

# MIT Annual Security and Fire Safety Report | 2014



**MIT Police**  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology



## Phone numbers

**MIT Police**  
**Non-emergency**  
**617-253-2996**

## Special Services Division

**Crime Prevention**  
**617-253-9755**  
(streetwise and safe)  
**crimbite@mit.edu**

**Investigations Unit**  
**617-258-9723**

**Sensitive Crimes Unit**  
(rape awareness, abuse,  
or domestic violence)  
**617-258-9724**

**Anonymous Crime Tips**  
**617-258-8477**

**Saferide Shuttle**  
**617-253-2997**

**Lost and Found**  
**617-253-9755**

**TTY**  
(hearing impairments)  
**617-253-0999**

**Student Center**  
**Detail Office**  
**617-253-9754**  
Building W20-020C

# Contents

- 3 A Message from the Chief of Police
- 4 The Clery Act
- 4 Collection of Crime Statistics
- 5 About the MIT Police
- 6 Reporting Criminal Activities and Other Emergencies
- 8 Crime Prevention Information
- 14 Fire Safety
- 20 Access to Institute Facilities
- 21 Policies Regarding the Use of Alcohol
- 23 Programs, Procedures, and Awareness for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Assaults, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking
- 32 Housing
- 35 Transportation / Shuttle Service
- 36 MIT Crime Report
- 38 Campus Map of Emergency Phones

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## Emergency phone numbers

### Emergency from an MIT phone Dial 100

Fastest, closest response  
(police, fire, and ambulance)

### From cell phones Dial 617-253-1212 (police, fire, and medical)

### From off campus Dial 911 (police, fire, and medical)

## MIT Police

Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Building W89  
301 Vassar Street  
Cambridge, MA 02139

**Email**  
police@mit.edu

**Non-emergency phone**  
617-253-2996

**MIT Police website**  
<http://police.mit.edu/>

# A Message from the Chief of Police

The primary mission of the MIT Police is to provide for the safety and security of all members of the MIT community — the students, faculty, staff, and guests of our great Institute.

Policing is as much about education as it is enforcement. To this end, we are dedicated to working closely with our community as a clear statement of learning and growth.

The MIT campus is a densely populated urban area that extends more than a mile along the Cambridge side of the Charles River Basin facing historic Beacon Hill and the central sections of Boston. Although many pleasures are associated with urban living, MIT — like most universities today — has its share of crime problems.

The information in this booklet could prevent you from becoming a future victim of on- or off-campus crime. It is designed to update you on the MIT Police support services as well as the safety-related educational programs, seminars, and activities that are available to you at MIT.

I encourage you to open the lines of communication with us by sharing your thoughts and insights on campus safety, crime prevention, and law enforcement. This year, I look forward to working with you to make MIT a safer campus for our community.

**John DiFava**

*Chief of Police*

*Director of Facilities Operations and Security*



## **Guide to the MIT Annual Security and Fire Safety Report**

This report is intended to provide valuable information regarding procedures the Institute has developed in partnership with members of the community to maintain a safe campus environment.

Sidebar contains contact information for the MIT Police Department, Security and Emergency Management Office (SEMO), and crime and fire prevention tips.

To find out more about any information in this document or about the Department, please call us or visit the MIT Police website at:  
<http://police.mit.edu/>



## Definitions of Reportable Clery Act Crimes

### 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 a means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

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

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

### Drug Abuse Violations:

Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

### Liquor Law Violations:

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; transferring, altering government issued identification or making, using, carrying, distributing false IDs, maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; under age possession; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned activities.

# The Clery Act

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, more commonly known as the Clery Act, requires colleges and universities to:

- Publish an annual report every year by October 1 that contains three years of campus crime and fire safety statistics and certain campus security policy statements;
- Disclose crime statistics for the campus, public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus, including on-campus student housing facilities and certain noncampus facilities and remote classrooms. The statistics must be gathered from campus police or security, local law enforcement, and other MIT officials who have “significant responsibility for student and campus activities”;
- Provide “timely warning” notices of those crimes that have occurred and pose an ongoing “threat to students and employees”;
- Implement emergency notification procedures if there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus;
- Disclose in a public crime log “any crime that occurred on campus, on a campus building or property, on public property, or within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police or campus security department and is reported to the campus police or the campus security department”; and
- Maintain in a public fire log a record of any fire that occurred in an on-campus student housing facility.

## Collection of Crime Statistics

In preparing its annual disclosure of crime statistics, it is the MIT Police’s policy to collect information reported directly to the MIT Police and also to solicit information about crimes from other campus officials with responsibility for student and campus activities, including representatives from the Office of the Dean for Student Life, the Department of Athletics, Physical Education and Recreation, Student Support Services, Residential Life (including the FSILG Office), MIT Medical, the Office of Student Citizenship, the Office of the Dean for Undergraduate Education, the Office of the Dean for Graduate Education, and the Human Resources Department.

### MIT POLICE LOG

The MIT Police maintains a daily crime log that describes incidents reported to the MIT Police and often carries safety awareness tips. The crime log is on the MIT Police website or available at MIT Police for inspection during normal business hours. Logs contain the time, date, and location of all reported criminal incidents. Information from crime reports is analyzed to spot crime trends and allocate resources more efficiently.

# About the MIT Police

The MIT Police report to the Executive Vice President of MIT and include a staff of sworn police officers and supervisors who provide police and emergency medical services to the MIT community 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. In addition to the police officers, the department employs 3 civilian personnel who provide administrative support services.

All MIT police officers are warranted under Chapter 22C, Section 63 of the Massachusetts General Laws and have full arrest powers as special state police with regard to crimes occurring on MIT property. In addition, officers are also sworn in as deputy sheriffs in Middlesex and Suffolk counties. MIT police officers are armed and carry oleoresin capsicum spray. They undergo annual firearms training and qualifications based on state standards. The department has a written "Use of Force" policy and is reviewed with officers on an annual basis.

The department requires prior police experience of its candidates. They need to have the necessary training standards to be warranted as a special state police officer. Finalists for all police positions undergo mandatory background checks, physical and psychological screening prior to being hired.

Officers attend annual in-service training which is conducted by the MIT, Cambridge, and Harvard University Police Departments. Officers also attend specialized training for the bicycle unit, motorcycle unit, or to become an instructor of a specialized discipline.

## PATROL OPERATIONS AND THE SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION

Patrol Operations encompasses the three operating shifts that deliver the day-to-day police, emergency and service tasks to the MIT community 24 hours a day. These services are provided by sergeants and officers who patrol the campus in cruisers, on foot, and while riding bicycles and motorcycles. Emergency medical services are often initiated by the officers in the Patrol Division.

The Special Services Division encompasses two units: investigations and crime prevention. The Investigation Unit conducts preliminary and follow-up investigations. The detectives assigned to the division also coordinate and cooperate with other law enforcement agencies in the course of their daily activities. The Special Services Division provides MIT community members with procedural assistance with the court system. The Investigative Unit is also responsible for investigating sensitive crimes, including domestic violence, rape, sexual assault, and sexual harassment.

The Crime Prevention Unit helps educate MIT community members on preventing crime. At the beginning of each school year, the unit distributes crime prevention information to incoming freshman. The unit also conducts security surveys for dorms, laboratories and offices. Seminars are also given for students and employees on topics that include safety issues, identifying and avoiding potentially dangerous situations and being streetwise and safe. Informational crime bulletins to inform the community of incidents on or near the campus are distributed via email when warranted. Members of the community may also take a Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) course offered by the Crime Prevention Unit.

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

**Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter:** The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

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

**Robbery:** The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

**Sex Offenses — Forcible:** Rape — sexual intercourse or unnatural sexual intercourse with a person forcibly or against the person's will, where the victim did not, or is incapable of, giving consent.

**Sex Offenses — Nonforcible:** Incest, Statutory Rape, Sexual intercourse with a child under age 16.

**Sexual Assault:** Offense classified as a forcible or non-forcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the FBI.

**Weapon Law Violations:** The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts.



### **Additional Clery Act Hate Crime Definitions**

**Hate Crimes:** The following acts are now reportable as Hate Crimes under the Clery Act, when motivated, at least in part by prejudice on account of race, gender, religion, national origin, sexual orientation,, gender identity, ethnicity, or disability, including, but not limited to, a threatened, attempted, or completed overt act, or which otherwise deprives another person of or seeks to interfere with or disrupt one's constitutional rights through harassment or intimidation.

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

**Simple Assault:** An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

**Intimidation:** To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

### **Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property (Except "Arson"):**

To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.



### **Calling MIT Police**

Potential criminal actions and other emergencies on campus should be reported directly to the MIT Police by any member of the MIT community, or visitor, by dialing **x3-1212** from any campus telephone or **617-253-1212** from a cellular phone.

Sensitive Crimes also incorporates the Threat Management Unit, a special unit that responds to incidents of workplace violence or fear of violence. (Contact x8-6616 during normal business hours.)

The Crime Prevention Unit helps educate MIT community members on preventing crime. At the beginning of each school year, the unit distributes crime prevention information to incoming freshmen.

The unit also conducts security surveys for dorms, laboratories, and offices, and presents seminars for students and employees on topics such as street safety, and identity theft. Throughout the year, members of the community are provided with courses on safety issues, including identifying and avoiding potentially dangerous situations, as well as the Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) course.

The Training Unit responsibilities are managed by the administrative captain, who coordinates with the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council and local police academies. This training includes basic police academy and specialized courses. The Training Division also is responsible for in-house training, i.e., implementing emergency procedures and responding to environmental medical situations.

## **Reporting Criminal Activities and Other Emergencies**

### **SEE SOMETHING, SAY SOMETHING**

It is MIT's policy to protect the rights of all individuals and to safeguard the welfare of everyone in the MIT community. All members of the MIT community are expected to conduct themselves with proper respect for one another and for each other's property.

Each member of the MIT community has the right to be free from acts of violence and threats of violence. Members of the community are expected and required to comply with all city, state, and federal laws. Any member of the community who is victimized by, observes, or has knowledge of a criminal action (or other emergency) should immediately and accurately report such action or emergency to the MIT Police. Violations of the law can result in charges by the MIT Police or another law enforcement agency and/or a referral to the Faculty Committee, Human Resources Department, or a referral to the Office of Student Citizenship.

Blue light emergency telephones are located across campus, parking garages, and some basement corridor locations. See something, say something, by utilizing one of the blue light emergency telephones. Use them to report criminal or medical emergencies and all calls will be answered by the MIT Police. A map of blue light emergency phone locations is in the back section of this book.

Criminal activity or emergencies can also be reported by calling 617-253-1212 or by going to MIT Police headquarters at 301 Vassar Street, W89.

As soon as a fresh incident is reported, the MIT Police are dispatched to the site of the complaint and have the authority to make arrests if necessary. Officers prepare and submit case reports on all incidents. Investigative and follow-up reports are provided when necessary.

## LOCAL AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Although there are no formal written agreements or memoranda of understanding, the MIT Police maintain a cooperative relationship with the Cambridge and Boston Police departments and other law enforcement jurisdictions, including the Massachusetts State Police. This cooperation includes participation in a police radio and computer network, training programs, special events coordination, assistance with imminent or active threats to the community, patrolling areas and responding to incidents involving MIT-approved off-campus living groups and investigation of serious crimes. Moreover, the MIT Police detectives meet with the Cambridge Police Department detectives to discuss campus crimes and other police intelligence matters.

## MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION POLICY

MIT has adopted a missing student notification policy for students who reside in on-campus housing, including approved FSILG housing. In accordance with this policy, each student who resides in on-campus housing has the option to identify an individual to be contacted by MIT after such student is determined to be missing based upon the procedures that have been established by the Office of the Dean for Student Life in consultation with the MIT Police.

