the aforementioned new employee training was state mandated sexual harassment training for employees. The plan for programming going forward will also be to provide an understanding of how students can reduce their risk of victimization, work to prevent interpersonal violence and be aware of the prevalence of these crimes. We also want to be sure that both students and staff have an awareness about what conduct constitutes a violation of policy and can be addressed through our process.

Disclosures

During this reporting year Housatonic Community College had seven disclosures: three concerned domestic/dating violence, one involved stalking and three incidents of sexual assault.

The disclosure involving dating violence concerned a past incident which a student disclosed to an HCC staff member. The student explained that another student (whom she did not name) had shared sexually explicit photos of her taken when they were dating. The incident occurred when they were both students at another CSCU institution. It was investigated on that campus and the student was already connected to community supports so the Title IX team informed her of campus supports available to her and encouraged her to reach out if necessary.

The disclosure involving domestic violence concerned an unaffiliated partner. A student disclosed that she was involved in a custody dispute with her ex-partner. The partner had been abusive and was making false claims to childhood protective agencies. She was provided resources in the community (legal, counseling and parenting classes) at our local family justice center.

The disclosure that involved stalking and dating violence concerned a student who disclosed to her professor that an ex-boyfriend (not affiliated with our institution) was stalking her. She declined supportive resources since she was accessing them through another source.

There were three disclosures concerning incidents of sexual assault. The first disclosure referred to an off campus sexual assault by an unaffiliated person. The student provided a copy of a protective order to the public safety office on campus and the information was provided to the Title IX team to provide supportive services. The student told public safety she had access to services through the court system. She did not respond to the Title IX team’s attempts to contact her. The second disclosure of sexual assault concerned an off campus sexual assault by another student. The student refused to provide a name for the respondent and did not want to participate in an investigation into the misconduct. The disclosing party transferred to another institution, she had started the process to transfer before she disclosed the incident to HCC staff. The HCC staff member who received the disclosure provide information about community-based services. The final disclosure of sexual assault concerned childhood sexual abuse. The student had been abused by a “friend of the family” who had recently returned to the community and was spending time with her family again. The student was concerned about other children in the

family, which is what prompted her to make the disclosure. The staff member receiving the disclosure assisted the student in reporting the information to the Department of children and families.

Resources outlining options as well as contact information for services providers in the area were given to the disclosing students in each case. If the students had an interest in or the ability to pursue legal avenues, they were provided the contact information for the campus public safety office as well as any relevant local law enforcement. Also, any student with questions about safety on campus was referred to the campus public safety director for an overview of safety & security measures in place on our campus. The students were also informed of their right to take legal action if they chose to do so at that point or at any point in the future and in cases where it was relevant they were reminded that they could also pursue the HCC conduct process in the future as well.

Conclusion and Next Steps

In 2019 Housatonic Community College saw an increase in reports and our number of disclosures stayed the same as the previous year. Housatonic Community College has made a continued effort to be transparent with the students, staff and faculty about the availability of resources and the on-campus process. This effort coupled with the intentional programming has hopefully made it easier for our students to report concerns whenever they arise. Multiple departments have become involved in awareness and prevention programming, including, but not limited to: The Office of Student Activities, The Title IX Coordinator's Office, the Human Resources Department, Academic Affairs (specifically including faculty in the Humanities, Human Services, and Business departments), and The Women's Center.

After last reporting year we had committed to increasing awareness using poster campaigns and additional active programs specific to how to report incidents. We used a two different poster campaigns as part of our Relationship Red Flags events. HCC implemented the Advocate by Symplicity case management system for the Fall 2019 semester. Along with the building of this program for our campus we also held many meetings with the faculty and staff to work towards their increased understanding of how to use the system as well as walking our students through the process during their orientation. While this year did have some disclosures and reports involving unaffiliated individuals, only one of the events occurred on campus. We had committed to addressing this area after we saw the trend during the last reporting year. We will continue to work with public safety to find the balance between being an open and accessible part of the community and being a safe environment for our students. An area we would like to build on moving forward is our relationship with our community agency and lowering any barriers to our students getting access to services. We plan to develop a more robust partnership with the organization and potential increase programming co-sponsorship.

The efforts to diversify the training and education modalities used on campus has helped us reach more students and consistently adapt what we are sharing with our students to provide the best possible environment for them. We are going to continue to evaluate best practices and see how we can continue to best serve our students.



CSCU

CONNECTICUT STATE
COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

FOR CONN. GEN. STAT. § 10a-55m(f)
HOUSATONIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE
SEXUAL VIOLENCE REPORT
REPORTING YEAR 2019

PUBLIC AWARENESS, PREVENTION AND RISK REDUCTION INFORMATION

Connecticut State Colleges and Universities (CSCU)												
Title IX Related Training Provided by Housatonic Community College												
January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019												
Domestic Violence (DoV), Dating Violence (DaV), Sexual Assault (SA), Stalking (S) ** Primary= new employees/students *Ongoing= throughout the year												
DEPARTMENT	DATE	NAME OF PROGRAM	LOCATION	PRESENTER	AUDIENCE	NUMBER IN AUDIENCE	TITLE IX RELATED	WHICH PROHIBITED BEHAVIOR WAS COVERED?*	PRIMARY** OR ONGOING?***	STUDENTS OR EMPLOYEES	LEARNING OBJECTIVES	DOCUMENTS
Student services	January 9, 2019	New Student Orientation	Various rooms on Campus	Marilyn Albrecht	New and Transfer students	47	yes	DoV, DaV, SA, S	Primary	Students	Inform new and transfer students about Title IX and conduct processes at HCC. Provide information about prohibited behaviors, campus and community resources and a webpage tour. We also discussed bystander intervention and consent.	Emails and Powerpoint slides
Human Resources	January 22, 2019	New Employee Meet and Greet	L109	Various	New Employees	15-20	yes	DoV, DaV, SA, S	Primary	Employees	Inform new employees about the resources on campus for both the students and themselves. Marilyn Albrecht reviewed prohibited misconduct, how to report a concern, and provided her business card and office information to all the new employees.	Agenda
Title IX	February 13, 2019	Don't Cancel Class - Human Services Ethics	Classroom	Marilyn Albrecht	Students	25			Primary	Students	Part of our campus "Don't Cancel" initiative. This discussion was around Ethics within Human Services field, but every Don't Cancel session includes information about Title IX, HCC's Process and community as well as campus resources.	Powerpoint Slides
							yes					
Title IX	February 14, 2019	Don't Cancel Class - Careers in Human Service	Classroom	Marilyn Albrecht	Students	15		DoV, DaV, SA, S	Primary	Students	Part of our campus "Don't Cancel" initiative. This classroom based discussion centered around the presenter's path through human services work. This touched on DoV, DaV, SA, and S as well as Title IX and working with survivors of abuse and trauma.	Powerpoint slides
							yes					
Title IX	March 18, 2019	Bringing in the Bystander	L109	Marilyn Albrecht and Medgine Bright	Students	16		DoV, DaV, SA, S	Primary	Students	Bringing in the Bystander program out of the University of New Hampshire. Two trained facilitators held a session on campus.	Powerpoint Slides
							no					
Women's Center	Multiple Dates	Empowerment Series	BH 378	Psychology faculty member	Students	varied 8 to 10 per session		DoV and DaV	Primary	Students	The Empowerment series was a joint effort between HCC's Women's Center and one Human Services professor. She talked about a variety of topics including toxic and unhealthy relationships. (3 sessions)	Women's Center Events Calendar
							no					

Connecticut State Colleges and Universities (CSCU)

Title IX Related Training Provided by Housatonic Community College

January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019

*Domestic Violence (DoV), Dating Violence (DoV), Sexual Assault (SA), Stalking (S) ** Primary= new employees/students, ***Ongoing= throughout the year												
DEPARTMENT	DATE	NAME OF PROGRAM	LOCATION	PRESENTER	AUDIENCE	NUMBER IN AUDIENCE	TITLE IX RELATED	WHICH PROHIBITED BEHAVIOR WAS COVERED?*	PRIMARY** OR ONGOING?***	STUDENTS OR EMPLOYEES	LEARNING OBJECTIVES	DOCUMENTS
dmissions	April 9, 2019	Taste of HCC	L109	Marilyn Albrecht	Perspective students	50		DoV, DoV, SA, S	Primary	Students	Taste of HCC is an event for potential students from the bridgeport community who have experienced hardship that has made completing their education difficult or complicated. These students are part of a program that helped them complete HS and the program brings them to HCC to learn what we can offer. Part of this presentation discussed Title IX, interpersonal violence, consent, campus resources, community resources, and counseling resources on campus.	Event program
							yes					
itle IX	April 11, 2019	Don't Cancel - Violence Against women and Homelessness	L210	Marilyn Albrecht	Students	17		DoV, DoV, SA	Primary	Students	Part of our campus "Don't Cancel" Initiative this discussion centered around the connections between homelessness and Violence Against women. We discussed definitions and statistics as well as potential ways to address the issue. They also participated in an activity around access and privilege.	Powerpoint slides
itle IX	April 15, 2019	Equity and Title IX	Classroom	Marilyn Albrecht	Freshman Seminar students	25	Yes		Primary	Students	This was a 1/2 hour discussion on higher education equity specifically Title IX and access to education. The learned about Title IX and participated in an activity and discussion as a group.	Powerpoint Slides and Emails
Women's Center	April 15, 2019	Safe is Sexy	L109	Ronnie - Planned Parenthood	Students	10	no	SA	Primary	Students	Ronnie is a midwife who came to campus to facilitate a discussion with students around sexual health, health relationships, consent, birth control.	Womer's Center Events Calendar and event flyer
	Self-Faced	First Net Employee Sexual harassment training	Online	FirstNet	Employees	273	yes		Primary	Employees	Training for state employees on topics or sexual harassment and related topics. It was completed online at the individual employee's own pace.	Email

Connecticut State Colleges and Universities (CSCU)

Title IX Related Training Provided by Housatonic Community College

January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019

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Student Services	August 16, 2019	New Student Orientation	Various rooms on Campus	Marilyn Albrecht	Students and Families	354	Yes	DoV, DaV, SA, S	Primary	Students	Inform new and transfer students about Title IX and conduct processes at HCC. Provide information about prohibited behaviors, campus and community resources and a webpage tour. We also discussed bystander intervention and consent.	Emails and Powerpoint slides
Human Resources	September 10, 2019	New Employee Meet and Greet	L109	Various	New Employees	15-20	yes	DoV, DaV, SA, S	Primary	Employees	Inform new employees about the resources on campus for both the students and themselves. Marilyn Albrecht reviewed prohibited misconduct, how to report a concern, and provided her business card and office information to all the new employees.	Event Agenda
Title IX	September 16, 2019	Don't Cancel - Human Services	Classroom	Marilyn Albrecht	Students	14	yes	DoV, DaV, SA, S	Primary	Students	Part of our campus "Don't Cancel" initiative. This classroom based discussion centered around the presenter's path through human services work. This touched on DoV, DaV, SA, and S as well as Title IX and working with survivors of abuse and trauma.	Powerpoint slides
Title IX	September 26, 2019	Don't Cancel - How Stories Become Movements	Classroom	Marilyn Albrecht	Students	10	yes	SA	Primary	Students	Part of our campus "Don't Cancel" initiative this discussion used the time of the #MeToo movement to connect individual stories to a larger social movement. We discussed sexual assault, consent, Title IX and the larger cultural context during which #MeToo occurred.	Powerpoint Slides
Academic Advising	October 8, 2019	Advising Open House Title IX presentation	L112	Various speakers (Marilyn Albrecht)	Students	100+	Yes	DoV, DaV, SA, S	Primary	Students	The Academic Advising staff held an open house for all students to come in meet the staff in that office and learn about other departments on campus. Marilyn Albrecht was invited to talk about Title IX, how students can report misconduct, and what behaviors might qualify as misconduct. the event was held twice once in the morning and once in the evening to accommodate as many students as possible.	Event Filer

Connecticut State Colleges and Universities (CSCU)

Title IX Related Training Provided by Housatonic Community College

January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019

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Title IX	October 9, 2019	Bringing in the Bystander	Classroom	Marilyn Albrecht	students	10	no	DoV, DaV, SA, S	Primary	Students	Bringing in the Bystander program out of the University of New Hampshire. Two trained facilitators held a session on campus.	Powerpoint Slides
Title IX and student activities	10/1-30/2019	Red Flags/Red Table Talk	Around Campus, Courtyard and L109	Marilyn Albrecht and Medigine Bright	Students	passive aspects unknown 5 at live event	no	DoV, DaV	Ongoing	Students	The Red Flag Campaign started on October 1st and lasted for the month of October. Red Flags were put along the walk ways in the courtyard, informational fliers were posted around campus in high traffic areas on campus and the event culminated with the red flag talk we were had a student discussion about healthy relationships, personal red flags, the stages and phases of dating and how they navigate the red flags they may experience with a partner.	Flier
Women's Center	November 12, 2019	Human Trafficking Panel	L109	Various Presentors: Lawyers and Victim advocates	Students and Staff	75	no	SA, DoV, DaV, S	Primary	Students	The HCC Women's Center hosted a Panel on the issue of human trafficking. The panel discussed what trafficking can look like and the different forms it can take, who the victims are, and what resources and legal protections exist to try and address it.	Flier
student Affairs	Ongoing	Not Anymore	Online	Vector solutions	Students	1147	yes	SA, DoV, DaV, S	Primary and ongoing (two tracks)	Students	Not Anymore is an interactive online program designed for community college students to prevent sexual assault, dating and domestic violence and stalking while helping your campus meet Campus Save Act (VAWA) and Title IX education mandates. (from NotAnymore website)	The Data is available upon request for the purpose of this report we used the not anymore portal for the campus.

Albrecht, Marilyn

From: Bright, Medgine B
Sent: Tuesday, August 25, 2020 11:58 AM
To: Albrecht, Marilyn
Subject: RE: Spring 2019 New Student Orientation

Hi Marilyn,

I am doing well, I hope you are too! For Spring 2019 we had **47** people attend.

Thank you,

Medgine B. Bright | Director of Student Activities

Housatonic Community College

MBright@housatonic.edu | 203.332.5058

Housatonic.edu



From: Albrecht, Marilyn
Sent: Tuesday, August 25, 2020 11:55 AM
To: Bright, Medgine B <MBright@hcc.commnet.edu>
Subject: Spring 2019 New Student Orientation

Hello Medgine:

I hope you are having a good day so far.

I am currently working on our Public Act 14-11 report for 2019 and I was hoping you could help me out with a data question. Could you please check the records for Spring 2019 orientation and let me know how many people attended?

Thank you very much I appreciate your help.

Marilyn A. Albrecht, M.S.W.

Labor Relations Investigator

Albrecht, Marilyn

From: McGinnis, Kim M
Sent: Friday, August 16, 2019 3:37 PM
To: HC-Community
Cc: Hope, Kelly K; Graham, Earl A; Rodriguez, Rebecca M
Subject: Thank you

Hello HCC Community.....

Wow....it's been an incredible day....

We had a total of **354 (73 Loved Ones/ 281 Students)** new students and family members attend this year's Orientation program. We also had over **120** rising high school seniors and parents come to see HCC as they consider attending this coming Spring and Fall.... I want to take a moment to express my sincere thanks to all who helped make this day such a success.... I particularly want to thank Earl Graham, Rebecca Rodriguez and Kelly Hope for leading these events....I hope everyone has a wonderful weekend.

Sincerely,
Kim

Dr. Kim McGinnis
Dean of Student Services
Housatonic Community College
900 Lafayette Boulevard
Bridgeport, CT 06604
203-332-5183
E-mail: kmcginnis@hcc.commnet.edu



Albrecht, Marilyn

From: Hope, Kelly K
Sent: Friday, August 16, 2019 3:02 PM
To: HC-Community
Subject: Thank YOU!

