



# Institute of Technology

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## **Campus/Workplace Security Policy Guide**

### **2016/2017**

**INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
SALEM BRANCH CAMPUS**

# 2016 - 2017 Institute of Technology Campus Security/Workplace Policy Guide

## Campus /Workplace Security Policy Guide (Without Student Housing)

### JEANNE CLERY

Jeanne Clery was a 19-year-old Lehigh University freshman who was raped and murdered in her dorm room on April 5, 1986. Her parents later discovered there were approximately 38 violent crimes on the Lehigh campus in the three years prior to Jeanne being murdered. They joined with other victims of campus crime and persuaded Congress to enact a law, originally known as the “Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990.”

### THE CLERY ACT

In 1990, the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA) was amended to include the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 (Title II of Public Law 101- 542). This amendment required all postsecondary institutions participating in Title IV student financial aid programs to disclose campus crime statistics and security information. In 1998, the act was renamed the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. This act is more commonly known as the “Clery Act”. The Clery Act requires colleges and universities to:

- Collect, classify and count crime reports and statistics
- Issue campus alerts
- Publish an annual security report
- Submit crime statistics to the Department of Education
- Maintain a daily crime log
- Disclose missing student notification procedures
- Provide fire safety information

The Institute of Technology publishes an annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998 ("Clery Act"), 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f), Title 34 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Section 668.46. This report includes important information about safety and security policies implemented to protect the welfare of our campus community, as well as crime statistics for all of the campuses and centers within the school system. You may view this report on the College website [www.iot.edu](http://www.iot.edu). You may also request a copy of the report by contacting the Institute of Technology at 4700 Silverton Road NE, Salem, Oregon, 97305. Crime Statistics for each campus within the Institute of Technology system for calendar year 2013 may be viewed at the U.S. Department of Education, Campus Safety and Security Data Analysis Cutting Tool at [www.ope.ed.gov/security/](http://www.ope.ed.gov/security/).

### CAMPUS SECURITY

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), originally known as the Campus Security Act, requires all colleges and universities that participate in federal financial aid programs to keep and disclose information about crime on and near their respective campuses. Campuses are not permitted to take retaliatory action against anyone with respect to the implementation of any provision of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.

## **INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY CAMPUS FACILITIES**

The Institute of Technology campus in Salem, Oregon encompasses approximately 18,000 square feet of administration and instructional space located in two individual buildings separated by Silverton Road. There is a controlled crosswalk between the two properties to provide safe and secure passage between the two properties. Each building is secured with locking doors and maintains an alarm system that is activated when the campus closes each day. All College personnel and students are issued identification badges and are required to wear them on campus. All visitors to the campus are required to check in at the main reception area before entering the administration or instructional areas of the campus. The area surrounding the campus is patrolled by local law enforcement personnel. There are no residential facilities on College property, nor in use by the College at any other location.

## **PREPARING THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT**

This annual security report is compiled and prepared by the Corporate office of Select Education Group, LLC in cooperation with Institute of Technology campus based personnel. Statistical information for activity that occurs off campus is retrieved from the Salem Police department and the Marion County Sherriff's department. For purposes of issuing timely warnings and the annual statistical disclosure required under Clery, the campus community should report all crimes to the local campus personnel.

There are currently no fraternities or sororities located off-campus that is recognized by the Institute of Technology. Criminal activity occurring off-campus is monitored and recorded by the following agencies: Salem Police Department and the Marion County Sherriff's Department. Students involved in criminal activity off-campus may be contacted, cited or arrested by one of these agencies. During the preparation of the Annual Security Report, each of the above agencies is contacted and a good faith effort is made to obtain information as to crimes that are reportable under the Clery Act.

## **CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES**

### **Who is a Campus Authority?**

Even at institutions with police or security on campus, a student who is a victim of a crime may be more inclined to report it to someone other than the campus police or security. For this reason, the Clery Act requires all institutions to collect crime reports from a variety of individuals and organizations that Clery considers to be campus security authorities.

### **Who is a Campus Security Authority?**

- A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution.
- Local Police/Sheriff (Good Faith Request).
- Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department (e.g., an individual who is responsible for monitoring the entrance into institutional property).

Although the reporting of criminal activity directly to a Campus Police Department is the ideal scenario, crimes may also be reported to college officials who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities. The faculty and staff of the Institute of Technology are trained to assist students in contacting (CSA's) Campus Security Authorities in the event the student needs to report a

crime. Campus Security Authorities (CSA) are responsible for forwarding non-identifying information for inclusion in the annual security report, regardless of whether or not the victim chooses to file a report with law enforcement or press charges. As defined under the Clery Act, CSA's include college deans and assistant deans, college directors, assistant directors, athletic team coaches, athletic assistant coaches, faculty advisors to student groups, and campus staff involved in disciplinary and judicial proceedings. Please be aware that information forwarded by CSA's is for statistical purposes only.

## **PROFESSIONAL AND PASTORAL COUNSELORS**

When acting in their official capacity, professional and pastoral counselors are not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics under 20 U.S.C. Section 1092(f). Professional and pastoral counselors are encouraged, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures available for reporting crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual crime statistics. A "pastoral counselor" is a person who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling, and functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor. A "professional counselor" is a person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification.

## **VOLUNTARY/CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING**

If you are the victim of a crime, we encourage you to file a crime report with the Institute of Technology. If you would like to maintain confidentiality and do not wish to pursue action within the college or criminal justice system, you are encouraged to consider filing a confidential report for purposes of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. These types of reports can be made to the Institute of Technology. Individuals can do this by mail. The information can enhance community safety by allowing the college to keep a more accurate record of crimes, helping to determine whether a pattern of crime exists and alerting the campus to potential danger.

## **TIMELY WARNING**

The College will issue "Timely Warnings" when Clery Act events occur and may affect College students and personnel.

**Scope:** Narrow focus on Clery crimes.

**Why:** Timely warnings are triggered by crimes that have already occurred but represent an ongoing threat. Timely warnings are issued for any Clery crime committed within your Clery geography that is reported to your campus security authorities or a local law enforcement agency and is considered by the institution to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees.

**Where:** Applies to crimes that occur anywhere on your geographical locations.

**When:** Issue a warning as soon as the pertinent information is available. In the event of a situation which, in the judgment of the College President, constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat of a criminal nature to the campus community, a timely warning will be issued by the Administration.

Events that qualify for timely warnings include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Burglary
- Homicide

- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Arson
- Hate Crimes
- Manslaughter
- Sex Offenses
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Any crime considered to represent a threat to the public

The warning will be distributed utilizing one or more of the following systems:

- Campus e-mail
- Text message/cell phones
- Public address system
- Posted flyer

## **EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS**

The College will issue “Emergency Notifications” when Clery Act events occur and may affect College students and personnel.

**Scope:** Wide focus on any significant emergency or dangerous situation (may include Clery crimes).

**Why:** Emergency notification is triggered by an event that is currently occurring on or imminently threatening the College facilities. Initiate emergency notification procedures for any significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees.

**Where:** Applies to situations that occur on College property.

**When:** Initiate procedures immediately upon confirmation that a dangerous situation or emergency exists or threatens.

Upon confirmation of a serious or emergency situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of the campus community, a campus-wide notice will be disseminated, unless issuing a notification will, in the judgment of the responding authorities, compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency events that qualify for emergency notifications include, but are not limited to:

- Outbreak of Meningitis, Norovirus, or other serious illness
- Approaching tornado, hurricane or other extreme weather conditions
- Earthquake
- Gas leak
- Terrorist incident
- Active Shooter/Armed Intruder
- Bomb Threat
- Civil Unrest
- Explosion
- Nearby chemical or hazardous waste spill
- Aircraft crash

- Fire

The notification will be distributed as soon as possible under the following guidelines:

Authority to activate a public notification will rest with the College President who may designate agents with the authority to activate a notification. In situations when there is not time for consultation, a Campus Security Authority may initiate a notification. In matters of a criminal nature, the College President or local law enforcement will determine whether notifications are appropriate and necessary. The College President or designee will determine an incident's extent and scope, and whether it meets the criteria for an emergency notification.

In matters not of a criminal nature, the College President or Campus Security Authority that has jurisdiction will determine whether notifications are appropriate and necessary. When a Campus Security Authority that has jurisdiction over an incident is not available to make a determination about notifications, a designee may determine an incident's extent and scope and whether it meets the criteria for an emergency notification.

Once requested by a designated authority, notifications will be made as soon as practicable. Notifications will generally be made by a staff member who has been trained and is authorized to send notifications.

All messages should include the type of situation, the location of the situation, the time and date, instructions for the recipient and an additional method for the public to obtain information. One or more of the following systems will be used for sending notifications:

- Campus e-mail
- Public address system
- Text Message/cell phones
- Posted Flyers

## **EMERGENCY RESPONSE and EVACUATION PLAN**

Institute of Technology requires its ground campuses to maintain an Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan (EREP) which includes plans and instructions to be followed by campus administration, faculty, staff, students and guests in the event of emergencies and evacuations. Each campus has a group of Campus Security Authorities (CSA's), who are responsible for reporting and ensuring the evacuation of the campus in the case of an emergency. The EREP includes:

1. The process by which the campus will confirm that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health and safety of students or staff occurring on the campus.
2. A provision for immediate notification of the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation.
3. Procedures for disseminating emergency information to the larger community.
4. Procedures for disseminating updated emergency information, which explain how this information will be communicated to the campus and relevant members of the community on a regular basis.

5. Procedures for testing and publishing the plan on an annual basis.
6. A list of CSA's (titles) responsible for carrying out this process. The campus will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate an emergency.

## **SECURITY & ACCESS TO FACILITIES**

1. Each campus limits access to all campus facilities to authorized personnel, students, and visitors. Unauthorized persons will be considered "trespassers" and will be dealt with accordingly.
2. Adequate lighting is provided at all campus locations, especially in outside areas. Certain school staff and faculty are always on campus during business hours.
3. Only authorized vehicles are allowed to park in the designated parking areas.
4. Persons employed as security personnel at each campus represent the campus and are instructed to enforce campus security policies.
5. Security personnel is defined as campus police department, campus security department, or any individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department such as individuals who are responsible for monitoring entrance into campus property, an individual or organization specified in a campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses, or an official of a campus who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities including, but not limited to student housing, student discipline, or campus judicial proceedings. The security personnel do not have powers of arrests, unless such personnel possess valid certification as a law enforcement officer, peace officer, or are authorized to act in such a capacity by way of official authority granted by a court of state regulatory agency.
6. Such persons have the authority to evict unauthorized persons from the campus premises and will notify local authorities of all actual or suspected criminal activities, including trespassing.
7. The campus maintains its relationship with local police through campus in-services and collection of statistical in-services. In addition, the campus works with local law enforcements as necessary to report or investigate crimes.

## **CRIME AWARENESS & PREVENTION**

1. All new campus employees and students are instructed on crime awareness during orientation, including the description of campus security measures and procedures for reporting any criminal activity or emergency. Students are required to follow campus security guidelines for their own personal and property safety, and are encouraged to report any suspicious activity.

