



Campus Safety

2017 MIT Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

MIT POLICE





EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

FROM MIT PHONE

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

DIAL 100

FROM CELL PHONES

(police, fire, and medical)
DIAL 617-253-1212

FROM OFF CAMPUS

(police, fire, and medical)
DIAL 911

NON-EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

NON-EMERGENCY

617-253-2996

SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION CRIME PREVENTION

617-253-9755

aturco@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

MIT POLICE DEPARTMENT

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

Email: police@mit.edu

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

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Photos by Jack Belcher

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.

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.

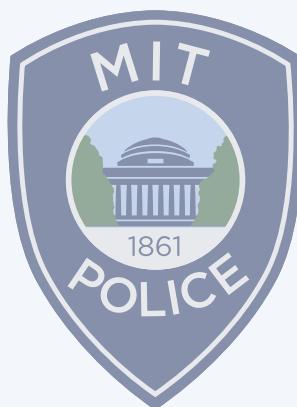
The information in this booklet could prevent you from becoming a future victim of on- or off-campus crime. It is designed to update you on the MIT Police support services as well as the safety-related educational programs, seminars, and activities that are available to you at MIT.

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

Director, *Campus Services* and 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 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.



About the MIT Police



The MIT Police Department reports to the Executive Vice President of MIT. The staff of sworn patrol officers and supervisors 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 police department employs three civilian personnel who provide administrative support services.

AUTHORITY

All MIT police officers are warranted under Chapter 22C, Section 63 of the Massachusetts General Laws. They have full arrest powers as special state police officers 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 pepper spray. They undergo annual firearms training and qualifications based on state standards. The department has a written "Use of Force" policy, which is reviewed with officers on an annual basis.

TRAINING

The department requires prospective employment candidates to have prior police experience. Candidates must have the necessary training to fulfill the standards required to be warranted as special state police officers. Finalists for all police positions undergo mandatory background checks, and physical and psychological screenings prior to being hired.

Officers attend annual in-service training, which is conducted by the MIT, Cambridge, and Harvard University Police Departments. Specialized training is required before joining a specialized patrol unit such as the bicycle unit or the motorcycle unit. Prior to becoming a department instructor in a specialized discipline, officers must attend department approved training.

CRIME LOG

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

Divisions of the MIT Police Department

Patrol Operations encompasses the three operating shifts that perform 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 through the MIT Police dispatcher and 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** provides information and resources to the MIT community and guests to reduce the risks of exposure to crimes and criminal activity. In addition to presentations before orientation groups, the crime prevention division will conduct safety workshops at the request of residence hall staff or leadership, Institute employees, campus groups, academic departments, and affiliated groups visiting the MIT campus. 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, and offers seminars for students and employees on topics that include safety issues, identifying and avoiding potentially dangerous situations, and being street-wise and safe. Informational crime bulletins to inform the community of incidents on or near the campus are distributed campus-wide via email when warranted. Finally, the crime prevention unit periodically offers members of the community self-defense courses. When new self-defense courses are available, information is provided on the MIT Police website [police.mit.edu] and on the MIT Police Department's Facebook and Twitter pages.

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

Local and Other Law Enforcement Agencies

Although there are no formal written agreements or memoranda of understanding with other police departments, the MIT Police Department maintains cooperative relationships 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.

Additionally, the MIT Police Department has strong working relationship with other local colleges and universities. When possible, the MIT Police Department exchanges information with area colleges and universities relating to criminal activity or disciplinary matters. In accordance with the Clery Act, the MIT Police annually collects data for statistical purposes from local jurisdictions.



Crime Prevention Information + Security Awareness

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.

The MIT Police Department in conjunction with the Office of Emergency Management offers an Active Shooter Awareness training to help MIT community members understand what to do in the event of an emergency.

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 if 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 by dialing 100 from a campus phone or 617-253-1212 from a cellphone.

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 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 the insurance companies or vendors of computer security devices listed below - they are provided for reference only.

RENTER'S AND COMPUTER INSURANCE COMPANIES:

- **Liberty Mutual:** www.libertymutual.com
- **Safeware:** www.safeware.com
- **LoJack® for Laptops:** www.lojackforlaptops.com

THEFT PREVENTION TIPS FOR PORTABLE ELECTRONICS

- **Do not leave your laptop, tablet, smartphone, e-reader or backpack unattended.**
It takes less than 60 seconds to steal it.
- **Obtain and use theft deterrent tags.** The MIT Police Crime Prevention unit offers registration programs at various times throughout the year. “StopTheft” Tags possess a unique ID number that is entered into the STOPTHEFT database allowing lost or stolen property to be reunited with its owner. [www.stoptheft.com]
- **Utilize cloud and network based location services such as**
[www.apple.com/icloud/setup] or [www.preyproject.com]

WRITTEN INFORMATION SECURITY PROGRAM (WISP)

Pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 93H&I, if your lost or stolen computer, flash drive, 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 a formal data breach notification. If there is ANY chance that sensitive information is on the device, email 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 [infoprotect.mit.edu].

MIT-OWNED PROPERTY

MIT-owned equipment is covered by Institute insurance, while personally-owned property is not covered. Government-owned equipment, except where specifically required by a written contract or bailment agreement for use on MIT projects, is also not covered by MIT. Property covered under MIT’s insurance must belong to the Institute, be procured with MIT funds, and/or be 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. Portable electronic equipment, when left unattended in an unsecured environment, is not covered by MIT insurance. Additionally, there is a \$500 threshold for reporting any property damage claim to MIT’s Insurance Office for reimbursement.

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: [\[ist.mit.edu/security/spam_phishing \]](http://ist.mit.edu/security/spam_phishing)
- For more information please see: [\[www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/microsites/idtheft \]](http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/microsites/idtheft)

AUTO THEFT AND THEFT FROM YOUR VEHICLE

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:

DIAL 617-253-1212

EMERGENCY FROM AN MIT PHONE:

DIAL 100

CAMBRIDGE POLICE:

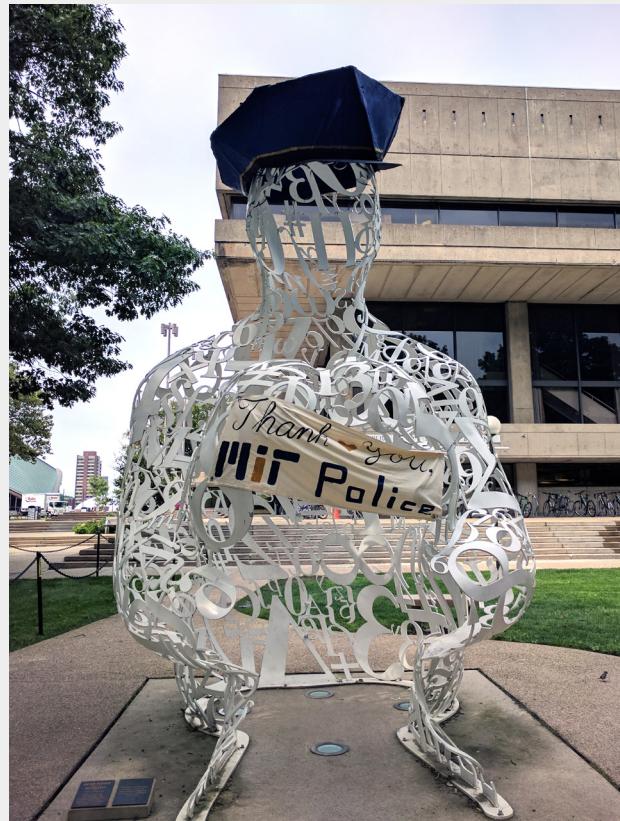
DIAL 911

BOSTON POLICE

DIAL 911

MASSACHUSETTS STATE POLICE LOWER BASIN:

DIAL 617-727-6781



PREVENTION AND SECURITY MEASURES

- NEVER leave your car unlocked, even for a few minutes.
- DO NOT leave your cellphone, laptop, camera, backpack, purse/wallet, etc. in your car. Thieves know where you hide them too!
- If you use a portable GPS system in your car, 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 portable electronics stolen have no idea what the serial number is to assist in the recovery.
- ALWAYS password protect your electronic devices. Smart phones contain a trove of personal data.

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: [\[web.mit.edu/facilities/transportation/bicycling.html \]](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 (E17-106). MIT is not responsible for damage to, or the theft/loss of, your bike or lock. In Institute buildings or parking structures, it is prohibited to operate bicycles, in-line skates, skateboards, hoverboards, or any other form of wheeled personal transportation except for medical devices such as wheelchairs and scooters. 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 and be aware of your surroundings.**
- **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 Department also offers resources to local residents: [\[www.cambridgema.gov/cpd/communityresources.aspx\]](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. The members of the MIT Police Department are always available to answer questions, and wish to remind international students and scholars that they need not carry their passports and other immigration papers while in residence in the area. After being issued an MIT identification card (ID), international citizens should store passports and other important documents in a safe place to avoid the risk of losing them.

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 by dialing 100 from a campus phone or 617-253-1212 from a cellphone.

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.

Preparation of the Annual Security Report

The MIT Police Department (MITPD) prepares and distributes this report. MITPD gathers crime statistics and policy information from other MIT departments and offices, from Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), and from the Cambridge Police Department and other law enforcement agencies.

We encourage members of the MIT community to use this report as a guide for safe practices on and off campus.

Each member of the University community receives an email or postcard that describes the report and provides its web address. For a paper copy, contact the MIT Police Department at building W89, 301 Vassar Street, Cambridge or at aturco@mit.edu.

To our community members with special needs, the MIT Police Department will make every effort to produce a copy of the Annual Security Report in a format that is conducive to your needs.

Crime Statistic Sources

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 Title IX Office, 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.

Accurate and Prompt Reporting of Criminal Offenses

MIT encourages the accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to MIT Police when the victim of a crime elects to do so. Any member of the community who observes or has knowledge of a crime or other emergency is also encouraged to immediately and accurately report such action to MIT Police if the victim is unable to make such a report. If the crime occurs outside of the MIT Police Department's jurisdiction, we encourage the victim to report the crime to the appropriate law enforcement agency responsible for that location.

Criminal activity or emergencies can be reported by calling the MIT Police Department at 617-253-1212 or by going to MIT Police headquarters at 301 Vassar Street, W89. MIT Police also offers an anonymous tip line (617-258-8477) where victims or witnesses can report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis.

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. All calls will be answered by the MIT Police.

As soon as a new 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.

It is important to note that some victims prefer not to report incidents of crime to the police, but instead

PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

confide in other sources. If that information is later given to MIT Police in statistical form, it is included in the Annual Security Report. Statistics in this report include all Clery Act offenses known by or reported to the MIT Police Department, including reported sex offenses. Hate crimes are categorized by type of bias.

Campus Security Authorities

The Clery Act requires MIT to disclose statistics for certain crimes that occur within the Institute's Clery geography and that are reported to campus security authorities (CSAs) or local law enforcement. CSAs include any member of MIT Police Department; any individual who has responsibility for campus security, but who is not a member of the police department; any individual identified by the university as someone to whom a crime should be reported; and any university official who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

A wide variety of individuals serve as CSAs based on their job functions and include people working in the offices below:

- **Title IX Office**
- **Department of Athletics, including coaching staff, trainers, and associated staff members**
- **Office of Residential Life and Dining, including Heads of House, Graduate Resident Tutors, and Area Directors**
- **Office of Student Citizenship**
- **Office of Student Activities**
- **Office of Student Support Services**
- **Office of Housing Operations, including security staff**
- **Office of Fraternities, Sororities, and Independent Living Groups**
- **Office of Violence Prevention and Response**
- **Office of Graduate Education**
- **Office of Undergraduate Education**
- **Human Resources Office**
- **Ombuds Office**

Reasonable attempts have been made to collect crime statistics from all CSAs and to identify all reported Clery Act crimes for inclusion in this Annual Security Report.