Students can identify an individual to be notified by providing Personal Emergency Contact information to the Registrar's Office through WebSIS < <http://student.mit.edu/cgi-docs/student.html> >. For students who have already provided Personal Emergency Contact information through WebSIS, such emergency contact(s) will be the individual(s) notified in the event a student is determined to be missing. Students who have not already provided Personal Emergency Contact information — including those students who live off campus — are strongly encouraged to do so as soon as possible. Except as otherwise permitted or required by law, Personal Emergency Contact information will be kept confidential, will be accessible only to authorized campus officials, and will not be disclosed to non-campus officials other than law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

In addition to notifying the emergency contact(s) identified by a student, MIT must also notify a custodial parent or guardian of a student who is under 18 years of age and is not an emancipated individual if such student is determined to be missing. MIT is also required to notify the appropriate law enforcement agency (or agencies) if any student, regardless of age, is determined to be missing. These notifications are required to be made within 24 hours of the determination that a student is missing. MIT reserves the right to notify additional individuals or authorities in its discretion — including the parents or guardians of students over 18 years of age — if a student is determined to be missing.

If you are concerned that a fellow student might be missing or otherwise in danger, you should immediately notify the MIT Police by dialing (617) 253-1212 (or ext. 3-1212 from an on-campus telephone).

**Dating violence:** Violence committed by a person:

A) Who is or has been in a substantive dating or engagement relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

(B) Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the

following factors:

(i) length of time of the relationship.

(ii) type of relationship.

(iii) frequency of interaction between persons involved in the relationship

(iv) if relationship has been terminated, length of time elapsed since termination.

**Domestic violence:** the occurrence of one or more of the following acts committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, or by a person related by blood or marriage:

(i) attempting to cause or

causing physical harm;

(ii) placing another in fear or imminent serious physical harm;

(iii) causing another to engage involuntarily in sexual relations by force, threat or duress.

**Stalking:** Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that—  
(1) would cause a reasonable person to be seriously alarmed and suffer substantial emotional distress;  
(2) makes a threat with intent to place person in imminent fear of death or bodily injury.  
Conduct shall include, but not be limited to, actions conducted by mail, telephonic, telecommunications or other electronic device.



**Anonymous Crime Tips**  
**617-258-8477**



**Blue light emergency**  
**telephones**

In emergency situations, community members may push the red button of a blue light emergency telephone and be directly connected to the MIT Police dispatcher.



# Crime Prevention Information

## PROGRAMS TO ENHANCE PERSONAL SAFETY

The MIT Police Crime Prevention Unit coordinates several programs to enhance personal safety and safeguard property through education and awareness. These interactive presentations are provided during student orientations and are also available to any group upon request. They provide vital information on how to reduce the likelihood of being a crime victim.

## SOLICITING

For the protection of the community, door-to-door soliciting is prohibited, since this practice on occasion has directly led to larceny, and other similar problems. When you become aware of such activity, note what the individuals are attempting to sell or promote, along with a description of the individuals, and immediately notify the MIT Police.

## YOUR MIT IDENTIFICATION

Under demanding circumstances, such as suspicious activity, the MIT Police are required to request proper identification from an individual. Sometimes this request is made as the result of a complaint from a member of the community; at other times, it may result from the personal observation of suspicious activity by a police officer on patrol or through special security checks.

Requests by members of the MIT Police to check Institute identification are not frequent, but are necessary for the protection of everyone. Remember to carry your MIT identification card with you at all times and cooperate if an officer asks to see it.

## REPORTING INTRUDERS OR SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

At times, people return to their rooms or offices and find a stranger inside. The stranger usually has a “cover” story, such as looking for employment or trying to find some person. Regardless of the story provided, take close notice of the intruder’s appearance, age, height, weight, and clothing, and notify the MIT Police as soon as safety allows. **DO NOT FORCEFULLY CONFRONT INTRUDERS OR PURSUE THEM WHEN THEY FLEE.** Such action involves a high degree of risk, and has in the past resulted in assaults upon members of the community. It is far more advisable to be able to provide a good description of an intruder and the direction of flight — then immediately notify the MIT Police (dial x3-1212 or “100”).

## SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICE

The Security and Emergency Management Office (SEMO) oversees card access and alarm issues. They work closely with many MIT departments to assist with the necessary design, enhancement, and implementation of security systems as required for renovation and new construction projects and new security initiatives. You may reach them at: [security-office@mit.edu](mailto:security-office@mit.edu).

## STUDENTS — INSURING YOUR PERSONAL PROPERTY

In addition to securing your valuables, you may wish to consider purchasing insurance for valuable, portable items such as electronics. If you are an undergraduate, these



### Report intruders

**Do not** forcefully confront intruders or pursue them when they flee. Notify MIT Police: dial **617-253-1212** or **100** from any campus phone.



items might be covered with an appropriate rider on your parents' homeowner's policy. All MIT residents are encouraged to procure renter's insurance coverage for personal property that they bring to the MIT campus. Insurance agents can assist you with the types and limits of insurance available to match your needs and budget. Please notify MIT Police of all thefts in order for MIT Police to monitor criminal activity and focus investigative efforts and police patrol coverage.

MIT does not endorse any of these insurance companies or vendors of computer security devices. They are provided as reference only.

### **Renter's and Computer Insurance**

- Liberty Mutual ([www.libertymutual.com](http://www.libertymutual.com))
- Safeware < [www.safeware.com](http://www.safeware.com) >
- LoJack® for Laptops < [www.lojackforlaptops.com](http://www.lojackforlaptops.com) >

### **LAPTOP THEFT PREVENTION TIPS**

- Stop Theft Tags. These tags possess a unique ID number that is entered into the STOPTHEFT database. This allows lost or stolen property to be reunited with its owner < [www.stoptheft.com/site/index.php](http://www.stoptheft.com/site/index.php) >. The MIT Police Crime Prevention unit offers these registration programs at various times throughout the year.
- Do not leave your laptop, iPad, iPhone, ereader or backpack unattended. It takes less than 60 seconds to steal it.
- Utilize iCloud/iLocate for Apple products. < [www.apple.com/icloud/setup](http://www.apple.com/icloud/setup) >
- PreyProject.com

### **WRITTEN INFORMATION SECURITY PROGRAM (WISP)**

Pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 93H&I, if your lost or stolen computer, flash drive, PDA, etc., contains someone else's personal information (e.g., Name with Social Security number, credit card, or driver's license), MIT may be required to initiate formal data breach notification. If there is ANY chance that sensitive information is on the device, email [infoprotect@mit.edu](mailto:infoprotect@mit.edu). The first step in the process is to determine the actual risk that personal information was exposed. For more information about this law, see < [web.mit.edu/infoprotect/wisp/index.html](http://web.mit.edu/infoprotect/wisp/index.html) >.

### **MIT-OWNED PROPERTY**

MIT-owned equipment is covered by Institute insurance. Personally-owned property is not covered by MIT. Government-owned equipment, except where specifically required by written loan or bailment agreement for use on MIT projects, is also not covered by MIT. For property to be covered under MIT's insurance, it not only must belong to the Institute, procured with MIT funds and/or received as a gift that is registered with MIT's Recording Secretary.

NOTE: There is a \$1,000.00 departmental retention fee per occurrence for all thefts or acts of vandalism, unless an MIT Police-approved double-lock system is in place — such as a security system, computer locking devices, or a locking cabinet or desk drawer — to safeguard the equipment. Additionally, there is a \$500 threshold for reporting any property damage claim to MIT's Insurance Office for reimbursement.



### **Crime Prevention Unit**

Dial **x3-9755** or email [crimbite@mit.edu](mailto:crimbite@mit.edu) to request safety programs.

### **MIT Policy**

MIT policy expressly prohibits anyone from accessing any area that they do not have permission to access either through policy or express permission by the proper authority.

More information at: [web.mit.edu/citizenship](http://web.mit.edu/citizenship)

### Personal Property

All MIT residents are encouraged to procure renter's insurance coverage for personal property that they bring to the MIT campus. MIT is not responsible for damage to or loss of personal property.



## IDENTITY THEFT

How can I prevent identity theft from happening to me? As with any crime, you cannot guarantee that you will never be a victim, but you can minimize your risk. By managing your personal information wisely, cautiously, and with an awareness of the potential threats for access, you can help guard against identity theft.

- **DO NOT** give out personal information on the phone, through the mail, or over the Internet unless you have initiated the contact or are sure you know with whom you are dealing. Identity thieves may pose as representatives of banks, Internet service providers (ISPs), and even government agencies to get you to reveal your Social Security number, mother's maiden name, account numbers, and other identifying information. Before you share any personal information, confirm that you are dealing with a legitimate organization. Check an organization's website by typing its URL in the address line, rather than cutting and pasting it.
- **DO NOT** carry your Social Security card; leave it in a secure place.
- Secure personal information in your home, especially if you have roommates.
- Carry only the identification information and the number of credit and debit cards that you will actually need.
- Protect your credit card, bank, and phone accounts with passwords. Avoid using easily available information like your mother's maiden name, your birth date, the last four digits of your Social Security number or your phone number, or a series of consecutive numbers.
- Email messages are a source for ID theft. Learn about phishing scams: < <http://www.microsoft.com/athome/security/email/phishing.mspx> >.
- Please see < <http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/microsites/idtheft/> > for more information.

## AUTO THEFT

If you are the victim of a car theft, a breaking and entering, or larceny from your car, be sure to contact your insurance company after you notify the police.

MIT Police: 617-253-1212

Emergency from an MIT phone: 100

Cambridge Police: 911; Boston Police: 911

Massachusetts State Police Lower Basin: 617-727-6781

### Prevention and Security Measures

To greatly reduce the chances of becoming the victim of auto theft, consider the following:

- **NEVER** leave your car unlocked, even for a few minutes.
- **DO NOT** leave GPS, cellphones, laptops, cameras, etc. in your car. The thieves know where you hide them too!
- Thefts of GPS are on the rise in the Boston and Cambridge area, including MIT. The theft of these high value items can bring in quick cash for the thief who sells them in pawn shops, and online lists.
- Remove the suction cup or support cradle on your windshield or dashboard. Clean the suction cup marks from your windshield.
- Maintain Serial Numbers — most people who have had their GPS stolen have no idea what the serial number is to assist in the recovery.

- We recommend that you password protect your electronic devices when possible.
- When parking if you have a car alarm, remember to set it. The thieves are breaking into vehicles day and night. If you see something or someone suspicious please call the MIT Police at 617-253-1212.

## BICYCLE THEFT

Bicycle theft is a frequent campus crime. You should safeguard your bicycle by using a heavy-duty locking device and securing your bicycle through both wheels and around the frame to an immovable object. *Cables and chains are easily defeated.*

The MIT Police Crime Prevention Unit recommends you take the following steps to prevent the loss of your bicycle:

- Use a high-security U-lock.
- Register your bike < <http://web.mit.edu/facilities/transportation/bicycling.html> >

## WHEELED VIOLATIONS

Bicycles found illegally parked or attached to stairway handrails will be removed by the MIT Parking and Transportation Department. In order to obtain the release of your bike, you will have to go to MIT Parking and Transportation (W20-022) and pay a fine of \$50.00. MIT is not responsible for damage to, or the theft/loss of, your bike or lock. The operation of bicycles, roller skates (including inline), skateboards, or any other form of wheeled personal transportation, with the exception of medical mobile equipment, such as wheelchairs and scooters in Institute buildings or parking structures is prohibited. Violators will be fined. A fine will be imposed.