2. Prospective students and employees are provided with a summary of the campus measures to prevent crime on campus, with details for acquiring the complete policies and procedures package from the campus via the campus website or at the residential campus location. This information on crime awareness is readily available upon request, and will be updated and re-distributed to all existing students and staff on an annual basis.
3. The campus conducts bi-annual in-service programs designed to heighten awareness of crime and its prevention. These in-service programs are conducted by local law enforcement or qualified officials twice a year.
4. The campus does not maintain any off-campus student organizations.
5. Students performing externship or clinical practice off-campus are expected to practice safety and security procedures as if the site were an extension of the campus.

## **CRIME PREVENTION**

Often people contribute to crimes of opportunity by needlessly placing themselves or their property at risk. Prevention efforts can be effective in reducing the opportunities for criminal activity. The following list is a compilation of tips devoted to crime prevention:

1. Do not prop open campus or residence hall doors.
2. Do not leave personal property unattended.
3. Report suspicious individuals to security.
4. Keep your classroom locked at all times.
5. At night, always walk in groups of at least two.
6. Stay on main walkways.
7. Remove valuables from your car and lock it.
8. Engrave your valuables.
9. Attend college-sponsored programs led by law enforcement officials.
10. Always carry your picture ID.
11. Be aware of your surroundings and what is going on around you. If you assume responsibility for your own safety first and encourage others to do the same, the opportunities for crime are drastically reduced.

## **CRIME LOG**

The campus maintains a Crime Log that records, by the date the crime was reported, any crime that occurred on campus, on a non-campus building or property, on public property, or within the geographic jurisdiction of the Campus.



The log includes:

1. Date of entry
2. Incident report date
3. Date/time of the crime
4. Nature/type of the crime/complaint
5. General location of crime
6. Disposition of complaint, if known

A campus may withhold information required above if there is clear and convincing evidence that the release of the information would:

- a) Jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual;
- b) Cause a suspect to flee or evade detection; or
- c) Result in the destruction of evidence.

The campus must make an entry or an addition to an entry to the log within two business days of the report of the information to the campus authority, unless that disclosure is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim.

***The campus must make the crime log for the most recent 60-day period open to public inspection during normal business hours. The campus must make any portion of the log older than 60 days available within two business days of a request for inspection.***

## **REPORTING CRIMES**

1. Students should accurately and promptly report criminal acts to the Campus President or designee at the campus, a member of the Campus Management staff, campus security or local police departments.
2. Reporting crimes is on a voluntary, confidential basis.
3. The Campus President or designee is responsible to document any criminal acts, as well as reporting crimes to the local authorities as required by law.
4. The campus is required to make timely warnings to members of the campus community regarding the occurrence of crimes, those that are reported to campus security, and those considered by the institution to represent a threat to students and employees. The campus community includes all campus buildings and grounds, all adjacent public property and externship sites.
5. Timely warnings to the campus community will be issued in a handout or flyer and also posted on any notice boards within the campus.
6. If there is an ongoing investigation of a crime that occurred in, at, or on any of the locations listed above that would be jeopardized, cause the suspect to flee, risk the safety of an

individual, or result in the destruction of evidence, the campus may delay the timely warning until any adverse effect is no longer likely to occur.

7. The statistics are collected centrally for each campus on a monthly basis and reported to the Department of Education annually.
8. Should also include the institution's response after a crime is reported (ex. disciplinary hearing).

## **CRIME STATISTICS**

The federal law requires that colleges and universities disclose statistics on twelve crimes that may occur on campus, on non-campus property, or on public property adjacent to the campus. For the purposes of the Clery Act, any building that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student facility even if the building itself is owned or controlled by a third party, as classified by the FBI Uniform Crime Report. Campus specific statistics are attached as an addendum and may be obtained by students and/or employees (current and perspective) via the campus website or at the residential campus location.

### ***DEFINITIONS for Crimes (as defined by the FBI Uniform Crime Report)***

1. **HOMICIDE:** The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another or the killing of another person through gross negligence. In general, (1) any death caused by injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is considered **Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter** and (2) any death caused by the gross negligence of another is considered **Criminal Homicide-Manslaughter by Negligence**.
2. **SEXUAL ASSAULT:** Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against the person's will; not forcibly or against the person's will when the victim is incapable of giving consent. Forcible Rape – Rape by Force is defined as the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. "Against her will" includes instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of her youth). Forcible Rape – Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape is defined as assaults or attempts to forcibly rape. Non-Forcible Rape – Incidents of unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse classified as (1) Incest is non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law and (2) Statutory Rape is non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent according to state statutes. **Note: By definition, sexual attacks on males are excluded from the rape category and must be classified as assaults or other sex offenses depending on the nature of the crime and the extent of injury.**
3. **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:** Any felony or misdemeanor act of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; a person who is cohabitating with the victim or who has cohabited with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies [under VAWA], or; any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of this jurisdiction.

4. **DATING VIOLENCE:** Any act of violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors; the length of the relationship; the type of the relationship; and the frequency of the interaction of the persons involved in the relationship.
5. **STALKING:** May be defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress
6. **SIMPLE ASSAULT:** An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. Included are offenses such as minor assault, hazing, assault and battery, and injury caused by culpable negligence. As with Aggravated Assault, there are no attempted Simple Assaults. **Simple, Not Aggravated** includes all assaults which do not involve the use of a firearm, knife, cutting instrument, or other dangerous weapon and in which the victim did not sustain serious or aggravated injuries Agencies must classify as simple assault such offenses as assault and battery, injury caused by culpable negligence, intimidation, coercion, and all attempts to commit these offenses. In addition, Reporting Agencies must classify the offense as simple assault if the injuries are not serious (abrasions, minor lacerations, or contusions) and require no more than usual first-aid treatment. Under certain circumstances, offenses of disorderly conduct, domestic violence, or affray must be classified as simple assault.
7. **AGGRAVATED ASSAULT:** An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Examples include:

- a) Firearm includes all assaults in which a firearm of any type is used or is threatened to be used. (Examples: revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns, rifles, etc.).
- b) Knife or Cutting Instrument includes assaults wherein weapons are used as cutting or stabbing objects or their use is threatened. (Examples: knives, razors, hatchets, scissors, etc.).
- c) Other Dangerous Weapon includes assaults resulting from the use or threatened use of any object as a weapon in which serious injury does or could result. (Examples: Mace, pepper spray, clubs, bricks, etc.). Attacks by explosives, acid, lye, poison, scalding, burnings, etc. are also included in this category.
- d) Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. – Aggravated Injury includes only the attacks using personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, and teeth that result in serious or aggravated injury. Reporting agencies must consider the seriousness of the injury as the primary factor in establishing whether the assault is aggravated or simple. They must classify the assault as aggravated if the person injury is serious, for example, there are broken bones, internal injuries, or stitches required. Often the weapon used or the extent of the injury sustained

will be the deciding factor in distinguishing aggravated from simple assault. To classify an assault, consider the following:

1. The type of weapon employed or the use of an object as a weapon
  2. The seriousness of the injury
  3. The intent of the assailant to cause serious injury
8. **ROBBERY:** Taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Examples include:

- a) Firearm includes robberies in which any firearm is used as a weapon or employed as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear.
  - b) Knife or Cutting Instrument includes robberies in which a knife, broken bottle, razor, ice pick, or other cutting or stabbing instrument is employed as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear.
  - c) Other Dangerous Weapon includes robberies in which a club, acid, explosive, brass knuckles, Mace, pepper spray, or other dangerous weapon is employed or its use is threatened.
  - d) Strong-arm – Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. includes muggings and similar offenses in which only personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, and teeth are employed or their use is threatened to deprive the victim of possessions.
9. **LARCENY/THEFT:** The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession (where one does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise control over a thing), of another person. Larceny and theft mean the same thing in the UCR Program. Motor vehicle theft is not included and is counted separately because of the great volume of such thefts. Agencies must report local offense classifications such as grand theft, petty larceny, felony larceny, or misdemeanor larceny as larceny-theft.

Examples include:

- a. Pocket-picking –This includes wallets, purses, pockets, etc. If the victim is manhandled or if force beyond simple jostling is used to overcome the resistance of the victim, the offense becomes a strong-arm robbery and must be so classified.
- b. Purse-snatching – This includes purses, handbags, etc. If more force is used than actually necessary to snatch the purse from the owner, or if the victim resists the theft in any way, then the offense is classified as a strong-arm robbery.
- c. Shoplifting.

- d. Theft from motor vehicles whether locked or unlocked (Except theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories) \*If a theft from a motor vehicle occurs in conjunction with a motor vehicle theft, reporting agencies must classify the incident as a motor vehicle theft.
- e. Theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories (attached to vehicle).
- f. Theft of bicycles.
- g. Theft from buildings.
- h. Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device.
- i. All other larceny-theft not specifically classified – All thefts which do not fit the definition of the specific categories of larceny listed above. This includes theft of furniture, tools, etc.

10. **BURGLARY:** The unlawful entry (breaking or entering) with intent to commit a felony or theft, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, house-breaking, safecracking, and all attempts at these offenses as burglary. The definition of a structure includes, but is not limited to, any residence, business, campus or classroom, other buildings, public buildings, etc.

An incident must meet three conditions to be classified as a Burglary:

- a. There must be evidence of unlawful entry (trespass). Both Forcible Entry and Unlawful Entry – No Force are counted.
- b. The Unlawful Entry must occur within a structure, which is defined as having four walls, a roof, and a door.
- c. The Unlawful Entry into a structure must show evidence that the entry was made in order to commit a felony or theft. If the intent was not to commit a felony or theft, or if the intent cannot be determined, the proper classification is Larceny.