Good afternoon HCC,


In one of my final acts as the Director of Student Life and Student Conduct, I'd like to thank you all for a fantastic Fall 2019 orientation program. We had a total of **354 (73 Loved Ones/ 281 Students)** new students and family members attend this year's program:

I would especially like to thank:

Dr. Kim McGinnis
Dean Robin Avant
Earl Graham
Dennis Minella
Rocky
Sherman
Carlos
Anisha Thomas
Kimberly Wood
Gloria Suarez
Vanessa Estime
Marcia Smith
Lisa Slade
Marilyn Albrecht
Sergeant Gough and the security staff
Marilyn Wehr
Aliss Obeid
Maryann Vlahac
Carlton Gill
Sandra Barnes
Rebecca Adams
Everyone who participated in the College, Club, and Community Fair
Student Workers
Linda Anzaldi
Angela Blumstein
Megan Cacioppo and the Marketing department
Richard Hubbard
Josephine Pelaggi
Ropa and the Media Services Staff

And last but certainly not least, Mrs. Medgine B. Bright! Thank you all for a fantastic orientation program.


In excellence and service,
Kelly



HOUSATONIC
COMMUNITY COLLEGE
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Student Code of Conduct & Title IX
Family Session


Marilyn Albrecht, M.S.W.
Academic Advisor(Equity & Inclusion)/Title IX Investigator



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Introduction


- Marilyn A. Albrecht, M.S.W.
Counselor | Title IX Investigator | Gender Equity Coordinator
malbrecht@housatonic.edu
Lafayette Hall B233
203-332-8521



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Session Agenda

- Policy & Title IX Overview
- How does HCC handle title ix?
- Consent
- Bystander Intervention Overview
- Community and Campus Resources
- Your Questions



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Student Conduct Overview

This Student Code of Conduct is intended to present a clear statement of student rights and responsibilities established by the Board of Regents for Higher Education.


The Student Code describes the types of acts that are not acceptable in an academic community.

- Appendix I: Section I. Student Code of Conduct
Part D: Prohibited Conduct


Stay Close. Go Far.


HCC's policies

- Housatonic is a community that takes many forms.
- It is the policy of HCC to foster a campus environment that is free from intimidation and one where students can reach their fullest potential.
- HCC is committed to providing an environment free of personal offenses.


Stay Close. Go Far.

What is 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."
- It allows all students to attend school in an environment free of harassment and gender based violence.

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Consent

- **Consent** [is]:
 - Active and cannot be coerced,
 - It must be freely given
 - Necessary at every stage of sexual contact
 - Cannot be assumed when moving to another level of intimacy.
- **** If you want it you have to ask for it and respect the answer.**
- **Consent is NOT** if someone is incapacitated by substances, has only agreed to an earlier act, says nothing, is never asked for consent, or has been made to feel that they must say yes.


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How does Title IX apply at HCC?

Here at HCC we take the responsibility of Title IX very seriously.

- Students have many options for handling incidents of sexual misconduct.
 - They can inform any faculty or staff members
- If they are seeking help based on an incident in the past or that happened off campus we will provide services and support based on their individual needs.
- If the conduct is related to a person affiliated with HCC will still provide those resources and investigate the conduct as a violation of our code of conduct.
- We use policies and procedures directed by CSCU and that provides a consistent and fair process for all of our students, faculty, and staff.


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Bystander intervention

Bystander Intervention is a great way to address Interpersonal violence.
HCC's approach to prevention and awareness programming.

- Proactive Bystander Intervention
- Reactive Bystander Intervention




Stay Close. Go Far.

Campus Resources

There are non-confidential resources on campus that can support and assist students and employees going through the process of reporting an incident of sexual misconduct.

- Housatonic's Counseling Center: (203) 332-5097
- Housatonic's Women's Center: (203) 332-5268
- Housatonic Public Safety: (203) 332-5025
- Title IX Coordinators: Dean of Students and the Director of Human Resources
 - Housatonic's Dean of Students Office: (203) 332-5184
 - Housatonic's Director of Human Resources Office: (203) 332-5013
 - Housatonic's Title IX investigator's office: 203-332-8521



Stay Close. Go Far.

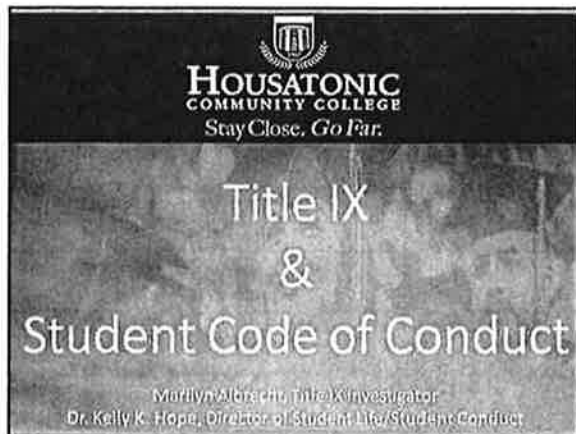
Community Resources

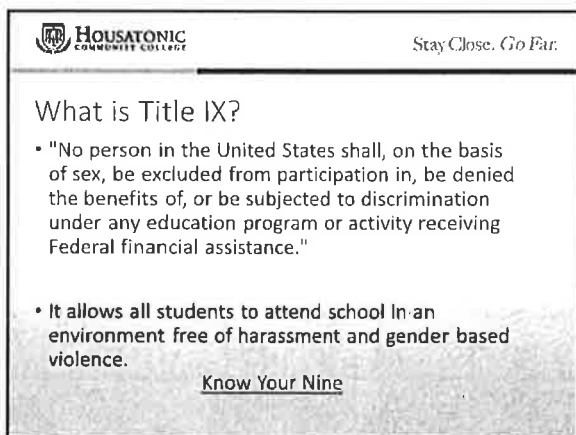
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Center For Family Justice<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Main Office: 203-334-6338• 02 Hotline: 203-344-9550• In Milford: 203-333-2713• 24/7 On-Call: 800-531-9200• 5V En Español: 855-811-9200• Rape Crisis Center of Milford, Inc.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Phone: 203-874-8732• In Español: 1-800-558-8112• Women's Center of Greater Danbury<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Office: 203-741-5200• Hotline: 800-733-5286• Safe Haven of Greater Waterbury<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Office: 203-753-3613• Hotline: 203-753-3613	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women And Families Center<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Main Office: 203-235-9277• Multicultural Office: 860-344-1417• New Haven Office: 203-639-0210• YWCA New Britain Sexual Assault Crisis Services<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New Britain Office: 860-723-4666, Hotline: 860-333-3747• Hartford Office: 860-241-8117• Hotline: 860-547-1022• The Center for Sexual Assault Crisis Counseling and Education<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Office: 203-344-9346• Hotline: 203-319-2929• Susan B. Anthony Project<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Office: 860-489-3758• Hotline: 860-482-7133
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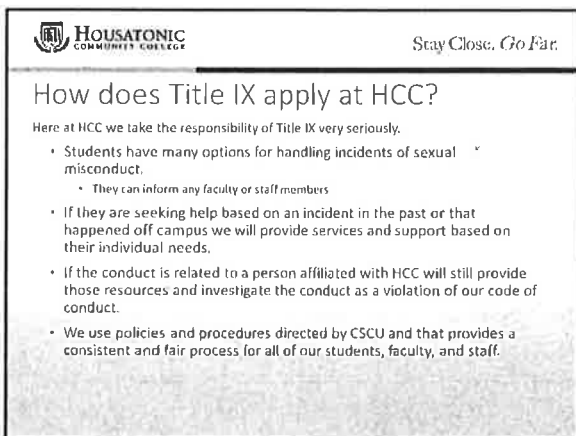
Thank you & Questions




Stay Close. Go Far.









Stay Close. Go Far.

Consent

- **Consent** [is]:
 - Active and cannot be coerced,
 - It must be freely given.
 - Necessary at every stage of sexual contact
 - Cannot be assumed when moving to another level of Intimacy.
- ** If you want it you have to ask for it and respect the answer.
- **Consent is NOT** if someone is incapacitated by substances, has only agreed to an earlier act, says nothing, is never asked for consent, or has been made to feel that they must say yes.

Consent Tea



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Bystander intervention

Bystander Intervention involves developing the awareness, skills, and courage needed to intervene in a situation when another individual needs help.

Bystander Intervention allows individuals to send powerful messages about what is acceptable and expected behavior in our community.

Jim S



Stay Close. Go Far.

Code of Student Rights, Responsibilities & Conduct

Outlines the expectations related to how students may participate responsibly in the College community.

HCC is committed to safeguarding our diverse learning environment by upholding its standards for student conduct...

<http://housatonic.edu/student-life/student-conduct>


Stay Close. Go Far.


Campus Resources

There are non-confidential resources on campus that can support and assist students and employees going through the process of reporting an incident of sexual misconduct.

- Marilyn Albrecht: (203) 332-8521
- Dr. Kelly Hope: (203) 332-5073
- Housatonic Public Safety: (203) 332-5075
- Housatonic's Women's Center: (203) 332-5268
- Housatonic's Counseling Center: (203) 332-5285
- Dean of Students office: (203) 332-5184
- Director of Human Resources: (203) 332-5013
- Title IX Coordinators: Dean of Students and Director of Human Resources

Emails:

HC.TitleIX@hcc.commnet.edu
HC.studentconduct@hcc.commnet.edu


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Community Resources for Survivors

- The Center For Family Justice
 - Main Office: 203-334-6154
 - DV Hotline: 203-334-9559
 - SA Hotline: 203-332-2253
 - DV En Español: 800-821-9200
 - VCA Support: 844-831-3200
- Rape Crisis Center of Milford, Inc.
 - Phone: 203-874-8712
 - En Español: 1-888-551-8332
- Women's Center of Greater Danbury
 - Office: 203-715-5100
 - Hotline: 203-715-5201
- Safe Haven of Greater Waterbury
 - Office: 203-753-3613
 - Hotline: 203-753-3611
- Women And Families Center
 - Main Office: 203-336-9287
 - Multisystem Office: 860-343-0577
 - New Haven Office: 203-889-5810
- YWCA New Britain Sexual Assault Crisis Services
 - New Britain Office: 860-225-1588, Hotline: 860-223-1187
 - Hartford Office: 860-241-0217
 - Hotline: 860-541-1022
- The Center for Sexual Assault Crisis Counseling and Education
 - Office: 203-344-9316
 - Hotline: 203-319-2929
- Susan B. Anthony Project
 - Office: 860-480-3598
 - Hotline: 860-482-7133



Thank you for your time!



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2019 MEET AND GREET

New Staff & Faculty Lunch / Information Sessions

Tuesday, January 22, 2019

1:00 pm – 3:00 pm

Multi-Purpose Room - L109 (LH Extension)

1:00 pm – 1:30 pm Lunch and Mingle

1:30 pm – 2:30 pm Information Sessions

The following individuals will speak briefly about their roles at the College and their departments:

- *Fiona Hodgson*, Executive Director of Institutional Advancement and Resource Development
- *Carla Mackintosh*, Scholarship and Operations Manager
- *Dr. Rose Ellis*, Dean of Administration and Institutional Effectiveness
- *Robin Avant*, Dean of Academic Affairs
- *Dr. Kim McGinnis*, Dean of Students
- *Alese Mulvihill*, Associate Dean of Student Success
- *Evelyn Gard*, Associate Dean of Marketing and Communications
- *Megan Cacioppo*, Marketing Coordinator
- *Anisha Thomas*, Director of Career Services
- *Rebecca Rodriguez*, Director of Recruitment and International Affairs
- *Ryan Farrington*, Director of Educational Technology
- *Marianne Tecun*, Director of Academic Support Center
- *Andrew Pelletier*, Center for Academic Progress (CAP) Coordinator
- *Karyn Smith*, Associate Professor of English/Writing Center Coordinator
- *Chris Gough*, Police Master Sergeant/Director of Public Safety
- *Pam Walsh*, Acting Director of Continuing and Professional Education Programs
- *Shelley Strohm*, Director of Library Services
- *Dr. Kelly Hope*, Director of Student Life and Student Conduct
- *Gail Stevens*, Educational Partnership Coordinator
- *Marilyn Wehr*, Accessibility Services Coordinator/Counselor
- *Marilyn Albrecht*, Counselor/Title IX Investigator/Gender Equity Coordinator
- *Laura Turiano*, Associate Professor of Psychology & Human Services/Center for Teaching Coordinator

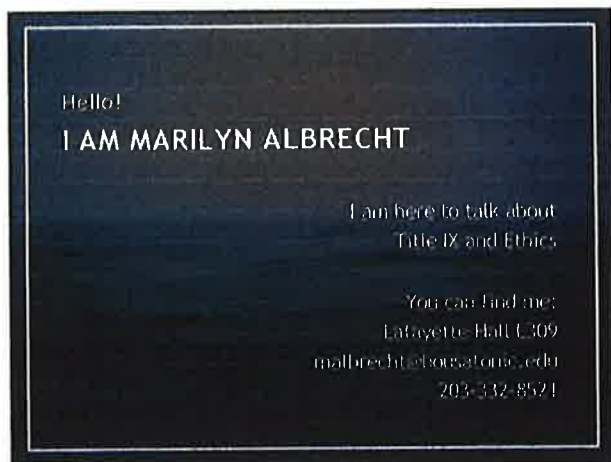
2:30 pm – 3:00 pm Icebreaker Game (TBD)

3:00 pm Welcome Remarks from Dr. Paul Broadie II, HCC President

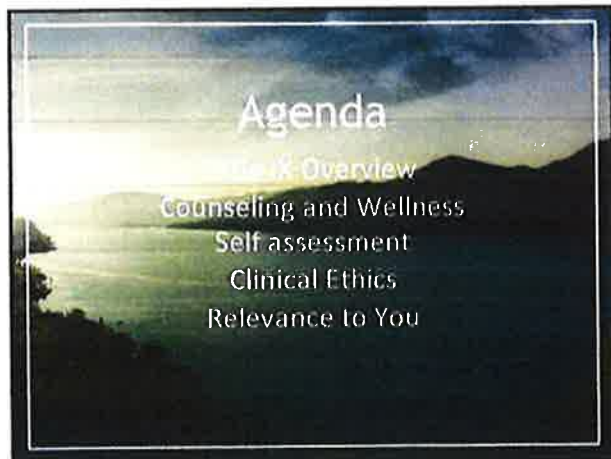
Welcome Back Event for Teaching Faculty members will follow
Non-teaching faculty members are excused.