## LEARN TO BE STREETWISE AND SAFE

Assaults and other serious street crimes are a problem in many densely populated urban areas, such as Cambridge and Boston. In order to reduce the chance of criminal victimization when you walk the city streets, it is important to be alert to your surroundings and practice “street smarts,” including the following simple rules:

- Know where you are going; people who wander about often stand out and may be subject to a higher risk of street crime.
- When walking at night, use Saferide or public transportation. If that is not possible, try to get friends to walk with you. There really is safety in numbers!
- Take advantage of one of the many crime prevention seminars offered by the MIT Police Crime Prevention Unit. Many seminars deal with the topic of being “Streetwise and Safe.” An investment of one hour will help reduce your chances of criminal victimization.
- Cambridge Police community resource  
<[www.cambridgema.gov/cpd/communityresources.aspx](http://www.cambridgema.gov/cpd/communityresources.aspx)>.

## INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND SCHOLARS

On occasion, students and scholars from countries other than the United States have questions concerning U.S. law. We want you to know that we are always available to answer your questions. Also, we wish to remind you that you need not carry your passports and other immigration papers while in residence in the area. Once you have been issued an MIT identification card (ID), you should store your passports and other important documents in a safe place to avoid the risk of losing them.

### Lock your bike

Bicycle theft is a frequent campus crime. Cable locks are easily defeated.



### Register your bike

[web.mit.edu/facilities/transportation/bicycling.html](http://web.mit.edu/facilities/transportation/bicycling.html)



### Where NOT to ride

The operation of bicycles, roller skates (including inline), skateboards, or any other form of wheeled personal transportation, with the exception of medical mobile equipment, such as wheelchairs and scooters in Institute buildings or parking structures is prohibited. Violators will be fined.

[http://web.mit.edu/facilities/transportation/BikeSafety\\_MIT\\_POLICE.pdf](http://web.mit.edu/facilities/transportation/BikeSafety_MIT_POLICE.pdf)



### Firearms Banned on Massachusetts Campuses

Massachusetts law prohibits the possession of firearms on any college campus in Massachusetts by any person except police officers and military personnel. M.G.L. Chapter 269, Section 10



## FIREARMS AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS

You should be aware that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has enacted very strict laws regulating the possession of firearms. Possession of any kind of firearm without possession of a valid Firearms Identification card or License to Carry Firearms (whichever is applicable) is a felonious offense, carrying with it, upon conviction, a minimum prison sentence of one year, without possibility of parole or other lessening of the sentence for any reason until the full 12-month minimum has been served.

**“Firearm”**— a pistol, revolver, or other weapon of any description, loaded or unloaded, from which a shot or bullet can be discharged and of which the length of the barrel or barrels is less than 16 inches, or 18 inches in the case of a shotgun, as originally manufactured.

**“Weapon”**— any rifle, shotgun, or firearm. Any homemade device designed to launch projectiles of any kind, to include any weapon with an attached pressurized canister. A Firearms Identification (FID) card must be obtained in order to lawfully possess a rifle or shotgun, and to carry it, unloaded, upon the public ways — public roads, streets, and highways — of the Commonwealth. An FID card must also be obtained in order to lawfully keep a handgun in one’s home or place of business. However, possession of only an FID never permits one to carry a handgun, whether loaded or not, out of one’s home or place of business. An FID card is also required for the purchase and possession of chemical mace, pepper spray, or similar incapacitating gases or powders. A License to Carry Firearms card must also be obtained in order to lawfully carry any handgun, loaded or unloaded, outside of one’s home or place of business. The issuing authority for both the FID card and the License to Carry Firearms is the chief of police of the city or town in which an individual resides.

### Firearms Banned on Massachusetts Campuses

Massachusetts law prohibits the possession of firearms on any college campus in Massachusetts by any person except police officers and military personnel. M.G.L. Chapter 269, Section 10.

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a significant emergency or event that is determined to be an immediate threat to the health or safety of the Institute community, MIT will activate the various components of MIT Alert, MIT’s emergency notification process. MIT Alert includes the following components: e-mail; text messaging; overriding of the MIT home page; and communications through on-campus television and other electronic message boards. All initial messages will provide a brief description of the emergency type and will direct people to MIT’s emergency website for the most up-to-date information on the incident <<http://emergency.mit.net/emergency/>>.

The MIT process for confirmation of a significant emergency tracks the following rapid series of steps: (1) dispatch of MIT Police officers to verify the report of an emergency situation; (2) notification through an automatic call system to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Critical Command Staff that requires the staff to join a pre-arranged conference call; and (3) assessment of the situation by the EOC Critical Command Staff, including determining appropriate actions and activating the MIT Alert system (as described in the preceding paragraph).

Notifications are given to the entire community due to the size of the campus, the frequency of movement within the campus by community members, and the concept of

keeping the entire community informed of significant emergencies. The EOC has worked with senior management to develop “pre-approved” messages (based on anticipated types of emergencies) such that only the location, date, and other specific relevant information needs to be inserted so that the messages will not be delayed.

This process for notification has been established so that: (1) messages will go out immediately after an emergency has been determined to be credible (conversely, if a situation is determined not to be credible, the EOC Critical Command Staff will make the decision to not send an alert to the community); (2) messages will be consistent in their format so the Institute community will recognize them as authentic; and (3) the EOC Critical Command Staff can determine whether sending the notification would compromise the community’s personal well-being or the ability to contain the emergency and determine the correct alternative course of action.

The EOC Critical Command Staff has the responsibility for activating MIT Alert. The titles of those individuals in this group are: Director of Facilities Operations and Security; Managing Director, EHS Programs; Director, EHS Office; Manager, Facilities Operations (Security and Emergency Management Office); Emergency and Business Continuity Planner; Chief of Staff, MIT Police; and Director of News, MIT News Office.

The EOC will work through its Public Information Officer (PIO) and MIT’s Government and Community Relations Office to notify the greater Cambridge/ Boston communities in the event of an emergency or significant threat to the health or safety of area residents.

To ensure the effectiveness of its emergency preparedness, MIT engages operational, academic, administrative, and student entities on a regular basis, and at least annually, with a disaster drill or table-top exercise that always includes testing of the MIT Alert system. The tests generally are announced (date only, not time or content) to the public, but occasionally they are unannounced. At each tabletop exercise or drill, MIT documents the process, relevant details, and outcomes and/or future objectives for subsequent exercises. In addition, emergency response and evacuation procedures are tested twice annually in residence halls and once per quarter at MIT Medical. All departments are required to prepare and submit a departmental emergency preparedness plan (EPP) and to train their occupants on appropriate emergency response, evacuation, and shelter-in-place procedures. Templates for EPPs are available online and the Security and Emergency Management Office offers assistance in preparing, training, and publicizing these plans.

## TIMELY WARNINGS

In the event that a situation arises, either on or off campus, which, in the judgment of the Chief of the MIT Police, constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat, a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued. The warning will be issued through the MIT email system to students, faculty, staff, and the campus student newspaper, *The Tech*. The MIT Police will post a notice on its website at:

< <http://web.mit.edu/cp/www/bulletins.htm> >. While the vast majority of crimes on campus are reported directly to the MIT Police, staff from various other offices on campus, including the Office of the Dean for Student Life, the Department of Athletics, Physical Education and Recreation, Student Support Services, Residential Life (including the FSILG Office), MIT Medical, the Office of Student Citizenship, and the Office of the Dean for Undergraduate Education, and the Office of the Dean for Graduate Education are instructed to immediately alert the MIT Police to any potential incidents for which a timely warning would be appropriate.



**To receive these timely warnings please sign up**

<http://mailman.mit.edu/mailman/listinfo/cp-bulletin>



### Calling MIT Police

Potential criminal actions and other emergencies on campus should be reported directly to the MIT Police by any member of the MIT community, or visitor, by dialing **x3-1212** from any campus telephone or **617-253-1212** from a cellular phone.

### Items that are expressly forbidden in dormitories

- Candles/incense
- Microwave ovens (except in kitchen areas)
- BBQs, hibachis, etc.
- Daisy chained extension cords
- Propane, other hazardous gases, chemicals, etc.

For more information, call the EHS Program Manager from DSL: 617-324-6034

## Fire Safety

The MIT Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS) Office works closely with the Division of Student Life to comply with fire safety related laws and regulations (federal, Mass, and Cambridge)

### FIRE STATISTICS

In accordance with the Higher Education Opportunities Act of 2008, MIT is providing mandatory fire safety information as part of this Annual Report. All fire alarms received by the Department of Facilities Operations Center are maintained in MIT's SAP database. MIT EHS Office Safety Program maintains the log of dormitory fires, which must be reported to the Dept. of Education. This log can be viewed at < <https://ehs.mit.edu/site/content/campus-fire-safety-right-know> >.

Report any fire, which should be included in this log, to the MIT EHS Office Safety Program.

### FIRE DRILLS

Fire drills are conducted in the dormitories, both undergraduate and graduate, twice a year.

### FIRE SYSTEMS, WHICH ACTIVATE ALARMS, DETECT AND CONTROL FIRES

- All dormitories have smoke detectors and sprinklers in every bedroom.
- All dormitories have sprinklers in common areas.
- All dormitories are equipped with fire extinguishers
- The Department of Facilities is responsible for testing and maintaining fire alarms, fire detection and sprinkler systems as well as fire extinguishers.
- Fire alarms are automatically transmitted directly to the Department of Facilities Operations Center. All alarms are immediately reported to Cambridge Fire Department via a dedicated telephone line for immediate response. The Department of Facilities Operations Center is staffed 24/7 and is a FM approved central station.
- All elevators are automatically recalled to the first floor or can be manually recalled by the fire department.

### AWARENESS TRAINING

Annually in August the Division of Student Life and EHS provide fire safety training and guidelines to the Graduate Residence Tutors, who are graduate student employees and are responsible for specific floors within the undergraduate dormitories. They are required convey fire safety information to their students, especially freshman, by the end of September each year.

### Specific topics:

- How to evacuate in the event of a fire, including what to do if you encounter smoke. The dormitory specific fire evacuation routes and locations of meeting areas (outside/ inclement weather/ shelter in place), fire alarm pull stations are indicated on the maps posted near elevators, stairways, back of every bedroom door and other locations.
- Who to report information to once in a safe location
- Consequences of not evacuating/ignoring an alarm



- Consequences of tampering with fire equipment (smoke detectors, etc.)
- Shelter in place procedures
- How to extinguish a cooking oil fire (if it has not gone beyond the cooking pan)

#### **Items that are expressly forbidden in dormitories:**

- Candles/incense
- Microwave ovens and other cooking equipment (except in kitchen areas)
- BBQs, hibachis, etc.
- Open heating elements
- Daisy chained extension cords
- Propane, other hazardous gases, chemicals, etc.
- Torchieres

#### **Evacuate in case of Fire Policy**

In the event of a fire, Institute policy is to activate the nearest fire alarm and evacuate immediately, do not fight the fire. Fires are to be handled by trained responders only

#### **Policies about Fire and Life Safety**

You are prohibited by Massachusetts law and MIT regulations from committing fire and safety violations, including but not limited to:

- Setting a fire, making a bomb threat, issuing a false alarm, failing or refusing to evacuate during a fire alarm
- Tampering with firefighting equipment, fire-alarm systems, fire protection sprinklers, or smoke detectors
- Using flammable decorations, including natural evergreens, in any room, corridor, stairwell, lounge, dining hall, lobby, or other public area
- Using non-flammable decorations without the approval of your house manager
- Using a fireplace in a manner that does not comply with MIT guidelines
- Placing objects in any exit or on fire escapes
- Entering or occupying the roof of any residence except in areas designed for and approved by MIT for assembly use.