Examples include:

- a. Forcible Entry is any offense where force of any kind is used to unlawfully enter a structure for the purpose of committing a theft or felony. (Examples: Using tools, breaking windows, master keys, or picks to gain entry). Agencies must also include this category burglary by concealment inside a building followed by exiting the structure.
- b. Unlawful Entry – No Force is considered when the entry of a structure is achieved by use of an unlocked door or window. The element of trespass to the structure is essential in this category, which includes thefts from open garages, open warehouses, open or unlocked dwellings, and open or unlocked common basement areas in apartment houses where entry is achieved by other than the tenant who has lawful access.
- c. Attempted Forcible Entry includes those situations where a forcible entry burglary is attempted but not completed. Once the thief is inside a locked structure, the offense becomes a Burglary – Forcible Entry. Agencies must classify attempts to enter an unlocked structure as well as actual trespass to an unlocked structure as Burglary – Unlawful Entry – No Force. Only situations in which a thief has attempted to break into a locked structure are classified as Burglary – Attempted Forcible Entry. **Note: If a forcible or unlawful entry of**

**a building is made to steal a motor vehicle, the reporting agency must count the offense and the value of the vehicle under burglary, not motor vehicle theft.**

11. **VANDALISM:** To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property, such as cutting auto tires, drawing obscene pictures on public restroom walls, smashing windows, destroying campus records, tipping over gravestones, and defacing library books. Reporting agencies must include attempts to commit any of the above.
12. **MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT:** Motor Vehicle Theft includes the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, which the UCR Program defines as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails; for example, sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles are classified as motor vehicles. Joyriding should be included as Motor Vehicle Theft. **Note: If a motor vehicle is stolen in conjunction with another offense, each offense must be classified accordingly.**

Examples include:

- a. Trucks and Buses include the theft of those vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to commercially transport people and cargo. Pickup trucks and cargo vans, regardless of their use, are included in this category. The UCR Program considers a self-propelled motor home to be a truck.
  - b. Other Vehicles includes all other motor vehicles that meet the UCR definition such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, and motorized wheelchairs. Obviously, all situations cannot be covered, so the classifier's decision must be based on UCR standards and the results of law enforcement investigation.
13. **INTIMIDATION:** To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack. Intimidation involves an offender making some type of threat to the victim without actually using or displaying a weapon. Such threats can be made in person, over the telephone, or in writing.
14. **ARSON:** Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property or another, etc. Include as arson only structural fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set. Attempts to burn are included in this offense, but fires of suspicious or unknown origins are not. **Note: If arson is recorded, the campus is responsible for updating the Fire Safety Report to include arson or any other types of fire.**

Examples include:

- a. Structural includes single occupancy residential (houses, townhouses, etc.), other residential (apartments, tenements, hotels, etc.), storage (barns, garages, etc.), industrial/manufacturing, other commercial (stores, restaurants, offices, etc.),

community/public (churches, jails, campuses, colleges, etc.), all other structure (out buildings, monuments, buildings under construction, etc.). Structures are further divided into two subcategories: residential and nonresidential.

- b. Mobile includes motor vehicles (automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, etc.) and other mobile property (trailers, recreational vehicles, airplanes, boats, etc.).
- c. Other subcategory encompasses arson of all property not classified as structural or mobile. Willful or malicious burnings of property such as crops, timber, fences, signs, and merchandise stored outside structures are included in this category. Incidents in which persons are killed as a direct result of arson are classified as both criminal homicides and arson. Similarly, the number of persons severely injured during arson must be reported as aggravated assaults along with the arson.

15. **HATE CRIMES:** In general, “hate” or “bias” crime is often defined as unlawful actions designed to frighten or harm an individual because of his/her race, religion, gender, disability, ethnicity, national origin, or sexual orientation. A hate crime is classified as any occurrence of criminal homicide, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, and any other crime involving bodily injury reported to local law enforcement agencies or a campus security authority, that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator’s bias. An important distinction is required when reporting a hate crime. The mere fact that an offender is biased against a victim’s race, religion, gender, disability, ethnicity, national origin, or sexual orientation is not sufficient to deem the offense a hate crime. Rather, it must be determined that the offender’s criminal act was motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender’s bias.

## Crime Statistics – Salem Campus

Criminal Offenses	2015		2014		2013	
	On Campus	Public	On Campus	Public	On Campus	Public
Homicide						
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses						
Forcible					0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0		
Fondling	0	0	0	0		
Non-forcible					0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0		
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0		
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>VAWA Offenses</b>	<b>On Campus</b>	<b>Public</b>	<b>On Campus</b>	<b>Public</b>	<b>On Campus</b>	<b>Public</b>
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0		
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0		
Stalking	0	0	0	0		
<b>Arrests</b>	<b>On Campus</b>	<b>Public</b>	<b>On Campus</b>	<b>Public</b>	<b>On Campus</b>	<b>Public</b>
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Disciplinary Actions</b>	<b>On Campus</b>	<b>Public</b>	<b>On Campus</b>	<b>Public</b>	<b>On Campus</b>	<b>Public</b>
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Unfounded Crimes</b>	<b>On Campus</b>	<b>Public</b>	<b>On Campus</b>	<b>Public</b>	<b>On Campus</b>	<b>Public</b>
Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0	0		
<b>Hate Crimes</b>	<b>2015</b>		<b>2014</b>		<b>2013</b>	
	<b>On Campus</b>	<b>Public</b>	<b>On Campus</b>	<b>Public</b>	<b>On Campus</b>	<b>Public</b>
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses						
Forcible					0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0		
Fondling	0	0	0	0		
Non-forcible					0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0		
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0		
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction / damage / vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bias Key: R = Race; F = Faith; S = Sexual Orientation



## **DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS**

The following are the FBI Uniform Crime Report's definition of crime for which arrests and disciplinary referrals must be reported:

**LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS:** Violations of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages (does not include arrests for driving while impaired or under the influence of alcohol).

The campus will report the following in its annual statistics:

1. The number of campus violations.
2. The type of sanction for violations.
3. The number of arrests.
4. The number of fatalities.

### **Institute of Technology Policy on Alcoholic Beverage Possession, Sale and Use**

The possession, sale or the furnishing of alcohol on the campus of the Institute of Technology is governed by state law and Institute of Technology policy. The enforcement of alcohol laws on campus is primarily the responsibility of College administration and staff with the cooperation of local law enforcement. The Institute of Technology is designated as a "drug free" campus and the presence of alcohol and its use are limited to specific occurrences related to food preparation in the Culinary Arts programs. The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Such laws are strictly enforced and violators are subject to College disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fine and imprisonment. It is unlawful to sell, furnish or provide alcohol to a person under 21 years of age. The possession of alcohol by anyone under 21 years of age in a public place or a place open to the public is illegal. It is also a violation of institute of Technology policy for anyone to consume or possess alcohol in any public or private area of campus without prior approval from the College. Organizations or groups violating alcohol/substance policies or laws may be subject to sanctions by the College.

**DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS:** Violations of state and local laws, specifically those for the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.

The campus will report the following in its annual statistics:

1. The number of campus violations.
2. The type of sanction for violations.
3. The number of arrests.
4. The number of fatalities.

### **Institute of Technology Policy on Illegal Drug Possession, Sale and Use**

The Institute of Technology campus has been designated "Drug Free" and only under certain circumstances is the consumption of alcohol permitted. The illegal possession, sale manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Such laws are strictly enforced and violators are subject to disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fine and imprisonment.

## **Substance Abuse Education and Prevention**

Institute of Technology, Inc. is concerned about the effect of substance abuse in the school environment, in the work place, and in the lives of those involved. At Institute of Technology, Inc. we actively work to combat substance abuse through guest speakers from health agencies and law enforcement agencies, and by referral of concerned persons to qualified licensed agencies:

- ATOD Prevention Health Educators 302 W. Hayes St. Salem, OR 97071 (503) 566-2901
- Oregon Prevention & Treatment Resource Clearinghouse (503) 378-8000 (800)-822-OPRC
- Alcoholics Anonymous 687 Cottage Street NE Salem, OR 97301 (503) 399-0599

Staff and students are prohibited from the unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession, or use of illicit drugs or alcohol. This prohibition applies while on the property of the school or participating in any institutional activity. Students or employees who violate this policy will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including expulsion or termination from employment.

These are numerous legal sanctions under local, state, and federal laws which can be used to punish violators. Penalties can range from suspension, revocation and denial of a driver's license, to 20-50 years imprisonment at hard labor without benefit of parole. Property may be seized. Community service may be mandated.

Recent federal anti-drug laws affect a number of areas in everyone's lives. Students could lose eligibility for financial aid and could be denied other federal benefits, such as Social Security, Retirement, Welfare, Disability, and Veterans Benefits. The Department of Housing and Urban Development, which provides funds to states and communities for public housing, now has the authority to evict residents and members of their household who are involved in drug-related crimes on or near the public housing premises. Businesses could lose federal contracts if the company does not promote a drug-free environment. Finally, a record of a felony or conviction in a drug-related crime may prevent a person from entering certain careers.

The laws of the State of Oregon are adequate to protect the innocent, but stringent enough to ensure that persons involved with illegal dealing of drugs or excessive use of alcohol can be adequately punished. For example, a small amount of drugs found on a person may lead to an arrest which could require the person to make payment of all court costs as well as participate in mandatory community service. A person found with drugs with the intention to distribute could be imprisoned. A person found to be intoxicated while driving could be forced to pay court costs, lawyer's fees, participate in community service, receive an increase in the cost of automobile insurance or even lose their driver's license and end up in prison.

In addition to local and state authorities, the federal government has four agencies employing approximately 52,500 personnel engaged in fighting illicit drugs. These agencies are: The Drug Enforcement Agency, U.S. Customs Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the U.S. Coast Guard.

Here are a few legal facts of which you should be aware. It is a crime to hold someone else's dope. It is a crime to sell fake dope. You can be arrested if you are in a house (or a school) where people are using drugs, even though you are not. You can be charged with possessing dope even if it is not on

you. You are considered to possess, under legal terms of "constructive possession", dope that is in your purse, car, or house.

Drug Abuse is the utilization of natural and/or synthetic chemical substances for non-medical reasons to affect the body and its processes, the mind and nervous system and behavior. The abuse of drugs can affect a person's physical and emotional health and social life. Alcohol is the most abused drug in the United States.

Drugs can be highly addictive and injurious to the body as well as one's self. People tend to lose their sense of responsibility and coordination. Restlessness, irritability, anxiety, paranoia, depression, acting slow moving, inattentiveness, loss of appetite, sexual indifference, comas, convulsions, even death can result from overuse or abuse of drugs. Not only does the person using the drug subject himself to all sorts of health risks, drug use can and, in many instances does, cause grief and discomfort to innocent people. A drug-dulled brain, for example, affects the wide range of skills needed for safe driving, such as thinking. Further, reflexes are slowed, making it hard for drivers to respond to sudden, unexpected events. Alcohol-related highway deaths are the top killer of 15-24 year olds.

There are drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, and rehabilitation facilities available in our area where you can seek advice and treatment. An excellent source is the yellow pages of the local telephone book. Look under the heading "Drug Abuse & Addiction -Information and Treatment". You may also contact the Oregon Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs at (503)-945-5763 for further information on drug and alcohol rehabilitation centers in our area.

<http://www.oregon.gov/OHA/addiction/publications/provider-directory.pdf>.

There are national organizations one can contact for help. The Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Hotline is open 24 hours (800) 252-6465. The Cocaine Hotline (800) 444-9999 is open 24 hours a day. The National Institute on Drug Abuse Hotline is available 8:00 AM to 2:00 AM, Monday through Friday and 11:00 AM to 2:00 AM, on weekends (800) 662-4357.

Treatment is available and may be expensive. For example, a typical live-in program lasting four weeks can cost from \$5,000 to \$15,000. Outpatient programs cost from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Who pays for these treatments? There may be programs which cover the costs. One way or another, the person and the taxpayer pay! It has been proven that an individual "hooked" cannot just stop, but requires professional care to kick the habit.