Confidential Sources – Pastoral and Professional Counselors

It is important to note that pastoral and professional counselors are confidential sources under the Clery Act, and as such are not CSAs when receiving information in their professional capacity.

MIT MEDICAL'S MENTAL HEALTH AND COUNSELING SERVICE

MIT Medical's Mental Health and Counseling Service works with students to identify, understand, and solve problems, and to help transform that understanding into positive action.

MIT CHAPLAINS

The Chaplains at MIT, representing many of the world's religions, serve both their own religious communities, as well as the MIT community at large. MIT Chaplains are available for counseling, private talks, and consultation.

Polices Regarding Weapons and Dangerous Objects, Drugs, Alcohol, and Substance Abuse

According to the Mind and Hand Book Chapter II (26), MIT prohibits in any building, space, or grounds used for Institute purposes, including in any residence hall or FSILG, or in any motor vehicle on property or vehicles used for Institute purposes, all weapons and other objects that can be used to cause physical harm, that can be used to threaten physical harm, or that, by their appearance, could reasonably be perceived as weapons or objects that could be used to cause physical harm (e.g., replica firearms). Illustrative examples of prohibited objects include, but are not limited to, shotguns, rifles, pistols, revolvers, and other firearms (including ammunition therefor); hunting knives, switchblades, swords, and other dangerous blades; air rifles/pistols, air-soft rifles/pistols, and b.b. guns (including ammunition therefor); bows, crossbows, and arrows; tasers; martial arts-type weapons; mace or pepper spray; and explosive or flammable materials (including recreational fireworks). Questions concerning whether a particular object is covered by this policy may be submitted to the Chief of the MIT Police or his designee, whose determination shall be final. This policy does not apply to the MIT Police or other law enforcement agencies. Exceptions to this policy may be allowed for organized athletic events, physical education classes, sanctioned activities of recognized student clubs, dramatic performances, and other legitimate uses in furtherance of the educational mission of the Institute. Approval of such uses must be obtained in advance from the Institute official supervising the organization or sponsoring the activity, who shall consult with the Chief of the MIT Police or his designee.



POLICIES REGARDING WEAPONS AND DANGEROUS OBJECTS, DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has enacted very strict laws regulating the possession of firearms and other dangerous weapons. Massachusetts law prohibits the possession of firearms on any college campus in Massachusetts by any person other than law enforcement. (See M.G.L. Chapter 269, Section 10). Possession of any kind of firearm without possession of a valid Firearms Identification card or License to Carry Firearms (whichever is applicable) is an additional 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.

DRUG, ALCOHOL, & SUBSTANCE ABUSE POLICY STATEMENTS

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 those set forth in MIT's Policies and Procedures (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 *Mind and Hand Book* (Section II(2)(A) Alcohol Policy; Section II(2)(B) Drug Policy) and other applicable rules and policies, when adopted.

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. However, efforts to observe existing laws and regulations in an environment in which the majority of the undergraduate student body is not of legal drinking age will impose some constraints on those or are of legal drinking 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 Faculty Council or Administrative Council.

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

MIT prohibits the use, sale, manufacturing, distribution, possession, or facilitation of the use of illegal drugs and other illegal substances. MIT also prohibits use, sale, manufacturing, distribution, possession, or facilitation of the use of substances that are generally recognized as dangerous and detrimental to the individual and community, although they may not be illegal (including, but not limited to, whippets, 2-C's, NBOME, research drugs, Spice, K2, non-prescribed performance enhancing drugs) (referred to in this policy as "prohibited substances").

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 students seek medical attention for an alcohol or prohibited substance-related medical emergency, MIT will treat the students' use of alcohol or prohibited substances as a health and safety matter, not as a disciplinary incident. This policy, which is intended to reduce barriers to getting help, will be extended not only to the student receiving medical attention, but also to the student(s) who call for help. In addition, to encourage reporting and seeking help, this policy will be extended to any students who report in good faith that they witnessed or are the victim of a crime or a significant violation of MIT policy (e.g., sexual misconduct, hazing) even though they may have been under the influence of alcohol or prohibited substances at the time of the incident. For more information on the Good Samaritan Amnesty Policy, please refer to the Mind and Hand Book.

ON-CAMPUS RESOURCES

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

- **Office of Alcohol and Other Drug Services (AODS)**
Web: studentlife.mit.edu/aods or phone: 617-253-4193]

For confidential counseling, referral, treatment, or recovery information

- **MIT Medical's Mental Health and Counseling Service at 617-253-2916**
- **Personal Assistance Program (for employees) at 617-253-4911**

For confidential on-campus support and recovery groups:

- **MIT Alcohol Support Group at 617-253-2916**
- **Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) campus support meeting at 617-253-2916**

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education Programs

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION INITIATIVES

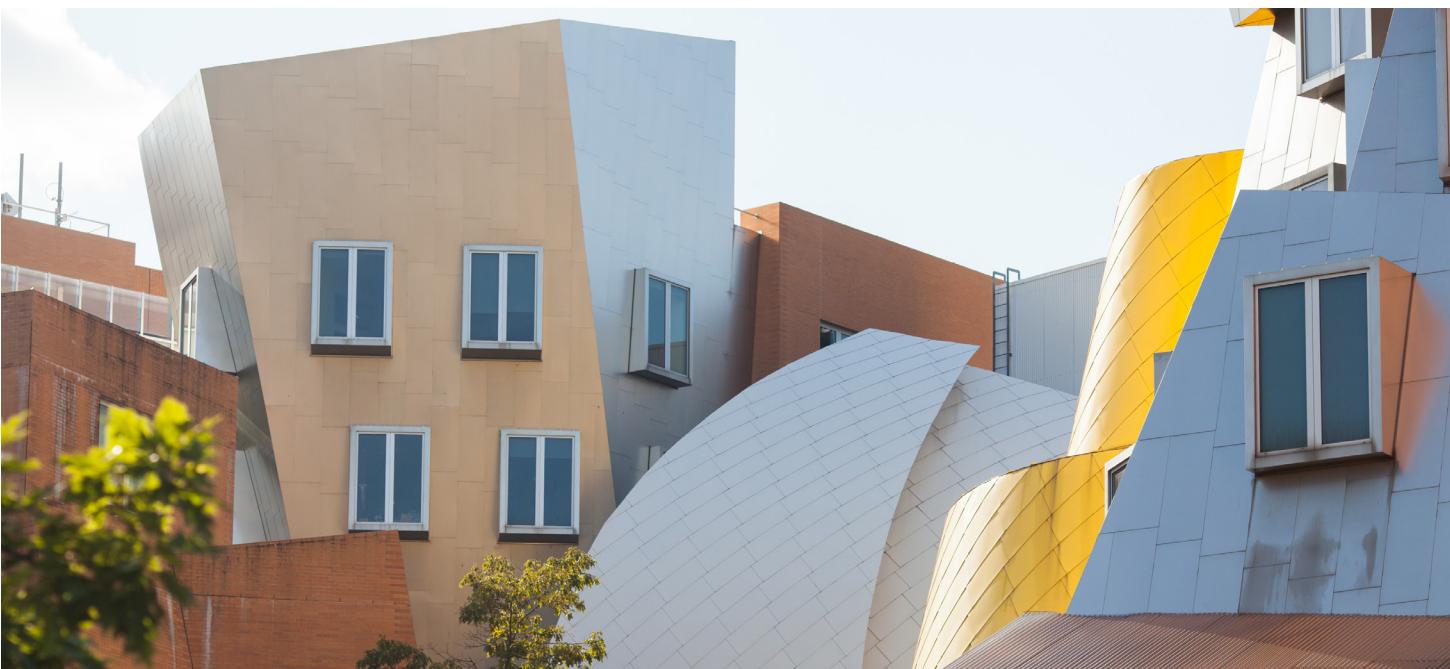
Community outreach, educational programs, trainings and policy review associated with alcohol and other drugs are coordinated in close collaboration with the MIT community by the Office of Community Development and Substance Abuse (CDSA).

CDSA PROVIDES ONGOING, EVIDENCE-BASED INITIATIVES INCLUDING:

- **Party Safe Plus Training and TIPS-University (social host, alcohol service, bystander intervention)**
- **Alcohol and other drug screening and interventions (BASICS, Intensive Individual Sessions, Alcohol and Other Drug Intervention Meeting)**
- **Review and revision of MIT policies and procedures associated with alcohol and other prohibited substances**
- **Alcohol screening and early intervention program for first year students (AlcoholEdu) and student-athletes (360 Proof).**
- **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, see [\[studentlife.mit.edu/aods \]](http://studentlife.mit.edu/aods)

To request a program, contact AODS at 617-253-4193.



Missing Student Notification Policy

MIT has adopted this 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 in accordance with 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 Missing Person Emergency Contact information to the Registrar's Office through WebSIS, which is available online at [\[student.mit.edu/cgi-docs/student.html \]](http://student.mit.edu/cgi-docs/student.html). Students who have not already provided Missing Person 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, Missing Person 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. 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.

Programs and Awareness, Procedures, and Handling of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

MIT is committed to fostering a safe environment that supports its educational mission and is free from exploitation and intimidation. The Institute prohibits sexual harassment as well as sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking as those terms are defined below. MIT's policies which prohibit these behaviors are included below:

- Mind & Hand Book** [\[handbook.mit.edu \]](http://handbook.mit.edu)
- Personnel Policy Manual** [\[hrweb.mit.edu/policy \]](http://hrweb.mit.edu/policy)
- Title IX Website** [\[titleix.mit.edu/policies \]](http://titleix.mit.edu/policies)

MIT policy applies to behavior that occurs on campus, in an MIT-approved fraternity, sorority, or independent living group, or off campus. These policies also apply regardless of whether or not the survivor chooses to pursue a criminal complaint.

Definitions/Terms

JEANNE CLERY ACT DEFINITIONS / TERMS

Dating Violence

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. (i) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. (ii) For the purposes of this definition (A) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. (B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence

(i) A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed (A) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; (B) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; (C) By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; (D) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or (E) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family

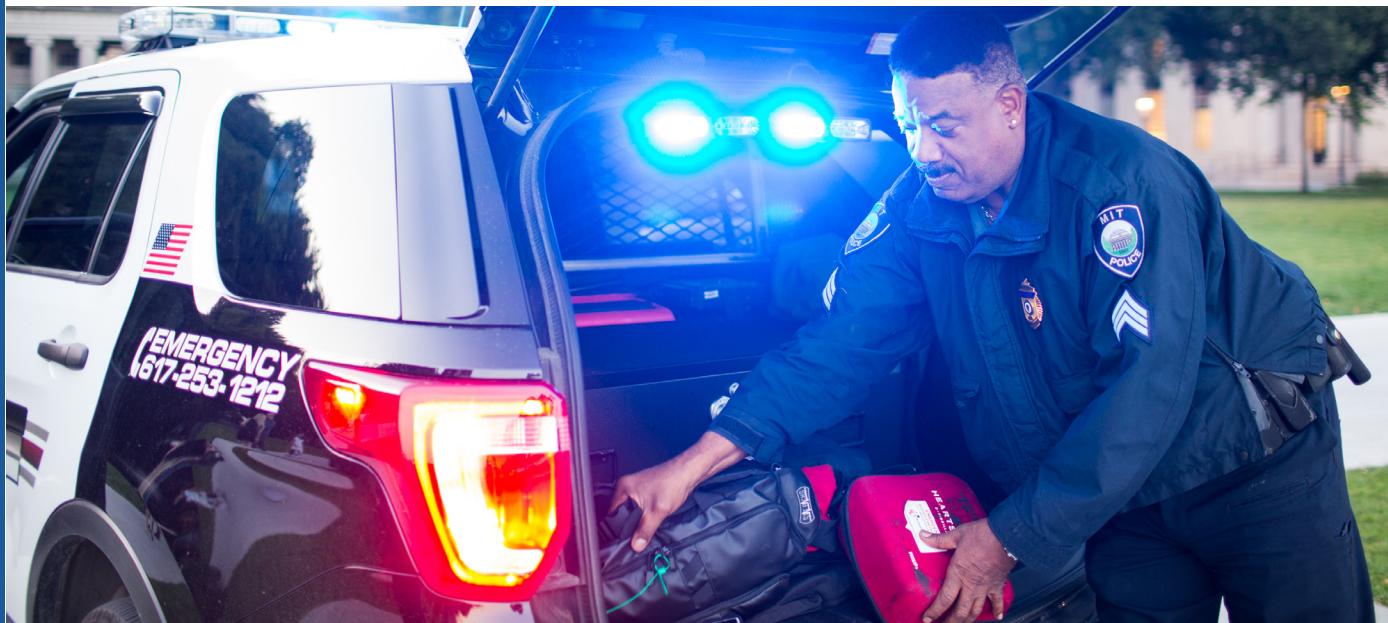
violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Stalking

(i) Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (A) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or (B) Suffer substantial emotional distress. (ii) For the purposes of this definition (A) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property. (B) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. (C) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.Jeanne Clery Act Definitions/Terms

Sexual Assault

Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's UCR program.