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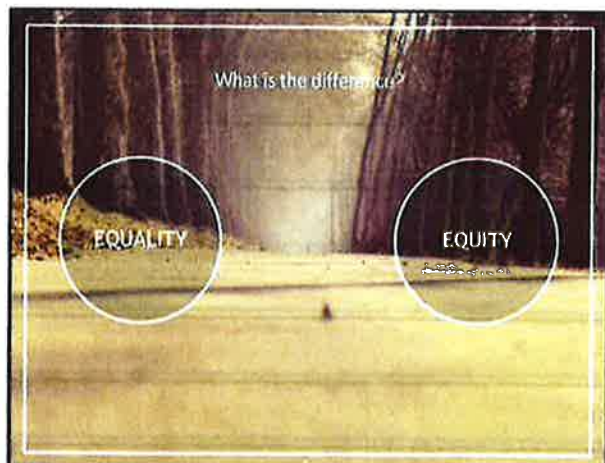
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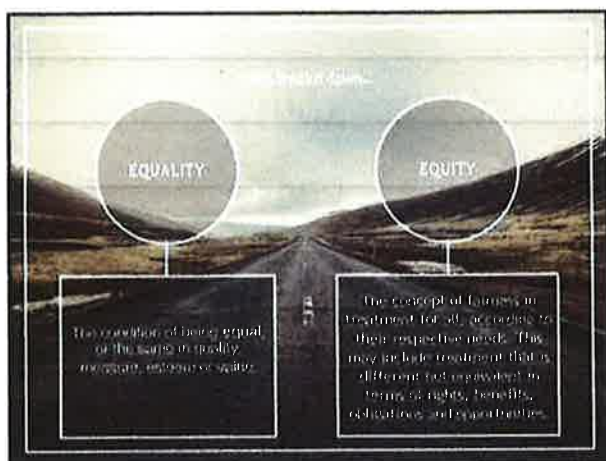
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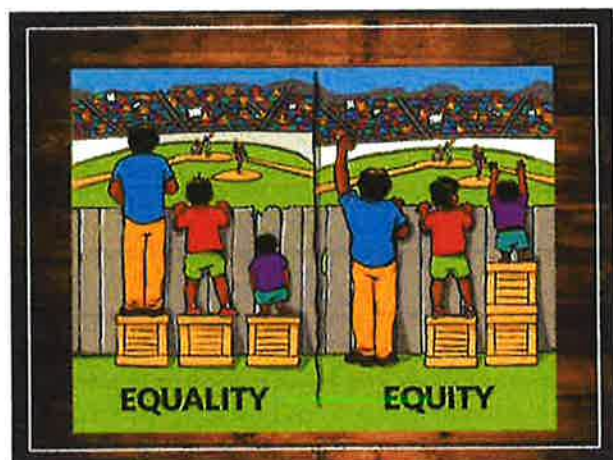
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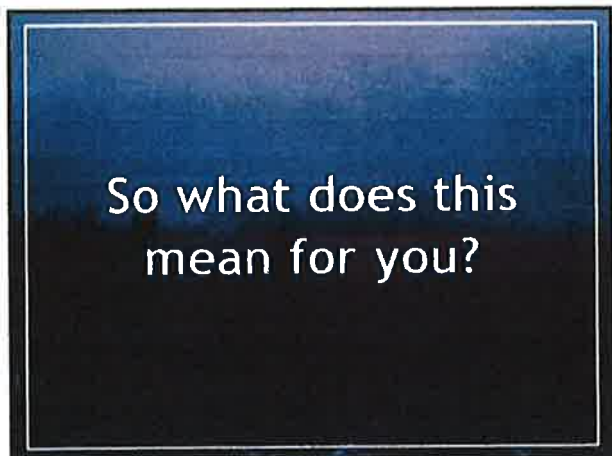
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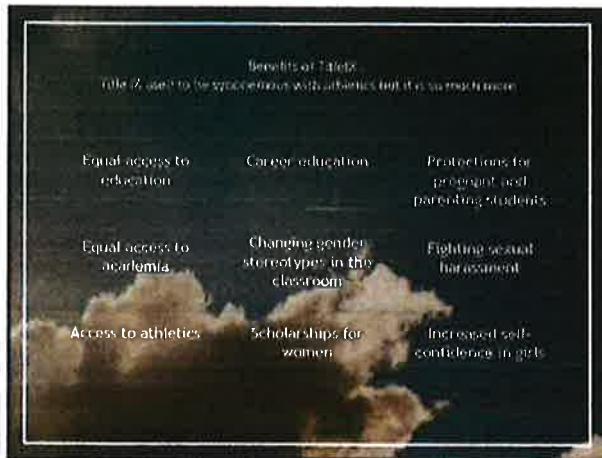
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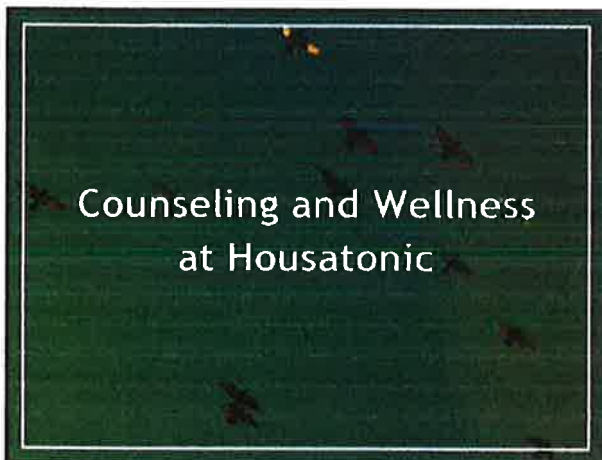
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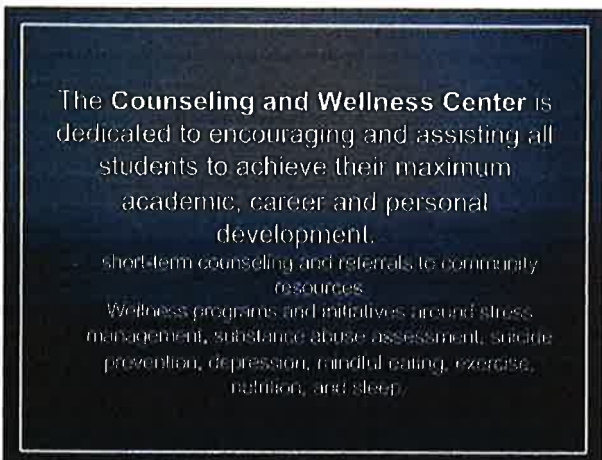
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Self Assessment Worksheet

13

Bias is a prejudice in favor of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another (usually unfair) - Two types of biases: **Conscious** (explicit) and **Unconscious** (implicit).



Stereotypes are assumptions. When we assume everyone in a group is the same, we "stereotype" the individual.

It can be beyond our control to form prejudices and stereotypes, but we are responsible for letting them influence how we interact with others.

14

What is the difference?

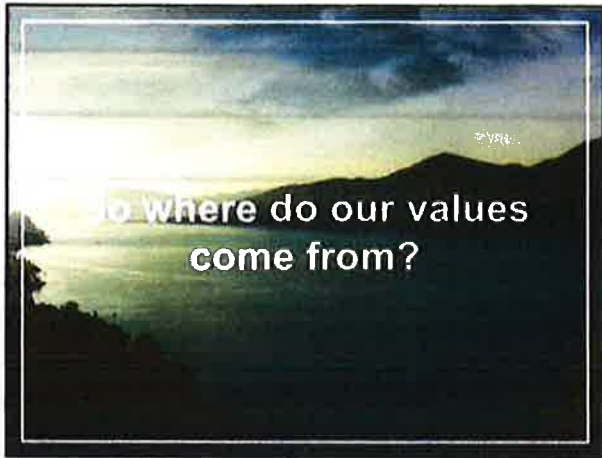
ETHICS

A set of principles that govern a person's behavior, especially one relating to an activity or operation, group, belief, or form of conduct.

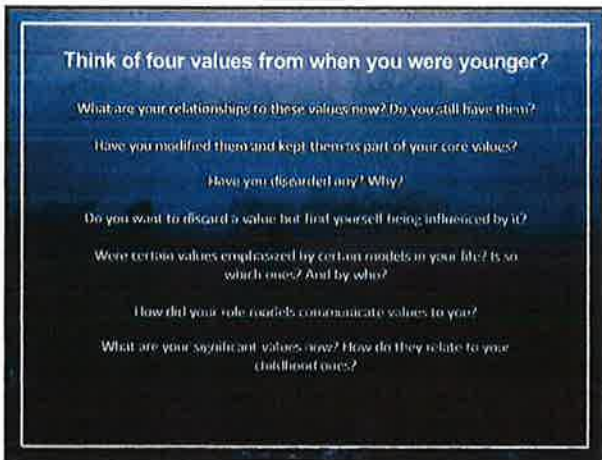
MORALS

A person's standpoint of behavior or conduct as being right or wrong, and is not as elaborate for their needs.

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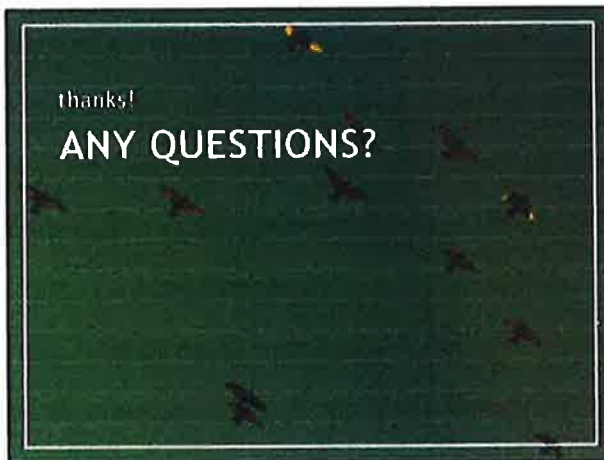
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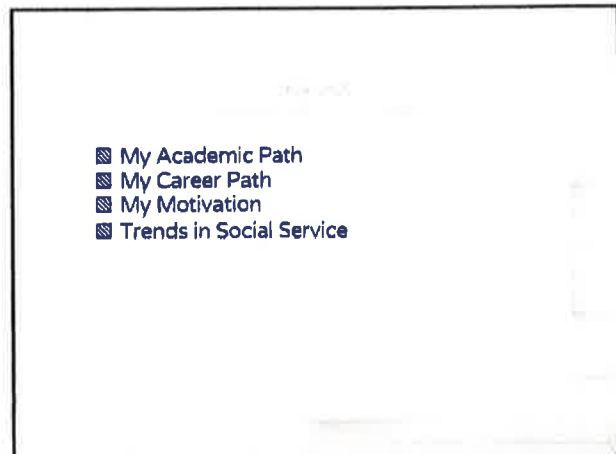
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Getting to College



I work here at HCC.

I am a Counselor, the Title IX Investigator, and the Gender Equity Coordinator.

The road to getting here has been a winding one...

4

Getting to College

5

Getting to College

1. Applying
I applied to college with no idea what I wanted to do next.

2. The Application List
Eastern Connecticut
Central Connecticut
Southern Connecticut
SUNY Stony Brook
SUNY Albany
SUNY GENESCO
Rutgers University

Rutgers - New Brunswick
Located in Central NJ
38mi. From NYC
95mi. From Philadelphia
A campus community that is diverse, energetic, and inclusive.
More than 49,000 undergraduate, graduate, and professional students.
Approx. 10,000 faculty & staff.
17 degree-granting schools
175+ research centers
Honors College
Douglass Residential College

6



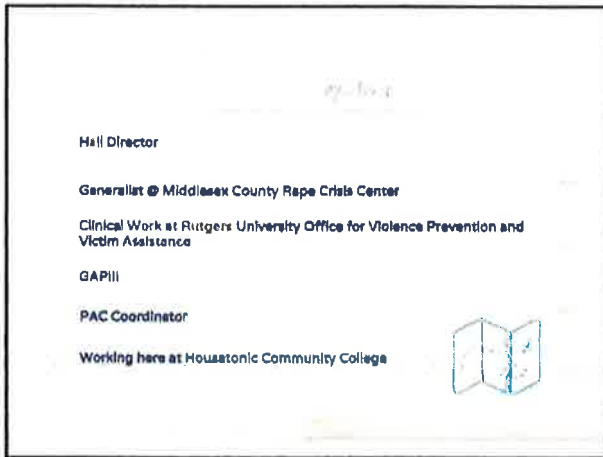
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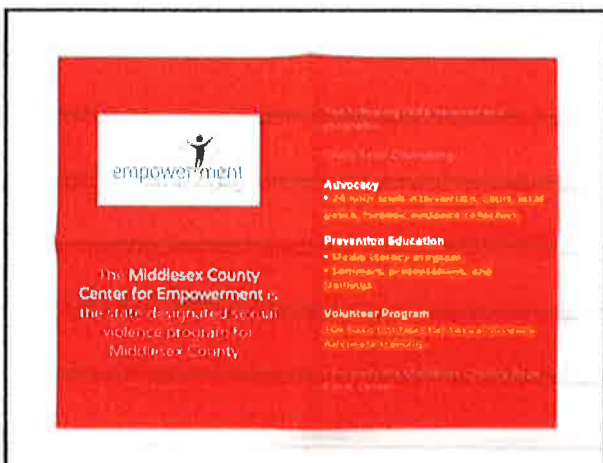
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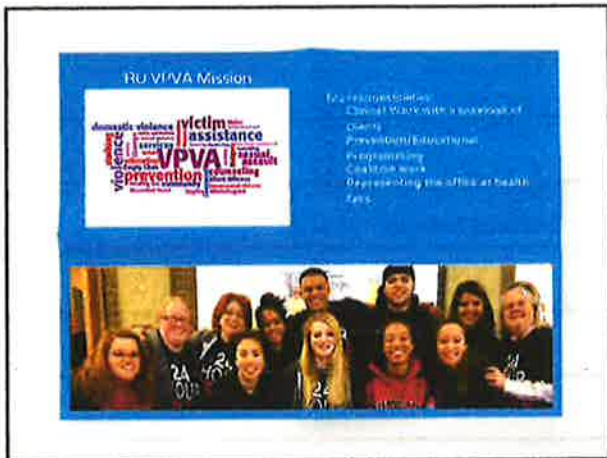
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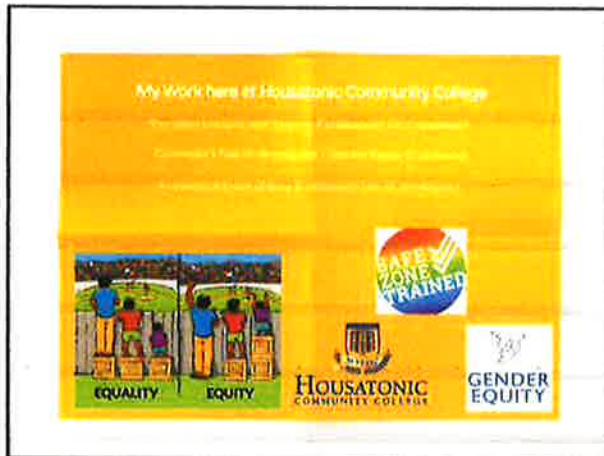
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18

What is the problem?

A males student (22 years old) has been coming to see you for a few weeks. He is a survivor of sexual assault. He has been hesitant to share the details of his experience. He had not told any of his family or friends about his assault. He has shown signs of PTSD including: nightmares, hypervigilance, panic attacks, and anxiety. He has missed a few sessions and has only recently started answering your emails and phone calls after 3 weeks. He comes into your office for an unscheduled session with you. He was tells you that he was in the hospital with an ulcer. During the hospital stay he was "forced" due to the circumstances to tell his dad what happened.

☒ How would you proceed?

☒ What other information do you need?

19

What is the problem?

Tyler is a 4 year old preschool student who has been diagnosed with ADHD and he is non/minimally verbal. He is enrolled in a school readiness program. His school readiness skills are far behind his classmates, especially in fine motor skills. He is also very irritable, oppositional, and frequently has tantrums when he gets frustrated (which often including throwing things). It typically takes about ten minutes for Tyler to calm down. His parents and school are concerned about Tyler's noncompliant and aggressive behaviors, which continue to affect both his learning and relationships with peers.

☒ How would you proceed?

☒ What other information do you need?

20

What is the problem?

What is Direct Service?

- Identify people who need help
- Assess clients' needs, situations, strengths, and support networks to determine their goals
- Develop case plans
- Help clients adjust to changes and challenges in their lives, and navigate community services and supports
- Respond to crisis situations
- Advocate for and help clients get resources that would improve their well-being
- Follow up with clients to ensure that their situations improve
- Evaluate services provided to ensure that they are effective

21

What is Systems Work?

What is Systems Work?

Generally, systems theory is concerned with the structure of complex systems, with a special emphasis about how parts relate to each other and to the whole system.

On the macro level, social workers are concerned about the social welfare of entire communities and societies.

Working to understand the social structure of communities, and attempt to advocate for policies and programs that promote social justice, economic prosperity, equality and high standards of living within those communities.