There are classic danger signals that could indicate the first sign of drug use. The primary ones that could call attention to one's use of drugs are:

- Abrupt changes in mood or attitude
- Continuing slump at work or school
- Continuing resistance to discipline at home or school
- Cannot get along with family or friends
- Unusual temper flare-ups
- Increased borrowing of money
- Heightened secrecy
- A complete new set of friends

We recommend that any person observing any of the above changes in either staff or students immediately notify the Campus President. Caution must be observed not to wrongly accuse a person

suspected of taking drugs as an improper accusation could lead to embarrassment both to the individual and the school.

Once it has been determined by management that assistance to overcome a drug problem is a necessity, the individual and his/her family should be counseled on the need for assistance.

Records must be maintained of any counseling provided to the individual. There are clinics in the school's vicinity which can render assistance. Treatment must be an expense borne by the patient. The school can only offer advice in a limited manner. If the individual is in immediate danger of harming either him/herself or others, local law authorities should be immediately contacted.

Staff and students who violate these standards of conduct subject themselves to disciplinary actions. Students are reminded that as a pre-condition to accepting a Federal Pell Grant that they sign a certificate stating they would not engage in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance during the period covered by a Federal Pell Grant. A Federal Pell Grant recipient convicted of a criminal drug offense resulting from a violation occurring during the period of enrollment covered by the Federal Pell Grant must report the conviction, in writing, within 10 calendar days of the conviction, to the Director, Grants and Contracts Service, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Room 3073, FOB-6, Washington, DC 20202-4571. Failure to report the conviction could lead to LS&T or debarment.

Staff, upon being hired by Institute of Technology, Inc. receives a briefing and acknowledgment in writing that they understand the provisions of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988. Employees must notify the Campus President of the school in writing of a conviction of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace, within five (5) days after receiving the conviction. Disciplinary action will take place within 30 days of notification and can range from a letter of admonishment, suspension from school or work, and/or enrollment in a rehabilitation program, to termination from either school or employment.

## **FEDERAL PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE**

### 21. U.S.C. 844(a)

1st conviction: Up to 1 year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000, or both. After 1 prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000 or both. After 2 or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000 or both. Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine: Mandatory at least 5 years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined up to \$250,000 or both, if:

- (a) 1st conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams.
- (b) 2nd crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams.
- (c) 3rd or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram.

### 21. U.S.C. 853(a) (2) and 881(a) (7)

Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possessions of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment. (See special sentencing provisions re: crack)

21. U.S.C. 881(a) (4)

Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft, or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.

21. U.S.C. 844a

Civil fine of up to \$10,000 (pending adoption of final regulations).

21. U.S.C. 853a

Denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to

1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses.

18. U.S.C. 922(g)

Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.

Miscellaneous

Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g., pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies.

Note: These are only Federal penalties and sanctions. Additional State penalties and sanctions may apply.

**WEAPONS POSSESSION:** Defined as a violation of law or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment or use of firearms. Cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons are included in this category. If a weapon is utilized during any of the categories above, a separate weapon violation will be recorded in the campus statistics.

## **SEX OFFENDERS**

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires colleges and universities to disclose to its students the location of sex offender registries and the campus community where state law enforcement agency information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. The act also requires registered sex offenders to provide a notice of any campus of higher education in which the offender is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student to state officials.

Students who are subject to an involuntary civil commitment, after completing a period of incarceration for a forcible or non-forcible sexual offense, are ineligible to receive a Federal Pell Grant. Any member of the campus community who wishes to obtain further information regarding sexual offenders in the area may refer to <http://www.sexoffender.com> for the national registry and [www.meganslaw.ca.gov](http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov) .

## **SEX OFFENSES** (Also see the Title IX Brochure in this document)

In order to prevent the occurrence of rape, acquaintance rape, and other forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, the Colleges policy includes the following:

- a. In conjunction with the campus security bi-annual in-services, the campus will address awareness and prevention of rape and sex offenses. These in-service programs are conducted by trained professionals twice a year. Notice of the programs is given to faculty, employees, and students by bulletins posted at the campus.
- b. If a sex offense occurs, the victim should immediately notify the campus authorities and local police. The standard of evidence used by the College in these cases will be that standard applied by any reasonable person investigating a similar circumstance. Any evidence that may support the offense should be meticulously preserved for police identification. To preserve evidence, you should not bathe or change clothes or do any cleaning up in any manner prior to receiving medical assistance.
- c. Students have the option to report rape or sex offenses to the proper law enforcement authorities including on-campus and local police. The campus staff will assist the student in reporting these offenses at the student's request.
- d. The campus provides and assists students with on- and off-campus counseling, mental health services, and other student services for victims of sex offenses. Information may be obtained from the Campus President or designee.
- e. Upon request by a victim of a sex offense, the campus will change that victim's academic schedule if the change is reasonably available.
- f. The campus has adopted a Procedure for Processing Complaints of Unlawful Discrimination and Other Grievances (the "Grievance Procedure") which applies in the event of an accusation of a sex offense. Copies of the Grievance Procedure may be obtained from the Campus President or designee. As provided in the Grievance Procedure, the accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during any proceedings that take place. Both the accused and the accuser will be notified of the results of the proceedings as stated in the Grievance Procedure. Decisions reached during the proceedings, other than referral to legal authorities, may be appealed using the campus Grievance Procedure. Documentation of any sex offense proceedings is required by Institute of Technology and must be kept on file indefinitely by the campus and the Home Office. This should include sanctions the campus may impose following a final determination of a campus disciplinary proceeding regarding rape, acquaintance rape, or other forcible or non-forcible sex offenses. See the Title IX Brochure in this document.

## **DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS**

The Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) requires colleges to disclose, upon written request, to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing related to the offense conducted by the campus against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, the campus must provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

## **EMERGENCY RESPONSE and EVACUATION PLAN**

The *Institute of Technology Campus Security Authority Chart* details personnel who are responsible for carrying out the Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan.

Campus Security Authority Chart, Individuals to contact in case of an emergency:

1. Campus President
2. Director of Education
3. Director of Financial Aid
4. Director of Admission
5. Director of Career Services
6. Director of Student Services

## **CLERY ACT GEOGRAPHY DEFINITIONS**

### **ON CAMPUS**

Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes.

Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

\*Please see Clery Act Map of the Salem Campus.

### **NON-CAMPUS BUILDING OR PROPERTY**

Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

### **PUBLIC PROPERTY**

All public property (including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities) that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.





4700 Silverton Rd NE - Google Maps

The area outlined in RED constitutes the geography of the Salem campus.



Imagery ©2014 DigitalGlobe, State of Oregon, U.S. Geological Survey, Mapdata ©2014 Google - 50 ft

2016/2017

Title IX: Addressing Sexual  
Harassment & Sexual Violence



Institute of Technology  
Select Education Group, LLC  
9/14/2016

# Understanding Title IX

Many of us were introduced to Title IX as the legislation that resulted in the law that enforced standards of equity for girls and women participating in athletics in schools. Title IX does provide the legal basis for establishing equity in athletics but it does so much more than that.

Title IX also prohibits Sexual Harassment, which includes acts of sexual violence such as sexual battery, rape, and acts of sexual coercion. These are all forms of sex discrimination and are prohibited by Title IX. These acts of violence promote a hostile environment on campus and we take this very seriously as we endeavor to provide a safe and secure campus environment for our students. It is important that we be able to respond effectively when a student does have a problem in these areas.

## The Title IX Coordinator

Our campus Title IX Coordinator is available to you and responsible to provide the following services:

- Overseeing all Title IX complaints and investigations to provide prompt, fair and equitable resolutions.
- Identifying and addressing patterns and systemic problems that are identified.
- Meeting with students, providing support and answering questions.
- Working cooperatively with other College officials.
- Managing Title IX training, education and communication.
- Assist College staff and faculty regarding how to respond appropriately to reports of sexual violence.
- Ensuring the College meets its Title IX requirements.

*“No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefit of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.”*  
*Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972*

You can speak with anyone on campus if you or a friend is experiencing sexual harassment or sexual violence. Any staff or faculty member can refer you to our **Title IX Coordinator** and other resources to assist you. Ask for help now, don't wait!

Remember sexual harassment, including acts of sexual violence, rape, sexual battery and sexual coercion are forms of sexual harassment prohibited by Title IX.

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# Notice of Non-Discrimination

The College doesn't tolerate discrimination and that means:

- In accordance with Title IX requirements, the Institute of Technology doesn't discriminate on the basis of sex in educational programs or activities.
- If you have questions about the application of Title IX to a specific circumstance, you may be referred to our Title IX Coordinator or you may decide to contact the Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights at [ocr@ed.gov](mailto:ocr@ed.gov).
- Sexual discrimination that is prohibited by Title IX includes sexual harassment and sexual violence (the next few pages describe what types of actions constitute sexual harassment and sexual violence).

## College Policies and Disciplinary Procedures

- The College will investigate Title IX complaints in a prompt and impartial manner.
- The College will take steps to prevent the recurrence of harassment and to correct its discriminatory effects on the complainant and others as appropriate.
- The parties to the complaint can present witnesses and other evidence during the investigation.
- Sexual assault complaints will not be resolved utilizing mediation.
- Grievance investigations will be conducted expeditiously and should not exceed 60 days to reach a resolution unless there are extenuating circumstances.
- Both parties will be notified of the outcome of the complaint.

### What about Title IX Complaints and Criminal Investigations?

When alleged sexual harassment or sexual violence occurs, the College will promptly and equitably investigate the alleged Title IX violation to determine the facts. Appropriate steps will be taken to resolve the matter in accordance with Title IX requirements.

A Title IX investigation is separate from any law enforcement investigation and the filing of any criminal complaints. You have the right to file a Title IX complaint and a criminal complaint with law enforcement.

Our Title IX Coordinator can assist you in determining the best course of action for you as you consider the College grievance procedure.

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# Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment can deny or limit, on the basis of sex, the student's ability to participate in or receive benefits, services or opportunities from the College's programs. That makes it a form of sex discrimination prohibited by Title IX.

According to the Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights the following criteria is used to define what constitutes sexual harassment:

- Conduct that is sexual in nature.
- Conduct that is unwelcome.
- Conduct that denies or limits a student's participation in or benefit from a school's education program.

See the examples below.

## **Sexual Conduct that is Defined as Sexual Harassment**

- Making sexual propositions or pressuring someone for sexual favors.
- Unwelcome sexual advances.
- Writing graffiti of a sexual nature.
- Displaying or distributing sexually explicit drawings, pictures or written material.
- Performing sexual gestures or touching oneself sexually in front of others.
- Telling sexual or dirty jokes.
- Spreading sexual rumors or rating other students as to sexual activity or performance.
- Circulating or showing emails, websites or Facebook pages of a sexual nature.