Definitions/Terms

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL LAWS / DEFINITIONS

Dating Violence

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts does not have crimes defined as “dating violence” or “domestic violence” but Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 209A § 1 prohibits the crime of “abuse.”

Abuse is defined as “the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between family or household members: (a) attempting to cause or causing physical harm; (b) placing another in fear of imminent serious physical harm; (c) causing another to engage involuntarily in sexual relations by force, threat or duress.”

Domestic Violence

Family or household members are defined as “persons who: (a) are or were married to one another; (b) are or were residing together in the same household; (c) are or were related by blood or marriage; (d) having a child in common regardless of whether they have ever married or lived together; or (e) are or have been in a substantive dating or engagement relationship, which shall be adjudged by district, probate or Boston municipal courts consideration of the following factors: (1) the length of time of the relationship; (2) the type of relationship; (3) the frequency of interaction between the parties; and (4) if the relationship has been terminated by either person, the length of time elapsed since the termination of the relationship.

Stalking

Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 265 § 43(A). Stalking is defined as: “Whoever (1) willfully and maliciously engages in a knowing pattern of conduct or series of acts over a period of time directed at a specific person which seriously alarms or annoys that person and would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress, and (2) makes a threat with the intent to place the person in imminent fear of death or bodily injury, shall be guilty of the crime of stalking and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 5 years or by a fine of not more than

\$1,000, or imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than 2 1/2 years or by both such fine and imprisonment. The conduct, acts or threats described in this subsection shall include, but not be limited to, conduct, acts or threats conducted by mail or by use of a telephonic or telecommunication device or electronic communication device including, but not limited to, any device that transfers signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photo-electronic or photo-optical system, including, but not limited to, electronic mail, internet communications, instant messages or facsimile communications.

Sexual Assault

Massachusetts does not have a crime of “sexual assault” but Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 265 § 22 prohibits the crime of rape.

Rape is defined as having “sexual intercourse or unnatural sexual intercourse with a person, and compel[ling] such person to submit by force and against his will, or compel[ling] such person to submit by threat of bodily injury.”

Under Massachusetts law, both men and women may be the survivors of rape and both may be the perpetrators of rape. Massachusetts has several separate crimes related to rape and abuse of a child (see M.G.L. c. 265 § 22A – 23B). Assault with intent to commit rape is a crime under Massachusetts law (see M.G.L. c. 265 § 24) and drugging a person for sexual intercourse is prohibited by Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 272 § 3.

Indecent Assault and Battery is also a crime under Massachusetts law. In particular, the statute prohibits indecent assault and battery against a child under age fourteen (see M.G.L. c. 265 § 13B, § 13B1/2, § 13B3/4), against a person with an intellectual disability (see M.G.L. c. 265 § 13F), and against a person aged fourteen or older (see M.G.L. c. 265 § 13H).

Definition of Consent

Massachusetts does not have a statutory definition of “consent” in the context of sexual activity.

MIT’s *Mind and Hand Book* Section II (22) expressly defines “Effective Consent” as the following:

- informed
- freely and actively given;
- mutually understandable words or actions;
- which indicate a willingness to participate in
- mutually agreed upon sexual activity.

The *Mind and Hand Book* further describes issues around consent with the following information:

- Initiators of sexual activity are responsible for obtaining effective consent.
- Silence or passivity is not effective consent.
- The use of intimidation, coercion, threats, force, or violence negates any consent obtained.
- Consent is not effective if obtained from an individual who is incapable of giving consent due to one or more of the following or other reasons:
 - a mental, intellectual, or physical disability; or
 - is under the legal age to give consent; or
 - is asleep, unconscious, or physically helpless; or
 - is incapacitated by alcohol or other drugs.
- Consent to one type of sexual activity does not imply consent to any other or all types of sexual activity.
- A person can withdraw consent at any time.
- Consent to sexual activity at one time does not imply consent to the same or other sexual activity at any other time,
- Refusal, lack of consent, or non-consent may be expressed in many ways, verbally or physically. Physical resistance is not necessary to communicate a lack of consent. It is not necessary to resist physically or express verbally to indicate a lack of consent. It is the responsibility of the initiator of the sexual activity to obtain effective consent.



Individuals who initiate sexual activity assume responsibility for their behavior and must understand that the use of alcohol or other drugs does not reduce accountability for their actions. The question is whether or not the person who initiated the sexual activity knew or whether a sober and reasonable person in the same position should have known whether the other person gave effective consent.

Violence Prevention, Education, and Awareness Strategies

MIT is committed to educating the campus community to build awareness on strategies to prevent, and resources to assist, victims of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Throughout the academic year and during orientation, Violence Prevention & Response at MIT (VPR), the Title IX Office, 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, supporting survivors, security programs, residence hall and Institute wide regulations and behavior standards, and resources available to members of the MIT community.

All faculty and staff are encouraged to complete an online training program that addresses sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, as well as MIT's expected bystander behavior for community members. All new employees are required to complete this online training program. Incoming undergraduate students must complete a separate online training program during the orientation process called "Haven," and graduate students complete a similar program called "Haven Plus." Incoming freshmen also attend a live interactive show called "Phallicies." Ongoing educational sessions are provided throughout the year, focusing on particular topics tailored to each audience. These sessions include discussions of the definitions of these crimes, relevant statistics, bystander intervention skills, and MIT's policies, procedures, and resources in these areas. Bystander intervention programs specifically teach skills on how to be an active bystander, including recognizing red flags or early signs of potential harm, how to safely and effectively intervene, when to request assistance from others, and how to help a friend who has experienced harm. For information on these educational programs, contact VPR (E23-499, 617-253-2300, vpradvocate@mit.edu, or [\[mit.edu/wecanhelp\]](http://mit.edu/wecanhelp)).

In addition, the MIT Police offer a variety of risk reduction programming on recognizing warning signs of potentially abusive behavior, tips on navigating campus safely, and information on MIT's Saferide program.

Procedures to follow in the event of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking

ENSURE SAFETY

Call MIT Police at 617-253-1212 (or dial 100 from a campus phone). If off campus, contact the local police department by dialing 911. It is imperative to ensure your safety and avoid remaining in a dangerous situation.

SEEK MEDICAL CARE

Seek immediate medical treatment if needed. It is important to receive medical attention, even if you feel you were not physically hurt. If you were the victim of a sexual assault, sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs) are specially trained to care for survivors of sexual violence and to perform sexual assault

PROGRAMS AND AWARENESS, PROCEDURES, AND HANDLING OF DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

evidence collection kits. The SANE program serves seven hospitals in the greater Boston area:

- **Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center**
- **Brigham and Women's Hospital**
- **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 the VPR Hotline at 617-253-2300). The MIT Police can provide transportation to these hospitals in an unmarked vehicle, or a taxi voucher is available through MIT Urgent Care.

In the event of a sexual assault, the survivor should not shower, wash, or throw away the clothes worn at the time of the assault, if possible. This can help in collecting evidence that may be useful if the survivor chooses to report the assault to law enforcement in the future. However, the collection of evidence and undergoing a medical exam do not obligate the survivor to participate in any investigation or prosecution of the sexual assault. That is the survivor's choice.

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 a survivor believes they were drugged, toxicology screening is available, although many drugs leave the body quickly and this screening may not always be able to detect them.

The survivor has the right to accept or reject any part of the medical exam. After 120 hours (5 days), a physical exam for evidence collection is no longer necessary since the evidence is unlikely to exist. However, medical care and counseling continue to be important, and a physical exam may provide evidence of a sexual assault, dating violence or domestic violence.

At the survivor's request, evidence gathered at the hospital must be held for at least 15 years, whether or not the survivor has decided to report to law enforcement. Physicians who provide treatment to survivors of sexual assault are required by Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 112, Section 12A 1/2, to notify the state and local municipal police of the incident and its approximate location, but to provide no other details, including the survivor's name.

PRESERVE EVIDENCE

It is important to preserve evidence in cases of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, if possible. Victims should take certain actions promptly to preserve evidence for criminal prosecution and/or to obtain a protective order. Recommended examples of evidence preservation include preparing a written account or chronology of the incident(s), identifying potential witnesses, taking photographs of any injuries or property damage, and preserving copies of communications, including texts, emails, and voicemail recordings. Because a survivor has 15 years to decide to go forward with a case, it is beneficial for the Survivor to at least preserve the evidence as soon as possible; so that if the decision to move forward is made there is evidence to support the case.

Additionally, survivors of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic 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. Violence Prevention and Response at MIT (617-253-2300) can assist anyone who wants emotional support, help creating a safety plan or obtaining information about emergency shelter/relocation, restraining orders, and advocacy programs.

Understand Reporting Options

Members of the MIT community are strongly encouraged to promptly report all incidents of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Prompt reporting of such crimes makes the investigation of the incident more effective and enhances MIT's ability to take action and foster community support for a safer environment. However, survivors always have the right not to report such offenses, or to report at a later time.

In cases of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, individuals may pursue informal, formal, or confidential reporting options as further described in MIT's guidelines for reporting complaints, available online at [\[titleix.mit.edu/reporting \]](#). It is against MIT policy for action to be taken in retaliation for the filing of such a complaint. Regardless of whether a survivor chooses to file a complaint, MIT will provide personal support, medical and counseling care, accommodations, and other resources to survivors. VPR advocates are available to talk through and any all possible options.

FILE A COMPLAINT

■ Against an MIT Student

The procedures for filing a complaint against a student are available at [\[titleix.mit.edu/reporting/students \]](#). To initiate a complaint, please contact the Title IX Office (W31-223; 617-324-7526; [TitleIX@mit.edu](mailto>TitleIX@mit.edu)) or the Office of Student Citizenship (W20-507; 617-253-3276; citizenship@mit.edu).

■ Against an MIT faculty or staff member

The procedures for filing a complaint against an employee are available at [\[titleix.mit.edu/reporting/employees \]](#). To initiate a complaint, please contact the Title IX Office (W31-223; 617-324-7526; [TitleIX@mit.edu](mailto>TitleIX@mit.edu)) or the Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Faculty or for Staff (see [\[titleix.mit.edu/coordinators \]](#)).

FILE AN ANONYMOUS REPORT

MIT offers the use of the MIT Police Form for Anonymous Reports of Sexual Assault, located online at [\[police.mit.edu/anonymous-sexual-assault-form \]](#). The form is used to gather information on sexual assaults and to analyze and improve MIT's educational and prevention programs, and, where appropriate, to provide timely warnings to the MIT community.

Anonymous report forms may be submitted by survivors of sexual assault or by third parties. The statistics gathered from anonymous reports do not appear in the daily crime log, but are included in MIT's Annual Security Report if the events occurred within MIT's Clery geography (i.e. at on campus, non-campus, or public locations adjacent to campus). Violence Prevention & Response at MIT (617-253-2300) can assist survivors in filing an anonymous report.