You may be subject to severe disciplinary action if you violate any Massachusetts statutory or MIT fire safety regulation or policy. Refer to Dormitory Fire Safety Information and Fire Safety Inspection Policy for Residence Halls which state no candles, oil lamps, etc.

#### **Smoking Policy**

You are prohibited from smoking in all areas of MIT residences, including all student bedrooms, hallways, and lounges unless stated otherwise. Violators are subject to disciplinary action.

Smoking is permitted in some rooms of some residences provided that all students in the room are smokers and have completed smoking agreement forms. Ask your house manager to find out if smoking is permitted in any of the rooms in your residence.

#### **Portable electric Appliances Policy**

You are prohibited by the City of Cambridge Health Code from cooking (using heating elements, such as microwaves, toaster ovens, hot plates, coffee machines) in your room except in those areas specifically designated as kitchens. City of Cambridge inspectors are authorized to close a residence if flagrant and/or continual violations occur.

#### **For more information please visit:**

< <http://web.mit.edu/mindandhandbook/housing/safety.html> >

< [http://housing.mit.edu/about/policies\\_procedures\\_residences#Safety](http://housing.mit.edu/about/policies_procedures_residences#Safety) >

#### **For more information about fire safety**

Call the EHS Program Manager  
from DSL: **617-324-6034**

# MIT Fire Safety

## REPORTABLE FIRES 2011

LOCATION	Total Fires in Each Building	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage
<b>BAKER HOUSE, BLDG. W7</b> 362 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>BEXLEY HALL, BLDG. W13</b> 50 Massachusetts Avenue	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>BURTON-CONNER, BLDG. W51</b> 410 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>EAST CAMPUS, BLDG.S 62 AND 64</b> 3 Ames Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>MACGREGOR HOUSE, BLDG. W61</b> 450 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>MASSEH HALL, BLDG. W1</b> 305 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>MCCORMICK HALL, BLDG. W4</b> 320 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>NEW HOUSE, BLDG. W70</b> 471-476 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>NEXT HOUSE, BLDG. W71</b> 500 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>RANDOM HALL, BLDG. NW 61</b> 290 Massachusetts Avenue	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>SENIOR HOUSE, BLDG. E2</b> 70 Amherst Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>SIMMONS HALL, BLDG. W79</b> 229-243 Vassar Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>ASHDOWN HOUSE, BLDG. NW35</b> 235 Albany Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>EASTGATE APARTMENTS, BLDG. E55</b> 60 Wadsworth Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>EDGERTON HOUSE, BLDG. NW10</b> 143 Albany Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>SIDNEY-PACIFIC, BLDG. NW86</b> 70 Pacific Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>TANG HALL, BLDG. W84</b> 550 Memorial Drive	1	4/9/11	5:39 PM	Dis posal of smoking materials in trash chute	0	0	\$6,800
<b>THE WAREHOUSE, BLDG. NW30</b> 224 Albany Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>WESTGATE APARTMENTS (HIGHRISE) BLDG. W85</b> <b>WESTGATE (LOWRISE) BLDG. W85 A-K</b> 540 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

-- Unless otherwise reported above, no fires occurred in the MIT Residence Halls listed for this reporting year.

# MIT Fire Safety

## REPORTABLE FIRES 2012

LOCATION	Total Fires in Each Building	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage
<b>BAKER HOUSE, BLDG. W7</b> 362 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>BEXLEY HALL, BLDG. W13</b> 50 Massachusetts Avenue	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>BURTON-CONNER, BLDG. W51</b> 410 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>EAST CAMPUS, BLDG.S 62 AND 64</b> 3 Ames Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>MACGREGOR HOUSE, BLDG. W61</b> 450 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>MASSEH HALL, BLDG. W1</b> 305 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>MCCORMICK HALL, BLDG. W4</b> 320 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>NEW HOUSE, BLDG. W70</b> 471-476 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>NEXT HOUSE, BLDG. W71</b> 500 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>RANDOM HALL, BLDG. NW 61</b> 290 Massachusetts Avenue	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>SENIOR HOUSE, BLDG. E2</b> 70 Amherst Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>SIMMONS HALL, BLDG. W79</b> 229-243 Vassar Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>ASHDOWN HOUSE, BLDG. NW35</b> 235 Albany Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>EASTGATE APARTMENTS, BLDG. E55</b> 60 Wadsworth Street	1	12/16/12	7:46 PM	Unattended pot on the stove	0	0	0
<b>EDGERTON HOUSE, BLDG. NW10</b> 143 Albany Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>SIDNEY-PACIFIC, BLDG. NW86</b> 70 Pacific Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>TANG HALL, BLDG. W84</b> 550 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>THE WAREHOUSE, BLDG. NW30</b> 224 Albany Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>WESTGATE APARTMENTS (HIGHRISE) BLDG. W85</b> <b>WESTGATE (LOWRISE) BLDG. W85 A-K</b> 540 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

-- Unless otherwise reported above, no fires occurred in the MIT Residence Halls listed for this reporting year.



# MIT Fire Safety

## REPORTABLE FIRES 2013

LOCATION	Total Fires in Each Building	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage
<b>BAKER HOUSE, BLDG. W7</b> 362 Memorial Drive	1	10/31/13	7:32 AM	Space heater	0	0	0
<b>BEXLEY HALL, BLDG. W13</b> 50 Massachusetts Avenue	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>BURTON-CONNER, BLDG. W51</b> 410 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>EAST CAMPUS, BLDG.S 62 AND 64</b> 3 Ames Street	1	11/1/13	1:58 AM	Student ignited poster in common area	0	0	0
<b>MACGREGOR HOUSE, BLDG. W61</b> 450 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>MASSEH HALL, BLDG. W1</b> 305 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>MCCORMICK HALL, BLDG. W4</b> 320 Memorial Drive	1	2/24/13	6:10 PM	Oven Fire	0	0	\$600
<b>NEW HOUSE, BLDG. W70</b> 471-476 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>NEXT HOUSE, BLDG. W71</b> 500 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>RANDOM HALL, BLDG. NW 61</b> 290 Massachusetts Avenue	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>SENIOR HOUSE, BLDG. E2</b> 70 Amherst Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>SIMMONS HALL, BLDG. W79</b> 229-243 Vassar Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>ASHDOWN HOUSE, BLDG. NW35</b> 235 Albany Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>EASTGATE APARTMENTS, BLDG. E55</b> 60 Wadsworth Street	1	6/1/13	1:23 PM	Items left on stovetop	0	0	Estimate \$60,000
<b>EDGERTON HOUSE, BLDG. NW10</b> 143 Albany Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>SIDNEY-PACIFIC, BLDG. NW86</b> 70 Pacific Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>TANG HALL, BLDG. W84</b> 550 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>THE WAREHOUSE, BLDG. NW30</b> 224 Albany Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>WESTGATE APARTMENTS (HIGHRISE) BLDG. W85</b> <b>WESTGATE (LOWRISE) BLDG. W85 A-K</b> 540 Memorial Drive	1	4/18/13	9:55 AM	Rag that ignited	0	0	0

-- Unless otherwise reported above, no fires occurred in the MIT Residence Halls listed for this reporting year.

# MIT Fire Safety

## FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT & FIRE ALARM DRILLS – MIT RESIDENCE HALLS

LOCATION	Fire Alarm Horns and Strobe Lights	Smoke Detectors in Students' Rooms	Sprinklers in Students' Rooms	Sprinklers in All Other Areas	Fire Alarm Monitored Onsite by MIT's Central Station (FM approved)	Standpipe	Fire Drills Completed Per Year
<b>BAKER HOUSE, BLDG. W7</b> 362 Memorial Drive	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	Yes	2
<b>BEXLEY HALL, BLDG. W13</b> 50 Massachusetts Avenue	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	Yes	2
<b>BURTON-CONNER, BLDG. W51</b> 410 Memorial Drive	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	Yes	2
<b>EAST CAMPUS, BLDG.S 62 AND 64</b> 3 Ames Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	Yes	2
<b>MACGREGOR HOUSE, BLDG. W61</b> 450 Memorial Drive	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	Yes	2
<b>MASSEH HALL, BLDG. W1</b> 305 Memorial Drive	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	Yes	2
<b>MCCORMICK HALL, BLDG. W4</b> 320 Memorial Drive	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	Yes	2
<b>NEW HOUSE, BLDG. W70</b> 471-476 Memorial Drive	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	Yes	2
<b>NEXT HOUSE, BLDG. W71</b> 500 Memorial Drive	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	Yes	2
<b>RANDOM HALL, BLDG. NW 61</b> 290 Massachusetts Avenue	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	Yes	2
<b>SENIOR HOUSE, BLDG. E2</b> 70 Amherst Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	Yes	2
<b>SIMMONS HALL, BLDG. W79</b> 229-243 Vassar Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	Yes	2
<b>ASHDOWN HOUSE, BLDG. NW35</b> 235 Albany Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	Yes	2
<b>EASTGATE APARTMENTS, BLDG. E55</b> 60 Wadsworth Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	Yes	2
<b>EDGERTON HOUSE, BLDG. NW10</b> 143 Albany Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	Yes	2
<b>SIDNEY-PACIFIC, BLDG. NW86</b> 70 Pacific Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	Yes	2
<b>TANG HALL, BLDG. W84</b> 550 Memorial Drive	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	Yes	2
<b>THE WAREHOUSE, BLDG. NW30</b> 224 Albany Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	Yes	2
<b>WESTGATE APARTMENTS (HIGHRISE) BLDG. W85</b> <b>WESTGATE (LOWRISE) BLDG. W85 A-K</b> 540 Memorial Drive	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	Yes	2

# Access to Institute Facilities

With the exception of residence halls, which are described in detail later in this Report, most Institute academic and administrative facilities operate on an “open campus” basis.

MIT’s Department of Facilities maintains and implements building lockup schedules for certain laboratories, floors, doors, and elevators within MIT-owned buildings. This ensures that Institute building entrances are either secured after hours or are secured at specific entrances in a manner that channels entry traffic to a central location. Individuals seeking access to use MIT Athletics facilities must present appropriate ID for admittance at all times.

Institute facilities — such as classrooms, lecture halls, memorial rooms, athletics facilities, the Kresge Auditorium, Chapel, Student Center, and Walker Memorial — have the primary purpose of supporting the educational programs of the MIT community. However, they are available to both on- and off-campus groups under the provisions outlined in Section 12.5 of the MIT *Policies and Procedures* guide for faculty and staff.

The Institute’s facilities are available for meetings of officially recognized student, faculty, and employee campus organizations, and for cultural presentations, entertainment programs, and topical programs. The public is invited to attend concerts and other events presented by the various student performing arts organizations. Athletics events — along with many student- and department-sponsored lectures and seminars — are often open to the public as well. Functions sponsored by student organizations, where more than 20 percent of the expected audience will be from outside the MIT community must have approval in advance from Student Activities, W20-549.

## UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS

MIT policy expressly prohibits anyone from accessing any area that they do not have permission to access either through policy or express permission by the proper authority. While most of those areas will have posted prohibitions or will be secured against access, this policy also covers rooftops, other prohibited areas (including dorms in which you do not reside), after buildings’ posted hours, and other areas which may be accessed by others but for which you do not have proper authority to access. Violation of this policy will result in referral to the Office of Student Citizenship, the Committee on Discipline, and/or arrest.

For more information, please refer to < <http://studentlife.mit.edu/citizenship> >.