22

Types of Funding Sources

Charging for services

Donations and gifts

Private or Government Grants

While opinions vary as to what is the best mix, utilizing several diverse sources to achieve sustainability is best practice



The National Center for Charitable Statistics. Nonprofit Sector in Brief 2018

23

Self-reported reasons for not seeking professional mental health services:

Self-reported reasons for not seeking professional mental health services:

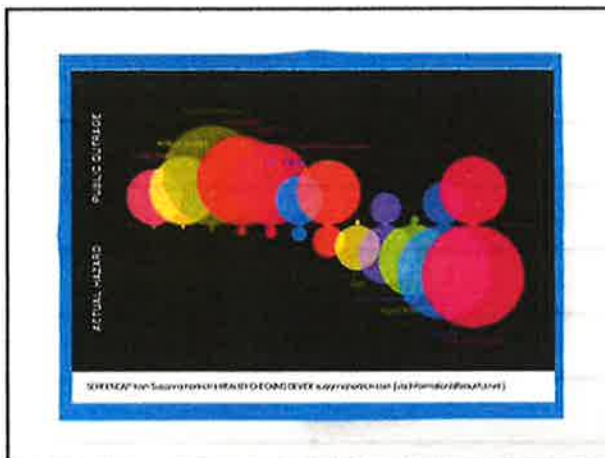
- Perception that professional help is not needed due to problems being minor or transient
- Lack of time
- Preference for self-management of problems
- Preference for seeking help from family or friends
- Pragmatic barriers to accessing services such as long waiting period to see professionals, financial concerns, not knowing where to go for help
- Concerns about stigma and discomfort related to discussing problems with professionals
- Doubt that professional help would be beneficial
- Negative past experiences with professional help seeking

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3708873/>

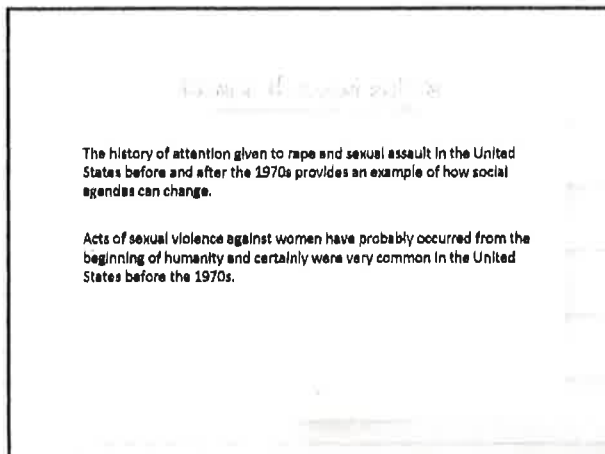
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27

Example of a social problem

Although men were sometimes arrested and prosecuted for rape and sexual assault, sexual violence was otherwise ignored by legal policymakers and received little attention media.

Many people thought that rape and sexual assault were just something that happened.

Thus although sexual violence existed, it was not considered a social problem.

28

Example of a social problem

When the contemporary women's movement began in the late 1970s, it soon focused on rape and sexual assault as serious crimes and as manifestations of women's inequality.

Thanks to this focus, rape and sexual assault eventually entered the public consciousness, views of these crimes began to change, and legal policymakers began to give them more attention.

In short, sexual violence against women became a social problem.

<http://openstax.org/r/socialproblems/chapter/1-1-what-is-a-social-problem/>

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Key Takeaways

The definition of a social problem has both an objective component and a subjective component. The objective component involves empirical evidence of the negative consequences of a social condition or behavior, while the subjective component involves the perception that the condition or behavior is indeed a problem that needs to be addressed.

30

Key Take-Aways

The social constructionist view emphasizes that a condition or behavior does not become a social problem unless there is a perception that it should be considered a social problem.

31

Key Take-Aways

The natural history of a social problem consists of four stages: emergence and claims making, legitimacy, renewed claims making, and alternative strategies.

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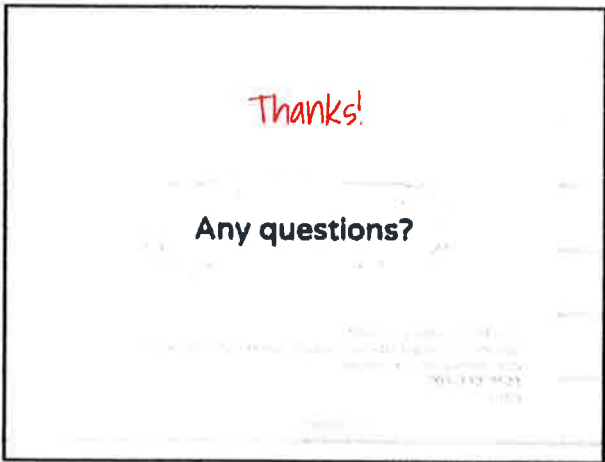
Questions

❑ What do you think is the most important social problem facing our nation right now? Explain your answer.


33




34



35




Bringing in the Bystander®



A Sexual and Relationship Violence Prevention Workshop for Establishing a Community of Responsibility


Brainstorm on Bystander Responsibility

- What is a bystander?
- Are our ideas of bystanders positive or negative?
- Why?



Definitions

- *Bystanders* are individuals who witness emergencies, criminal events or situations that could lead to criminal events and by their presence may have the opportunity to provide assistance, do nothing, or contribute to the negative behavior.
- In the context of this program, *prosocial bystanders* are individuals whose behaviors intervene in ways that impact the outcome positively.



Stoke Hall Gang Rape 1987

- Three men gang raped a woman in 1987 in Stoke Hall, a residence hall at UNH.
- The victim transferred to another University.
- Two of the three offenders plead guilty to misdemeanor sexual assault for which they would each spend 2 months in prison.



PREVENTION INNOVATIONS

Where were the bystanders?



PREVENTION INNOVATIONS

Where Were the Bystanders?

Stoke Hall Gang Rape 1987

- Witnesses had opportunities to intervene at every stage but did not do so until after 2 female witnesses learned that the victim was a friend, not a stranger.
- A Resident Assistant warned the perpetrators to get "the girl" out of their room. No one went to the victim's assistance or helped her to Health Services or to the police.¹

PREVENTION INNOVATIONS

Where Did the Study Of Bystanders Begin?

The Case of Kitty Genovese

- Kitty Genovese was stalked and stabbed outside her apartment in Queens, NY, in 1964.
- Despite the fact that there were many individuals who either saw or heard the attack, little was done in assisting her. She died as a result.
- This became a national story and prompted social scientists to start researching the bystander phenomenon.

PREVENTION INNOVATIONS

Bystander Research Confirms

RECOGNIZE SITUATION

- You must be aware of the problem and recognize the negative impact on the victim.²

BEING ASKED

- Those who are asked and agree to help, are far more likely to intervene than those who are not asked.³

ROLE MODEL

- People who witness prosocial interventions are more likely to effectively intervene in the future.⁴

GROUP SIZE

- The more people are present, the lesser the likelihood of a bystander effectively intervening.⁵

PREVENTION INNOVATIONS

Bystander Action: In Person



1. Photo by Getty Images

Samaritans Disrupt Alleged Rape in Progress

ON 10/20/2017

By NAYAN SACHDEV

Five good Samaritans disrupted the alleged rape of a 22-year-old Oregon woman

chasing down and tackling the suspect until authorities arrived, police said.

Police in Salem, Ore., responded to a 911 call early Saturday morning from a young woman who reported that she and four friends had just encountered a man who appeared to be raping an unidentified woman along a busy road about three miles from the city's downtown.

When police arrived, they found a blooded 37-year-old Black woman lying on the ground, surrounded by three men and two women, all about 20 years old. They also discovered a woman who allegedly had been raped and physically assaulted by the men.

"It appears to be a repeated, ongoing situation," Lt. Dave Glavin told ABC News, adding that the alleged rape victim, already suffering from a leg injury that required that she use crutches, had been at a local tavern before being assaulted on her walk home.

Katie Potter, 20, was among the five young adults traveling in a car that passed the crime scene multiple times. Potter said that Leahy's and the woman's pants were pulled down. Potter said that while she initially thought the man might just be "drunk, horny," the group became suspicious and collectively decided to turn around for a closer look.

PREVENTION INNOVATIONS

Bystander Action: On Phone

Tape tells how clerk set rescue in motion

Dipe tells how rescue triggered

Erasmus: *Basel*, 1527. *Erasmus Edition*, 1727.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines, typical of notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Bystander Action: Social Media



Alexandria Goddard:
The Steubenville Rape Case
Blogger



Samantha Stendal:

A Needed Response

[Http://youtu.be/eZxv5WCWivM](http://youtu.be/eZxv5WCWivM)

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PREVENTION INNOVATIONS

Scope of Sexual & Relationship Violence

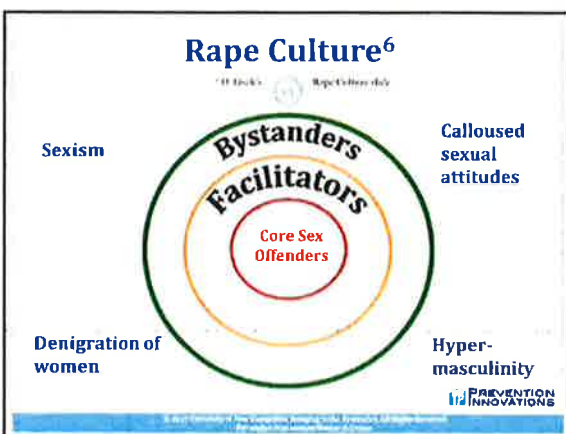
**What are examples of behaviors that are:
unreciprocated, unwanted, or coercive?**

**What are elements of environments that are:
Intimidating, hostile, or discriminatory?**

Low LEVEL OF RECOGNITION High

High FREQUENCY Low

 PREVENTION INNOVATIONS



Just the Facts: Swartout et al.

- More recent research from Swartout et al. (2015)⁷ provides more information on single-act rapists.
- Rapists who perpetrated before college, often did not perpetrate when they got to college.
- Rapists who perpetrated in college, often had not perpetrated previously.
- This potentially points to the influence of the campus environment on perpetrator behavior.

PREVENTION INNOVATIONS

Facts about Sexual Violence

- Rape is an act of violence, sex is the weapon.
- Sexual violence affects everyone.
- Rape can happen to anyone, anywhere at any time.
- Most men don't rape, but the few that do, commit multiple rapes as well as other assault.⁸
- Majority of perpetrators remain undetected in our community – they are not caught.⁹
- Most (73%) of sexual assaults are perpetrated by a non-stranger.¹⁰
- Most people tell the truth about rape. Only 2-10% are false reports. The higher range of this statistic also encompasses cases in which a victim recanted.¹¹

PREVENTION INNOVATIONS

Facts about Relationship Violence

- 1 in 4 women will be a victim of relationship abuse.¹²
- 85% of victims of physical relationship abuse are women.¹³
- Women ages 20-24 are at the greatest risk of nonfatal relationship abuse.¹⁴
- 20-30% of college dating couples experience at least one act of physical aggression.¹⁵
- 70-90% of college dating couples experience psychological aggression.¹⁶

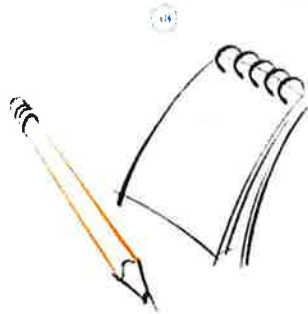
PREVENTION
INNOVATIONS

Consequences of Sexual & Relationship Violence

- Many victims develop post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).
- Other consequences include fear, suicidal feelings, interference with school and job, disrupted relationships, helplessness, shock and disbelief, guilt, humiliation, self blame, flashbacks, depression, nightmares, insomnia, impaired memory, drug and alcohol abuse.

PREVENTION
INNOVATIONS


THE FOUR THINGS EXERCISE



PREVENTION
INNOVATIONS

Bystanders Have an Impact


- Community responses to sexual assault victims have powerful impact on survivors' functioning.²⁵
- Negative experiences that victims encounter with community members in the criminal justice or medical systems that can cause "secondary victimization."²⁶
- Negative interactions increase psychological distress for survivors.²⁷

 PREVENTION INNOVATIONS

Bystanders Have an Impact

- Most crimes (about 66% of all violent crimes) occur in the presence of a bystander.²⁸
- For all types of crimes, bystanders are more likely to help the situation than to make it worse.²⁹
- The presence of a third party is significantly related to whether the police are notified.³⁰
- Less than a quarter of third parties present during a violent crime are harmed themselves.³¹

REMEMBER: A CLOSE FRIEND IS MOST LIKELY TO BE TOLD IN THE CASE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT OR RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE.

 PREVENTION INNOVATIONS


Bystanders Have an Impact

Bystanders can have positive impact two ways:

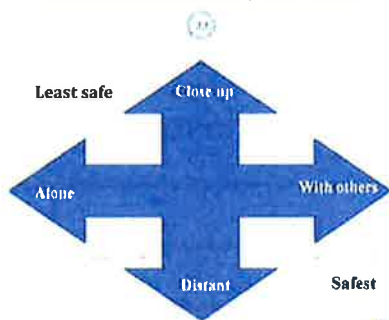
- Bystanders can broaden support systems for survivors. This is crucial given research that shows positive social support in the aftermath of trauma can promote resilience and recovery, and that friends of sexual assault victims are frequently the first and only to know about the incident.

AND

- Bystanders can intervene before crimes happen.

 PREVENTION INNOVATIONS

Decision Making Process



PREVENTION
INNOVATIONS

Intervene

- "Throughout history, it has been the inaction of those who could have acted; the indifference of those who should have known better; the silence of the voice of justice when it mattered most; that had made it possible for evil to triumph."
- Haile Selassie

- "The world is a dangerous place to live, not because of the people who are evil, but because of the people who don't do anything about it."
- Albert Einstein

PREVENTION
INNOVATIONS

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PREVENTION
INNOVATIONS



HCC Women's Center

Events for Spring 2019

These events will take place in the Women's Center, room 371 Beacon Hall unless otherwise noted.

February 14th Thursday

Valentine Open House. Please join us to celebrate Valentine's day at the Center. Come to the Women's Center between 12:00 pm and 2:00 pm for food, relaxation, and conversation. Enjoy warm tasty food and sweets.

February 2nd Thursday (EMPOWERMENT SERIES)

Empowerment Series. This is the second year for our Empowerment Series. The group is facilitated by Professor Claudine Coba-Loh and is held in Beacon Hall 370 next to the Center from 2:00 to 3:00 pm. Subsequent Thursday groups are: February 21, March 7, March 21, April 4, and April 18.

March 6th Wednesday

How to be a Voice in Your Community. In honor of Black History Month and Women's History Month, Bobbi Brown, Activist, will be speaking from 12:30-1:50 pm in the Multipurpose Room in Lafayette Hall. Light refreshments will be served.

March 21st Thursday

International Women's Day. In the afternoon in the Multipurpose Room (L109) there will be a panel of faculty, staff and students, who will discuss women's role in their country of birth. This event is 12:30 To 2:00 pm. In the evening at 6:00 pm there will be an event with multicultural entertainment and food in the theater in Lafayette Hall. These events are sponsored by FESP, Student Success and Advising Center, the Diversity Committee, and the Women's Center.

April 5th Friday

Last day to hand in essay on "Why Women Should Run for Political Office"

April 11th Thursday

Eastern Holistic Health and Wellness. Understanding Eastern practices and for a calm balanced healthy life. Facilitated by Sue Ratanavong, FESP and Students Success Advisor. 12:30 pm in the Center

April 15th Monday

Safe is Sexy. Back by popular demand, Ronnie Dubrowin, Certified Nurse Midwife, will talk about how to be safe not sorry. Join us at 12:30. Location TBA

April 18, Thursday

Award Ceremony for Women in Politics. Secretary of the State of Connecticut Denise Merrill will be the keynote speaker at this event. The presentations will start at 12:30, the location is the Multipurpose Room Lafayette Hall L109

May 2nd Thursday

Mini Environmental Fair. Bridgeport organizations that deal with environmentally safe products and clean air and water concerns will be present to hand out information and answer questions. The Fair will be in the Beacon Hall Atrium from 12:00-2:00 pm

*Please join us in the Center on Thursdays at 12:30 pm for a Women's Center meeting.
Everyone is invited!*



HCC Women's Center

Events for Fall 2019

These events will take place in the Women's Center, room 371 Beacon Hall unless otherwise noted

This schedule is a work in progress, so please be alert to location and time of events on posted fliers as things could change. There may also be additional events added to the schedule.