Anonymous reporting, without the identification of a perpetrator and/or survivor, may not be sufficient for MIT Police to conduct an investigation or for any disciplinary action to be pursued against the accused.

PURSUE CRIMINAL CHARGES

In addition to raising a complaint within MIT, a survivor of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking may decide to seek a criminal investigation against the alleged perpetrator. Cases should be reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency based on the location of the offense. The MIT Police are available to assist survivors who choose to file criminal charges by helping select the appropriate law enforcement agency and the appropriate personnel within the agency, explaining

PROGRAMS AND AWARENESS, PROCEDURES, AND HANDLING OF DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

the criminal investigation process, accompanying the complainant to interviews and other appointments, and arranging follow-up and status updates. VPR advocates are also available to assist and accompany survivors during this process. However, MIT does not provide legal representation on the complainant's behalf during the police investigation or any subsequent criminal proceedings. Survivors always have the right not to report such offenses to such authorities.

It is important to note that the standard for finding a violation of law is different from the standard used by MIT in determining whether there has been a violation of MIT's policies. While MIT's standard is the preponderance of evidence, which means MIT will decide whether it is more likely than not that the allegations are true, the criminal standard is proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Criminal proceedings are independent of the filing of a complaint within MIT, and MIT's investigation may be delayed temporarily while criminal investigators are gathering evidence. However, MIT usually will not wait for the conclusion of a criminal proceeding to start its own investigation.

Confidentiality of Reporting within MIT

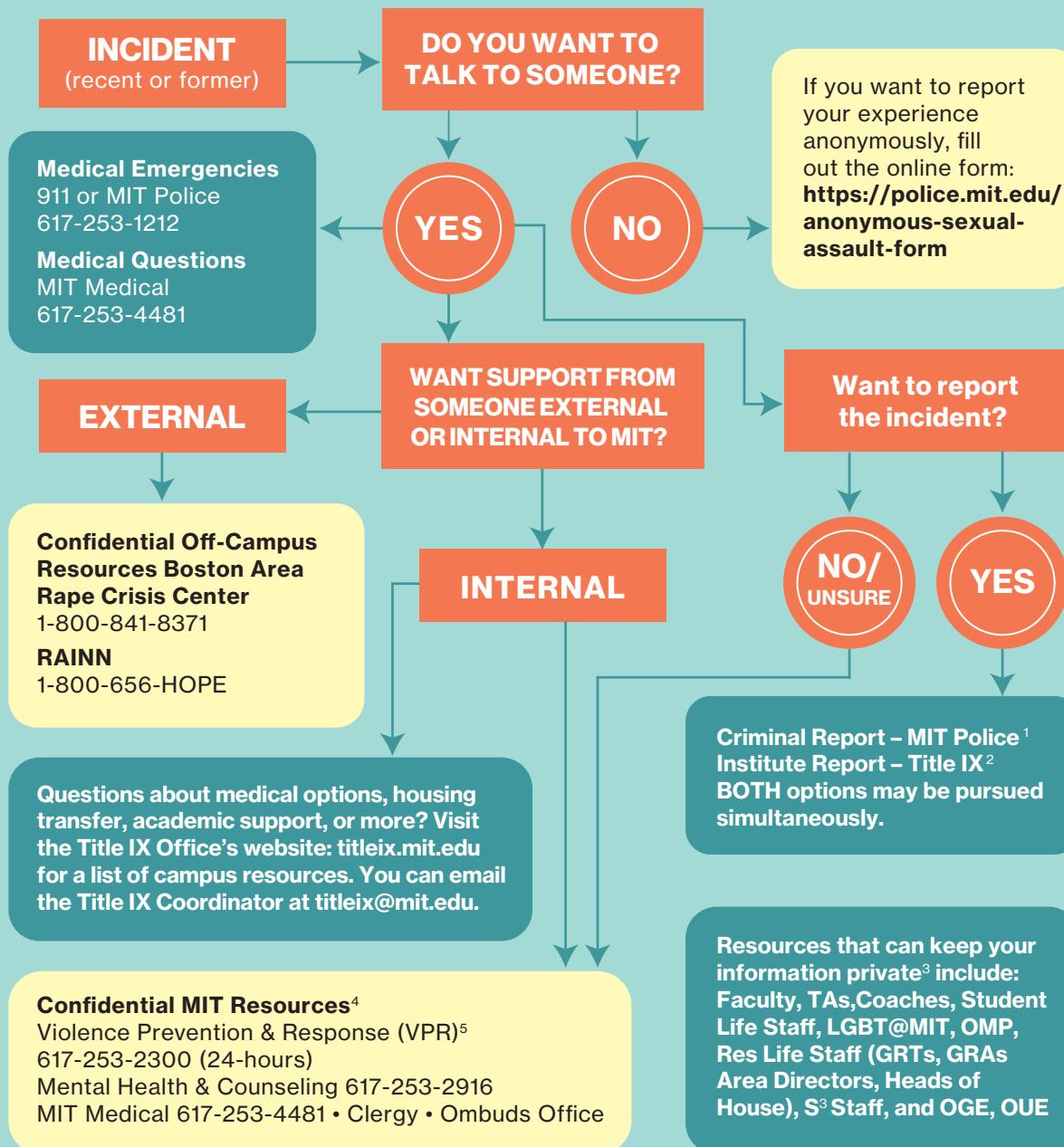
MIT offices designated as confidential for Title IX purposes will not report any identifiable information to the Title IX Office, the Committee on Discipline, or any other entity at MIT. Conversations with these offices are kept confidential to the full extent permitted by law, and except in rare, extreme circumstances (including imminent risk of harm to self or others), no personally identifying information will be shared without the survivor's permission. These confidential offices are Violence Prevention and Response, MIT Medical, MIT Mental Health & Counseling Service, Institute Chaplains, and the Ombuds Office.

Offices designated as private limit what information they share about the survivor's case, but information about incidents of sexual misconduct must be shared with the Title IX Office and other relevant MIT departments so that the Institute can take action if necessary for reasons of safety. However, the wishes of the person providing the information are given full consideration. These private offices and departments include MIT Police, Title IX Office, Office of Student Citizenship, Committee on Discipline, Student Support Services, Office of the Dean for Graduate Education, Human Resources, LGBT@MIT, faculty, and staff designated as responsible employees.

When MIT employees who are not confidential resources (limited to those listed above) 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 these employees must notify the Title IX Office of each incident involving a student by name, date, time, and location, the survivor's request for formal action, informal action (including request for accommodations), or no action will be honored whenever possible and in most cases. When MIT personnel have concerns or doubts regarding the safety or well-being of a survivor or the broader MIT community, 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 the community. These steps will be taken with respect for the survivor's confidentiality, but may need to occur even without the survivor's consent in certain situations.

MIT will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties by fairly and consistently applying MIT's Privacy and Disclosure of Personal Information policy (available online at [\[web.mit.edu/policies/11/index.html \]](http://web.mit.edu/policies/11/index.html)). In accordance with this policy, MIT will not include the name or personally identifying information about the victim in MIT's publicly available crime report data, including the daily crime log or the Annual Security Report. Further, MIT will maintain as private any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim, except as needed to implement those measures.

Support and Reporting Options for Survivors of Sexual Assault



¹ MIT Police will investigate incidents that occurred on campus property. They will assist in connecting you with the appropriate police department for incidents that occurred off-campus.

² The TIX Coordinator (TIX C) can explain your reporting options (both formal and informal reports). See titleix.mit.edu for the MIT Sexual Misconduct Policy and reporting process, list of Deputy TIX Coordinators, and resources.

³ Private resources have a duty to report the incident to the TIX C. The TIX C will work to ensure you have all your reporting options, can coordinate campus resources, and collects information to track broader trends across campus.

⁴ Confidential resources will not report any identifying information to the TIX C.

⁵ Staff from VPR are available 24 hours a day to provide support and answer any questions you have about resources and reporting options.



Written Notification

MIT will provide written notification to students and employees who report sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available on and off campus. MIT will further provide written notification to survivors about options requesting changes to academic, living, transportation, or working situations, as well as how to request protective measures.

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 assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking.

TYPE OF DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDING

Against employees:

The procedures that MIT uses to resolve complaints against employees (faculty and staff) are found in Institute Policy 9.7, Complaint Resolution Policies and Procedures, which is available online at [\[web.mit.edu/policies/9/9.7.html \]](http://web.mit.edu/policies/9/9.7.html). The process begins with an initial review of a complaint by a human resources officer and a determination of whether any temporary or permanent protective measures (i.e. no-contact order, change of work schedule or location, placement of respondent on administrative leave) are necessary. If the human resources officer determines that all or part of a complaint warrants a Formal Review, an investigation will be conducted by a human resources professional or other experienced investigator, and the following steps occur:

- **The complainant and the respondent are notified in writing about the complaint and of the identity of the investigator, and the issue of confidentiality is addressed with both parties;**
- **The investigator conducts a review and determines whether an MIT policy was violated or misapplied, applying a preponderance of evidence standard;**
- **The investigator writes a report summarizing the findings and conclusions about any violations of policy, and sends the report to the respondent's manager;**
- **The manager determines what, if any, action to take based on the report, and writes letters to both the complainant and respondent;**
- **The report is sent to both the complainant and respondent.**

When a final determination has been made that an Institute employee (faculty or staff) has violated Institute Policy 9.4 (Policy on Harassment), disciplinary actions may include, but are not limited to, a reprimand (oral or written), a period of suspension, a demotion, a reduction in salary, removal of privileges, or termination of employment.

Against students:

The procedures that MIT uses to resolve complaints against students are found in the Rules of the Committee on Discipline ("COD"), which are available online at [\[cod.mit.edu/rules \]](http://cod.mit.edu/rules). The COD has certain special procedures unique to the resolution of complaints alleging violations of MIT's sexual misconduct, intimate partner violence, and stalking policies, which can be found online at [\[cod.mit.edu/rules/section13 \]](http://cod.mit.edu/rules/section13) and are described further below. These procedures are followed regardless of where the alleged case of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking occurred geographically.



■ **Standard of evidence for complaints against students**

MIT's standard for determining whether a violation of policy occurred for complaints against students is the preponderance of evidence. This means that, based on the information presented, the fact finder decides whether it is more likely than not that a policy violation occurred.

■ **Procedures for complaints against students**

The procedures used by the COD provide a prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final resolution. These procedures are completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by MIT policy, and are conducted in a manner that is consistent with MIT's policies and transparent to the complainant and respondent. The officials who hear these cases do not have conflicts of interest with either the complainant or respondent.

The procedures are conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. These officials are also trained in how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victims and promotes accountability and fairness. The members of the COD who hear these cases are trained on identifying relevant evidence and determining how it should be used during a proceeding, proper questioning techniques, basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding, and avoiding actual and perceived conflicts of interest.

In cases of sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or other gender-based misconduct both the complainant and the respondent have the same opportunities and:

- 1 are entitled to have one advisor of their choice present during any MIT disciplinary proceedings, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice.
- 2 will receive simultaneous written notification of:
 - i. the outcome result of the disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking;



- ii. information about the procedures for both complainant or respondent to appeal the result of a disciplinary proceeding, and if such appeal procedures are available;
 - iii. any change to the results before the results are final, and when the results become final.
- 3** have a right to appeal the decision of a COD sexual misconduct hearing panel or a COD sexual misconduct sanctioning panel, regardless of the finding of responsibility or the assigned sanction, except that a finding of responsibility cannot be appealed after a sexual misconduct sanctioning panel.

Steps of the Process for complaints against students, as described in MIT COD Rules Section 13:

1. After MIT receives notice that a student is alleged to have engaged in sexual misconduct, intimate partner violence, or stalking, and after determining that the complainant wishes to pursue a complaint and/or the initial allegations are sufficiently serious, the Title IX Office or the COD will direct a trained, professional, impartial investigator who has no conflicts of interest (“investigator”) to conduct an inquiry. The inquiry consists of information gathering to determine as a preliminary matter whether an allegation warrants further, formal review. The inquiry shall, at minimum, include meeting with the complainant or reviewing material information and providing an opportunity for the respondent to meet with the investigator.