Here is some other key information:

- Sexual harassment presents itself in different forms depending on the harasser and the nature of the harassment.
  - Anyone on campus can commit sexual harassment (visitors, students, and staff).
  - The conduct may be nonverbal, physical or verbal.
  - Male and female students can be victims and the harasser may also be of the same sex.
  - Sexual harassment may occur on campus or at an off campus event sponsored by the College such as a field trip or retreat.
- 
-



## Sexual Harassment (cont.)

Here are some examples of sexual harassment on campus:

- An instructor grading a student's work conditions the grade on whether or not the student responds to sexual advances.
- An Externship Coordinator only schedules students that give out sexual favors to the best externship locations.
- An instructor continually tells off color jokes in the classroom and displays images of a sexual nature in the faculty office.
- A student constantly shares information about other students with whom he has had sexual encounters in a public forum on campus.
- Student s (male or female) exchange Facebook posts or email of a sexual nature without the consent of the other party.

Here are two common forms of sexual harassment.

### Two Forms of Sexual Harassment

**Quid Pro Quo Harassment.** This occurs when a campus faculty or staff member causes a student to believe he or she must submit to sexual advances or other forms of unwelcome sexual conduct in order to participate in school activities. It may also occur when an employee causes a student to feel that the employee will make educational decision based on whether or not the student submits to unwelcome sexual conduct. Even if the student submits to the sexual advances or other forms of unwelcome sexual conduct, it may still be considered sexual harassment.

**Example:** A faculty member threatens to fail a student unless the student agrees to date him or her.

**Hostile Environment Harassment.** This occurs when the sexual misconduct is so severe and persistent that it causes a student to not participate in or benefit from an educational experience at the College, or creates an intimidating or abusive educational environment.

**Example:** Someone continually makes sexually suggestive comments or sexually assaults a student.

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# Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is a form of sexual harassment and includes acts that are criminal in nature and are prohibited by Title IX.

Many types of sexual violence may not involve physical contact between the two parties such as sexual harassment, voyeurism, and sexual threats. Some examples of sexual violence that do include physical contact are:

- Rape
- Sexual assault.
- Sexual battery.
- Sexual coercion.
- Unwanted touching.
- Dating violence.
- Sexually motivated stalking.

When consent is not obtained in advance of a sex act and the act is committed against the victims will or in instances where the victim is unable to give consent due to the effects of alcohol or drugs, such acts constitute sexual violence.

A majority of the victims of sexual violence are women and are often victimized when under the influence of alcohol or drugs. The assailant is usually male and usually someone the victim knows. An estimated 20% to 25% of college women and 6.1% of men in the U.S have experiences an attempted or completed rape during their attendance at a college.

If you are a victim of sexual violence, there is no need to be afraid or embarrassed, assistance is available. Tell someone you trust, get help and the ongoing care you need.

## The Role Alcohol Plays in Sexual Violence

On average, at least 50% of campus sexual assaults involve alcohol. It is the primary drug used by perpetrators of sexual violence.

- Alcohol impairs the perpetrators judgment so he/she ignores the indicators that a person doesn't welcome sexual advances.
  - Alcohol impairs the victim so that they don't recognize the risk of certain sexual encounters and may not be able to resist sexual advances.
  - Perpetrators may use alcohol as an excuse for their inappropriate behavior.
  - Victims who drink have a more difficult time establishing that the perpetrator assaulted them against their will.
-

## Sexual Violence (cont.)

### What to do when you are a victim of sexual violence.

- Go to a safe place, away from the perpetrator.
- Locate a friend, faculty member or school administrator.
- Contact the Title IX Coordinator.
- Contact law enforcement when appropriate.
- Preserve any evidence of the assault, do not bath, comb your hair, change clothes, or use medications.
- Preserve any bedding or objects the perpetrator may have left behind that may contain evidence of the assault.
- At the appropriate time seek medical attention, ensure you have no injuries (external or internal) and get information or treatment for STDs, HIV/AIDS and possible pregnancy.
- Consider having a rape kit done even if you have not decided whether or not to press charges against the perpetrator. This preserves evidence for later.
- Seek counseling support.
- Take time to consider all legal options and ask questions for clarification.

### Sexual Coercion

Using pressure, force alcohol or other drugs to have sexual contact with someone against their will is considered sexual coercion.

You may be experiencing it if:

- You feel pressured by your date to engage in sexual conduct. “If you love me you will have sex with me.”
- Gifts or social outings are used as leverage to make you feel like you owe your partner sex.
- There are times you don’t want to have sex but don’t feel like you can say no.
- You have had a sexual experience that frightened you or left you feeling angry or guilty.
- You were pressured into having sex without taking precautions because your partner didn’t want to.

If you have had experiences like these then you may be a victim of sexual coercion, a form of sexual violence, and it’s a violation of your rights.

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# Your Rights and Remedies

When you are a victim of sexual harassment or sexual violence and come forward to report what has happened, you are a “complainant”. This is simply a word used to describe the reporting party. As a complainant there are certain remedies available that are designed to help prevent the recurrence of sexual harassment or violence and to help address the effects of such acts. Those remedies include:

- Certain assurances that you and the perpetrator will not be required to attend the same classes.
- The availability of counseling services.
- Access to a sexual assault response team advocates.
- The availability of medical services.
- Academic support services like advising and tutoring.
- The option to re-take a course or withdraw from a course without penalty.
- The review of any adverse action the college may have taken against you that may be related to conduct that was the result of your attempts to avoid sexual harassment or violence.
- The option to file a criminal complaint with the assistance and support of the college.

## **You also have the right to:**

- You have the right to an impartial, reliable and appropriate investigation of your complaint including the interview of witnesses and other evidence you provide. You have the right to appeal the decision that is rendered as does the perpetrator.
  - You have the right to the timeline for the investigation, when the investigation will take place, when an appeal may be filed, when the outcome will be provided to the parties to the complaint.
  - You have a right to have the complaint decided on the preponderance of the evidence provided which is the standard which means it is more likely than not that sexual harassment has occurred.
  - You have the right to written notification of the outcome of the investigation of the complaint. You have the right to information about any sanctions imposed on the perpetrator if it directly relates to you.
  - The College cannot require you to abide by a non-disclosure agreement, written or otherwise, because the Clery Act requires that both the victim and perpetrator be informed of the outcome and of any institutional sanctions or proceedings alleging a sex offense.
-

# Your Rights and Remedies

If you want to learn more about your rights or if you believe your College is violating Federal Law, if you want to learn more about your rights or if you believe your College is violating Federal Law, you may contact the U. S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights, at [ocr@ed.gov](mailto:ocr@ed.gov) or (800) 421-3481. You can also fill out a complaint form online through the Department of Education [www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/complaintintro.html](http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/complaintintro.html).

## Confidentiality Concerns

If you are concerned about confidentiality, here's where we stand on the issue.

- The College will take all reasonable steps to investigate and respond to your concerns in a manner consistent with your requests for confidentiality. The College will also let you know if confidentiality can be maintained in your case.
- If a student makes a request for confidentiality and decides not to press charges in a sexual violence case, an anonymous report of the incident must still be made so that the College can comply with the Clery Act requirements (crime reporting requirements).
- Counselors, to whom you may be referred as a result of your complaint, can maintain the confidentiality you desire.
- In some cases, the greater good of the student population may outweigh the desire of the complaining student to maintain confidentiality.

**Proactive steps may be taken to protect students before the final determination of the investigation has been reached.**

**Students do not have to wait to obtain important protective support.**

You have the option to avoid contact with the alleged perpetrator immediately. The College will speak with you about this right away.

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## Student Advocates – How will they help?

Victims of sexual harassment or sexual violence can expect support from College staff, faculty and student services to meet needs that arise as a result of such events. Here are some of the ways the College can assist you:

- Provide information about community and campus based services to support you.
- Make referrals for counseling through programs offered at your campus.
- Accompany you to the hospital or to a meeting with law enforcement officials as needed.
- Assist you with filing a report.
- Provide support when you seek protective orders or other remedies such as class schedule changes.
- Provide companionship and a listening ear.
- Direct you to help for academic concerns.
- Support you as you prepare for judicial meetings and accompany you for moral support.
- Assure you that the assault was not your fault.
- Provide follow-up after the remedies are in place.

### Responding to Retaliation

Title IX protects all college students from retaliation if they report sexual harassment or violence. If after reporting an incident of sexual harassment or sexual violence the alleged perpetrator or his or her friends taunt you or harass you in any way report it immediately.

The Title IX Coordinator at the College and others are there as resources to take strong action if any retaliation or new incidents of harassment occur.

The College will be attentive to your needs as long as you are enrolled so you know you're not alone. The College is your link to both campus based and community based resources.

### Helping Someone Else

Perhaps you know someone else, a friend or classmate who has been the victim of sexual harassment or sexual violence. You may be the best person to help them, you can...

- Listen compassionately.
- Suggest they contact campus based or community based resources for help.
- Seek the advice and counsel of student advocates on campus as you try to help your friend.

Connecting your friend with trained professionals is an important step toward getting them the help they need.

# Intervening as a Bystander

Every campus has a body of students who by virtue of their inaction support sexual harassment and sexual violence. They may not intend to do so, but when they don't act the end result is that they allow sexual harassment and sexual violence to occur. It sends a message to perpetrators that their conduct is okay.

## Proactive Steps Bystanders Can Take

Here's what you can do to stop sexual harassment and sexual violence.

- Take a stand against violence and voice your opposition to it.
- Respect others and their rights.
- Speak up when others blame victims for sexual violence.
- Enlist the support of male friends in your stand against violence.
- Educate female friends about sexual harassment and sexual violence.
- Educate yourself about the resources available for victims.
- Be aware of and use campus resources.
- Participate in awareness events.
- Empower victims to tell their stories.

## Reactive Intervention Strategies

When you observe an incident of sexual harassment or sexual violence, here are some steps you can take to intervene.

- Get campus personnel involved immediately.
  - Invite a friend in a potentially dangerous situation to leave with you.
  - Ensure a friend has safe passage home from campus events.
  - When you encounter a victim ask if they are okay.
  - Be a friend, provide a listening ear.
  - Contact law enforcement when it is appropriate to do so.
  - Contact campus based or community based counseling services for assistance.
-

# Title IX at Institute of Technology

In compliance with Title IX, the Institute of Technology does not deny or limit any student or employee the ability to participate in or benefit from any program offered by the College on the basis of sex or gender.

## **Making Sexual Misconduct Complaints**

Complaints against students that allege Sexual Misconduct may be made directly to any Campus Security Authority, the Director of Student Services, or the \*Office of the Campus President or any other campus personnel authorized to receive such complaints. When the initial complaint is received and documented by appropriate authorized personnel, then the Office of the Campus President shall disclose to the Complainant the options for pursuing the complaint under applicable campus policies and/or to law enforcement agencies.

Sexual Misconduct Complaints, after receipt by authorized personnel, shall be investigated. All time periods and timelines that would apply pursuant to the provisions of Title IX will be upheld while the Office of the Campus President responds to the Sexual Misconduct Complaint.