September 12th Thursday

Open House at the Women's Center. Please join us in the Center between 12:30 p.m. and 2:30 p.m. for food, relaxation, and conversation. Enjoy the diverse taste of hot soups, salads and desserts. There will be a free give-aways and a raffle.

October 3rd Thursday

Sip and Paint. Join us for sip and paint in the Women's Center. The focus of the event is Empowerment! Time: 4:30-6:30 pm

October 21st Monday

Women's Health Fair. Health professionals from the Greater Bridgeport area will be present to give out information to attendees. There will be some testing available and 15 minute massages will be offered to attendees. The Women's Health Fair will be held in the Event Center 2:00-4:30:00 am to 2:00 pm

November 12th Tuesday

Know Your Rights; topics include; Human Trafficking, Domestic Violence and abuses against women.. Attorney Kinsman and experts from the Center for Family Justice will facilitate the event. L109 time TBA

November 21st Thursday

Fashion Show; Slut Walk. This event is to protest the victimizing and stereotyping of women. Place and time TBA

Please join us in the Center on Thursdays at 12:30 pm for a Women's Center meeting. Everyone is invited!



Welcome Mercy Learning Center to

"Taste of HML"

9:30 AM

2019

Housatonic Community College

April

9

900 Lafayette Blvd. Bridgeport, CT



HOUSATONIC
COMMUNITY COLLEGE



HOUSATONIC
COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Thank You MLC!

Thank you for sharing your morning with us!

We hope you enjoyed your visit to campus.

Presentations

Welcome to HCC <i>Dean of Students, Kim McGinnis</i>	9:30am
Ice Breaker Activity	9:35am
Admissions Presentation <i>Rebecca Rodriguez</i>	9:40am
Academic Advising and Student Success <i>Alese Mulvihill & Carmen Medina</i>	9:50am
Academic Support Center <i>Marianne Tecun</i>	10:00am
Counseling and Wellness Center <i>Marilyn Albrecht</i>	10:10am
Tours to begin	10:20am



Tours

- Lafayette Hall Offices
- Early Childhood Education Lab School
- Manufacturing Lab

Time	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
10:25am	Manufacturing	Childhood Lab School	Lafayette Hall Tour
10:35am	Lafayette Hall Tour	Manufacturing	Childhood Lab School
10:45am	Childhood Lab School	Lafayette Hall Tour	Manufacturing

For More Information on
How to Apply Contact:

Rebecca Rodriguez

Director of Recruitment and International Affairs
Housatonic Community College
900 Lafayette Blvd. Bridgeport, CT 06604
Tel: 203.332.5225 Fax: 203.332.5294
RRodriguez@housatonic.edu

The Cycles of Homelessness, VAW, & Trauma

Marilyn A. Albrecht, M.S.W.

1



2

Agenda

- Definitions & Statistics
- Bias and Stigma
- Service Gaps & Solutions
- Activity
- Survey



3

Definitions

Sexual Violence

Intimate Partner Violence

"Both of these people are sociopaths"

Homeless

Hidden Homeless



4

Sexual Violence Statistics

- More than 50% of sexual assaults were reported to occur within 1 mile of their home.
- 61% of girls and 16% of boys reported sexual abuse at home as the reason they ran away.
- 40% of the 1.7 million runaway and homeless youth identify as LGBTQ.
- Age is related victimization risk, the younger they are when they leave home the higher their risk of being victimized.
- 70% of homeless youth report experiencing violence, 32% included sexual assault.
- 79% of women reported that their land lords refused to repair locks, supply heat, hot water, or making the space "safe."

5

Homeless women are "particularly vulnerable to multiple forms of interpersonal victimization, including sexual and physical assault at the hands of strangers, acquaintances, pimps, sex traffickers, and intimate partners on the street, in shelters or in precarious housing situation"

—Goodman, Fels & Glenn, with contributions from Benitez, the National Online Resource Center, Violence Against Women

6

Domestic Violence Statistics

- 46% of homeless women reported that they had previously stayed in abusive relationships because they had no where else to go.
- Many landlords have adopted policies, such as "zero tolerance for crime" policies, that penalize the victims of domestic violence.
- Women who had experienced recent or ongoing DV were far more likely to face eviction than other women.
 - That fact often keeps women from reporting
- 28% of housing providers either flatly refused to rent to DV victims or failed to follow up as promised.
- Between 22% and 87% of all homeless women report that DV was the immediate cause of their homelessness.
- 38% of all DV victims become homeless at some point in their life

7

A recent study of homeless families in 3 types of housing programs found that 93% of mothers experienced at least one trauma and 81% experienced multiple traumatic events.

79% experienced trauma in childhood, 82% in adulthood, and 91% in both.

Violent victimization was the most common type.

Hayes, M., Zonneville, M., & Bassuk, E. (2013)

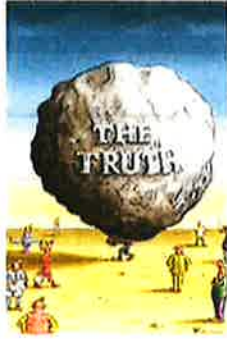
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What assumptions do people make about people experiencing homelessness?



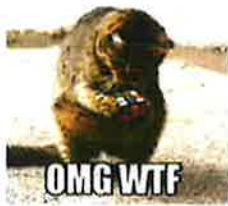
9

What is the Truth?



10

Now that we know,
what do we do?



11

Activity Time!



Activity Time!

12

References

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- Intimate Partner Violence: Risk and Protective Factors.
- Intimate Partner Violence: Consequences.
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- Sexual Violence: Consequences.
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Harvard University. <https://www.harvard.edu>

Harvard University. <https://www.harvard.edu>

Harvard University. <https://www.harvard.edu>

JOIN RONNIE DUBROWIN, NURSE AND
MIDWIFE
IN A DISCUSSION ABOUT CONTRACEPTION
METHODS THAT WORK !!

SAFE Is Sexy

MONDAY,
APRIL
15, 2019

Where: Layayette
Hall L108
Time: 12:30-1:50pm



Albrecht, Marilyn

From: Pizarro-Quesada, Lydia E
Sent: Monday, November 11, 2019 2:27 PM
To: Abli, Yanick Z; Alamina, Briana T; Badgett, Malik D; Barbosa, Kevin; Barjon, Makenson J; Barr, Jessica L; Barr, Michelle S; Benbow, Charmaine A; Bermudez, Ynisha-Lee; Bryant, Geraldine K; Cabral, Carlos M; Cando, Andrea; Carbonell, Joanne I; Cordero, Robert; Cosme, Jerashany N; Cruz-Depolanco, Sonelly A; Cummings, Khamri C; Dennis, Vivian A; Downer, Andice O; Eagle, Jocelyn R; Erskin, Renaldo A; Escamilla, Berenice; Espinoza Alvarez, Gilson; Falla-Garcia, Teresa A; Farrell, Marcel R; Febus, Tamara S; Folgar, Haydee M; Foote, Bayton; Francois, Ludwick D; Garcia DeJesus, Kasey M; Garrett, Deneisha A; Gilchrist, Aaliyah A; Giraldo, Daniela L; Gotto, Jodi; Gounou, Nathalie; Guadarrama, Natasha J; Hall, Ana-Simone; Hinds, Kimberly; Hinds, Yvonne M; Hyde, Josephine; Jean-Francois, Andral Tyler D; JeanPierre, Margaret; Jefri, Nickhaliff; Jerome, Brittany H; Kilar, Ryan E; Landivar, Nyad N; Laurena, Elie M; Livingston, Shamar T; Lynch, Jaysohn E; Makrai, Lauren M; Martin, Tayvon L; Massias, Savana M; McLaughlin, Le-Jean; Mercado, Elizabeth C; Mercier, Erline K; Mingrone, Kristen N; Morales, Admirangelique; Morales, Yvette M; Moulton, Khalia M; Mughal, Muhammad R; Natera, Emily; Nguyen, Thi H; Oakes, Nathan B; Oglesby, Antonia G; Ortega, Michael; Perez, Miguel A; Petroski, Daniel E; Pierce, Queenasia I; Poblano-Aguilar, Ashley J; Pringle, Renee B; Quintuna, Maritza D; Reid, Khayla S; Riggs, Khadejah S; Rivera-Casallas, Juliana; Robak, Laura E; Rodriguez Amparo, Frankely; Sanabria, Melanie M; Sebabi, Blaise B; Serrano, Jennifer M; Sixto, Brandon M; Stackhouse, Alijzha D; Taylor, Althea L; Teoyotl, Madeline; Torres, Jose A; Uva, Richard T; Vahora, Owais; Vega Tandazo, Carolina D; Villa Duran, Jonelyn A; Virgo, Suzette S; Ward Lloyd, Kayona A; Williams, Preya; Williams, Waleska; Wronski, Tiffany V; Xiong, Stephanie D; HC-BehavioralSciencePTL; HC-BusinessPTL; HC-DevelopmentalStudiesPTL; HC-HumanitiesArtPTL; HC-HumanitiesPTL; HC-MathSciencePTL; Adomako Ayisi, Kofi A; Albrecht, Marilyn; Alton, Douglas; Begum, Ropa; Bernard, Rayon G; Blackmon, Sharon J; Bomely, Bruce; Bright, Medgine B; Cacioppo, Megan E; Carranza Jr., Rodolfo A; Carrion, Graciela M; Chavis, Tracey S; Chowdhury, Parveen; Coko, Leila; Connolly, James V; Cox, Andrea D; Cross, Ann D; Cruz, Anna C; Currivan, Christopher M; De Jesus, Erika A; Dorelus, Widelyne M; Dupont, Richard A; Elliott, Curleen; Estime, Vanessa; Everett, Peter; Fabrizio, Vickie T; Feliciano, Monserrate; Gibson, Jeanine M; Gonzalez, Milagros; Gore, Mark; Graham, Earl A; Guirand-Fleurimond, Felisha; Han, Qiming; Haynes, Vanessa E; Hernandez, Maria M; Hubbard, Richard; Hynds, Samuel; Jimenez, Natalia; Johnson, Jeffrey S; Khon, Karen; Kuchmas, Deborah S; Lim, Suzanna A; Livingston, Omar J; Lloyd-Ebron, Loretta D; Lund, Kristin A; Lutris, Jennifer; McAllister, Jesse J; Medina, Carmen; Melendez, Evelyn; Mulero, Wanda I; Murati, Mirjeta; Norton, Lindsey; Oravetz, Teresa W; Parrett, Marian L; Pelletier, Andrew M; Perez III, Gonzalo A; Pizarro, David; Rampino, Tatiana; Ratanavong, Susan; Reddy, Indira; Redmond, Kevin M; Rodriguez, Rebecca M; Rossignol, Colette J; Sanders, Randy; Scobie, George V; Shea, Bernard J; Slade, Lisa M; Squizzato, Daniela J; Stevens, Gail; Still, Verniece S; Strohm, Shelley J; Suarez, Gloria M; Tapper, Frederick M; Tecun, Marianne; Thomas, Anisha; Tully, Hyoja; Vitola, Anthony J; Wahlberg, Marilyn J; Walden, Terry L; Ward-Roberts, Fabiola O; Wasik, Michael J; Wehr, Marilyn L; Williams, Yotisse; Wolfson, Linda; Wood, Kimberly K; Zella, Robbin; Gelinas, Stephen M; Harrison, Jeffrey B; Magazin, Drazenko; Mangano, Vincent J; Minella, Dennis G; Owens Sr, Sherman V; Torres, Carlos E; Wiencko, Thomas R; Alicea, Xiomara; Anzaldi, Linda S; Bedawi, Jiyun; Byrd, China R; Caraballo, Aida; Carbone, Ada; Creighton-Fuller, Rosalee; Douglas, Timothea L; Fields, Veetra; Lidman, Cynthia; Magazin, Enila; McDonnell, Patricia; Miller-Hayes, Jocelyn F; Pelaggi, Josephine S; Spignolio, Patria J; Wilson, DeNeva M; Ziembski, Mariann; Calderon, Juliessa A; Clements, Thomas E; Gonzalez, Robert E;

To: Gough, Christopher K; Rooney, Gary T; Soto, Orlando; Taylor, Judith L; Blumstein, Angela M; Brickett, Edward J; Ngo, Khanh; Nguyen, Hoa T; Provitz-Rosado, Kathleen; Roland, Marie E; Bailey, Durado N; Costantini, Camilla; Eisenbach, Theresa A; Gabris, Cynthia A; Guillen, Cindy A; Jelenik, Kristy; Lugo, Miguel A; Pizarro-Quesada, Lydia E; Sanchez Roman, July E; Teel, Latora; Artis, Diane J; Bailey, Durado N; Biga, Stanley; Brown, Angelique K; Castro, Betzabeth E; Childs, Geoffrey A; Costeines, Patricia D; Dawson, Victor; Dilg, Robyn L; Dion, Vincent; Dos Santos, Ana Maria L; Fontan, Kevin A; Gill, Carlton; Gleason, Dorothy; Greene, Susan; Hunte, Tristan A; Hurley, Suzanne E; Knight, Nokware; Krotki, Jessica I; Lukole, Omar; Marrone, Joseph; Marshall, Tajan S; Martinez, Ayaceli; Martinez, Yahaira M; Maturo, Jacqueline M; McDonald, Joan P; Miller, Rometa; Mitchell, Francine R; Montes, Sherly Y; Moore, Elene A; Mulvihill, Alese E; Obeid, Aliss Issa; Pagan, Arian; Pulido, Adrian; Quesada, Jessica M; Reilly, Joseph D; Schirano, Matthew; Seyal, Mehreen U; Smith, Robin; Tejada, Alyssa; Watstein, Esther; Wolfe Boynton, Cynthia F; Yanez-Hamberger, Ximena; Zajdel, Shirley; Adams, Rebecca; Albaz, Asher; Amico, Michael C; Barnes, Sandra; Becker, Edward; Bloom, Eleanor J; Brenner, Thomas C; Cahill-Lambole, Maureen; Cain, Rachel S; Carley, Kristen; Coba-Loh, Claudine J; Colon, Saulo M; Conway, Janice; Dawson, Asantewa; Douglas, Sherifa S; Dunne, Matthew W; Empric, Scott; Enns, Brian S; Favret, John L; Grossman, William G; Hart, Stephanie A; Hayes, Janet V; Hughes, Kirk; Jeremy, Kellyn A; Keane, Edward C; Kocay, Michelle; Kozek, Teresa A; La Barbera, Michael; Lamoureux, Mark D; Leach, Mark; Litwinowicz, Stella; Lloyd, Joan; Mandel, Michael R; Mannion, Samantha; Marchetti, Aimee; Mark, Steven W; Mellouk, Driss; Micinilio, Kathleen; Moncrieffe, Aubrey J; Morales, Letizia E; Munk, Emily; Nelson, Robert E; Nohai-Seaman, Jennifer L; Ortiz, Jamilet R; Pappantoniou, Antonios; Pasierb, Bernard; Pepin, Kyle; Philips, Marina; Piazza, Dianna M; Pinto, Andrew N; Pirog, Pamela J; Platt, David C; Ravanshad, Farshad; Richards, Barbara E; Rondinone, Tonya H; Rose, Eddie B; Rowe, Larisa A; Samberg, Rebecca; Schaeffler, Janice M; Scobie, Adam E; Sheehan, Geoffrey T; Smith, Karyn L; Sopchak, John C; Steeves, Elizabeth; Toedt, Kathleen; Tomey, Shelley S; Turiano, Laura A; Valovcin, Mary Ann; Vlahac, Mary A; Wagner, Thomas M; Wyckoff, Robert T; Yarrow, Janet; Zander, Kyle; Zukowski, Robert H

Subject: Sexual Harassment Prevention Training Requirement

Follow Up Flag: Flag for follow up

Flag Status: Flagged

Good afternoon HCC Community,

On June 18, 2019, Connecticut enacted a new state law expanding its sexual harassment prevention training that requires us to provide two hours of training to **ALL** employees (including student workers) with the exception of those who completed Sexual Harassment Prevention training on or after 10/1/18.