Additionally, the Title IX Coordinator or designee will meet with the complainant to provide information about the process and the available forms of support and discuss any accommodation that may be appropriate. As noted above, these accommodations include, but are not limited to, making changes to the complainant’s academic, living, transportation, or work situation, as well as coordinating various protective measures. Protective measures may include interim steps the Institute feels are appropriate to protect the safety of the complainant and the community. Protective measures could include “no contact” orders, interim suspension, or other measures for protection.

- 2. At the conclusion of the inquiry, the investigator makes a recommendation about the initial status of the complaint.**
 - a. If the investigator believes that the conduct alleged would constitute a violation of MIT policy if it were true, the investigator conducts a full investigation.
 - b. If the investigator believes that the conduct alleged would not constitute a violation of MIT policy even if all allegations in the complaint were assumed to be true for the sake of this analysis, the investigator presents a written summary of the case to the Chair of the COD (“the Chair”) and recommends dismissal.
 - i. If the Chair accepts the investigator’s assessment that even if all of the allegations were true, there is no policy violation, the Chair dismisses the case. There is no further investigation. The Chair’s decision to dismiss a case is final; there is no appeal.
 - ii. If the Chair does not accept the investigator’s assessment or feels that more information is needed, the Chair directs the investigator to conduct a full investigation.
- 3. The investigator conducts a full investigation.** A full investigation is a neutral fact-finding and information gathering process that is designed to examine all of the facts and circumstances that shed light on the allegations. An investigation includes, at minimum, the respondent receiving written notice of the situation and both the complainant and the respondent having an ability to meet with the investigator, an opportunity to submit written statements, and an opportunity to respond to the facts and statements gathered during the investigation. The investigator will also typically meet with any relevant witnesses.
 - a. During the investigation, all parties are required to affirm that materials they submit to the COD are their own work. Outside collaborators, including an advisor, must be cited.
 - b. Participation in the investigation is optional, but the investigation will usually proceed without the participation of a party and failing to participate in the investigation generally forecloses the possibility of participating during later COD proceedings in the same case.
4. At the conclusion of the investigation, the investigator creates a written report and makes a recommended finding of responsibility based on the report. The investigator’s recommendation is not binding.
5. The written report and the investigator’s recommendation are reviewed by a faculty member from the subcommittee. The purpose of this review is to provide an independent review of the report from someone who is trained in these issues but has not been involved in the case. The review will evaluate the report for completeness, ensure there is no bias, and that the recommendation is supported by the facts of the case. At the conclusion of the review, the reviewing subcommittee member will either:
 - a. Agree with the investigator’s recommendation and approve the report for presentation to the complainant and the respondent without changes; or
 - b. Direct the investigator to pursue additional lines of inquiry, make revisions, or other suggestions that are materially relevant to the recommendation or facts necessary to make a recommendation.
6. When the investigator and the reviewing subcommittee member both agree with the recommendation and approve the report, it is presented to both the complainant and respondent. The complainant and the respondent will have an opportunity to view the report by coming to the Title IX Office or the Office of Student Citizenship, but in general, copies of the report will not be distributed.
7. Upon reviewing the report, the complainant and the respondent will each have the opportunity to accept the recommended finding of responsibility, or reject it.

**PROGRAMS AND AWARENESS, PROCEDURES, AND HANDLING OF
DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING**

8. The investigator will then present the report, and the acceptance or rejection of the recommendation of both the complainant and the respondent to the Chair. The Chair will review the case and determine which COD method to use to resolve the case. The Chair uses the following below in the decision-making process for each type of continued process.
 - a. If the Chair determines that suspension, expulsion, or degree revocation for a student, or suspension of recognition or loss or recognition for a student organization, is not appropriate even if the allegations in the report are true, the Chair will adjudicate the case as an administrative resolution. Administrative resolution may be used regardless of whether or not the parties agree with the recommendation of the investigator. The Chair will use the normal process for administrative resolutions specified in Section VII (A) of the COD Rules, except that no students shall be involved in adjudicating the case.
 - b. If the Chair determines (i) that suspension, expulsion, or degree revocation for a student, or suspension of recognition or loss or recognition for a student organization, is possible, (ii) the investigator's recommended finding is responsible, and (iii) both the complainant and respondent accept the finding of responsibility, the Chair will assign the case to a sexual misconduct sanctioning panel. The procedure for the sexual misconduct sanctioning panel is described in Section XV of the COD Rules.
 - c. If the COD Chair determines that (i) suspension, expulsion, or degree revocation for a student, or suspension of recognition or loss or recognition for a student organization, is possible and (ii) either the complainant or the respondent do not agree with the investigator's recommended finding of responsibility, the Chair will convene a COD sexual misconduct hearing. The procedure for the sexual misconduct hearing is described in Section XIV of the COD Rules.

ANTICIPATED TIMELINE OF THE DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDING FOR STUDENTS.

The disciplinary process from complaint through resolution shall be conducted as expeditiously as possible and normally will be completed within 60 calendar days after receipt of the complaint. The investigatory portion of the process should usually take approximately 40 calendar days. These anticipated timelines apply unless policy directs otherwise or there is a legitimate reason for more time. In cases where more time will be required, the complainant and respondent are notified.

POSSIBLE SANCTIONS FOR STUDENTS

After a final determination has been made that a student violated MIT's sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking policies, the Committee on Discipline (COD) is authorized to impose a sanction. The most common sanctions for students include: a disciplinary letter to file, disciplinary probation, notation on transcript, relocation to other housing, removal from MIT housing, disciplinary suspension, disciplinary expulsion, degree revocation, required participation in educational seminars or programs, domestic violence education or treatment programs, restitution, directed study of a related topic, individual or group counseling, and no contact orders.

In selecting the appropriate sanction, the COD shall consider the severity of the violation, the impact of the respondent's behavior on the complainant and on the community, the safety of the complainant and the community, and the education or changes needed from the respondent. 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.

Resources and support available for survivors of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking

Violence Prevention & Response

Building E23-499, 24-hour Hotline: 617-253-2300, vpradvocate@mit.edu or mit.edu/wecanhelp

Violence Prevention & Response at MIT (VPR) is the Institute's focal point to support survivors of sexual assault, people experiencing domestic or dating violence, and those with concerns around stalking and/or harassment. VPR is a confidential resource, and trained staff are available 24 hours a day to answer questions and offer help. We welcome calls from anyone on behalf of a survivor including friends, family, Residential Life staff, professors, administrators, and others.

- **Explore your options**
- **Get medical care**
- **File a police report**
- **Find legal services**
- **Change your housing situation and/or class schedule**
- **Navigate the disciplinary process at MIT**
- **Connect with on- and off-campus counseling and support resources.**

We can also provide support to family members and friends. We know how hard it can be to know the best way to support a survivor while also taking care of yourself.

Mental Health and Counseling Service

Building E23, 3rd floor, 617-253-2916

The Mental Health and Counseling Service provides free and confidential consultation, short-term therapy, referrals, and coordination with other Institute resources with consent.

Student Support Services

Building S3 | 5-104, 617-253-4861

The Deans in Student Support Services (S3) provide support to undergraduate students dealing with a myriad of issues. This office coordinates many services available at the Institute by helping an undergraduate student obtain personal and academic support, contact Institute administrative staff and professors, take time away from the Institute, or contact the VPR victim-advocates available 24-hours a day.

The Office of Graduate Education

Building 3-138, 617-253-4860

The Office of Graduate Education provides information, reporting options, available resources, and academic support to MIT's graduate student community.

Dean on Call Program

617-253-1212 or Dial 100 from a campus phone

Staff members from the Division of Student Life are available to students for emergency assistance after hours (from 5 p.m. until 9 a.m. on weekdays and 24 hours per day on weekends) and when the Institute is closed. To reach the Dean on Call, dial 100 from campus phones or call 617-253-1212 from a mobile phone. This extension is staffed by the MIT Police. Ask to speak to the Dean on Call.

MIT Police

Building W89, 617-253-1212 for emergencies | 617-253-2996 for non-emergencies

The MIT Police have specially trained male and female officers who investigate sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. During all interviews, the MIT Police will make every effort to have a female officer present for female survivors, and a male officer for male survivors.

The MIT Police can provide survivors with referrals for mental health or medical assistance and resources for advocacy and planning. They can also help survivors, who wish to do so, make contact with local police and/or the district attorney's office for criminal prosecution and legal survivor assistance.

Off-campus Services

BOSTON AREA RAPE CRISIS CENTER [www.barcc.org]

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

Call the 24-hour hotline at 800-841-8371.

THE RAPE, ABUSE, AND INCEST NATIONAL NETWORK [apps.rainn.org/ohl-bridge]

Hotline: 800-656-HOPE (4673)

TRANSITION HOUSE [www.transitionhouse.org]

Call 617-661-7203 for emergency shelter and transitional and supported housing.

CASA MYRNA VAZQUEZ [www.casamyrna.org]

Dial 617-521-0100 for this multicultural organization offering a variety of services to individuals affected by domestic violence.

SAFELINK

Contact the Massachusetts statewide 24-hour toll-free domestic violence hotline at 877-785-2020.

THE NETWORK/LA RED HOTLINE [tnlr.org]

Dial 617-742-4911; 617-227-4911, TTY Monday through Friday, 9 a.m.–midnight; Saturday, 1 p.m.–6 p.m.; Sunday, 1 p.m.–midnight for emotional support, information, and safety planning for lesbians, bisexual women, and transgender individuals facing abuse by a partner.



Protection Orders in Massachusetts

In Massachusetts, a victim of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking may seek an abuse prevention order (commonly referred as a 209A or Restraining Order or RO) or a harassment prevention order (referred to as a HPO). An abuse prevention order is a court order that legally restrains a family or household member from further harming or threatening to harm a victim. A harassment prevention order may be requested against anyone who has been harassing, stalking, or sexually assaulting a victim, no matter what the relationship with the person might be. Protection orders issued by courts in other jurisdictions 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 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 or works.

Complainants may request, as part of a protection order, that the respondent refrain from contacting, harassing, or abusing the complainant, stay away from the complainant's home or workplace, or pay damages to the complainant for harm suffered as a direct result of the abuse or harassment. RO's and HPO's also protect against "Third Party Contact" meaning the abuser cannot try to contact friends of the victim to "give a message" etc., or have one of their friends reach out to the victim on the abuser's request. There is no filing fee charged for this action and filing a protection order does not preclude an individual from any other civil or criminal remedies. If a RO or HPO is filed, the victim will meet with a Victim Witness Advocate at the court to discuss the process before going in front of a Judge. Upon request, MIT Police can assist the complainant with filing for a protection order but MIT cannot provide legal representation.

Sex Offender Registry

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000, which amended the Clery Act, requires institutions of higher education to inform the campus community how to obtain information concerning registered sex offenders in the state. In Massachusetts, this information is maintained by the Sex Offender Registry Board, a state agency which is part of the Executive Office of Public Safety.

The MIT Police website provides a link to the Massachusetts State Police Sex Offender Registry [police.mit.edu/sexual-offender-registry]. The individuals who appear in the database 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 database can also be found through the official website of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: [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.



Security of and Access to Campus 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, with the exception of residence halls.

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. [web.mit.edu/policies/12/12.5.html]

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 found in the *Mind and Hand Book*, Section II (25) expressly prohibits students from being present in any Institute area or property, or in any area of Institute-approved housing that is posted to prohibit unauthorized access, that is locked to prohibit unauthorized access, or that a reasonable individual knows or should know is considered a private and/or unauthorized area. 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 [handbook.mit.edu/unauthorized-access]

Security Office and Card Services

Security Office and Card Services 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, new construction projects, and new security initiatives. You may reach them at: security-office@mit.edu.