# Policies Regarding the Use of Alcohol

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology observes all laws and regulations governing the sale, purchase, and serving of alcoholic beverages by all members of its community and expects that these laws, regulations, and procedures will be adhered to at all events associated with the Institute. This includes activities on the MIT campus, in MIT independent living groups, in any work area, and at off-campus functions sponsored and supported by MIT or any of its affiliated groups. The acquisition, possession, transportation, carrying, and consumption of alcohol by individuals under 21 years of age is prohibited by law and/or Institute policy. The Institute does not intend through its guidelines or policies to restrict the responsible use of alcohol by members of the MIT community who are at or above the legal drinking age. Efforts to observe existing laws and regulations in an environment in which the majority of the undergraduate student body is not of drinking age will, however, almost certainly impose some constraints on those who are of age.

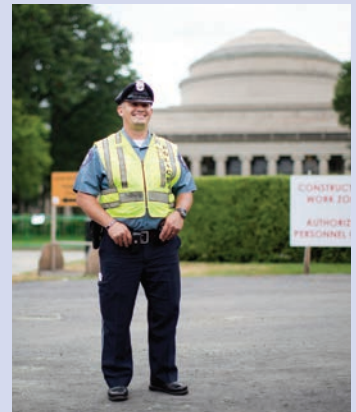
No alcoholic beverages may be served or consumed in any work area of the Institute at any time, except in Institute dining areas or at official Institute functions when expressly authorized by a member of the Academic Council.

MIT students and employees are subject to all applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations, as well as all MIT drug and alcohol policies, including policies set forth in MIT's *Policies and Procedures* guide (9.3.2 Policy Regarding the Use of Alcohol; 9.3.3 Policy Regarding a Drug-Free Workplace), MIT's *Personnel Policy Manual* (3.1.3 Policy Regarding the Use of Alcohol; 3.1.4 Policy Regarding a Drug-Free Workplace at MIT), the Institute's *Alcohol Policies and Procedures* < <http://web.mit.edu/alcohol> >, and other applicable rules and policies, when adopted.

## INSTITUTE DISCIPLINE AND LEGAL SANCTIONS

Members of the MIT community who are found to be in violation of the Institute's alcohol and/or drug policies will face disciplinary action up to and including expulsion for students, discharge/termination for employees, and/or referral for legal prosecution in accordance with local, state, and federal laws and regulations. Disciplinary sanctions also may include completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program. In a situation where a student seeks attention for an alcohol-related medical emergency, MIT will treat the situation as a health and safety matter, not as a disciplinary incident. Students who are victims of crime while under the influence of alcohol will not suffer disciplinary repercussions for alcohol use at the time of the offense.

For alcohol, drug, or other health-related information, programs, speakers, and presentations available, as well as other resources provided by MIT or agencies in the Cambridge/Boston community: Office of Community Development & Substance Abuse < <http://cdsa.mit.edu/> >.



### MIT Policy

MIT policy expressly prohibits anyone from accessing any area that they do not have permission to access either through policy or express permission by the proper authority.

More information at:  
<http://studentlife.mit.edu/citizenship>



**Anonymous Crime Tips**  
**617-258-8477**

## RESOURCES

**Various resources exist for alcohol and other drug prevention, education, counseling, and referral.**

- Office of Community Development & Substance Abuse Center  
 < <http://cdsa.mit.edu/> > 617-253-4193.

**For confidential counseling, referral, treatment, or recovery information:**

- MIT Medical's Mental Health and Counseling Service at x3-2916
- Personal Assistance Program (for employees) at x3-4911

**For confidential on-campus support and recovery groups:**

- MIT Alcohol Support Group at x3-2916
- Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) campus support meeting at x3-2916

## POLICY REGARDING THE POSSESSION, USE, AND SALE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS

The unlawful use, manufacture, distribution, dispensation, sale, or possession of any illegal drug is prohibited in any area of MIT at any time. Violations of this policy may be grounds for serious disciplinary action, up to and including suspension or expulsion.

## DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

### Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention and Early Intervention Initiatives

Community assessments, educational programs, trainings and policy review associated with alcohol and other drugs are coordinated in close collaboration with the MIT community by the Community Development and Substance Abuse (CDSA) Center.

**CDSA provides ongoing, evidence-based initiatives including:**

- PartySafe (social host, alcohol service training)
- Alcohol and other drug screening and brief intervention (BASICS)
- CARMA (alumni mentorship program for the MIT living communities, jointly sponsored by DSL and Medical)
- Review and revision of MIT policies and procedures associated with alcohol and the MIT social experience.
- Alcohol screening and early intervention program for first year students.
- Active coalition participation with the cities of Boston and Cambridge to address alcohol and other drug concerns off and on campus.
- Campus wide assessments administered annually to track changes and trends associated with alcohol and other drug use and impact.
- Coordination of MIT's compliance with federal regulations pertaining to the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act and the Higher Education Opportunities Act.
- Working in partnership with the MIT community to enhance the monitoring and enforcement of community standards.
- Review and revision of processes serving to prevent as well as respond effectively to incidents involving dangerous intoxication.

For more information go to < <http://cdsa.mit.edu/> >  
 To request a program, contact CDSA at 617-253-4193.

# Programs, Procedures, and Awareness for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Assaults, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking

MIT is committed to fostering a safe environment that supports its educational mission and that is free from exploitation and intimidation. It is important that members of the MIT community who are survivors of sexual assault be offered immediate medical treatment, counseling support, police assistance, and other available resources. Survivors and close friends may be traumatized by such incidents and are often concerned about confidentiality. Care and consideration will be used in providing services and support to survivors and others affected by trauma.

## INSTITUTE POLICY STATEMENT: CONDUCT AND CONSEQUENCES

Any act of violence, threat of violence, including, but not limited to, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, indecent assault, or conduct that otherwise threatens to endanger the health, safety, or welfare of any person by a student or employee, including stalking behavior, is prohibited by MIT policy, regardless of whether or not the survivor chooses to pursue a criminal complaint. Where there is reasonable cause to believe that a member of the MIT community has violated MIT regulations, a complaint will be made to either the Committee on Discipline through the Office of Student Citizenship for a disciplinary hearing, where a student is the respondent (individual against whom allegations are being made), or to MIT's Human Resources Department, for respondents who are faculty and staff. All individuals may pursue informal, formal, and confidential reporting options as further described in MIT's guidelines for reporting complaints:

< <http://sexualmisconduct.mit.edu/sexual-misconduct-policy> >

Violations of this policy may lead to disciplinary action up to and including suspension, expulsion, dismissal, arrest, and prosecution. Statutory Definitions of Sexual Assault, Crimes of Intimate Partner Violence and Stalking.

**A. Sexual assault** – Offense classified as a forcible or non-forcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the FBI. Sexual assaults include rape, statutory rape, incest, and indecent assault and battery (Please see definitions of Clery-reportable crimes found on pp. 3-4 of this Report).

## According to Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 265, Section 22, rape is defined as follows:

Having sexual intercourse or unnatural sexual intercourse with a person and compelling such person to submit by force and against his or her will, or compelling such person to submit by threat of bodily injury.

Under Massachusetts law, rape is considered a felony offense — a crime punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for up to 20 years. The elements (the constituent



## Alcohol and drug programs

For alcohol, drug, or other health-related information, programs, speakers, and presentations available, as well as other resources provided by MIT or agencies in the Cambridge/Boston community: Office of Community Development & Substance Abuse Center for prevention, policy and research at **x3-4193**

parts of the crime that must be proved by the prosecution to sustain a conviction) of the crime of rape are:

1. Sexual intercourse or unnatural sexual intercourse  
(including oral or anal intrusions, with or without an object)
2. Against the will of the person
3. By force or threat of bodily injury

Rape may occur between people who know each other and between people who have previously had consensual sexual relations. Furthermore, under Massachusetts law, both men and women may be the survivors of rape and both may be the perpetrators of rape. If a perpetrator intentionally has physical contact of a sexual nature with the survivor without the survivor's consent, the perpetrator can be charged with the crime of indecent assault and battery. Such contact may include intentional, unprivileged, and indecent touching of a woman's breasts or the pubic area of a man or woman. Indecent assault and battery may be punished by up to five years' imprisonment. If you are uncertain as to whether a situation constitutes a sexual assault or any other kind of criminal offense, please consult with the MIT Police, a dean, or other resources to get support and information, and to determine if a crime has been committed. < [http://medweb.mit.edu/wellness/programs/violence\\_prevention.html](http://medweb.mit.edu/wellness/programs/violence_prevention.html) >

**Consent.** A person is considered incapable of consent when incapacitated by sleep or the influence of drugs or alcohol; physically helpless, unconscious, mentally disabled or younger than 16 years of age. For more information on MIT's policy regarding consent, as it pertains to students, please refer to the MIT Mind and Handbook, < <http://studentlife.mit.edu/mindandhandbook/policiesandprocedures/sexual-misconduct> >

Consent is voluntary, informed, freely and actively given, with mutually understandable words or actions that indicate a willingness to participate in an agreed-upon sexual activity.

**B. Intimate partner violence** – includes the crimes of domestic violence and dating violence.

**Dating Violence** – violence committed by a person:

(A) Who is or has been in a substantive dating or engagement relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, and

(B) Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- (i) length of time of the relationship.
- (ii) type of relationship.
- (iii) frequency of interaction between persons involved in the relationship
- (iv) if relationship has been terminated, length of time elapsed since termination.

**Domestic Violence** – the occurrence of one or more of the following acts committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, or by a person related by blood or marriage: (i) attempting to cause or causing physical harm; (ii) placing another in fear or imminent serious physical harm; (iii) causing another to engage involuntarily in sexual relations by force, threat or duress.



**Stalking** – Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that–

- (1) would cause a reasonable person to be seriously alarmed and suffer substantial emotional distress;
- (2) makes a threat with intent to place person in imminent fear of death or bodily injury. Conduct shall include, but not be limited to, actions conducted by mail, telephonic, telecommunications or other electronic device.

## EDUCATION AND PREVENTION STRATEGIES

MIT is committed to educating the campus community to build awareness regarding strategies to prevent, and resources to assist victims of, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Throughout the academic year and during orientation, MIT Medical's Program for Violence Prevention & Response (VPR), the Office of the Dean for Student Life, the MIT Police, and certain student organizations deliver educational programs to parents, students, employees, and other members of the community. These sessions provide information on preventing sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. There are also sessions about consent, how to support survivors, security programs, residence hall and Institute-wide regulations and behavior standards, and an outline of the resources available to members of the MIT community.

All faculty and staff are encouraged, and new employees are required, to complete an online training program that addresses sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking information and resources, as well as MIT's expected bystander behavior for all community members. Incoming undergraduate and graduate students are required to complete an online training program during the orientation process called Haven. Incoming freshmen will also attend a live interactive show, Speak About It. Ongoing educational sessions are provided throughout the year on demand, with specific focus on particular topic areas tailored to each audience. These programs for students provide statutory definitions about these crimes, relevant statistics, bystander intervention skills, and cover MIT policies, procedures, and resources. For educational programs and information on getting support for survivors, contact VPR at MIT Medical (E23-205, x3-1307, or [vpradvocate@med.mit.edu](mailto:vpradvocate@med.mit.edu)), or the Office of Community Wellness at (617) 253-2300 or email [vpradvocate@med.mit.edu](mailto:vpradvocate@med.mit.edu).

Members of the MIT community are strongly encouraged to promptly report all offenses of sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Prompt reporting of such crimes makes investigation of the incident more effective and enhances the ability of MIT to take action and foster community support for a safer environment. Bystanders may be instrumental in assisting survivors of these offenses by filing a complaint for the survivor and/or accompanying or encouraging survivors to seek the support of medical, counseling, and/or law enforcement professionals.

### HERE ARE THE STEPS TO FOLLOW WHEN DEALING WITH A SEXUAL ASSAULT:

Ensure your safety. Call MIT Police at x3-1212 (or dial "100" from a campus phone). If you are off campus, contact your local police department. It is imperative that you are safe and do not remain in a dangerous situation.