To comply with this mandate, BOR has made a training module available on FirstNet, which we have started to assign to HCC employees that have not attended or must retake the training.

****This training is NOT the same as *Not Anymore for Employees*, the online program that we were required to complete last year that is designed to educate employees on how to effectively respond to reports of interpersonal violence from students and employees.****

If you haven't already, you should be receiving an email within the next couple of days from Messages@firstnetlearning.com regarding the training assignment(s). The link to FirstNet's ETC and your username will be included at the end of that email. [ETC](#) is available 24/7/365 to allow employees to train

at any time, at any pace, and at any place on an internet-connected device. The training modules require an updated version of Adobe Flash Player and staff have found that the modules work best when using the Google Chrome browser.

If you complete the module and it doesn't reflect on your "My Training" tab as completed, please refresh the webpage. If that doesn't work, log off and log back on. If it still doesn't show as completed, please call ETC's Help Desk at 888-948-4949 extension 1 for assistance.

In the future, you will get emails from Messages@firstnetlearning.com (with "New Course Enrollments" on the subject line) regarding additional training/policies that must be completed. You're encouraged to log on periodically and check your "My Training" tab to ensure that you are in compliance with these requirements.

Please contact Cyndee Gabris (x28514) or me (x25059) if you have any questions.

Kindly,

Lydia

Lydia Pizarro-Quesada, Acting Assistant Director
Human Resources Department
Office: L218e (Lafayette Hall)
Tel.: 203/332-5059
Fax: 203/332-5247

HOUSATONIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE

900 LAFAYETTE BOULEVARD, BRIDGEPORT, CT 06604-4704

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**Fall Semester Meet & Greet
Tuesday, September 10, 2019
12:00pm - 2:00pm
BH Events Center**

12:00-12:30pm: Lunch & Mingle

12:30-1:45 pm: Information Sessions


The following individuals will speak briefly about their roles at the college and their respective departments:

- Dr. Paul Broadie, President
- Robin Avant, Dean of Academic Affairs
- Dr. Kim McGinnis, Dean of Student Services
- Dr. Adell Brown Jr., Interim Dean of Administration and Institutional Effectiveness
- Evelyn Gard, Associate Dean of Marketing and Communications
- Megan Cacioppo, Marketing Coordinator
- Kristen Jelenik, Executive Director, Housatonic Community College Foundation Inc.
- Carla Mackintosh, Scholarship and Operations Manager
- Kelly Hope, Director of Student Life and Student Conduct
- Jim Connolly, Director of Enrollment Management/Registrar
- Kimberly Wood, Director of the Student Services Center
- Omar Livingston, Director of Financial Aid
- Jeanine Gibson, Acting Director of Academic Advising and Student Retention
- Sargent Chris Gough, Director of Campus Security
- Colette Rossignol, Director of Education Technology
- Marianne Tecun, Director of Academic Support Center
- Andrew Pelletier, Center for Academic Progress (CAP) Coordinator
- Shelley Strohm, Director of Library Services
- Anisha Thomas, Director of Career Services and Internships
- Lisa Slade, Director of Counseling and Wellness
- Marilyn Wehr, Coordinator of Disability Support Services/Counselor
- Marilyn Albrecht, Counselor/Title IX Investigator/Gender Equity Coordinator
- Laura Turiano, Associate Professor of Psychology and Human Services/Teaching and Learning Consultant, Center for Teaching



Speak up, Speak out: How Stories Can Drive Movements

Marilyn Allbrecht, M.S.W.
Academic Adviser (Equity & Inclusion)/Title IX Investigator
mallbrecht@gmail.com
L112



Instructions for use

Click on the "Google Slides" link.
Click on the "Google Slides" link and you will see a "Share" button. Click on the "Share" button and you will see a "Share" button. Click on the "Share" button and you will see a "Share" button.

Click on the "Share" button.
Click on the "Share" button and you will see a "Share" button. Click on the "Share" button and you will see a "Share" button. Click on the "Share" button and you will see a "Share" button.

More info on how to use the tool is at [https://www.google.com/slide/1/](#)



HELLO!

I am Marilyn.
I am here today as part of our Don't Dance Program!







Ways Title IX applies...

Gender Equity

Equal opportunities in athletics, academic programs, and other resources on campus.

Equal access to resources on campus

Investigation of Sexual Misconduct

- Sexual assault
- Sexual harassment
- Domestic/Dating Violence

2. Story- Telling

Why do Stories Matter?

The Lessons of Story-Telling

Stories Challenge what people think they know, they turn assumptions around.

A Strong Story:

- Build a broader understanding
- Challenge Stereotypes
- Unexpected Wisdom
- Plain language
- Provide Context
- A human Voice

Stories Help Us:

- See patterns
- Make people feel
- Act differently
- Build support
- Change Minds

...Change the PUBLIC CONVERSATION.

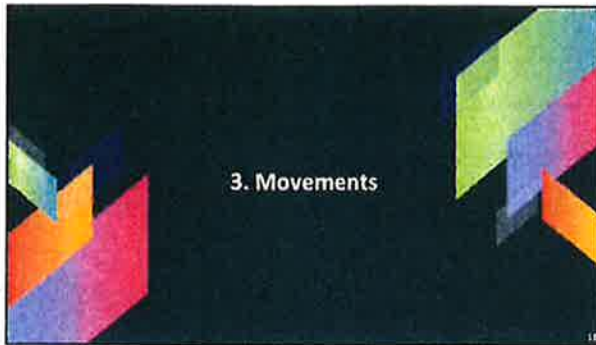
Story-Telling as a way to Heal...

Storytelling is a way of dealing with trauma. For many of those who have experienced trauma, sharing one's own experiences in the form of a personal narrative can help to develop new meaning on past events.

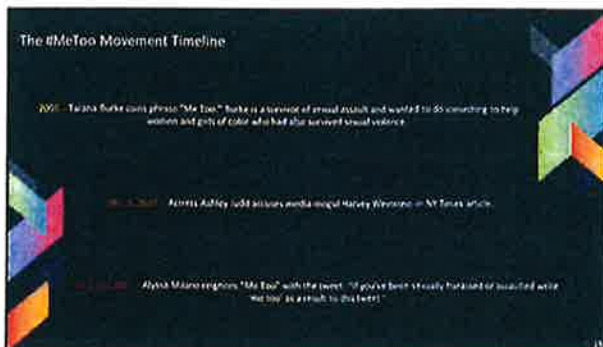
By re-telling one's own stories – that is by using different kinds of imagery and exploring alternative ways of interpreting one's reality – story telling can provide a sense of hope, belonging, and meaning for people in light of traumatic experiences (White & Epston, 1990).

"The hope was for this project to help cultivate the participants' sense of belonging, connection and identification with [...] surroundings, through [...] re-telling stories."

RESEARCHERS, WEST MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
ON EDUCATION & THE ARTS, 2019







The #MeToo Movement Timeline

Oct. 18, 2017 - Olympic gymnast McKayla Maroney tweets that she was sexually assaulted by former coach Doctor Lawrence G. Nassar.

Oct. 26, 2017 - Anthony Rapp published claims accusing Kevin Spacey of making sexual advances toward him when he was 14.

Oct. 26, 2017 - Time Magazine names the "MeToo Revolution" its 2017 Person of the Year, citing individuals like Tarana Burke and Terry Crews as forces behind this watershed moment.

The #MeToo Movement Timeline Continued...

Oct. 28, 2017 - Duke/Emory press report about Brock Turner and his guilty plea for sex of sexual misconduct allegations against the Stanford student having a sentence of 6 months in prison.

Oct. 29, 2017 - More than 100 writers rehashed names as two #MeTooers' identities called #MeToo100.

Oct. 30, 2017 - The State Capitol in San Francisco held a hearing on the #MeToo movement and more about a local's fight to be held publicly. Despite the movement being focused by all the women who have felt sexual assault and harassment, enough to give up and share their personal stories. The hearing, "But She's Not a Lady: Offering the Women's Voice to the World," is one that transcends any category, geography, race, religion, politics or workplace.

The #MeToo Movement Timeline Continued...

Oct. 31, 2017 - An interview with Bill Cosby's lawyer, the woman accused James Van Der Beek of sexual abuse, to be appropriate or female exploitation. Van Der Beek's wife, and another woman was for murder.

Nov. 1, 2017 - More than a million people took to the streets around the world for the second annual Women's March. The year's events, held on the anniversary of President Barack Obama's inauguration, focused on the administration and policies, as well as on the long-term fight to end.

Nov. 1, 2017 - In a New York City, Marissa van der Meer, a woman who was accused of sexual abuse, was named as "a central figure" and was accused of sexual abuse and was a member of a "hate group" which is a hate group.

The #MeToo Movement Timeline Continued...

October 4, 2017: The #MeToo hashtag became a trending topic on Twitter as women shared their stories of sexual harassment and assault. The hashtag was used by over 193 million people, and it became the most used hashtag on Twitter for the first time.

October 15, 2017: The New York Times published an article titled "The #MeToo Movement" which described the movement and its impact on society. The article was widely read and discussed, and it helped to bring the movement to the attention of a wider audience.

October 17, 2017: The New York Times published an article titled "The #MeToo Movement" which described the movement and its impact on society. The article was widely read and discussed, and it helped to bring the movement to the attention of a wider audience.

The #MeToo Movement Timeline Continued...

On April 28, 2018: A woman who worked as a sex correspondent for NBC News said Tom Brinkman groped her, twice tried to forcibly kiss her and made inappropriate gestures attempting to have sex with her, according to two reports.

On November 2018: Spotify announced it will no longer include the troubled R&B artist R. Kelly on its playlists.

On January 2019: Harvey Weinstein turned himself in to New York authorities after being charged with rape in the first and third degrees, as well as sexual abuse in the first degree for forcible sexual acts against two women in 2013 and 2014.

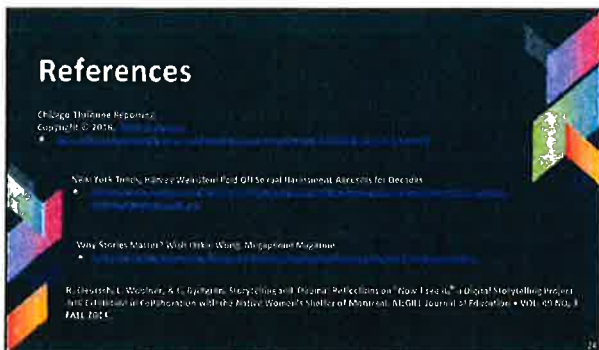
MORE THAN 12M

"Me Too"

Facebook posts, comments, and reactions in 24 hours







SECOND ANNUAL

**ADVISING & STUDENT
SUCCESS CENTER**

OPEN HOUSE

**Meet the HCC Team of
Academic Advisors and
Achievement Coaches!**

Degree Works

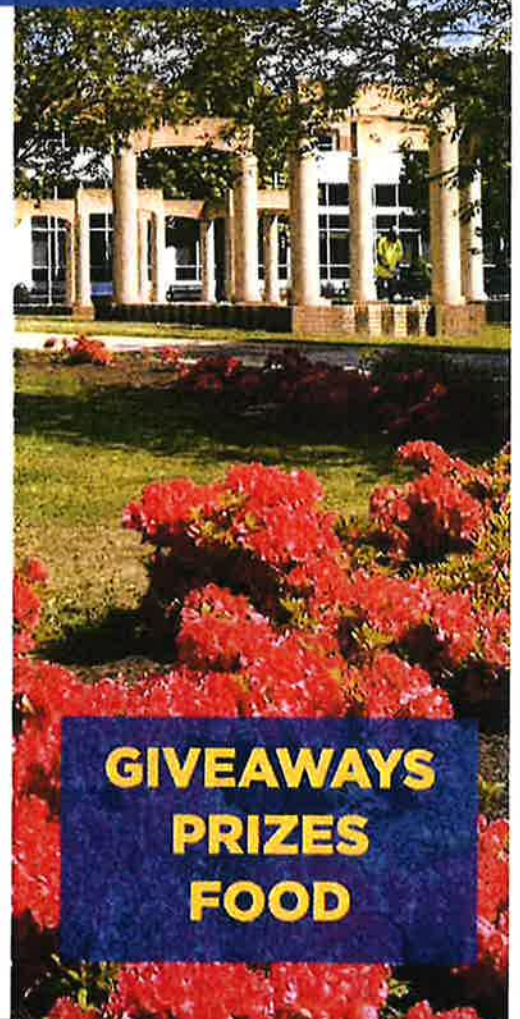
Transfer Out

Individual & Group Advising
and more!



Housatonic.edu | 203.332.5897 | 890 Lafayette Blvd., Bridgeport, CT

*HCC is an Achieving the Dream Leader College, ranked by the Aspen Institute among
nation's top 150 community colleges for 2017*



**GIVEAWAYS
PRIZES
FOOD**

Tues. Oct. 8 | 10:30 am - 1 pm | 4:30 pm - 6:30 pm | LH-L112

RED TALK

**HAVE YOU
SEEN THE
RED FLAGS?**

LETS TALK ABOUT THEM

**WEDNESDAY
OCT 30.**

**1:30PM-3:00PM
LH L109**

**FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT
MEDGINE BRIGHT 203-332-5058 OR MARILYN ALBRECHT 203-332-8521**

Tuesday November 12, 2019

12:30-2:00PM

Lafayette Hall L109

SSS



**NO ONE SHOULD
BE SOLD OR
CONTROLLED !**

**JOIN US FOR
A WORKSHOP ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING
AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

**FACILITATED BY
ATTORNEY ALICIA KINSMAN**

IMMIGRATION LAWYER

DOMINICA HILL

sponsored by

FESP

The Women's Center

THE CENTER FOR FAMILY JUSTICE





THE LAW OFFICE OF
ALICIA R. KINSMAN

Immigration Options for Victims of Crimes

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Self-Petitioners: Victims of domestic violence who are the child, parent, or current/former spouse of a United States citizen or a permanent resident (green card holder) and are abused, may be eligible to apply for a green card themselves without needing the abuser to help. This provision of the law was created under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and apply equally to men and women. Victims must establish that they:

- Have or had a qualifying relationship with the abuser,
- Reside or resided with the abuser,
- Have good moral character, and
- Have been victims of battery or extreme cruelty.

U Nonimmigrant Status, U Visa : The U Visa offers immigration protection for victims and is also a tool for law enforcement. To obtain U status, the victim must obtain a certification from law enforcement. In addition, victims must:

- Be a victim of qualifying criminal activity and have suffered substantial physical or mental abuse as a result of the crime. Qualifying crimes include rape, sexual assault, domestic violence, kidnapping, felony assault, and other serious crimes.
- Possess credible and reliable information about the qualifying criminal activity, and
- Be, have been, or are likely to be helpful to the investigation and/or prosecution of that qualifying criminal activity.

T Nonimmigrant Status, T Visa: Human Trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery. Traffickers prey on many types of people, often including individuals who are poor, unemployed, underemployed, or who lack the safety and protection of strong social networks. Victims are often lured under the false pretenses of good jobs and better lives, and then forced to work under brutal and inhumane conditions. The T visa provides immigration protection to victims of severe forms of trafficking.

Victims must:

- Be a victim of a severe form of human trafficking
- Be physically present in the United States on account of the trafficking,
- Comply with any reasonable requests for assistance in the investigation or prosecution (or be under the age of 18), and
- Suffer extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm if removed from the United States.

To schedule an appointment:

Call or text: (203) 701-6043

Book online at: <https://calendly.com/arkimmigration>



CSCU

CONNECTICUT STATE
COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

FOR CONN. GEN. STAT. § 10a-55m(f)
HOUSATONIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE
SEXUAL VIOLENCE REPORT
REPORTING YEAR 2019

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Statement Regarding Sexual Violence

In General

The College is committed to creating a community that is safe and supportive of people of all gender and sexual identities; this statement pertains to the entire campus community, whether on ground or virtual, students, faculty, and staff. Two of the College's primary concerns are the health and well-being of each individual and fostering healthy interpersonal relationships. The principles of the Board of Regents ***Policy on Student Conduct*** (integrity, equity, respect and responsibility) address elements necessary for healthy interpersonal relationships and these principles are especially important when relationships become intimate. Sexual intimacy is permissible only if it is agreed to by all participants and all activity is affirmatively consensual at all times. Sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, sexual assault and intimate partner violence, against anyone is unacceptable and is both a crime under State law and a violation of College policies, including but not limited to: ***Policy on Student Conduct, Violence Prevention and Response Statement, Statement Against Harassment***. The College is committed to providing an environment free of personal offenses.