Campus Housing Facilities, Guest Policies, 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 residence hall 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. More information is available online at: [\[housing.mit.edu \]](http://housing.mit.edu).

MIT Facilities personnel must present an ID, sign in, and state their business at each building'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 turn-key. No vendor or contractor may enter the house 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 residence hall beyond the front desk area.

MIT personnel must present an MIT ID to gain entrance to a residence hall or an independent living group.

Nonresidents. Any person failing to respond when asked for an ID or who appears to have gained unauthorized access will be reported to the MIT Police.

Overnight guests. Residents may have an overnight guest in their room. Overnight guests are not permitted to stay longer than three nights per week in an undergraduate or a graduate building, or on a permanent basis. Sleeping overnight in the common areas is not permitted. All other requests for housing are reviewed by the Housing Office in W59-200.

Per *MIT Residential Housing and Dining Policy*, MIT ID cards are required to gain access to all MIT residence halls and house dining halls. Students are prohibited from giving their MIT ID cards to anyone else. Students who lose their MIT ID card, or have it stolen, should follow the procedures for card deactivation on the MIT Card Services website. They should also report to the card office (Building E17-106) to obtain a replacement. [\[studentlife.mit.edu/housing/housing-policies/mit-id-cards \]](http://studentlife.mit.edu/housing/housing-policies/mit-id-cards)

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. Heads of House and their families live in residence halls and are supported by Area Directors (ADs) and Graduate Resident Tutors (GRTs). These individuals are available to assist students with any kind of problem that may arise, including conduct issues, psychological support, and academic support.

Area Directors (ADs), 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. Each AD works collaboratively with Heads of House, residents,

house operations managers, GRTs, and the Residential Life Programs (RLP) staff to each serve specific buildings or population. ADs live on campus.

House managers are responsible for daily residence hall operations, including maintaining security safety standards within the unit and assisting residents in maintaining a clean, welcoming, safe, and secure living environment. 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 resident safety and security from 4:00 p.m. until 8:00 a.m., seven days a week. The security program is supported by the Housing Office and the MIT Police Department as a direct resource.

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: [\[studentlife.mit.edu/fsilg \]](http://studentlife.mit.edu/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.**
- **Only registered MIT students are eligible to reside in FSILGs during the academic year, and each FSILG must have a live-in Graduate Resident Advisor.**

OFF-CAMPUS HOUSING

Many students at MIT choose to live in privately owned dwellings, primarily in Cambridge and across the bridge in Boston. For many people, especially newcomers to the metropolitan area, selecting a safe place can be difficult. 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. Students may also consult the off-campus Housing Service, which maintains general information on the rental housing market.

[\[housing.mit.edu/off_campus/off_campus_housing \]](http://housing.mit.edu/off_campus/off_campus_housing)

MIT Crime Report

	2014						
	Campus	Residence ¹	Non Campus	Public ²	TOTAL ³	Campus	
CRIMINAL OFFENSES							
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rape	14	10	6	1	21	15	
Fondling	8	4	1	2	11	7	
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Robbery	5	1	0	3	8	1	
Aggravated Assault	5	2	1	7	13	0	
Burglary	2	0	6	0	8	16	
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	0	0	3	6	3	
Arson	1	0	0	0	1	2	
Unfounded Crimes ⁵					2		
VAWA OFFENSES							
Domestic Violence	2	1	0	8	10	5	
Dating Violence	9	7	0	0	9	8	
Stalking ⁴	7	3	0	0	7	6	
ARRESTS AND DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS							
Arrests: Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	1	0	0	1	2	1	
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapons	1	1	0	0	1	1	
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	9	7	6	0	15	5	
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	48	43	6	2	56	41	
HATE CRIMES							
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gender Identity	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	
National Origin	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0	0	

¹ Residence: residence halls only.

² Public: crime occurring on public property, contiguous to campus property.

³ **Total:** Campus + Non Campus + Public. Crimes reported in the Residence column are already included in the Campus column.

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.

2015				2016				
Residence ¹	Non Campus	Public ²	TOTAL ³	Campus	Residence ¹	Non Campus	Public ²	TOTAL ³
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	7	1	23	8	7	5	0	13
6	1	0	8	7	6	0	0	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	3
0	0	7	7	3	2	0	3	6
3	9	0	25	16	8	9	0	25
0	0	1	4	2	0	2	2	6
2	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	1
			1					0
2	0	0	5	7	6	2	4	13
8	0	0	8	6	5	0	1	7
1	0	0	6	8	4	0	0	8
0	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	2
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
5	1	0	6	5	5	0	0	5
34	14	2	57	52	39	25	0	77
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fire Safety Information + Statistics

The MIT Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS) Office works closely with the Division of Student Life (DSL) to comply with fire safety laws and regulations (federal, state, and local).

Members of the MIT community should report fires, potential crimes, or other emergencies to MIT Police by dialing 100 from any campus telephone or 617-253-1212 from a cellular phone.

For more information about fire safety call the EHS Program Manager from DSL: 617-253-4257

Fire Drills

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

Fire Systems

MIT has the following systems in place to activate alarms and 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

Graduate Residence Tutors (GRTs) are graduate student employees and are responsible for specific floors within the undergraduate dormitories. In August of each year, GRTs take a web-based course on fire safety that is specific to a dorm setting. They are required to convey fire safety information to their students, especially freshman, by the end of September each year.

SPECIFIC TRAINING 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), the location of fire alarm pull stations, which are indicated on the maps posted near elevators, next to the exit stairways, and at 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**

Fire Evacuation 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.

FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY POLICIES

Individuals are prohibited by Massachusetts law and MIT policy 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 a 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.**

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**
- **Halogen lamps**

Anyone who violates Massachusetts law or MIT policy on fire safety may be subject to severe disciplinary action and/or criminal sanctions.

Smoking Policy

A City of Cambridge ordinance establishes that smoking is prohibited in all areas of MIT residence halls, including student rooms, hallways and lounges, except as noted below:

- **Smoking is permitted in private residences (e.g., Heads of House apartments) and student rooms of certain residence halls if all of the students are smokers and request in writing that smoking be permitted in their rooms. Please note: Only students living in East Campus are able to smoke in their individual rooms.**
- **In rooms where each resident has agreed that smoking will be permitted, a smoking agreement form must be filled out by each individual in that room.**

Anyone who violates this policy will be subject to disciplinary actions under the procedures applicable to him or her as a student at MIT.

Residents should ask a house manager to find out if smoking is permitted in a residence hall.

Portable Electric Appliances Policy

The City of Cambridge Health Code prohibits cooking (using heating elements, such as microwaves, toaster ovens, hot plates, coffee machines) in dorm rooms 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:

[\[handbook.mit.edu/fire \]](http://handbook.mit.edu/fire)

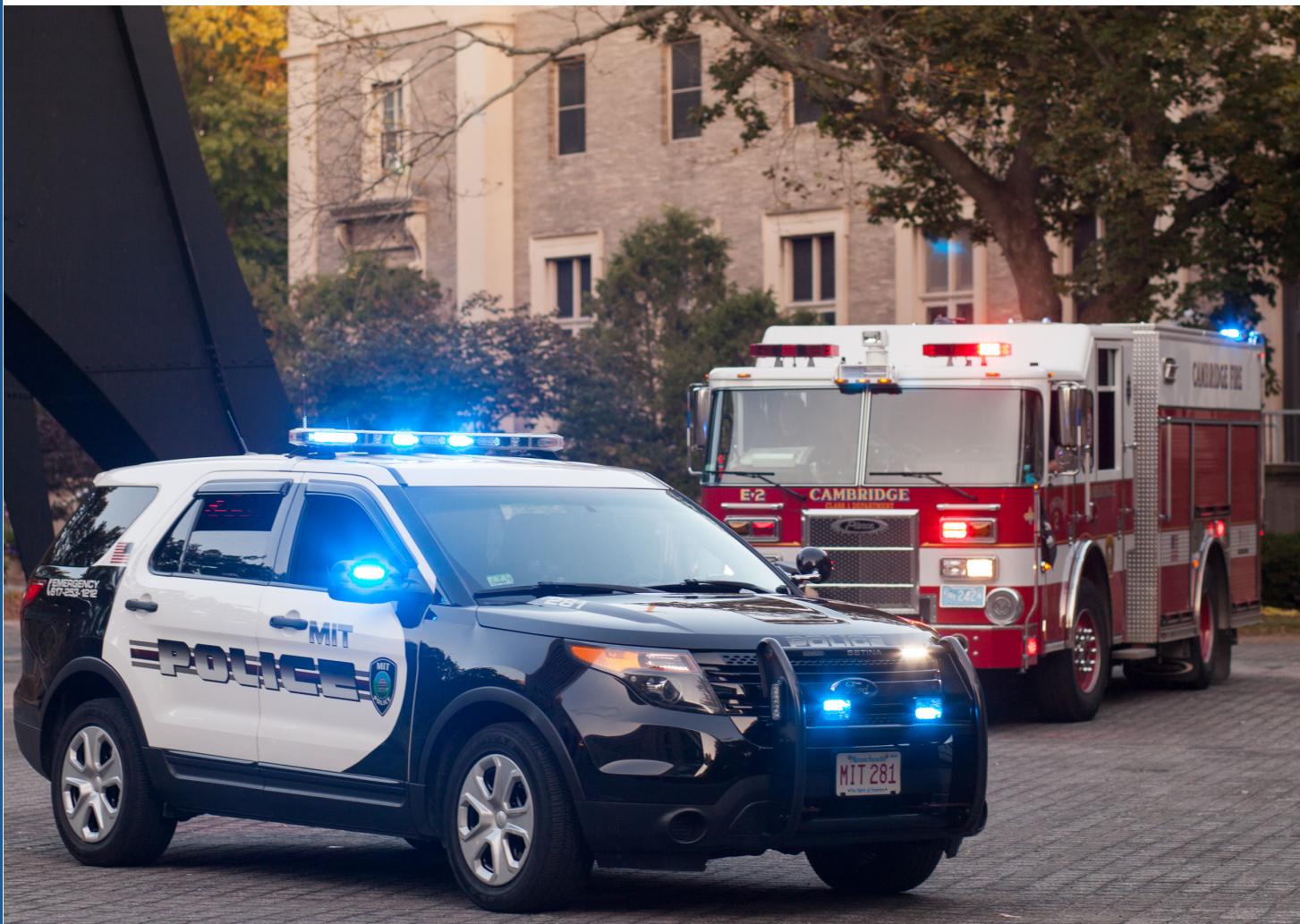
[\[housing.mit.edu/about/residential_housing_and_dining_policies#Safety \]](http://housing.mit.edu/about/residential_housing_and_dining_policies#Safety)

Fire Statistics

In accordance with the Clery Act, MIT provides the following fire safety statistics. All fire alarms received by the Department of Facilities Operations Center are maintained in MIT's SAP database. MIT's EHS Office Safety Program maintains the log of dormitory fires, which must be reported to the Department of Education

This log can be viewed at: [\[ehs.mit.edu/site/content/campus-fire-safety-right-know \]](http://ehs.mit.edu/site/content/campus-fire-safety-right-know).

Members of the MIT community should report any fire in a residence hall to the MIT EHS Office Safety Program at 617-452-3477.