*\* The Office of the Campus President is the office for the Prevention of Harassment and Discrimination and is the office that represents the campus Title IX Officer, who is responsible for coordinating the institution's efforts to comply with Title IX and related College and campus policies focused on nondiscrimination on the basis of sex. These responsibilities include the oversight of the campus response to complaints of sexual harassment and assault. The Title IX Officer and other designated staff can conduct administrative investigations of complaints of sexual harassment and assault, according to College and campus policies and procedures.*

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## **Investigation of Sexual Misconduct Complaints**

In cases involving alleged sexual harassment (including without limitation sexual assault and/or gender discrimination), the Office of the Campus President or other designee will take responsibility for investigating complaints of sexual misconduct. The Office of the Campus President may temporarily delay the fact-finding portion of its investigation while law enforcement officers collect evidence for a criminal investigation, but will promptly resume its investigation at such time as there will be no interference with law enforcement evidence collection. The Office of the Campus President will complete its investigation whether or not any related criminal proceedings are concluded. When an investigation is temporarily delayed, immediate steps shall be considered and may be imposed by the Campus President to ensure the safety and well-being of the Complainant and the campus community during the law

enforcement investigation. Such steps shall be imposed consistent with the requirements of the Clery Act and Title IX. The Campus President will not suspend the investigation on the basis that a student faces potential or actual criminal charges associated with the matters being investigated. A Sexual Misconduct investigation shall be completed promptly. If the investigation is not completed within sixty (60) days, the Campus President shall inform the Complainant of the status of the investigation and provide the Complainant and the alleged perpetrator with an estimated date for the completion of the investigation. The Office of the Campus President shall provide the complainant and the alleged perpetrator with the findings of the completed investigation.

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### **Interim Responses to Sexual Misconduct Complaints**

An interim suspension or other interim protections and remedies may be imposed pursuant to the will of the Campus President during an investigation of a Sexual Misconduct Complaint and/or prior to completion of the conduct process. The scope of, and process regarding, such interim suspension shall be in accordance with provisions of College policy, the Clery Act and Title IX.

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### **Response to Sexual Misconduct Complaint**

Within seven (7) days after the date that the Office of the Campus President documents the investigative findings, the Campus President shall either (1) issue an Alleged Violation Letter consistent with the requirements of the Clery Act and Title IX, (2) extend the time to render a decision, or (3) choose not to pursue the case and issue a Notification Letter to the complainant and the alleged perpetrator.

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### **Charges and resolution of charges**

Following issuance of the Alleged Violation Letter, the Conduct process shall proceed in accordance with the requirements of College policy, the Clery Act and Title IX, except to the extent that those requirements are specifically modified by issuance of new policy.

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### **Special procedures regarding Informal Resolution**

Prior to agreeing to an Informal Resolution of a Sexual Misconduct Complaint, the Campus President shall consult with the Complainant regarding any proposed Informal Resolution. If the Campus President decides to agree with the Responding student to enter into an Informal Resolution, then the Campus President shall provide the Complainant with the resulting signed Administrative Disposition. Upon receipt of the signed Administrative Disposition, The Complainant may appeal the Campus President's decision to enter into the Informal Resolution. The Informal Resolution shall not be effective until the appeal period has run and, if an appeal has been made, the appeal has been resolved. The time limitations concerning the scheduling of the hearing are suspended from the date the Administrative Disposition is given to The Complainant and ends on the tenth day following resolution of any appeal.

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### **Special pre-hearing procedures**

College policy provides that pre-hearing information is exchanged by the Campus President and the Responding Student no later than (5) days prior to the hearing date. The Campus President shall provide this information to the Complainant prior to the hearing, to the extent permitted by law.

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### **Special procedures regarding the conduct of the hearing.**

The Complainant may be present at the hearing. With regard to the scheduling of the hearing, the Campus President shall make an equal effort to accommodate the schedules of the Responding student and the Complainant. Once the hearing is scheduled, the absence or unavailability of either the Responding student or the Complainant shall not be cause to cancel, postpone, or reschedule a scheduled hearing. The Complainant may be excluded from the hearing in order to protect the privacy of students other than the Responding student. Neither the Complainant nor the Responding student may record any portion of the hearing.

The Campus President may allow any witness to be visually or physically separated from the Responding student. This may include, but not limited to, the use of a retractable wall or screen, television or computer monitor, or other appropriate technology. Requests for visual or physical separation should be made to the Campus President at least five (5) days prior to the hearing.

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### **Special notice of the outcome of the disciplinary process and rights of appeal.**

The Campus President shall provide written notice to the Complainant of the outcome of the hearing process the same day such notice is given to the Responding student.

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### **Special appeal process and procedures.**

Any action that is subject to appeal pursuant to this policy is subject to the following requirements. Such action specifically includes the Administrative Disposition and the final outcome of a formal hearing.

Appeals must be filed by submitting the appeal to the Chief Operating Officer no later than the end of the tenth (10th) day after the appealing party received written notice of the outcome of the Administrative Disposition or formal hearing. When such an appeal is submitted within that time period, the Chief Operating Officer or his/her designee must promptly send a copy of the appeal to the Complainant (if the appeal is from the Responding student) or the Responding student (if the appeal is from the Complainant). Within five (5) days of receiving the copy, the non-appealing party may submit a written response to the Chief Operating Officer or his/her designee.

Appeals may be made based upon the following grounds:

1. Newly discovered evidence that was not available at the time of the hearing; or
2. Significant procedural error; or
3. Evidence or arguments, which for good cause, should be considered.

The Chief Operating Officer or his/her designee will make the final determination of all matters appealed under this provision. The Chief Operating Officer or his/her designee may:

1. 1. Reject the appeal and affirm the original decision and/or sanctions; or
2. 2. Approve the appeal; and
  - a. Modify the decision and/or sanction(s) in question; or
  - b. Require that the matter be reopened and that elements of the Conduct process, including without limitations hearings, be repeated.

If the appeal is based upon newly discovered evidence, then the matter may be referred back to the Office of the Campus President to determine whether any modifications should be made to the investigative report.

The decision or other action taken with regard to the appeal shall be communicated in writing by the Chief Operating Officer to the Complainant, the Responding student, and the Office of the Campus President within fifteen (15) days after receipt of the appeal and related documents. If no action is taken within that time period, then the appeal is deemed denied. All otherwise applicable deadlines and timelines provided for are suspended during the time provided for appeals and while appeals are pending before the Chief Operating Officer.

The filing of a timely appeal suspends the imposition of sanctions and/or formal resolution of charges until the appeal is decided, but interim action may be taken as determined by the Campus President or his/her designee consistent with the process and requirements of the hearing procedures. The imposition of discipline or determination not to uphold charges following a formal hearing shall not be effective until the appeal period has run and, if an appeal has been made, the appeal has been resolved.

Grades or degrees may be withheld pending resolution of appeals.

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## **Special General Provisions.**

### **Notices.**

Notices or communications given to the Responding student by the Campus President concerning the following shall be provided to Complainant on the same day:

1. Administrative Disposition;
2. Notice of the outcome of a hearing;
3. Final decision to impose sanctions issued by the Campus President; and
4. Any decision regarding an appeal.

### **Privacy.**

Portions of the communication to Complainant of actions and proposed actions may be redacted if such redaction is required or permitted by law in order to protect the privacy of the student who is the subject of the Sexual Misconduct Complaint, other students, or other persons. In accordance with federal and state law, the Campus President may maintain certain information regarding a Sexual Misconduct Complaint in confidence in order to protect the privacy and confidentiality of the Complainant; however, this information will not be used in a hearing.

### **Advisor to Complainant.**

The Complainant may be accompanied by one advisor at any stage of the process, at the Complainant's own expense. An advisor's role in the student conduct process is to provide assistance in preparing for and conducting meetings and hearings. In meetings prior to the commencement of a formal hearing process, the Complainant may be assisted by an advisor who, with the written permission of the student, may interact directly with Campus President or designee and may meet on behalf of the student to seek an informal resolution.

During a formal hearing, the Complainant may consult with the advisor throughout the proceedings. The Complainant may request that the advisor be allowed to speak on behalf of the Complainant during the hearing and the Campus President will decide whether or not to grant that request after considering:

1. Whether granting the request will promote the fair, efficient and timely completion of the hearing;
2. The ability of the Complainant to effectively present the Complainant's position and testimony; the complexity and seriousness of the case;
3. The advisor's familiarity with and willingness to abide by applicable procedures;
4. Cultural or language barriers that prevent the Complainant from expressing themselves during the hearing;

5. Other such other factors as may be relevant in the particular case.

The Campus President may limit the speaking role of the advisor during the hearing if necessary to prevent disruption.

### **Special Grounds for Discipline; retaliation and intimidation.**

The campus does not permit retaliation against any person for bringing a Sexual Misconduct Complaint. Students may be disciplined for retaliating in any fashion against any person who makes a Sexual Misconduct Complaint. Retaliation includes, but is not limited to, harassment, threats, intimidation, reprisals, and/or adverse actions committed or instigated by the person who is the subject of the complaint or persons acting on behalf of that person against directed toward the Complainant or anyone providing emotional or material support to the Complainant. Any student who participates in retaliation may be subject to the disciplinary process as outlined in the College catalog.

Students may be subject to the disciplinary process as outlined in the College catalog for any attempt to intimidate any witness or otherwise attempt to prevent the testimony of any witness who has information relevant to a student conduct proceeding.

### **Application of sanctions.**

Any sanctions described in College policy may be imposed in response to a Sexual Misconduct Complaint. Sanctions include without limitation exclusion, probation, suspension and dismissal.

### **Special Definitions.**

**Complainant:** The person who makes a Sexual Misconduct Complaint.

**Sexual Misconduct:** For the purposes of this document, Sexual Misconduct means sexual harassment and sexual assault as those terms are defined in the Title IX brochure on Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence. The grounds for discipline for such conduct are Physical Abuse, Sexual, Racial, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Other Forms of Harassment, Stalking and/or Expectation of Privacy.

**Sexual Misconduct Complaint:** A formal written complaint made to the Campus President or designee, or a complaint made to any Campus Security personnel alleging that the Complainant was subjected to acts, committed by the student who is the subject of the complaint, which acts violated the provisions of the College policy concerning sexual harassment, sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence and/or stalking .

Institute of Technology  
**STUDENT SEXUAL ASSAULT PROCEDURE**  
 GRIEVANCE FORM

**I. Grievance**

<b>Student's Full Name:</b>		<b>Student ID:</b>		<b>Date Grievance Occurred:</b>	
<b>Home Address:</b>			<b>City:</b>		<b>State:</b>
<b>Home Phone: ( )</b>			<b>Cell Phone: ( )</b>		<b>Email:</b>
<b>The issues are</b> (use supporting attachments if necessary):					
<b>The facts supporting this are</b> (use attachments if necessary):					
<b>The relief I want is</b> (use attachments if necessary):					
<b>Date:</b>			<b>Student Signature:</b>		
<i>Grievances must be submitted within 30 calendar days of the date the student knew of the issue being grieved. The <u>Student Sexual Assault Procedure</u>, available on IOT's student portal, contains complete instructions for initiating, processing, and pursuing grievances. Contact the Campus President if you have any questions.</i>					
Check whether you have reported this issue informally an IOT staff member. <input type="checkbox"/> No, this is my first report of the incident. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I reported it to _____ on _____.					