Reporting Encouraged

The College strongly encourages the reporting of sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, sexual assault and intimate partner violence, as an effective means of taking action by reporting such acts to the appropriate officials and pursuing criminal or disciplinary remedy, or both. The only way that action can be taken against anyone who violates another in such a manner is through reporting. The College can 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 assault. The College will preserve the confidentiality of those who report sexual misconduct to the fullest extent possible and allowed by law. College employees, victim advocates or community victim advocates being consulted will make any limits of confidentiality clear before any disclosure of facts takes place.

Mandated Reporting

Mandated reporting requirements of the Child Protection Law may require that a report be made to the Connecticut Department of Social Services whenever the College receives a report that a person under eighteen (18) years of age may have been sexually assaulted. In addition, those College employees who qualify as Campus Security Authorities under the Jeanne Clery Act have a duty to report information that comes to their attention of a possible sexual assault regardless of the age of the reported victim. The College also employs individuals who are members of professions that are mandated reporters under Connecticut law, such as early childhood professionals, nurses and others. In order to comply with the ethical requirements of their profession and the law, any such professional who receives a report of sexual violence may not be able to maintain the confidentiality of the reported violence.

Privacy of Information Reported

When the College receives a report of sexual assault and/or sexual misconduct, reasonable steps will be taken to preserve the privacy of the person reported to have been the victim while promptly investigating and responding to the report. While the College will strive to maintain the confidentiality of the information reported, which information is subject to privacy requirements of the Family Education Rights Privacy Act (FERPA), the College also must fulfill its duty to protect the College community and to assure that the appropriate disciplinary processes are implemented. As such, complete confidentiality cannot always be guaranteed.

Confidential resources, such as off campus counseling and psychological services, health services providers, member(s) of the clergy, and the local Sexual Assault Crisis Center are bound by state statutes and professional ethics from disclosing information about reports without written releases. Information that such persons receive from the reporter of a sexual assault or the person reported to have been assaulted 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, s/he must speak with a full confidential resource. The following is a partial list of such confidential resources in the College's service region:

The Center for Women and Families, Bridgeport (203) 384-9559
Women's Center of Greater Danbury (203) 731-5204
Women and Families Center, New haven (203) 235-4444
Center for Sexual Assault Crisis, Stamford (203) 348-9346
Adult Survivors of Child Abuse, Norwalk (203) 348-9346

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

Rights and Options of Those Who Report

Those who report any type of sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, sexual assault or intimate partner violence, to a College 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, including sexual harassment, sexual assault and intimate partner violence, will be treated seriously and with dignity by the College.
- Referrals to off-campus counseling and medical services that are available immediately and confidentially, whether or not those who report an assault feel ready to make any decisions about reporting the assault to police, the Dean of Students or the College's Title IX Coordinator.
- Those who have been assaulted have the right to take both legal action (criminal/civil action) and action in accordance with the ***Policy on Student Conduct*** and ***Policy Against Harassment*** against the individual allegedly responsible.
- Those who may wish that her/his report of an assault to be handled in a confidential manner may contact the **Center for Sexual Assault Crisis, Stamford (203) 348-9346** – bound by state statutes and professional ethics to maintain confidentiality without written releases.

Options for Changing Academic, Transportation and Working Arrangements

Housatonic Community College will provide assistance to those involved in a report of sexual harassment, sexual assault or intimate partner violence, including but not limited to, reasonably available options for changing academic, campus transportation or working situations as well as honoring lawful protective or temporary restraining orders.

- ***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;***

Housatonic's Office of Public Safety (203) 332-5025

Connecticut State Police (203) 696-2500

Bridgeport Police Department (203) 576-7671

Agency Contact Information

It is the Practice of the College that whenever the College's Title IX Coordinator or other employee receives a report that a student, faculty or staff member has been subjected to sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, sexual assault or intimate partner violence, the College's Title IX Coordinator or other employee shall immediately provide student, faculty or staff member with contact information for and, if requested, professional assistance in accessing and using campus, local advocacy, counseling, health, and mental health services. The following list of services, including contact information, is provided for this purpose:

- ***The Center for Women and Families, Bridgeport (203) 384-9559***
- ***Women's Center of Greater Danbury (203) 731-5204***
- ***Women and Families Center, New haven (203) 235-4444***
- ***Center for Sexual Assault Crisis, Stamford (203) 348-9346***
- ***Adult Survivors of Child Abuse, Norwalk (203) 348-9346***
- ***Housatonic Department of Public Safety (203) 332-5025***
- ***Bridgeport Center for Women & Children (203) 333-2233***
- ***St. Vincent's Medical Center (203) 576-5171***
- ***Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services 1-888-999-5545***
- ***Bridgeport Hospital 1-888-357-2396***
- ***Connecticut Office of Victim Services 1-800-822-8428***

Right to Notify Law Enforcement & Seek Protective and Other Orders

Those who report being subjected to sexual misconduct, including harassment, sexual assault or intimate partner violence, 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;
 - relief from physical abuse by a family or household member or person in a dating relationship; and
 - family violence protective orders.

Information pertaining to how to apply for a restraining is available at:

<http://jud.ct.gov/Publications/fm142.pdf> as well as through the Office for Victim Services.

In addition, the Office of Victim Services (OVS), Connecticut Judicial Branch, is the state's lead agency established to provide services to victims of violent crime. For further information, including contact information for the OVS, see: <http://jud.ct.gov/crimevictim/index.html> or call 1-800-822-8428.

Students should be aware that under Connecticut law (Public Act 12-114, entitled An Act Concerning Domestic Violence) that became effective on October 1, 2012, among other provisions, requires clerks of court, upon request of the protected person, to send notice of a protective order to the President and the special police force, if any, at the College or University at which the victim is enrolled. The full text of the statute can be found at:

<http://www.cga.ct.gov/2012/ACT/PA/2012PA-00114-R00HB-05548-PA.htm>

Student Conduct Procedures

The ***Board of Regents Policy on Student Conduct*** provides the procedures for the investigation and resolution of complaints regarding student conduct, including those involving sexual harassment, sexual assault and intimate partner violence.

The College's Dean of Students or Title IX Coordinator can assist in explaining the student conduct process. The Dean of Students, Title IX Coordinator or designee are the designated recipients of reports of violations of the ***Expectations for Student Conduct*** set forth in the ***Policy on Student Conduct***. The Dean of Students also administers the ***Policy on Student Conduct*** process regarding any such reports. The ***Policy on Student Conduct*** provides an equal, fair, and timely process (informal administrative resolution or a formal adjudication) for complainants and accused students.

Time to Report

To summarize the procedures, normally reports must be received by the Dean of Students or other designee of the President Director of Public Safety, Master Sergeant Chris Gough (203) 332-5024 within thirty (30) days of the date of a possible violation or within thirty (30) days of the date the facts constituting a possible violation were known. However, the College recognizes that the decision to file a report of sexual misconduct or relationship violence is difficult and may take some time. Because memories may fade and witnesses may become inaccessible, the sooner information is gathered, the greater is the ability of the College to effectively investigate and resolve the matter fairly to all parties concerned.

Danger to Persons, Property or Academic Process: Interim Suspension or Restriction

Upon receipt of a report, the Dean must initially determine if, based upon the reported incident, the continued presence of the reported violator would constitute an unreasonable danger to the persons, property or academic process of the College. If the Dean so determines, the Dean is authorized to suspend or restrict the reported violator on an interim basis.

Investigation

The Dean is expected to conduct a thorough and impartial investigation into the report and, upon the conclusion of the investigation, the Dean must decide whether the information gathered leads to the conclusion that the reported student committed the reported violation.

Range of Sanctions

The ***Policy on Student Conduct*** provides sanctions for any violation of the Policy that range from a warning to separation from the College depending on the severity and the extent of the behavior,

among other factors. The purpose of sanctions includes, but is not limited to: changing student behavior, protecting the College community from further violations and fostering a campus environment that is conducive to learning, teaching and working.

Upon the conclusion of the investigation, the Dean must determine whether or not the sanction for the violation involves suspension or expulsion from the College.

- ***Violation Not Warranting Suspension or Expulsion***

If the Dean determines the violation does not warrant suspension or expulsion from the College, then the Dean is expected to conduct an Administrative Conference and decide, after informing the accused student of the results of the investigation and after providing the accused student with an opportunity to provide additional information, whether a violation has occurred and, if so, what sanction not involving suspension or expulsion is appropriate. There is no right of review from such a decision of the Dean.

- ***Violation Warranting Suspension or Expulsion: Resolution Options***

If upon the completion of the investigation the Dean determines that the reported student has violated the *Expectations for Student Conduct* and that suspension or expulsion is warranted, the Dean shall offer the accused student a statement of the results of the investigation, a proposed agreement in lieu of a hearing and a statement of the student's rights at a hearing should there be a hearing.

Rights of Both the Reported Victim and the Accused

Additionally, both the reported victim and the accused student are entitled to the following:

- to 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;
- to request that student conduct proceedings begin promptly;
- to have student conduct proceedings be conducted by an official trained in issues relating to sexual assault and intimate partner violence;
- to present information, including other persons, on their behalf;
- to have the student conduct proceedings use the more likely than not standard in determining whether a violation of the *Expectations for Student Conduct* has been committed, i. e. , whether it is more likely than not that the reported act of sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, sexual assault or intimate partner violence, was committed by the accused student.
- to be informed in writing of the results of the proceeding as soon as possible after it concludes, normally no later than the next business day after it concludes; and
- consistent with the requirements of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and other federal and State laws, have their identities kept confidential.

Key Definitions

Sexual assault is defined to mean first, second, third and fourth degree sexual assault as well as aggravated first degree sexual assault and third degree sexual assault with a firearm as more specifically defined in Connecticut State law.

Sexual Misconduct is defined as:

- Non-consensual sexual intercourse, which includes any sexual intercourse (anal, oral, or vaginal), however slight, with any body part or object, by a man or a woman, without effective consent.
- Non-consensual sexual contact, which includes sexual touching, however slight, with any object, by a man or a woman, without effective consent.
- Sexual exploitation, which includes non-consensual, unjust or abusive sexual advantage taken by a student of another, for his or her own advantage or benefit, or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the one being exploited, and that behavior does not otherwise constitute non-consensual sexual intercourse, non-consensual sexual contact or sexual harassment. Examples of sexual exploitation include, but are not limited to: prostitution, videotaping consensual sex without a partner's consent, peeping tommy and knowingly transmitting sexually transmitted infections without a partner's knowledge.

Consent is defined as informed, freely and actively given assent, involving an understandable exchange of affirmative words or actions, which indicates a willingness to participate in mutually agreed upon sexual activity. It is the responsibility of the initiator to obtain clear and affirmative responses at each stage of sexual involvement. The lack of a negative response is not consent. Consent may not be given by a minor or by any individual who is incapacitated, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, by drugs and/or alcohol. Past consent of sexual activities does not imply ongoing future consent.

Stalking is defined as any behaviors or activities occurring on more than one (1) occasion that collectively instill fear in the victim and/or threaten her/his safety, mental health and/or physical health. Such behaviors or activities may include, but are not limited to, whether on or off campus, non-consensual communications (face to face, telephone, e-mail, etc.), threatening or obscene gestures, surveillance or being present outside the victim's classroom or workplace.

Relationship 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; (2) sexual assault in a spousal or cohabiting relationship; and (3) domestic violence (which includes various crimes) and first, second, and third degree stalking as more specifically defined in Connecticut State law.
- 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.
- 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.

RESOURCES

A variety of support resources are available on campus and in the community to assist in dealing with sexual violence. These resources are available whether or not the incident occurred on campus or off campus.

The College and community partners provide a range of services, resources, and mechanisms. In all cases, the choice may begin with an exploratory conversation. Making contact does not obligate anyone to utilize services or make any report.

For support and information on available options contacting any of the following is encouraged:

Housatonic's Office of Public Safety (203) 332-5025
Housatonic's Women's Center (203) 332-5268
Housatonic's Counseling Center (203) 332-5097
Dean of Students Office (203) 332-5184

Additional Resources (Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week)

- The Center for Women and Families, Bridgeport (203) 384-9559
- Women's Center of Greater Danbury (203) 731-5204
- Women and Families Center, New haven (203) 235-4444
- Center for Sexual Assault Crisis, Stamford (203) 348-9346
- Adult Survivors of Child Abuse, Norwalk (203) 348-9346
- Adult Survivors of Child Abuse, Norwalk (203) 348-9346

- Housatonic Department of Public Safety (203) 332-5025
- Bridgeport Center for Women & Children (203) 333-2233
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- Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services 1-888-999-5545
- Bridgeport Hospital 1-888-357-2396
- Connecticut Office of Victim Services 1-800-822-8428

SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS & EDUCATION

Training is planned for faculty, staff members, and administrators. Each entering student will be given an emergency sexual assault notification card that explains available services for victims of sexual assault, as well as the immediate response role of College personnel.

CONCLUSION

All members of the College community share a responsibility for upholding this practice as we strive to attain our goal of creating a community that is safe and free of violence.

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.

**Housatonic Community College
Sexual Misconduct Disclosure Form**

Expectation of the Student:

_____ **Disclosure only:** The student can share about their experience without launching an investigation based on the information. The student will be provided with information about resources and assistance available to them both on campus and in the community.

_____ **Filing a Report:** The student is sharing information with the faculty/staff member in order to have the college take action to address the issue. The student will be provided with information about resources and assistance available to them both on campus and in the community.

*** This student should be brought to the Dean of Students office or the campus safety office to make a report.*

Date of Disclosure: _____ **Faculty/Staff Member:** _____ **Department:** _____

Information provided by the student

Name of Student making the Disclosure: _____ **Banner ID:** _____

*** The student can choose to remain anonymous (use initials and leave the Banner ID blank). ***

*** The information provided will only be used for data and reporting purposes. ***

General category of misconduct:

Date of Incident: _____

- _____ Sexual Harassment
- _____ Sexual Assault
- _____ Stalking
- _____ Intimate Partner Violence
- _____ Domestic Violence
- _____ Dating Violence

Synopsis of information provided by the student:

Please list the resource materials provided to the Student:

Please submit this form to the Title IX investigator in LH-A202 within 48 hrs. of the disclosure.

Definitions from CSCU Student Code of Conduct

Sexual Misconduct may include engaging in one or more of the following behaviors:

- **Sexual harassment**, which can include any unwelcome sexual advance or request for sexual favors, or any conduct of a sexual nature when (1) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's education; (2) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as a basis for academic decisions affecting the individual; or (3) 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.
- **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.
- **Consent**: 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.
 - Consent can be withdrawn at any time (that person will have not consented to any activity that took place after that point).
 - 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).
- **Intimate partner violence** is defined as 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: sexual assault, domestic violence, or sexual harassment. The violence can include, but is not limited to: physical abuse, verbal abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, financial abuse, and threats of violence.
- **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, social media sites or any other internet communication) or remaining in the physical presence of the other person.

Examples of behaviors which may constitute sexual misconduct are outlined on pages 129-131 of the HCC student handbook.

Investigative Report

Housatonic Community College
Office of the Title IX Coordinator
900 Lafayette Blvd.
Bridgeport, CT 06604

Investigator(s):

Date

The report is the product of an investigation into the complaint made by COMPLAINANT NAME(S) against RESPONDENT NAME(S), specifically, to determine if it is more likely than not that the respondent violated Housatonic Community College's Sexual Misconduct Policy. This investigation was conducted by the Title IX Coordinator's office. This report summarizes the investigation's findings in order to assist in the determination of any sanctions.