Seek immediate medical treatment. It is important to receive medical attention, even if you feel you were not physically hurt as a result of the sexual assault. Sexual assault



#### Steps to follow when dealing with sexual assault

Ensure your safety. Call MIT Police at **x3-1212** (or dial "**100**" from a campus phone). If you are off campus, contact your local police department.

It is imperative that you are safe and do not remain in a dangerous situation.



#### Violence Prevention & Response.

24-hour Hotline: 617-253-2300  
MIT Medical E23-205  
[vpradvocate@med.mit.edu](mailto:vpradvocate@med.mit.edu)

### Confidential Reporting of Sexual Assault

MIT offers and encourages the use of the MIT Police "Form for Confidential Reports of Sexual Assault." This is a confidential report form that is designed for use by survivors of sexual assault who do not wish to formally report a crime to the police.

<http://police.mit.edu/confidential-sexual-assault-form>

nurse examiners (SANEs) are specially trained to care for victims of sexual violence and to perform sexual assault evidence collection kits. The SANE program serves seven hospitals in the greater Boston area.

#### **SANE Hospitals**

Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center\*  
Brigham and Women's  
Boston Medical Center

Cambridge Hospital  
Children's Hospital  
Massachusetts General Hospital  
Newton-Wellesley Hospital

A victim advocate is available to accompany anyone to the hospital (call x3-2300). The MIT Police can provide transportation to these hospitals in an unmarked vehicle or a taxi voucher is available through Urgent Care.

The suggested medical exam includes a general physical exam and an exam to check for internal injuries. The survivor may choose to receive emergency contraception and/or prophylaxis for sexually transmitted infections. If you believe you were drugged, there is a special drug test that you can request. The survivor has the right to accept or reject any part of the medical exam.

It is important to preserve any evidence in cases of sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, and stalking.

Before going to the hospital, the survivor should not shower, wash, or throw away the clothes worn at the time of the sexual assault. This can help in collecting evidence that can be useful if the survivor chooses to press charges in the future. However, a medical exam does not commit the survivor to pressing charges. That is the survivor's choice. At the survivor's request, evidence gathered at the hospital must be held for at least six months, whether or not the survivor has decided to seek a criminal complaint. A survivor has 120 hours from the time of the assault to go to the hospital to receive the full exam and have evidence collected. After that time, you may still consider going to your doctor for a medical exam.

In domestic/dating violence or stalking, writing a chronology of what has been happening and when (including pictures of any injuries or damage to property) can help serve as evidence in a criminal case.

### **CONSIDERATIONS FOR VICTIMS FOLLOWING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE AND STALKING OFFENSES**

Following incidents of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking, victims should take certain actions promptly to preserve evidence for criminal prosecution and/or to obtain a protective order, including, without limitation: preparation of a written account or chronology of the incident(s), identifying potential witnesses, taking photographs of any injuries or property damage, preserving copies of communications, including texts, emails and voicemail recordings. Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking should be careful to store such documented history of incidents in a place or on technology that is not readily accessible to, or subject to destruction by, the abuser or stalker. If a person is worried about a relationship or wants help with creating a safety plan or obtaining information about emergency shelter/relocation, restraining orders and advocacy programs, s/he should call Violence Prevention & Response's 24-hour hotline (x3-2300). A victim has the right to report or not report any such offenses to the MIT Police or any offices within MIT.

## THE INSTITUTE RESPONSE SUPPORT SYSTEM, AND RESOURCES FOR SURVIVORS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

### Violence Prevention & Response

MIT Medical E23-205

vpradvocate@med.mit.edu

24-hour Hotline: 617-253-2300

**MIT Medical Violence Prevention & Response (VPR)** is the Institute's focal point for support to survivors of sexual assault, people experiencing intimate partner violence and those with concerns around stalking and/or harassment. Victim-advocates are available 24 hours a day at x3-2300 to answer your questions or help immediately. We welcome calls from anyone on behalf of a survivor including friends, family, GRTs, professors, staff, and others. VPR can help:

- Accompany someone to the hospital or police, court, other offices on campus, etc.
- Navigate campus procedures including housing, classes, and disciplinary procedures
- Access counseling services
- Obtain medical services
- Find emotional support
- Facilitate referrals to other resources, including all of the offices listed here
- Talk to the police

### MIT Medical's Mental Health and Counseling Service (E23, third floor).

The Mental Health and Counseling Service provides free and confidential consultation, short-term therapy, referrals, and coordination with other Institute resources with consent. Call the MIT Mental Health Service at x3-2916.

**Student Support Services (S<sup>3</sup>) in 5-104.** Student Support Services (S<sup>3</sup>) in 5-104. The deans (5-104) in Student Support Services (S<sup>3</sup>) are here to support student survivors of sexual assault. This office can coordinate the many services available at the Institute by helping a student who wants to:

- Obtain personal and academic support.
- Contact Institute administrative staff and professors.
- Take time away from the Institute.
- Get in contact with the Violence Prevention & Response victim-advocate that is available 24-hours a day

Students can also receive assistance from the Dean on Call (5 p.m. until 9 a.m., Monday through Friday, weekends, and holidays) after hours and when the Institute is closed. To access the Dean on Call, contact the MIT Police at x3-1212.

**Police.** The MIT Police have specially trained men and women officers who investigate sexual assaults, crimes of intimate partner violence, and stalking. During all interviews, the MIT Police will make every effort to offer female survivors an opportunity to have a female officer present, and male officers for male survivors.

In addition, the MIT Police will help a survivor, who wishes to do so, make contact with:

- Local police
- The district attorney's office for criminal prosecution and legal survivor assistance

### Boston Area Rape Crisis Center

BARCC provides free services to survivors of rape and sexual assault, including a 24-hour hotline, counseling, legal advocacy, and medical advocacy.

The BARCC hotline is  
**617-492-RAPE.**

More information about BARCC's services is available at **[www.barcc.org](http://www.barcc.org)**.

### Protection from Abuse

You are entitled to protection from abuse whether or not you are currently living in the same home as the abuser.

**Confidentiality.** Services of the MIT Police, MIT Medical, clergy, and other MIT resources are confidential to the full extent permitted by law. However, with the survivor's consent and at his or her request, MIT can provide a coordinated Institute response that addresses many areas of concern, from treatment for physical injuries to special accommodations at study or work. Neither MIT Police nor any other MIT resource may name or identify the survivor in any manner to the news media, including campus publications.

When MIT personnel are informed of a sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking incident, each will work with a survivor in contacting necessary personnel and desired resources. While MIT personnel must notify the Dean for Student Life of each incident involving a student by date, time, and location, neither the name nor other identifying information will be disclosed without the survivor's consent. When MIT personnel have concerns or doubts regarding the safety or well-being of a survivor or others, they may need to involve others to assure that the survivor is receiving adequate support, or that appropriate steps are taken to deal with an alleged perpetrator who may be a threat to the survivor or others. These steps will be taken with every respect for the survivor's confidentiality, but may need to occur even without the survivor's consent in certain high-risk situations.

**Boston Area Rape Crisis Center.** BARCC provides free services to survivors of rape and sexual assault, including a 24-hour hotline, counseling, legal advocacy, and medical advocacy. The BARCC hotline is 617-492-RAPE. More information about BARCC's services is available at < [www.barcc.org](http://www.barcc.org) >.

**Sex Offender Registry.** The "Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act" of 2000 amended the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, the Jeanne Clery Act, and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974. This act requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. This information is maintained by the Executive Office of Public Safety.

The MIT Police website provides a link to the Massachusetts State Police Sex Offender Registry <http://police.mit.edu/sexual-offender-registry>. The individuals who appear on the notifications have been designated as Level 3 Sex Offenders by the Sex Offender Registry Board. The Board has determined that these individuals have a high risk to reoffend and that the degree of dangerousness posed to the public is such that a substantial public safety interest is served by active community notification. The Sex Offender Registry Board is the state agency responsible for maintaining a database of convicted sex offenders. The database can also be found through the official website of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

< <http://www.mass.gov/eopss/agencies/sorb/> >

This Registry information shall not be used to commit a crime or to engage in illegal discrimination or harassment of an offender. Any person who uses information disclosed pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 6, Sections 178C–178P, for such purposes shall be punished by not more than two and one-half years in a house of correction or by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 or both. In addition, any person who uses Registry information to threaten to commit a crime may be punished by a fine of not more than \$100.00 or by imprisonment for not more than six months.



**External Judicial Process.** If a survivor of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking files a formal complaint, the decision to prosecute must be made by the survivor and respected by all members of the Institute. It is important to inform the survivor that personal support, accommodations, and resources are readily available irrespective of decisions regarding prosecution. When appropriate, the MIT Police will conduct an investigation and help the survivor who chooses to file criminal charges against the offender for on-campus incidents. MIT will make qualified staff available to assist any member of our community report to the police if she or he chooses to do so. This assistance can include help selecting the appropriate law enforcement agency and the appropriate personnel within the agency, explaining the criminal investigation process, accompanying the complainant to interviews and other appointments, and arranging follow-up and status updates. MIT does not provide legal representation on the complainant's behalf during the police investigation or any subsequent criminal proceedings.

**Abuse and Domestic Violence or Dating Violence Protection Orders.**

An abuse prevention order (also called a 209A or Restraining Order) is a court order that legally restrains a "family or household member" who has abused or threatened to abuse you from further harming you. Abuse can include (1) causing or attempting to cause physical harm; (2) causing another in fear of imminent serious physical harm, or (3) causing another to engage in sexual relations by force, threat, or duress. The Court defines family or household member as a spouse or former spouse; a current or former household member; related by blood or marriage; having a child in common, or; a person with whom you have had a substantive dating or engagement relationship. A Harassment Prevention Order (under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 258E) may be requested against any person who has committed offenses of abuse or harassment (three or more acts), including, sexual violence, dating violence or stalking. You are entitled to protection from abuse or harassment whether or not you are currently living in the same home as the abuser. Protection orders issued by courts in jurisdictions in other States or recognized tribal courts will be enforced in Massachusetts as long as the protection order is still in place in the issuing jurisdiction. Enforcement can include, but is not necessarily limited to, enforcement by MIT Police, City of Cambridge Police, and/or assistance from any other state or local police authority in the jurisdiction where the complainant lives and/or works.

Complainants may request, under a protection order, that the respondent: refrain from contacting, harassing or abusing the complainant; stay away from the complainant's home or workplace, and; pay damages to the complainant for damages suffered as a direct result of the abuse of harassment. There is no filing fee charged for this action and filing a protection order shall not preclude an individual from any other civil or criminal remedies. Upon request, MIT staff can assist the complainant with filing a protective order but cannot provide legal representation.

**Internal Discipline Process.** The Institute's complaint and grievance procedures are available to all members of the MIT community for filing an internal complaint for disciplinary action against an alleged offender (the "respondent") for sexual assaults, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. MIT students or employees who report sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking are provided with written notification of available counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and other services available on and off campus.

The procedures that MIT uses to resolve such complaints against students are found in the Rules of the Committee on Discipline, which are available online at:

< <http://web.mit.edu/committees/cod> >

The procedures that MIT uses to resolve complaints of sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking against employees (faculty and staff) are found in Institute Policy 9.6, which are available online at

< <http://web.mit.edu/policies/9/9.6.html> >

The procedures used by Committee on Discipline and those specified in Institute Policy 9.6 provide prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution. The procedures will be conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as well as how to conduct a hearing process that protects the victim's safety, preserves the victim's identity from public disclosure, to the extent permissible by law, and promotes accountability.