**II. First Resolution Step - Campus**

<b>Date Received at Campus:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Informal Resolution</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Formal Hearing Requested by Respondent</b>	
<b>Date of Formal Hearing</b> (if applicable):	<b>Campus President Name:</b>	
<b>Response of Campus President</b> (use attachments if necessary):		

<b>Date:</b>	<b>Campus President Signature:</b>
<b>Date Received:</b>	
<b>Student's Response (check one):</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> I conclude my grievance and am satisfied with the response. <input type="checkbox"/> I advance my grievance to the next step.	
<b>Date Response letter mailed to Respondent:</b>	
<b>Date:</b>	<b>Student's Signature:</b>
<p><i>Note: If the student or respondent is dissatisfied with the resolution provided by the Campus President, the student or respondent is responsible for filing an appeal to the CCO within 5 business days of receipt of the decision. A copy of all documents submitted with the original grievance should accompany the appeal. The CCO should be notified at the following address:</i></p> <p><i>Select Education Group, LLC          Attn: Chief Compliance Officer – Hearing          Appeal 5601 Stoddard Road          Modesto, CA 95356</i></p>	

### III. Final Resolution – Chief Compliance Officer

<b>Date Appeal Received by CCO:</b>	
<b>Appealing Party:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Complainant <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent	
<b>Response of CCO (use attachments if necessary):</b>	
<b>Date:</b>	<b>CCO Signature:</b>
<b>Date parties notified of decision via letter:</b>	
<p><i>This form must be returned to the Student's home campus within five business days after the CCO's decision to be kept on file.</i></p>	

**Institute of Technology Emergency  
Response Plan 2016-2017**



**Institute  
of Technology**

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## **Institute of Technology Emergency Response Plan**

The purpose of this plan is to provide for the carrying out of emergency functions to save lives; establish responsibilities necessary to performing these functions; prevent, minimize, and repair damage; and ensure continuity of operations so that essential services may continue to be provided to the Campus. This plan assigns roles and responsibilities to departments and individuals that are directly responsible for emergency response and critical support services, and provides a management structure for coordinating and deploying essential resources.

Your campus has a detailed Emergency Response Plan (ERP) procedure that outlines the procedures to be followed in case of an emergency. This document serves as a description of what you should expect in an emergency situation and actions you should take specific to your campus or location. Please contact your Campus President or designee for more information about the detailed ERP procedures.

An emergency is any situation that poses danger to the safety of persons or property, and which requires an immediate response. An emergency can be caused by air pollution, fire, flood or floodwater, storm, hurricane, epidemic, riot, earthquake, intruder, or other causes. An emergency may be beyond the control of the resources available to the campus and may require the combined efforts of the state, city, or other political subdivisions.

It is a primary goal of Institute of Technology to provide a safe and secure environment for our students, faculty, and staff at all of our locations. However, emergencies both large and small can arise suddenly, and it is critical that site personnel know how to respond to them immediately and effectively. They must be prepared to respond in an appropriate, coordinated manner that minimizes the risks to everyone involved and allows students, faculty, and staff to resume or continue to function normally without creating additional emergencies.

The greatest mistakes leaders make in a crisis come from not knowing what steps to take or in what order to take them. Planning, preparation, training, and drills help prevent these mistakes. Site personnel will be trained at least once a year on the ERP to prepare them to respond to emergencies. While the ERP provides guidance for how to respond to numerous types of emergencies, it cannot foresee every possible emergency. Therefore, site personnel must be prepared to evaluate all the circumstances and make sound judgments based on the situation.

Clear communication is essential during an emergency. Multiple methods must be used as no one system alone can transfer information. As decisions are made, appropriate communications must be developed and distributed in a timely manner to all key audiences: students, faculty, staff, Institute of Technology senior executives, and the general public.

In any emergency, the Campus' Incident Commander (IC) will, without delay, and taking into account then safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the campus or location notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in his/her professional judgment, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

### **Emergency Communication**

When an emergency condition exists, the IC will notify the necessary members of the Emergency Response Team (ERT) to respond to their areas of assignment. Notifications must be given in plain

language. Code words should not be used. The methods of communication the school may utilize to notify all persons on campus of an emergency include:

- a) Intercoms
- b) Two-way radios
- c) Telephones
- d) Runners

The Campus' IC will evaluate the situation and determine the best method to notify the campus community of the emergency. In some cases, e-mail, the Web, word-of-mouth, or even the media will be used to alert the campus or broader community of events on campus.

The ERT is responsible for controlling the overall emergency response and managing personnel, students, facilities, equipment, and communications. The team consists of several members of the Campus' faculty and staff. Your campus or location has specific policies that ERT follows. In the event of an emergency, you should carefully follow all instructions given by the ERT at your campus or location.

The ERT positions with short descriptions are as follows:

#### **1. Incident Commander (IC):**

The IC ensures the safety of students, staff, and others on campus. The IC will assess the type and scope of emergency, determine the threat, if any, to human life and structures, and activate the rest of the ERT, if necessary. The IC will also determine the content of the emergency notification and the appropriate audience to receive the communication. Several incident-specific responses are included in this ERP for reference.

#### **2. Safety Officer:**

The Safety Officer ensures that all emergency response related activities are conducted in as safe a manner as possible. The Safety Officer will monitor drills, exercises, and emergency response activities for safety, and identify and mitigate safety hazards and situations.

#### **3. Communications Officer:**

The Communications Officer is responsible for coordinating all on-site communications between the ERT and the media, families of students, and the public. The Communications Officer will release statements, arrange interviews, and ensure that the privacy of students and on-site personnel is protected when communicating with the media.

#### **4. Operations Chief:**

The Operations Chief manages the direct response to the disaster, including site facility check, security, search and rescue, medical, student care, and student release. Specifically, the Operations Chief:

- a) Briefs the ERT on the situation, assigns team members to their proper roles, and supervises ERT activities.

- b) When additional site personnel are available, briefs them on the situation and assigns them as needed.
- c) Supervises search and rescue operations.
- d) As information is received from operations staff, forwards it to the IC.
- e) Makes arrangements to provide shelter for students and staff; and
- f) Ensures that operations staff follows standard procedures, using appropriate safety gear, and documents their activities.

#### **5. Search and Rescue Teams and Team Leader:**

The Search and Rescue Team, led by a Team Leader, searches areas for on-campus occupants that may be in danger. The Team searches known hazards or situations first, then searches the campus using specific planned routes.

#### **6. Medical Team and the Medical Team Leader:**

The Medical Team, led by a Team Leader, is responsible for providing emergency medical response, first aid, and counseling prior to the arrival of emergency medical services.

#### **7. Student Care Team:**

The Student Care Team ensures the care and safety of all students on campus, except those who are in the medical treatment area.

### **GENERAL PROCEDURES**

Institute of Technology is committed to providing as safe, comfortable, and productive work environment as possible during periods of severe weather such as hurricanes and tornados. **The National Weather Service will issue a HURRICANE WARNING when hurricane conditions are expected in the next 36 hours.** When a warning is issued, Institute of Technology will determine the course of action for offices in the threatened area. Institute of Technology offices in the warning area will close no later than **12 hours** after a Hurricane Warning is issued. Affected offices will remain closed until the Warning has been lifted and the buildings have been deemed safe for re-entry. It is Institute of Technology's intention to re-open each office as soon as possible. Your campus or location has specific policies that the ERT follows. In the event of an emergency, you should carefully follow all instructions given by the ERT at your campus or location.

#### ***Incident Commander (IC):***

- Calls 911, if necessary.
- Activates the Emergency Response Team (ERT).



- Determines if students and site personnel should be evacuated outside of building or to a relocation center.
- Directs students and site personnel to follow evacuation drill procedures and the primary evacuation route, or alternate routes if the primary route is too dangerous.
- Describes how ERT will provide for disabled and non-English speaking students and site personnel.

***Faculty:***

- Direct students to follow the evacuation procedure announced by the IC.
- Take class roster and emergency kit.
- Take roll when safely outside.
- Immediately notify the IC of any missing students.
- Stay with class until relieved by another faculty member.
- If evacuated to relocation center, take roll again and notify the IC of any missing students. Your campus or location has specific policies that the ERT follows. In the event of an emergency, you should carefully follow all instructions given by the ERT at your campus or local office. Lockdown/shelter-in-place orders may be issued in situations involving dangerous intruders or other incidents that may result in harm to persons if they were to leave the facility or campus building.

***Incident Commander (IC):***

- Calls 911, if necessary.
- Activates the Emergency Response Team (ERT).
- Issues lockdown/shelter-in-place order by announcing a warning over PA system, sending a messenger to each classroom, or other alternate method, as deemed necessary by the situation.
- Directs all students, site personnel, and visitors to seek shelter in classrooms or other secure rooms.

***Faculty:***

- Lock classroom doors and barricade with furniture.
- Close windows and, if available, close window blinds, curtains, or shades.
- Direct all persons to move away from windows and doors so that they cannot be seen from outside the room.

- Direct all persons to get down on the floor.
- Allow no one to exit the classroom until the IC gives the all-clear signal.

Your campus or location has specific policies that the ERT follows. In the event of an emergency, you should carefully follow all instructions given by the ERT at your campus or location.

Reverse evacuation provides refuge for students, site personnel, and members of the public within facilities during an emergency. Shelters must be located in areas that maximize the safety of everyone seeking shelter. Safe areas may change depending on the emergency. Implementation of lockdown/shelter-in-place procedures may be necessary once everyone is inside the shelter.

***Incident Commander (IC):***

- Calls 911, if necessary.
- Activates the Emergency Response Team (ERT).
- Identifies safe areas in each building.
- Directs students, site personnel, and members of the public to assemble in the safe areas.

***Faculty:***

- Take class roster and emergency kit.
- Close all exterior doors and windows.
- Barricade doors and windows with furniture.
- Turn off any ventilation leading outdoors.
- Move everyone away from windows and doors.
- If advised, instruct everyone to cover mouth and nose with handkerchief, cloth, paper towels, or tissues.
- Take roll of students and staff after securing the safe area.
- Immediately notify the IC of any missing people.
- All persons must remain in safe areas until notified by the IC that the emergency has ended.

Your campus or location has specific policies that the ERT follows. In the event of an emergency, you should carefully follow all instructions given by the ERT at your campus or location.

- The person who recognizes the emergency should call 911, if necessary.
- The person who recognizes the emergency should notify the Incident Commander (IC).

- The IC will seal off high-risk area.
- The IC will announce emergency via intercom, if necessary.
- The IC will take charge of area until incident is contained or relieved.

Your campus or location has specific policies that the ERT follows. In the event of an emergency, you should carefully follow all instructions given by the ERT at your campus or location.

Select site personnel and students will meet with mental health workers to determine level of intervention required.

- The Campus President will:
  - Designate rooms as private counseling areas.
  - Escort affected students, siblings, close friends, and other “highly stressed” students or site personnel to counselors.
  - Debrief all students and site personnel.
  - Assess stress level of all students and site personnel.
  - Recommend counseling to overly stressed students and site personnel.
  - Follow up with students and site personnel who received counseling.
  - Designate site personnel to attend funeral(s), if necessary.
  - Allow for changes in normal routines or test schedules following any injuries or deaths.