Reported Violation:

Specific violation, page within the policy, Student Code of Conduct, Sexual Misconduct Policy, which reads:

This accusation pertains to the student conduct policies, List part, Section, and Sub-section. The policy is on page ____ of the 2015-2016 student handbook. The policy reads:

Quote the policy from the Code of Conduct

Parties Interviewed:

COMPLAINANT

RESPONDENT

Complainant Identified Witnesses:

Respondent Identified Witnesses:

Other relevant parties

Background and Investigative Findings:

On DATE, COMPLAINANT reported a code of conduct violation by RESPONDENT on DATE OF VIOLATION in LOCATION OF VIOLATION.

Does COMPLAINANT wish to pursue law enforcement of any kind? AND the party who received the initial report forwarded the report to the Title IX Coordinator's office.

COMPLAINANT met with Title IX Coordinator's office on DATE, the first available time that COMPLAINANT could meet to discuss the complaint and subsequently placed INTERIM MEASURES of no contact between the parties.

Synopsis of event

--

List of supplemental evidence

--

Findings and Conclusion:

In the above referenced matter, the investigation did/did not show that RESPONDENT more likely than not violated our Code of Conduct. It is the recommendation of the investigator that a charge letter be drafted and RESPONDENT can choose whether or not to take responsibility and receive their sanctions.

Student Services

- [Academic Support Center](#)
- [Advising and Student Success Center](#)
- [Bookstore](#)
- [Campus Resources](#)
- [Career Services](#)
- [Counseling Center](#)
- [Community Resources](#)
- [Disability Support](#)
- [Educational Technology](#)
- [Library](#)
- [Medical Services](#)
- [Registrar](#)
- [Student Activities](#)
- [Student Magazine](#)
- [The Housatonic Review](#)
- [Summer 2013 Graduation Application](#)
- [Supplemental Instruction \(SI\) Program](#)
- [Technology Support](#)
- [Testing Services](#)
- [Title IX Information](#)
- [Transfer Planning](#)
- [H Pass](#)

Title IX Information

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 is a federal law that protects all students attending or accessing services at an educational institution that receives federal funding. It allows all students to attend school in an environment free of harassment, gender-based violence and discrimination. Violations of your rights under Title IX would be sexual assault, sexual harassment, sex discrimination or gender discrimination. Here at Housatonic Community College we take our responsibility to address and protect these rights very seriously. If you would like to report a Title IX violation or if you would like more information please do not hesitate to contact our Title IX Coordinators:

Acting Dean of Students Janus Connolly

Title IX Coordinator for Students

Office: Lafayette Hall 410

Phone: 203-433-5156

Email: jconnolly@housatonic.edu

Theresa Eisenbach

Director of Human Resources

Title IX Coordinator for Faculty and Staff

Office: Lafayette Hall 410

Phone: 203-433-5000

Email: teisenbach@housatonic.edu

Marilyn Albrecht, M.S.W.

Equity Inclusion Coordinator/ Title IX Investigator

Office: Lafayette Hall 410

Phone: 203-433-4523

Email: malbrecht@housatonic.edu

Statement Regarding Sexual Violence

>> CSCU Student Code of Conduct Sexual Misconduct Policies and Procedures

>> Continuing Notice of Non-Discrimination

>> Frequently Asked Questions

>> Annual Events

Sexual Misconduct Policy

The Connecticut State Colleges and Universities (CSCU) is committed to ensuring that students at all of the colleges or universities have the opportunity to participate fully in the process of education and development. The CSCU strives to maintain a safe and welcoming environment free from acts of sexual misconduct and relationship violence. As a CSCU college or university strives to provide safety, privacy and support to victims of sexual misconduct and relationship violence.

The CSCU strongly encourages the reporting of sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, and intimate partner violence, as an effective means of taking action. By reporting these acts to the appropriate officials, the student can pursue 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 CSCU governed college or 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 assault. Each and every CSCU governed college or university shall preserve the confidentiality of those who report sexual misconduct to the fullest extent possible and allowed by law. All CSCU employees, student advocates, or community victim advocates being consulted will make any matters of confidentiality clear before any disclosure of facts takes place.

Sexual intimacy is permissible only if it is agreed to by all participants and all activity is affirmative, consensual at all times. Sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual exploitation and intimate partner violence against anyone is unacceptable and is both a crime under state law and a violation of our policies. Housatonic Community College is committed to providing an environment free of personal offenses. Consensual sexual relationships between faculty and students are discouraged pursuant to state policy.

Policy against Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination and it is illegal under both state and federal law. Sexual harassment is also prohibited by the CSCU Anti-Discrimination Policy. In accordance with the board policy sexual harassment may be described as:

Any unwelcome sexual advance or request for sexual favors, or any conduct of a sexual nature when (1) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment or education, (2) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as a basis for employment or academic decisions affecting the individual, or (3) such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with or individual's academic or work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive employment or educational environment.

For the complete description of conduct which may constitute sexual harassment, see the CSCU Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Assault, and Intimate Partner Violence Policy, and the Connecticut Board of Regents Student Code of Conduct.

If you find yourself in a situation and you suspect it may be a type of sexual harassment, sexual assault, or intimate partner violence, please contact our Title IX coordinators.



Current Students

Faculty & Staff

Museum of Art

Foundation Support FSC

Alumni & Student Success



MyCommNet Directory Calendar Search

Housatonic Community College is an Equal Opportunity Institution. Housatonic Community College is an Equal Opportunity Institution.

HCC is an Achieving the Dream leader college, ranked by The Joint Institute for Marketing's Top 100 Community Colleges For 2013.

mention or faculty member, etc.) than the Title IX Coordinator can investigate.

8. **What do I do if I need help, but want my situation to remain confidential?**
 The privacy of the parties is a priority for the Title IX office. However, limited information must be disclosed in order to fully investigate a complaint. Student complainants may make a request for confidentiality directly to the Title IX Coordinator, in accordance with the stipulations in the Student Sexual Misconduct, Relationship Violence and Stalking Process. In a 285 confidential services, you can reach out to local confidential service providers. Most of these agencies have websites with locations and contact information. [Download Community Resources file here](#).

9. **What if I want to remain anonymous?**
 Your privacy will be protected to the maximum extent possible, but total anonymity may hinder an investigation into your complaint. The Title IX Coordinator's office will do everything possible to protect the privacy of the parties involved throughout the investigation process.
 If you are not interested in making a formal report you can still receive information about services, resources, and support from the Title IX office. You also have the option to make an anonymous disclosure by completing a [Disclosure form](#).

10. **What do I do if I want to file a report with the college, the police, or both?**
 To report sexual misconduct at Housatonic Community College, you can contact the Title IX Coordinator, the Dean of Students' office, or public safety. You can then meet with the Title IX Coordinator and they will do an investigation on the incident and take steps to address the conduct and remedy future issues.

11. **How can I help a friend who has experienced sexual misconduct?**
 It is not easy to share or discuss an experience with sexual misconduct. Having to be aware of that difficulty can allow you to be more supportive and helpful to your friend. Consider the following ways of showing support: listen, be there, communicate without judgment.
 If they need medical attention or want to report, offer to be there. Your presence can offer the support they need. Encourage the survivor to get support, offer to help them find what they need, but realize that sometimes they can make a decision about what is best for them.
 Be patient. There is no timetable for recovering from trauma. Avoid putting pressure on them to engage in activities they aren't ready to do yet.
[Download Secondary Survivors PDF here](#).

12. **I am concerned that reporting might make matters worse. Should I still file a complaint?**
 Housatonic Community College takes a strong stance against retaliation against someone who reports a Title IX violation in good faith. This policy is aggressively enforced if a complainant or a witness is retaliated against for participating in a Title IX investigation. Please inform the Title IX Coordinator if you feel threatened or feel that you are experiencing retaliation.

13. **Who has the duty to report sexual misconduct?**
 If you are an HCC employee, you have a duty to report violations of sexual misconduct. This includes faculty, administrators, staff, and student employees who have supervisory, evaluative, granting, or advisory responsibility over other members of the community. Any employee who receives a complaint of sexual misconduct, learns of what may be potential sexual misconduct, or observes conduct that may constitute a violation of the policy is required to report the alleged conduct immediately to the Title IX Coordinator.

14. **Someone has filed a complaint against me. What do I do?**
 Do not contact the complainant through any means – in person, by phone, by mail, through social media, through a third party, etc. Familiarize yourself with the HCC internal Title IX grievance procedure for so that you know what to expect. Expect to hear from the Title IX Coordinator, Staff, and prepare to meet with them.

15. **What is a Title IX Coordinator?**
 The Title IX Coordinator is the HCC official(s) responsible for ensuring that Housatonic Community College complies with Title IX, including responding to and investigating all complaints of gender discrimination, including sexual harassment and sexual violence at Housatonic Community College.

16. **Who is the Title IX Coordinator?**
 Aaron J. Dean, Jr. Students James Conolly
 Title IX Coordinator for Students
 Office: 304-347-1100
 Phone: 304-347-5147
 Email: jconolly@housatonic.edu
 Frances Eisenbach
 Director of Human Resources
 Title IX Coordinator for Faculty and Staff
 Office: 304-347-1100
 Phone: 304-347-5003
 Email: felisenbach@housatonic.edu

Annual Events

t in the Project

The Clothesline Project is a visual display of t-shirts that have been designed by survivors of violence or by someone who knows someone who has been victimized. The purpose of the Project is to increase awareness of the impact of interpersonal violence and break the silence around the issue. Survivors are given the opportunity to tell their story, make a t-shirt and hang it on the line, as well as make connections with other survivors. The line is a visual representation that they are not alone and it is a tribute to survivors. It shows the magnitude of the problem.

Visit [this link](#)

During the Student witness exhibit there will be silhouettes with facts, statistics, common myths and stories about domestic and sexual violence all around the Housatonic Community College Campus. [Students will be asked to](#)

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Community Resources

The Center for Family Justice

753 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, CT, 06604

Phone: 203-334-6154

SA Hotline: 203-333-2233

DV Hotline: 203-384-9559

Satellite Locations:

- Fairfield
- Monroe
- Trumbull
- Stratford

Rape Crisis Center of Milford, inc.

70 West River Street, Milford, CT 06460

Phone: 203-874-8712

24/7 crisis hotline: 203-878-1212

Women's Center of Greater Danbury

2 West Street, Danbury, CT, 06810

Phone: 203-731-5200

SA Hotline: 203-731-5204

DV Hotline: 203-731-5206

Safe Haven of Greater Waterbury

29 Central Ave., Waterbury, CT, 06702

Phone: 203-575-0388

SA Hotline: 203-753-3613

DV Hotline: 203-575-0036

Women and Families Center

Meriden Office: 169 Colony Street

Phone: 203-235-9297

Middletown Office: 100 Riverview Center,
Suite 150

Phone: 860-344-1474

New Haven Office: 1440 Whalley Ave.

Phone: 203-389-5010

YWCA New Britain

19 Franklin Square, New Britain, CT, 06051

Phone: 860-225-4681

The Center for Sexual Assault Crisis Counseling and Education

733 Summer St., Suite 503

Stamford, CT, 06901

Phone: 203-348-9346

Hotline: 203-329-2929

Susan B. Anthony Project

179 Water Street

Torrington, CT, 06790

Phone: 860-489-3798

Hotline: 860-482-7133

Statewide 24/7 Toll-Free Hotlines:

Sexual Assault: 1-888-999-5545 (English); 1-888-568-8332 (Español)

Domestic Violence: 1-888-774-2900 (English); 1-844-831-9200 (Español)

HOW TO SUPPORT SOMEONE YOU CARE ABOUT, A SURVIVOR OF SEXUAL ASSAULT.

It's not always easy to know what to say when someone tells you they've been sexually assaulted, especially when that person is a family member, friend, or loved one.

Consider the following ways to show support:

- Listen. Be there. Communicate without judgment.
- If the survivor seeks medical attention or plans to report, offer to be there. Your presence can offer support.
- Share resources like the National Sexual Assault Hotline and online.rainn.org, but realize that only they can make the decision to use them.
- Be patient. Remember, there is no timetable for recovering from trauma. Avoid putting pressure on them.

Some Dos and Don'ts include:

- **DO** respect them.
- **DON'T** pity them.
- **DON'T** assume anything, allow them to make their own choices.
 - They have had their control taken away; try to avoid doing that again.
- **DO** comfort them. Bring them a blanket or cup of tea, make the environment comfortable.
- **DO** offer to accompany them, if they would like support.
- **DON'T** demand to know every detail of rape or assault.
- **DO** allow them to tell you as much or as little as they need to.
- **DO** remind them that what happened was not their fault.
- **DO** understand that healing takes time and is a difficult process.
- **DON'T** expect their fear to instantly disappear because they are safe when talking to you.
- **DON'T** make excuses for the perpetrator.
- **DO** recognize that every trauma is different and so is a person's reaction to it.

National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673; local resources: <https://centers.rainn.org/>

HOW TO SUPPORT SOMEONE YOU CARE ABOUT, A SURVIVOR OF DOMESTIC/DATING VIOLENCE.

Some DOs and DON'Ts:

- **DON'T** judge.
- **DON'T** tell them that they need to leave the relationship. Only they know when it is safest to leave, and that may not be now. Instead try to discuss a way to be as safe as possible in the situation.
- **DON'T** put them in a position where they need to defend the abuser.
- **DO** listen to them. They are risking a lot to tell someone, show them you can be trusted.
- **DON'T** assume that you know what abuse looks like. Abuse can take many forms.
- **DO** reassure them that this is not their fault, no one deserves abuse.
- **DO** tell your loved one they are not alone; you are there to help, or to help find others who can.
- **DO** use a code word with your loved one as a signal to call the police or any predetermined need.
- **DO** tell your loved one that you are there for them no matter what.
- **DO** offer them a safe place, if this is realistic, or help them find one.
- **It is OKAY** for you to let your loved one know your feelings/concerns.

There are some trends relevant to abusive relationships that it may be helpful for you to know:

- Even if the abuser apologizes, it does not mean they will stop abusing.
- Alcohol or drug use does not cause abuse.
- **Abuse is cyclical** and tends to escalate.
- If it is safe for you and nobody in your household will tell the abuser, offer to let them store some emergency items in your home in case they need to leave quickly.
 - **Emergency items can include:**
 - Documentation of the abuse (medical treatment records, the dates of the abuse, document any destroyed property with pictures w/ date and description).
 - Information about the abuser's car and workplace (for a restraining order).
 - Proof of finances (personal & joint bank accounts, credit card statements, insurance).
 - Emergency contacts and important numbers
 - An emergency supply prescriptions/medications and health records (for children).
 - Any information about firearms the abuser has access to.
- If children are involved:
 - They should consider working with domestic violence advocate/lawyer if they plan to leave with the children.
 - Someone should tell the children that abuse is wrong and that they should never get in the middle when abuse is taking place—they should go somewhere safe, and call the police if they can and tell the police: their name, address, and what is happening.

National Domestic Violence Hotline (1-800-799-7233); local program: [Domesticshelters.org]

Crime Statistics, 2017, 2016, 2015

were reported to a Campus Security Authority.

Crimes	2018				2017				2016			
	OC	NC	PP	TOTAL	OC	NC	PP	TOTAL	OC	NC	PP	TOTAL
Murder/Non Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses Forcible, Forcible Rape/Forcible Sodomy/Sexual Assault w/Object, Forcible Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses Non Forcible, Incest/ Statutory Rape	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violation Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violation Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime/Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfounded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				1				0				2
<p>NOTE: Definitions OC=On Campus NC=Non Campus PP=Public Property</p> <p>HCC is a non residential campus.</p>												
HOUSATONIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE												



Connecticut State
Colleges & Universities

CHECKLIST FOR CONN. GEN. STAT. § 10a-55m(f)
SEXUAL VIOLENCE REPORT 2019 SUBMISSION

INSTITUTION INFORMATION

Name: Housatonic Community College **Contact:** Dean Kim McGinnis

Reporting Office/Department: Deputy Title IX Coordinator **Report Year:** 2019

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