In cases of sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, both the complainant and the respondent: (1) are entitled to the same opportunities to have an advisor of his/her choice present during MIT disciplinary proceedings for these complaints, and (2) will receive simultaneous written notice of the outcome of the disciplinary hearing, information about the appeal procedures, any change to the results before the results are final, and when the results become final.

Upon being notified of an allegation of sexual misconduct, a Title IX Coordinator or designee will meet with the complainant to provide the complainant with a copy of the relevant policy, to provide information on the available forms of support, to explain the various options for pursuing the matter, including going to the police, and to discuss any accommodations that may be appropriate concerning the complainant's academic studies, housing and/or employment. At this meeting, a Title IX Coordinator or designee will seek to determine how the complainant wishes to proceed (i.e., whether the complainant wishes to pursue a formal disciplinary action, informal resolution or does not wish to pursue any resolution). In all reports of alleged sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking, regardless of whether the complainant wishes to pursue the disciplinary process through the filing of a formal complaint, MIT will undertake some type of review.

The Title IX Coordinator may assign another individual to review the complaint (the "Investigator"). The Investigator will investigate the incident by separately questioning the complainant, the respondent and any identified witnesses. The Investigator may also request written materials from the parties and witnesses and has the discretion to confer with others as needed. At the conclusion of the investigation, the Investigator will report to the Title IX coordinator. Investigations shall be conducted as expeditiously as possible and normally shall be completed within forty Institute (40) days after receipt of the complaint, except where written policy says otherwise or when there is a legitimate reason, as long as the complainant and respondent are notified. For complaints against student respondents, a report may also be prepared and submitted to the Chair of the Committee on Discipline ("COD"), if a complainant wishes to pursue a formal complaint against the respondent. The Chair of the COD will then decide whether a hearing by the COD is warranted. If a complainant does wish to pursue a complaint, the Dean for Student Life or Dean for Graduate Education may be informed for any further action that might be taken.

After a final determination has been made that a student violated MIT's sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking policies, any sanction, including a disciplinary letter to file, disciplinary probation, notation on transcript, removal from MIT housing, disciplinary suspension, and disciplinary expulsion are at the disposal of the Committee on Discipline. The sexual misconduct policy states that disciplinary suspension and disciplinary expulsion will be strongly considered when a student is found to have violated any part of the nonconsensual sexual contact, nonconsensual sexual penetration, sexual exploitation, or retaliation provisions of the sexual misconduct policy; and for severe violations of the sexual harassment provision of the policy.

When a final determination has been made that an Institute employee (faculty or staff) has violated policy 9.5, disciplinary actions may include, but are not limited to, a reprimand, oral or written, private or public; a period of suspension with or without pay; a reduction in salary; removal of privileges; or termination.

## **SEXUAL HARASSMENT**

Harassment of any kind is not acceptable behavior at MIT; it is inconsistent with the commitment to excellence that characterizes MIT's activities. MIT is committed to creating an environment in which every individual can work, study, and live without being harassed. Harassment may therefore lead to sanctions up to and including termination of employment or student status.

Harassment is any conduct, verbal or physical, on or off campus, that has the intent or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's or group's educational or work performance at MIT or that creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive educational, work, or living environment. Some kinds of harassment are prohibited by civil laws or by MIT policies on conflict of interest and nondiscrimination.

# Housing

## CAMPUS HOUSING FACILITIES, GUEST POLICY, AND SECURITY MEASURES

The MIT Housing policy regarding access to residence halls as well as house and apartment buildings is as follows:

- Residents assigned to a residence hall/house, and their guests, may enter and remain in said buildings.
- Any person not meeting the above criteria will be requested to exit the building. Should persons refuse to exit, the MIT Police may be called upon for assistance.

For the housing facilities equipped with a front desk, all nonresidents wishing to gain entrance into the house must report to the front desk with proper identification and their request to enter. Front desks are staffed 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, by Housing Office personnel and/or student employees. More information is available online at: <http://housing.mit.edu/>.

**Workers.** MIT Facilities personnel must present an ID, sign in, and state their business at each living group's front desk. During regular business hours, the house maintenance mechanic and/or house manager is informed of workers' presence in the dorm.

**Outside vendors and private contractors** must report to the front desk and state their business. The house manager, maintenance mechanic, or service staff person is contacted to escort the worker to the job site. In the event that the job is in a student room, the house manager will arrange for a turnkey. No vendor or contractor may enter the house during off-hours unless accompanied by a representative of MIT Housing.

**Delivery personnel** must report directly to the front desk to drop off packages. Delivery personnel may not be given entrance to a house beyond the front desk area.

**MIT personnel** must present an MIT ID to gain entrance to a house or an independent living group.

**Nonresidents.** Any person failing to respond when asked for an ID or who appears to have gained unauthorized house entrance will be reported to the MIT Police. For the two housing facilities without a front desk, all nonresidents wishing to gain entrance into the building must contact a Housing Representative in W59-200 for authorization.

**Overnight guests.** Residents may have an overnight guest in their room. Overnight guests are not allowed on a long-term (that is, longer than three nights in an undergraduate or a graduate building) or a permanent basis. Overnight sleeping in the common areas is not permitted. All other requests for housing and arrangements for summer guests are reviewed by the Housing Office in W59-200.

### Overnight guests

Residents may have an overnight guest in their room. Overnight guests are not allowed on a long-term (that is, longer than three nights in an undergraduate or a graduate building) or a permanent basis.



## HOUSING SECURITY FEATURES AND MAINTENANCE

### **Entrances to residence halls/houses are locked 24 hours a day.**

Each hall/house outside door is equipped with electronic readers to replace the door key system, thus enhancing security. Suite doors and bedrooms contain locks that are equipped with interchangeable cores to allow for the expeditious resetting of combinations in case of lost keys or roommate changes. House managers are charged with inventory, distribution, and collection of all master and building keys. In residence areas where potential security hazards exist because of window openings, windows are restricted with either window grates or limiting locks.

In the event of the need for emergency repairs where security considerations are critical, a cooperative relationship exists between Housing and MIT Facilities. Housing channels all repair requests through the Facilities Operations Center for immediate attention.

## IN-RESIDENCE SUPPORT AND SECURITY PERSONNEL

Each housing unit is managed by a team of administrative, support, and service staff, as well as student personnel. Live-in Housemasters and their families are in residence in on-campus independent living groups and are supported by graduate resident tutors. These individuals are available to assist students with any kind of problem that may arise, including conduct issues, psychological support, and academic support.

The Residential Life Associates (RLAs), as members of the house team, support students at MIT and provide resources, skills, and energy in the areas of crisis response, event planning, activities support, student development, training, and effective communication between MIT's student life administration and residence halls. Each RLA works collaboratively with Housemasters, residents, house managers, Graduate Resident Tutors (GRTs), and the Residential Life Programs (RLP) staff to each serve specific buildings or population. RLAs live on campus.

House managers assigned to housing units are responsible for the daily operations, including maintaining security safety standards within the unit and assisting residents in obtaining proper housing. House managers are supported by the Housing Office, as well as by support and service staff. In addition, the assistant director of evening operations provides supervision and training for nightwatch to provide additional protection for resident safety and security from 4:00 p.m. until 8:00 a.m., seven days a week. The evening/night security program is supported by the Housing Office and the MIT Police Department as a direct resource.



### Beyond Campus

MIT police officers also provide patrol and emergency support to MIT fraternities, sororities, and independent living groups (FSILGs) located in Boston and Brookline.



### Emergencies in Boston and Brookline

FSILGs should dial **911** and also notify the MIT Police at **617-253-1212**.

## FRATERNITIES, SORORITIES, AND INDEPENDENT LIVING GROUPS

MIT expects its approved fraternities, sororities, and independent living groups (FSILGs) to provide an environment that supports academic achievement, moral and social development, as well as the Institute's overall mission and goals. The majority of MIT's recognized FSILGs are independently owned and operated. Learn more online at: < <http://studentlife.mit.edu/reslifeanddining/fsilg> >.

- FSILGs must maintain a current Lodging House License as required by their respective community and Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 140.
- FSILGs are to exercise care in promoting the personal safety of persons attending events in their houses. Besides regulating event policies, the Interfraternity Council, Panhellenic Association, and Living Group Council continually strive to protect members and guests, as well as chapter and personal property. The MIT Police are available to consult on safety and security issues and to assist during parties and events.
- FSILGs must meet all safety and health requirements as well as all applicable city and state health, safety, and building codes. They also must cooperate with the Institute in any health- or safety-related inspections or surveys.
- FSILGs must cooperate with and assist Institute officials in any emergency situations.
- FSILGs must be in compliance with all applicable Interfraternity Council, Panhellenic Association, or Living Group Council policies and regulations; MIT and international policies; as well as local, state, and federal laws.
- Each FSILG must have a live-in Resident Advisor.

## OFF-CAMPUS HOUSING

Many students at MIT choose to live in privately owned dwellings, most of these being in Cambridge and across the bridge in Boston. For many people, especially newcomers to the metropolitan area, selecting a safe place can be difficult. A new resident often finds it hard to judge the safety of a neighborhood. This problem is compounded when a newly arrived resident feels pressured to rent an apartment without delay. Because of these factors, students sometimes find themselves unwittingly responsible for a 12-month lease in a high-crime neighborhood. The MIT Police Crime Prevention Unit can provide you with general crime prevention and home security information to help you with the problems of living in densely populated urban areas. You also should consult the off-campus Housing Service, which maintains general information on the rental housing market. < [http://housing.mit.edu/off\\_campus/off\\_campus\\_housing](http://housing.mit.edu/off_campus/off_campus_housing) >

# Transportation / Shuttle Service

## TECH SHUTTLE

MIT Parking and Transportation (Student Center, W20-022, x8-6510) provides daytime safety shuttle service between the East Campus at the Kendall Square MBTA stop and West Campus at Tang and Westgate, with six intermediate stops. The Tech shuttle runs every 20 minutes from 7:15 a.m. to 7:10 p.m. weekdays only (no holidays).

For the full schedule and stops:

< [http://web.mit.edu/facilities/transportation/shuttles/tech\\_shuttle.html](http://web.mit.edu/facilities/transportation/shuttles/tech_shuttle.html) >.

## View shuttle schedules in real time

Can you catch the bus in time? Find out — wherever you are — with up-to-the minute schedules and route maps for each of the MIT daytime and nighttime (Saferide) shuttles. **iPhone tip:** When you're viewing a shuttle route, rotate your iPhone/iPod Touch to the horizontal (landscape) orientation to see the schedule and route map side-by-side. < <http://m.mit.edu/shuttleschedule/> >

## EZRIDE SHUTTLE

MIT participates in the EZRide shuttle between Cambridgeport and North Station via Kendall Square, including a stop at the MIT Museum. EZRide operates every 8 minutes in both directions beginning at 6:20 a.m. and ending at 10:20 a.m., and again from 3:12 p.m. until 7:24 p.m. week days (no holidays). View the complete schedule at < [www.ezride.info](http://www.ezride.info) > or call 617-8EZ-INFO (839-4636) for more information. A valid MIT ID provides free access. Regular fare is \$1.00, with discounts for seniors, children, and persons with disabilities.

## "SAFERIDE" SHUTTLE

The campus safety shuttle service, known as "Saferide," operates year-round after normal working hours from 6:00 p.m. until 2:30 a.m. from Sunday through Wednesday, and 6:00 p.m. until 3:30 a.m. from Thursday through Saturday. The shuttle travels on set routes established on the main Cambridge campus as well as a route that services the Boston- and Brookline-based living groups. This service provides all members of the community with a safe means of transportation to destinations around the campus and to recognized independent living groups in Boston. Schedules of operation for Saferide are available from the MIT Police Crime Prevention Unit, x3-9755. Schedules also are available from the Parking and Transportation Office. Visit: <<http://web.mit.edu/facilities/transportation/shuttles/safe Ride.html>>.