## **INCIDENT SPECIFIC RESPONSES**

***In the event a fire or smoke from a fire has been detected:***

- The person who recognizes the fire should activate fire alarm or call 911.
- The ERT will evacuate students and site personnel to a safe distance outside of building.
- Follow the primary fire drill route as detailed by your campus location, or the alternate route if the primary route is too dangerous.
- Instructors and managers take roll after evacuating and immediately notify the IC of any missing people.
- IC may move students to an alternate relocation center if the weather is inclement or the building is damaged.

- No one may re-enter the building(s) until entire building(s) is declared safe by fire or police personnel.

Your campus or location has specific policies that the ERT follows. In the event of an emergency, you should carefully follow all instructions given by the ERT at your campus or location.

***If a person is suspected of carrying a weapon into a Institute of Technology facility or onto a campus:***

- The person who believes someone has a weapon should immediately call 911.
- The person who believes someone has a weapon should immediately notify the Incident Commander (IC).
- If suspect threatens you with a weapon, do not try to disarm him or her. Back away with your arms up. Remain calm.
- The ERT should escort police on search through the building, if requested.

Your campus or location has specific policies that the ERT follows. In the event of an emergency, you should carefully follow all instructions given by the ERT at your campus or location.

- The person who witnesses an assault or fight should call 911, if necessary, and notify the Incident Commander (IC).
- The ERT will diffuse the situation, if possible.
- The ERT should seal off area where assault/fight took place, if possible.
- The ERT will document all activities and ask victim(s)/witness(es) for their account of incident, including details about whether:
  - A weapon was used; or
  - A victim has a physical injury causing substantial pain or impairment of physical condition; or
  - Victim was assaulted involving sexual contact (this means intentional touching of anus, breast, buttocks, or genitalia of another person in a sexual manner without consent, including touching of those areas covered by clothing).

Your campus or location has specific policies that the ERT follows. In the event of an emergency, you should carefully follow all instructions given by the ERT at your campus or location.

- The person who discovers a wild animal on the premises should call 911, if necessary.
- The person who discovers a wild animal on the premises should notify the Incident Commander (IC).

- If possible, the ERT will seal off the area if the animal is still present.

Your campus or location has specific policies that the ERT follows. In the event of an emergency, you should carefully follow all instructions given by the ERT at your campus or location.

- The person who receives a bomb threat should immediately call 911.
- The person who receives a bomb threat should notify the Incident Commander (IC)
- IC initiates Evacuation Procedures.
- Follow Evacuation Procedures to a safe distance outside of building.
- No one may re-enter building(s) until entire building(s) is declared safe by fire or police personnel.

Your campus or location has specific policies that the ERT follows. In the event of an emergency, you should carefully follow all instructions given by the ERT at your campus or location.

***If gas odor has been detected in the building:***

- The person who smells the gas odor should immediately call 911.
- The person who smells the gas odor should immediately notify Incident Commander (IC).
- The person who smells the gas odor should use the fire alarm pull station.
- The ERT will evacuate students and staff to a safe distance outside of building.
- Follow the primary evacuation route as detailed by your campus or location, or the alternate route if the primary route is too dangerous.
- Instructors and managers take roll after evacuating.
- Immediately notify the IC of any missing people.
- IC may move students to an alternate relocation center if the weather is inclement or the building is damaged.
- No one may re-enter building(s) until entire building(s) is declared safe by fire or police personnel.

Your campus or location has specific policies that the ERT follows. In the event of an emergency, you should carefully follow all instructions given by the ERT at your campus or location.

***If gas odor has been detected outside the building:***

- The person who receives the report of the gas odor should immediately call 911.

- The person who receives the report of the gas odor should immediately notify the Incident Commander (IC).
- IC determines whether to shelter in place or evacuate (fire personnel will assist with decision)

Your campus or location has specific policies that the ERT follows. In the event of an emergency, you should carefully follow all instructions given by the ERT at your campus or location.

***If advised to evacuate:***

- The ERT will designate team member to evacuate students and staff to a safe distance outside of building.
- Follow the primary evacuation route, or the alternate route if the primary route is too dangerous.
- Instructors and managers take roll after being evacuated.
- Immediately notify the IC of any missing people.
- IC may move students to an alternate relocation center if the weather is inclement or the building is damaged.
- No one may re-enter building(s) until entire building(s) is declared safe by fire or police personnel.

Your campus or location has specific policies that the ERT follows. In the event of an emergency, you should carefully follow all instructions given by the ERT at your campus or location.

***Incident occurred in a Institute of Technology facility or campus:***

- The person experiencing the event should immediately call 911, if necessary.
- The person experiencing the event should immediately notify the Incident Commander (IC).
- IC determines whether to shelter in place or evacuate (fire personnel will assist with decision).
- Follow procedures for sheltering or evacuation.
- IC seals off area of leak/spill.
- IC takes charge of area until fire personnel contain incident.
- No one may re-enter the building(s) until entire building(s) is declared safe by fire or police Personnel.

Your campus or location has specific policies that the ERT follows. In the event of an emergency, you should carefully follow all instructions given by the ERT at your campus or location.

***Incident occurred near Institute of Technology facility or campus:***

- The person experiencing the event should immediately call 911, if necessary.
- The person experiencing the event should immediately notify the Incident Commander (IC).
- IC determines whether to shelter in place or evacuate (fire personnel will assist with decision).
- Follow procedures for sheltering or evacuation.
- No one may re-enter the building(s) until entire building(s) is declared safe by fire or police Personnel.

Your campus or location has specific policies that the ERT follows. In the event of an emergency, you should carefully follow all instructions given by the ERT at your campus or location.

Institute of Technology campuses within 10 miles of a nuclear facility will be prepared for a radiological event. Should a radiological event occur, it is standard protocol for the nuclear facility to blast a steady siren for 3 to 5 minutes. If this siren is heard, seek additional information from an Emergency Alert Station (EAS) on a radio. A radiological release may require protective actions. There are two basic protective actions: sheltering-in-place and evacuation. The procedures are described in the General Procedures section of this document.

Your campus or location has specific policies that the ERT follows. In the event of an emergency, you should carefully follow all instructions given by the ERT at your campus or location.

***If a serious injury or death occurs in an Institute of Technology building or on a campus:***

- The person who encounters the serious injury or death should immediately call 911.
- The person who encounters the serious injury or death should notify the Incident Commander (IC).
- If possible, the ERT will isolate the affected person.
- IC notifies Institute of Technology Communications team.
- If it is an injury, the IC designates a staff member to accompany the injured person to the hospital.
- Institute of Technology Communications team determines the method of notifying the family of the affected person, students, and site personnel.

Your campus or location has specific policies that the ERT follows. In the event of an emergency, you should carefully follow all instructions given by the ERT at your campus or location.

***If a member of the campus community dies or is seriously injured offsite:***

- The person who encounters the serious injury or death should notify the IC.

- IC notifies IOT Communications team.
- IOT Communications team determines method of notifying students and site personnel.
- The person who discovers the unrest should call 911.
- The person who discovers the unrest should notify the Incident Commander (IC).
- The ERT will ensure the safety of students and site personnel in the immediate vicinity.
- IC warns site personnel of the unrest.
- IC warns other students, if necessary, of the unrest.
- IC will seal off the affected area, if possible.
- IC determines whether or not to issue a lockdown order (if it determined that a lockdown is necessary, see the Lockdown/Shelter-in-Place Procedure section).
- Instructors and managers make a list of all the students that are absent from their classrooms and deliver this information to the IC.

Your campus or location has specific policies that the ERT follows. In the event of an emergency, you should carefully follow all instructions given by the ERT at your campus or location.

***If a suicide attempt occurs in an Institute of Technology building or on a campus:***

- The person who discovers the attempt should immediately call 911.
- The person who discovers the attempt should notify the Incident Commander (IC).
- IC activates ERT.
- The IC or other designated person should attempt to calm suicidal person.
- The ERT should isolate suicidal person from other students or site personnel, if possible.
- Stay with the person until a counselor or suicide intervention team arrives.
- Do not leave the suicidal person alone.**
- IC notifies the designated suicide intervention service.

Your campus or location has specific policies that the ERT follows. In the event of an emergency, you should carefully follow all instructions given by the ERT at your campus or location.



Weapons of mass destruction likely to be employed by terrorists fall into a few basic categories: nuclear and conventional.

### **Nuclear Weapon Use**

Defense against nuclear weapons depends primarily on distance from the point of detonation. If a nuclear device is detonated:

- The person who discovers the attack should immediately call 911.
- The person who discovers the attack should immediately notify the Incident Commander (IC).
- The ERT will utilize PA system or other system to notify campus occupants of the emergency.
- The ERT will move students and staff to specifically identified basement or lower level rooms; interior hallways may be used as an alternative.
- Campus personnel should close all doors leading into hallways to minimize flying glass.
- The ERT should shut down all utility systems to the building (gas and electricity are the priorities).
- Shelter in place to protect from fallout, if attack is far enough away.
- Keep students and site personnel inside buildings.
- Allow students and site personnel to leave at their own discretion once cleared to do so by public safety, emergency management, or military authorities.

### **Conventional Explosive Device Use**

The danger from the blast effect of conventional explosive devices is similar to nuclear devices with a higher rate of survival. If responding to the threat of an imminent blast nearby:

- The person perceiving the attack should immediately call 911.
- The person perceiving the attack should immediately notify the Incident Commander (IC).
- If the source of the threat is outside, the ERT will:
  - Reverse-evacuate all people into school buildings.
  - Move students and staff to specifically identified basement or lower level rooms; interior hallways may be used as an alternative.
  - Close all doors leading into hallways to minimize flying glass.
  - Shut down all utility systems to the building (gas and electricity are the priorities).

- All people assume the duck, cover, and hold position on the ground.
- Keep students and site personnel inside buildings.
- Allow students and staff to leave at their own discretion once cleared to do so by public safety, emergency management, or military authorities.
- If the source of the threat is inside an Institute of Technology building, the ERT will:
  - Evacuate students and site personnel to a safe distance outside of building.
  - Follow the primary fire drill route, or the alternate route if the primary route is too dangerous.
  - Instructors and managers take roll after evacuating.
  - Immediately notify the IC of any missing people.
  - IC may decide to move students to an alternate relocation center.
  - No one may re-enter the building(s) until entire building(s) is declared safe by public safety, emergency management, or military authorities.
  - The ERT will seek medical treatment for any students or site personnel affected by the explosive device.

Your campus or location has specific policies that the ERT follows. In the event of an emergency, you should carefully follow all instructions given by the ERT at your campus or location.

***The campus will test these procedures once per year, and will include:***

- Drills that may be announced or unannounced;
- Publicizing its emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year; and
- Documenting, for each test, a description of the exercise, the date, time, and whether it was announced or unannounced.