2014 MIT Fire Safety Report

LOCATION	TOTAL FIRES IN EACH BUILDING	DATE & TIME	CAUSE OF FIRE	NUMBER OF INJURIES THAT REQUIRED TREATMENT AT A MEDICAL FACILITY/ NUMBER OF DEATHS	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
BAKER HOUSE, Bldg. W7 362 Memorial Drive	0				
BEXLEY HALL, Bldg. W13 50 Massachusetts Avenue	closed for construction				
BURTON-CONNER, Bldg. W51 410 Memorial Drive	1	5/23/14 5:04pm	burning pillow was thrown into the dumpster	None	
EAST CAMPUS, Bldgs. 62, 64 3 Ames Street	1	5/24/14 12:52am	candles in bedroom	None	NA
MACGREGOR HOUSE, Bldg. W61 450 Memorial Drive	0				
MASSEH HALL, Bldg. W1 305 Memorial Drive	0				
MCCORMICK HALL, Bldg. W4 320 Memorial Drive	0				
NEW HOUSE, Bldg. W70 471-476 Memorial Drive	1	11/29/14 1:55am	laptop battery ignited and the fire spread to another laptop, camera, desk, chair, trash can, etc.	None	NA
NEXT HOUSE, Bldg. W71 500 Memorial Drive	0				
RANDOM HALL, Bldg. NW61 290 Massachusetts Avenue	0				
SENIOR HOUSE, Bldg. E2 70 Amherst Street	0				
SIMMONS HALL, Bldg. W79 229-243 Vassar Street	0				
KAT MIT, Bldg. W5 350 Memorial Drive	0				
PBP MIT, Bldg. W51C 405 Memorial Drive	0				
KS MIT, Bldg. W51D 407 Memorial Drive	0				
ASHDOWN HOUSE, Bldg. NW35 235 Albany Street	0				
EASTGATE APTS., Bldg. E55 60 Wadsworth Street	1	9/23/14 3:01pm	non-microwavable paper plate charred in microwave	None	None
EDGERTON HOUSE, Bldg. NW10 143 Albany Street	0				
SIDNEY-PACIFIC, Bldg. NW86 70 Pacific Street	1	8/28/14 7:32pm	book was left on stove in Room 816	None	\$500,000
TANG HALL, Bldg. W84 550 Memorial Drive	0				
THE WAREHOUSE, Bldg. NW30 224 Albany Street"	0				
WESTGATE APTS. (highrise) WESTGATE APTS. (lowrise) Bldg. W85 A-K Bldg. W85 540 Memorial Drive	0				
ADP 351 Massachusetts Avenue	0				
WILG 355 Massachusetts Avenue	0				
ZP 233 Massachusetts Avenue	0				

2015 MIT Fire Safety Report

LOCATION	TOTAL FIRES IN EACH BUILDING	DATE & TIME	CAUSE OF FIRE	NUMBER OF INJURIES THAT REQUIRED TREATMENT AT A MEDICAL FACILITY/ NUMBER OF DEATHS	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
BAKER HOUSE, Bldg. W7 362 Memorial Drive	0				
BEXLEY HALL, Bldg. W13 50 Massachusetts Avenue	closed and then demolished in 7/15				
BURTON-CONNER, Bldg. W51 410 Memorial Drive	0				
EAST CAMPUS, Bldgs. 62, 64 3 Ames Street	2	Fire #1 – on 4/9/15 1:00am (Reported to House Manager 4/9/15 morning. Didn't activate fire alarm.) Fire #2 – on 10/19/15 6:34pm	Fire #1 – electrical Fire #2 – started in trash bin at base of trash chute in basement	0	Fire #1 – NA Fire #2 – TBD
MACGREGOR HOUSE, Bldg. W61 450 Memorial Drive	0				
MASSEH HALI, Bldg. W1 305 Memorial Drive	0				
MCCORMICK HALL, Bldg. W4 320 Memorial Drive	0				
NEW HOUSE, Bldg. W70 471-476 Memorial Drive	0				
NEXT HOUSE, Bldg. W71 500 Memorial Drive	0				
RANDOM HALL, Bldg. NW61 290 Massachusetts Avenue	0				
SENIOR HOUSE, Bldg. E2 70 Amherst Street	0				
SIMMONS HALL, Bldg. W79 229-243 Vassar Street	0				
KAT MIT, Bldg. W5 350 Memorial Drive	0				
PBP MIT, Bldg. W51C 405 Memorial Drive	0				
KS MIT, Bldg. W51 D 407 Memorial Drive	0				
ASHDOWN HOUSE, Bldg. NW35 235 Albany Street	1	1/22/15 8:25am	motor on a compressor burned (This is for the pre-action sprinkler system)	0	TBD
EASTGATE APTS., Bldg. E55 60 Wadsworth Street	0				
EDGERTON HOUSE, Bldg. NW10 143 Albany Street	0				
SIDNEY-PACIFIC, Bldg. NW86 70 Pacific Street	1	10/19/15 8:40am	clothes dryer exhaust fan motor on roof ignited lint in duct	0	initial estimate \$200,000
TANG HALL, Bldg. W84 550 Memorial Drive	0				
THE WAREHOUSE, Bldg. NW30 224 Albany Street"	0				
WESTGATE APTS. (highrise) WESTGATE APTS. (lowrise) Bldg. W85 A-K Bldg. W85 540 Memorial Drive	1	6/10/15 8:51am	6" hole burned in cardboard box- probably caused by careless disposal of cigarette	0	0
ADP, 351 Mass. Avenue	0				
WILG, 355 Mass. Avenue	0				
ZP, 233 Mass. Avenue	0				

2016 MIT Fire Safety Report

LOCATION	TOTAL FIRES IN EACH BUILDING	DATE & TIME	CAUSE OF FIRE	NUMBER OF INJURIES THAT REQUIRED TREATMENT AT A MEDICAL FACILITY/ NUMBER OF DEATHS	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
BAKER HOUSE, Bldg. W7 362 Memorial Drive	0				
BEXLEY HALL, Bldg. W13 50 Massachusetts Avenue	closed and then demolished in 7/15				
BURTON-CONNER, Bldg. W51 410 Memorial Drive	0				
EAST CAMPUS, Bldgs. 62, 64 3 Ames Street	2	Fire #1 – 4/30/16 5:41 am Fire #2 – 8/20/16 9:28 pm	Fire #1 – leaves/ newspapers caught on fire near laundry room exhaust vents Fire #2 – paper was ignited but cause was undetermined	0 for both fires	NA for both fires
MACGREGOR HOUSE, Bldg. W61 450 Memorial Drive	1	8/16/16 12:27pm	toaster oven fire	0	NA
MASSEH HALL, Bldg. W1 305 Memorial Drive	0				
MCCORMICK HALL, Bldg. W4 320 Memorial Drive	1	10/14/16 7:27pm	could not be determined	0	NA
NEW HOUSE, Bldg. W70 471-476 Memorial Drive	0				
NEXT HOUSE, Bldg. W71 500 Memorial Drive	0				
RANDOM HALL, Bldg. NW61 290 Massachusetts Avenue	0	6/21/16 3:11pm	careless disposal of cigarette	0	more than \$100,000
SENIOR HOUSE, Bldg. E2 70 Amherst Street	0				
SIMMONS HALL, Bldg. W79 229-243 Vassar Street	0	7/4/2016 11:32pm	pillow etc. thrown over ceiling light in lounge 338	0	less than \$100
KAT MIT, Bldg. W5 350 Memorial Drive	0				
PBP MIT, Bldg. W51C 405 Memorial Drive	0				
KS MIT, Bldg. W51D 407 Memorial Drive	0				
ASHDOWN HOUSE, Bldg. NW35 235 Albany Street	0				
EASTGATE APTS., Bldg. E55 60 Wadsworth Street	1	1/20/16 12:29am	heating pad (filled with beans) left in microwave for too long	0	0
EDGERTON HOUSE, Bldg. NW10 143 Albany Street	1	10/23/16 11:13am	hydrolic fluid over heating in the elevator machine room	0	replacement value of motor
SIDNEY-PACIFIC, Bldg. NW86 70 Pacific Street	0				
TANG HALL, Bldg. W84 550 Memorial Drive	0	10/10/16 1:20pm	utensil on top of the stove caught fire	0	0
THE WAREHOUSE, Bldg. NW30 224 Albany Street"	0				
WESTGATE APTS. (highrise) WESTGATE APTS. (lowrise) Bldg. W85 A-K Bldg. W85 540 Memorial Drive	0				
ADP, 351 Mass. Avenue	0				
WILG, 355 Mass. Avenue	0				
ZP, 233 Mass. Avenue	0				

Fire Safety Preparedness and Equipment

LOCATION	FIRE ALARM HORNS & 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
BAKER HOUSE, Bldg. W7 362 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
BEXLEY HALL, Bldg. W13 50 Massachusetts Avenue	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
BURTON-CONNER, Bldg. W51 410 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
EAST CAMPUS, Bldgs. 62, 64 3 Ames Street	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
MACGREGOR HOUSE, Bldg. W61 450 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
MASSEH HALI, Bldg. W1 305 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
MCCORMICK HALL, Bldg. W4 320 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
NEW HOUSE, Bldg. W70 471-476 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
NEXT HOUSE, Bldg. W71 500 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
RANDOM HALL, Bldg. NW61 290 Massachusetts Avenue	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
SENIOR HOUSE, Bldg. E2 70 Amherst Street	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
SIMMONS HALL, Bldg. W79 229-243 Vassar Street	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
KAT MIT, Bldg. W5 350 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Fire Alarm monitored onsite by MIT's central station	yes	2
PBP MIT, Bldg. W51C 405 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Fire Alarm monitored onsite by MIT's central station	yes	2
KS MIT, Bldg. W51 D 407 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Fire Alarm monitored onsite by MIT's central station	yes	2
ASHDOWN HOUSE, Bldg. NW35 235 Albany Street	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
EASTGATE APTS., Bldg. E55 60 Wadsworth Street	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
EDGERTON HOUSE, Bldg. NW10 143 Albany Street	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
SIDNEY-PACIFIC, Bldg. NW86 70 Pacific Street	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
TANG HALL, Bldg. W84 550 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
THE WAREHOUSE, Bldg. NW30 224 Albany Street"	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
WESTGATE APTS. (highrise) WESTGATE APTS. (lowrise) Bldg. W85 A-K Bldg. W85 540 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
ADP, 351 Mass. Avenue	yes	yes	yes	yes	Direct notification to Fire Dept	yes	2
WILG, 355 Mass. Avenue	yes	yes	yes	yes	Direct notification to Fire Dept	yes	2
ZP, 233 Mass. Avenue	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	2

Timely Warnings + Emergency Notifications

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, and staff. The MIT Police will post a notice on its website at: [\[police.mit.edu/police-bulletins\]](http://police.mit.edu/police-bulletins). MIT will not disclose the name or other identifying information of a victim in a timely warning. 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 Conduct, 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.

Emergency Notification

In the event of a confirmed, significant emergency or dangerous situation that is determined to be an immediate threat to the health or safety of the Institute community or a major disruption to the Institute's operations, MIT will activate MIT Alert, MIT's emergency notification system. Procedures for activating and maintaining the MIT Alert system are detailed in MIT's Emergency Notification Protocol, which is maintained by MIT Emergency Management (EM) and describes the process, methods, and criteria for issuing an alert to the MIT community.

The MIT process for issuing a notification involves a series of rapid steps: (1) confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation, which may come from MIT Police or other first responders dispatched to the scene of an emergency, multiple calls to MIT dispatch reporting the emergency, and/or warnings from local, state, or federal partners (e.g. Cambridge alerts, National Weather Service watches and warnings); (2) notification by MIT Police through an automatic call system to the MIT Emergency Notification Team (ENT) that requires team members to join a pre-arranged conference call; and (3) assessment of the situation by the ENT, including determining appropriate actions involving activating the MIT Alert system. For threats that necessitate more immediate life safety actions, such as an active shooter, the on-duty MIT Police Sergeant has the authority to issue an immediate MIT Alert using the web-based emergency notification system. As a backup, the Manager of MIT EM also has the authority to issue an immediate MIT Alert once the life-threatening emergency has been confirmed.

The MIT community will receive MIT Alerts via numerous modes, depending on the severity and specifics of the situation. These include text message, email, telephone/voicemail, twitter, Facebook, MIT homepage, MIT emergency website [\[emergency.mit.net\]](http://emergency.mit.net), and electronic message boards located in various public buildings on campus. All initial messages will provide a brief description of the emergency, the location of the emergency, and instructions for the community to stay safe. The messages will also direct the community to MIT's emergency website [\[emergency.mit.net\]](http://emergency.mit.net) for the most up-to-date, detailed information about the incident. Notifications are disseminated to the entire community due to the size of the campus, the open nature 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.