## AFTER SCHEDULED SERVICE HOURS

From 2:30 a.m. Sunday to Wednesday and from 3:30 a.m. Thursday to Saturday until daylight, the MIT Police will accommodate requests for safety rides in MIT Police cruisers (call 617-253-1212).



## Shuttle Schedules on iPhone/iPod Touch

[mobi.mit.edu/shuttleschedule](http://mobi.mit.edu/shuttleschedule)

## After Scheduled Service Hours

From 2:30 a.m. Sunday to Wednesday and from 3:30 a.m. Thursday to Saturday until daylight, the MIT Police will accommodate requests for safety rides in MIT Police cruisers (call 617-253-1212).

# MIT Crime Report

The Clery Act mandates the reporting of the following statistics concerning criminal offenses reported to the MIT Police or local police agencies for the three most recent calendar years.

2011						2012					2013					
CRIMINAL OFFENSES		Campus	Residence¹	Non Campus	Public²	TOTAL³	Campus	Residence¹	Non Campus	Public²	TOTAL³	Campus	Residence¹	Non Campus	Public²	TOTAL³
Murder		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Negligent Manslaughter		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses																
Forcible (Rape, Sodomy, Fondling) Formal and Confidential Reports		6	6	1	0	7	9	9	5	0	14	13	7	3	1	17
Non-forcible Sex Offense Formal & Confidential Reports (Incest and Statutory)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence		4	2	1	0	5	1	0	0	1	2	6	6	0	0	6
Dating Violence⁴												7	2	0	0	7
Stalking⁴												7	1	3	0	10
Robbery		2	1	0	2	4	1	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	6	6
Aggravated Assault		1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	5	6
Burglary		16	6	8	0	24	5	1	1	0	6	17	15	3	0	20
Motor Vehicle Theft		1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	3	0	0	4	7
Arson		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	4
HATE CRIMES																
Disability		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Identity⁴												0	0	0	0	0
Race		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Origin⁴												0	0	0	0	0
Religion		1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS																
Weapons Violations		0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations		0	0	0	0	0	7	5	1	0	8	14	11	2	0	16
Liquor Law Violations		38	20	14	0	52	43	41	23	6	72	51	41	13	1	65
ARRESTS																
Weapons		0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law		2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	5	2	0	0	2	4
Liquor Law		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3

<sup>1</sup> Residence: residence halls only

<sup>2</sup> Public: crime occurring on public property, contiguous to campus property.

<sup>3</sup> TOTAL: excludes residence halls. Crimes reported in the residence column are also included in the Campus column.

<sup>4</sup> Statistics for these crimes were not required to be kept prior to 2013





# Campus Map of Emergency Phones

As previously described in this booklet, to report police and medical emergencies on campus, you may dial x3-1212 from any campus telephone or 617-253-1212 from any cell or pay phone. This map depicts the location of on-campus emergency phone needs. These phones, which can be identified after dark by

their blue lights, allow an immediate, direct connection to the MIT Police. In addition, several emergency telephones are located in the tunnels of Buildings E19, 68, 14, and 26.

## MIT POLICE EMERGENCY PHONE LOCATIONS



DIAL 100 FOR ALL DORM LINE OR INSTITUTE PHONE EMERGENCIES

DIAL 617-253-1212 FOR CELL PHONE EMERGENCIES

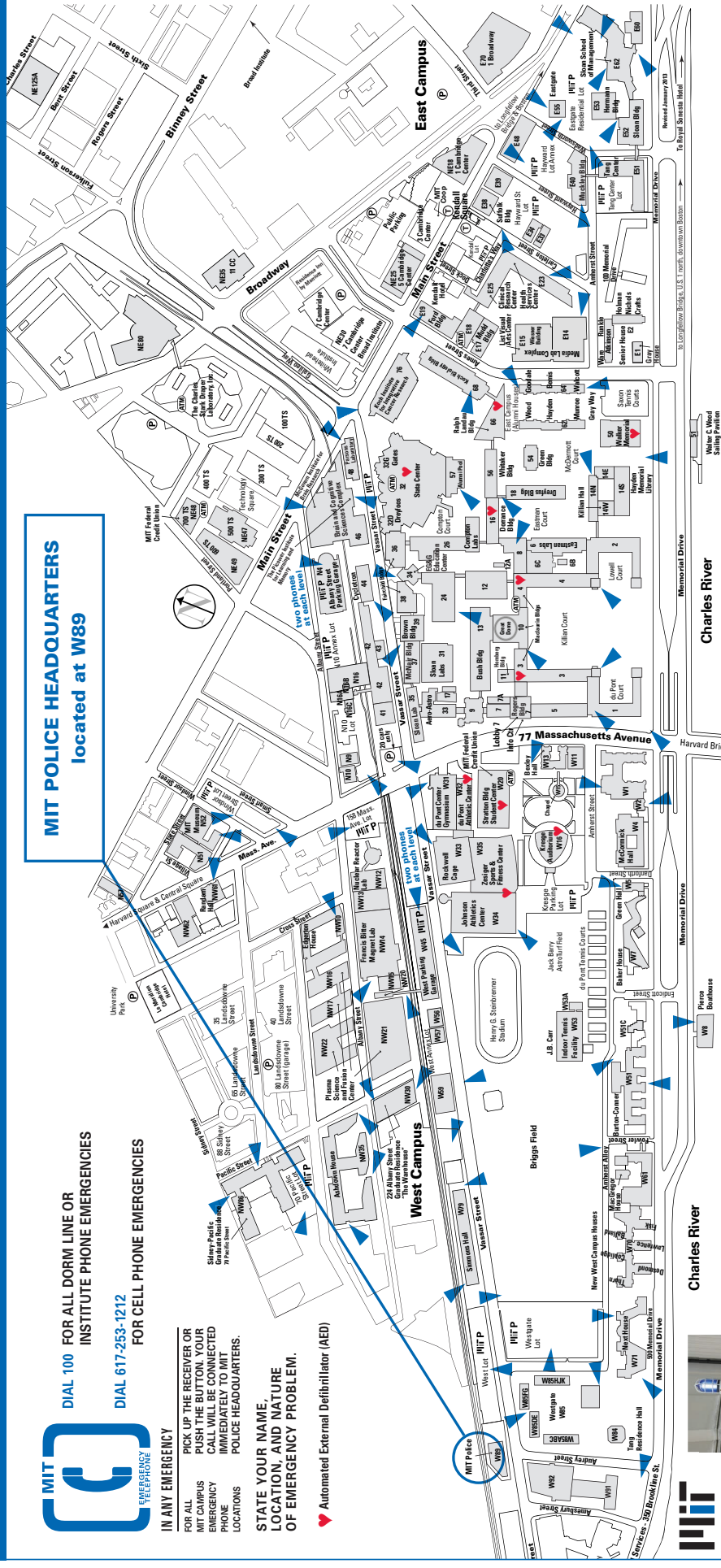
### IN ANY EMERGENCY

FOR ALL PICK UP THE RECEIVER OR MIT CAMPUS PUSH THE BUTTON. YOUR EMERGENCY CALL WILL BE CONNECTED IMMEDIATELY TO MIT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

STATE YOUR NAME, LOCATION, AND NATURE OF EMERGENCY PROBLEM.

♥ Automated External Defibrillator (AED)

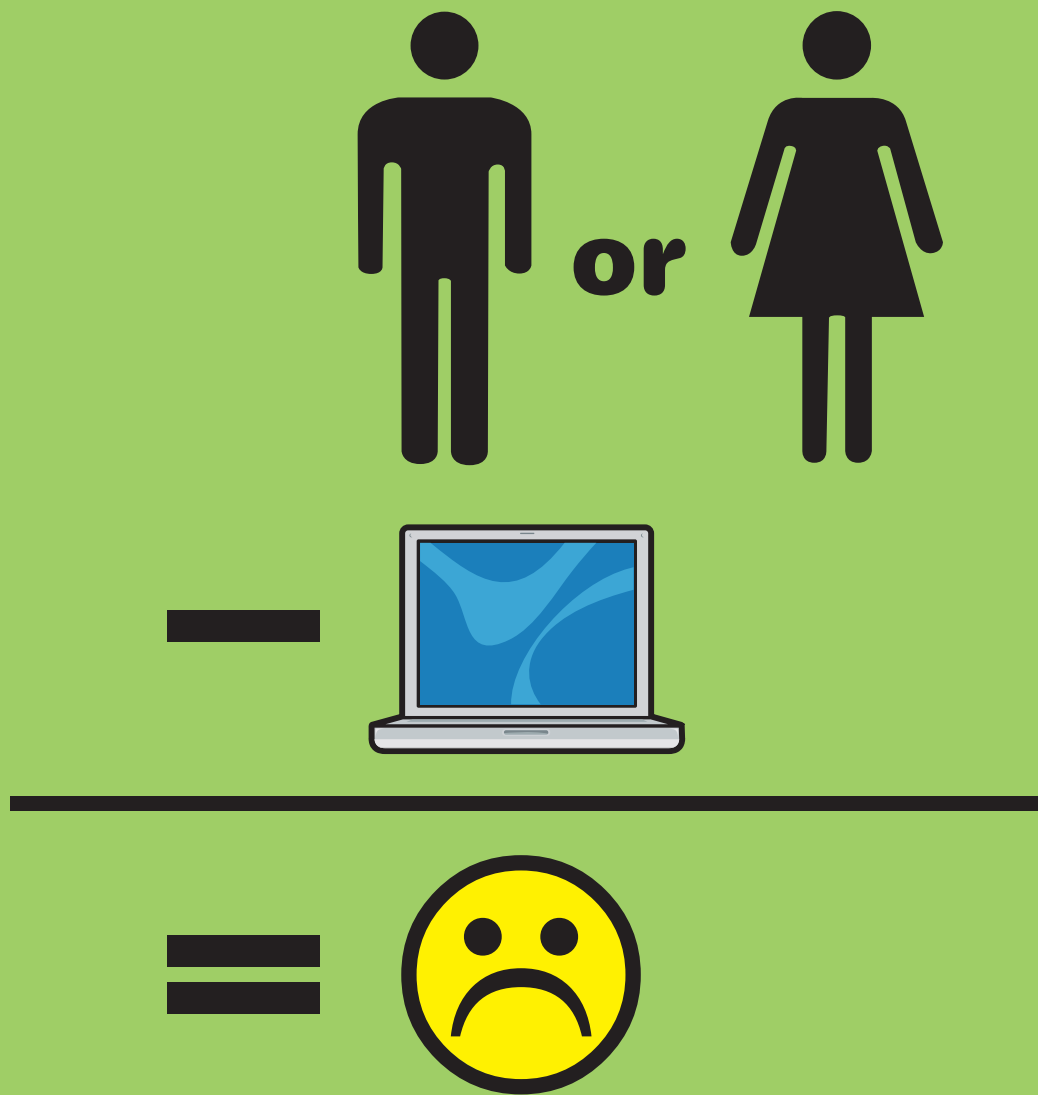
MIT POLICE HEADQUARTERS located at W89



Charles River







## Watch your stuff.

### **Emergency on campus? Call the MIT Police.**

From an MIT phone, the number to dial is **100**.

It's the direct line for:

- the fastest response to an on-campus emergency
- MIT Police who are already on campus
- urgent medical support.

From your cell phone or a non-MIT phone, dial **617-253-1212**. Or if off campus, call **911**.