This process for notification has been established so that: (1) messages will go out immediately upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus (conversely, if a situation is determined not to be credible, the ENT 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 ENT 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.

MIT EM has the responsibility of developing and maintaining the MIT Alert system, processes, protocols, and procedures in partnership with MIT Police and MIT Information Systems & Technology (IS&T). Trained individuals from both MIT EM and MIT Police have the authority to send an MIT Alert via the web-based emergency notification system, in consultation with the ENT when it is activated by MIT Police. The ENT comprises representatives from MIT EM, MIT Police, MIT News, Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS), IS&T, and Facilities.

MIT EM and MIT Police will use emergency communication channels to alert the appropriate Cambridge emergency responders of a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may affect the broader Cambridge community. Additionally, the general public is able and welcome to sign up for MIT Alert. Similarly, Cambridge emergency responders will communicate with MIT Police and MIT EM using normal emergency communication channels in the event of an emergency in the greater community that may affect the MIT community. Solid relationships have been established between MIT and the City of Cambridge to ensure an effective, efficient, and coordinated response to emergencies as well as associated communications and notification tasks during emergency situations.

Emergency Drills, Testing, and Evacuation Procedures

The MIT Alert process is tested on a regular basis. Technology applications used for MIT Alert are tested daily, the MIT Alert conference call and ENT notification procedures are tested weekly, and the entire MIT Alert process, including activation of the ENT and the dissemination of an MIT Alert message to select individuals, is tested monthly. MIT EM coordinates these drills and develops after action reports following each monthly drill.

On at least an annual basis, MIT tests its emergency response organizational structure by activating the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the EOC team during one or more tabletop and/or functional exercises according to a pre-determined scenario. MIT also activates its EOC at least once per year for Commencement, which allows the EOC team to practice emergency procedures during a live, pre-planned event. The EOC team comprises members of operational, academic, administrative, and student entities from across the Institute. MIT Alert is used to notify the EOC team for each exercise and any actual incident requiring EOC activation. For each exercise, MIT documents the process, relevant details, and outcomes and/or future objectives for subsequent exercises. All exercises and actual incidents culminate in an After Action Report that details strengths and areas of improvement resulting from the exercise or incident. Areas of improvement are tracked and assigned to appropriate MIT personnel for resolution in a timely fashion.

In addition, emergency response and evacuation procedures are tested twice annually in residence halls and once per quarter at MIT Medical. All departments, labs, and centers are required to prepare and submit a unit-level emergency preparedness plan (EPP) and to train their stakeholders on appropriate emergency response, evacuation, and shelter-in-place procedures. Templates for EPPs are available online and MIT EM offers assistance in preparing, training, and publicizing these plans in coordination with EHS.

Transportation/Shuttle Service

For the full schedule and stops:

[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. [m.mit.edu/shuttleschedule]

Tech Shuttle

MIT Parking and Transportation (Atlas Service Center E17-106), 617-258-6510) provides daytime safety shuttle service between the East Campus near the Kendall Square MBTA stop and West Campus at Tang and Westgate, with six intermediate stops. The Tech shuttle runs every 20 minutes from 6:15 a.m. to 7:10 p.m. weekdays only (no holidays).

EZ-Ride 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] or call 617-8EZ-INFO (839-4636) for more information. A valid MIT ID provides free access. Regular fare is \$2.00, 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: [web.mit.edu/facilities/transportation/shuttles/safe_ride.html]. The Saferide manager can be reached at 617-253-2997.

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).

Appendix A

CLERY ACT CRIME DEFINITIONS

The following definitions of Clery Act crimes are from the final regulations on the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, published in the Federal Register on October 20, 2014.

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

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 a 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.

Criminal Homicide - Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Criminal Homicide - Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter: The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. (i) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. (ii) For the purposes of this definition (A) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. (B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence: (i) A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed (A) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; (B) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; (C) By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; (D) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or (E) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Drug Abuse Violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Hate Crime: A crime reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For the purposes of this section, the categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

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.

Larceny-Theft*: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of State or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

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.)

Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

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: Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Sexual Assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's UCR program and included in Appendix A of [the regulations].

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.

Stalking: (i) Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (A) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or (B) Suffer substantial emotional distress. (ii) For the purposes of this definition (A) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property. (B) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. (C) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

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

Weapons Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

*Only reportable if a classified as a hate crime.

Appendix B

RELEVANT DEFINITIONS OF CRIMES UNDER MASSACHUSETTS LAW

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts does not have crimes defined as “dating violence” or “domestic violence” but Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 209A § 1 prohibits the crime of “abuse.”

Abuse is defined as “the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between family or household members: (a) attempting to cause or causing physical harm; (b) placing another in fear of imminent serious physical harm; (c) causing another to engage involuntarily in sexual relations by force, threat or duress.”

Family or household members are defined as “persons who: (a) are or were married to one another; (b) are or were residing together in the same household; (c) are or were related by blood or marriage; (d) having a child in common regardless of whether they have ever married or lived together; or (e) are or have been in a substantive dating or engagement relationship, which shall be adjudged by district, probate or Boston municipal courts consideration of the following factors: (1) the length of time of the relationship; (2) the type of relationship; (3) the frequency of interaction between the parties; and (4) if the relationship has been terminated by either person, the length of time elapsed since the termination of the relationship.

Massachusetts does not have a crime of “sexual assault” but Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 265 § 22 prohibits the crime of rape.

Rape is defined as having “sexual intercourse or unnatural sexual intercourse with a person, and compel[ling] such person to submit by force and against his will, or compel[ling] such person to submit by threat of bodily injury.”

Under Massachusetts law, both men and women may be the survivors of rape and both may be the perpetrators of rape. Massachusetts has several separate crimes related to rape and abuse of a child (see M.G.L. c. 265 § 22A – 23B). Assault with intent to commit rape is a crime under Massachusetts law (see M.G.L. c. 265 § 24) and drugging a person for sexual intercourse is prohibited by Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 272 § 3.

Indecent Assault and Battery is also a crime under Massachusetts law. In particular, the statute prohibits indecent assault and battery against a child under age fourteen (see M.G.L. c. 265 § 13B, § 13B1/2, § 13B3/4), against a person with an intellectual disability (see M.G.L. c. 265 § 13F), and against a person aged fourteen or older (see M.G.L. c. 265 § 13H).

Stalking is a crime under Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 265 § 43(A). Stalking is defined as: “Whoever (1) willfully and maliciously engages in a knowing pattern of conduct or series of acts over a period of time directed at a specific person which seriously alarms or annoys that person and would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress, and (2) makes a threat with the intent to place the person in imminent fear of death or bodily injury, shall be guilty of the crime of stalking and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 5 years or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than 2 1/2 years or by both such fine and imprisonment. The conduct, acts or threats described in this subsection shall include, but

not be limited to, conduct, acts or threats conducted by mail or by use of a telephonic or telecommunication device or electronic communication device including, but not limited to, any device that transfers signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photo-electronic or photo-optical system, including, but not limited to, electronic mail, internet communications, instant messages or facsimile communications.

For the purposes of obtaining a **harassment** prevention order under Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 258E, harassment is defined as (i) 3 or more acts of willful and malicious conduct aimed at a specific person committed with the intent to cause fear, intimidation, abuse or damage to property and that does in fact cause fear, intimidation, abuse or damage to property; or (ii) an act that: (A) by force, threat or duress causes another to involuntarily engage in sexual relations; or (B) constitutes a violation of section 13B, 13F, 13H, 22, 22A, 23, 24, 24B, 26C, 43 or 43A of chapter 265 or section 3 of chapter 272.

Consent Massachusetts does not have a statutory definition of “consent” in the context of sexual activity.



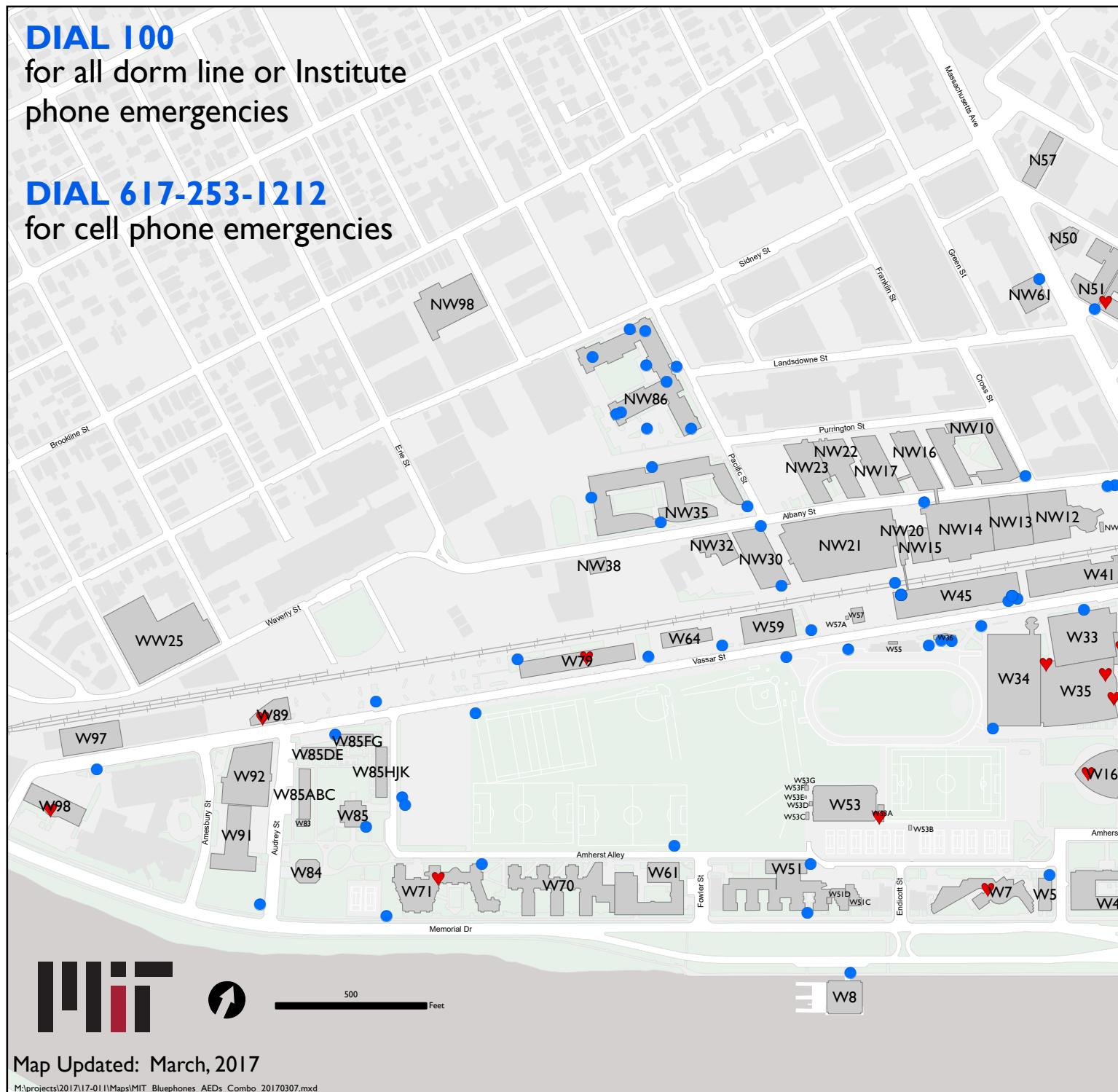
MIT Police Emergency Phone + Automated External Defibrillator (AED) Locations

DIAL 100

for all dorm line or Institute
phone emergencies

DIAL 617-253-1212

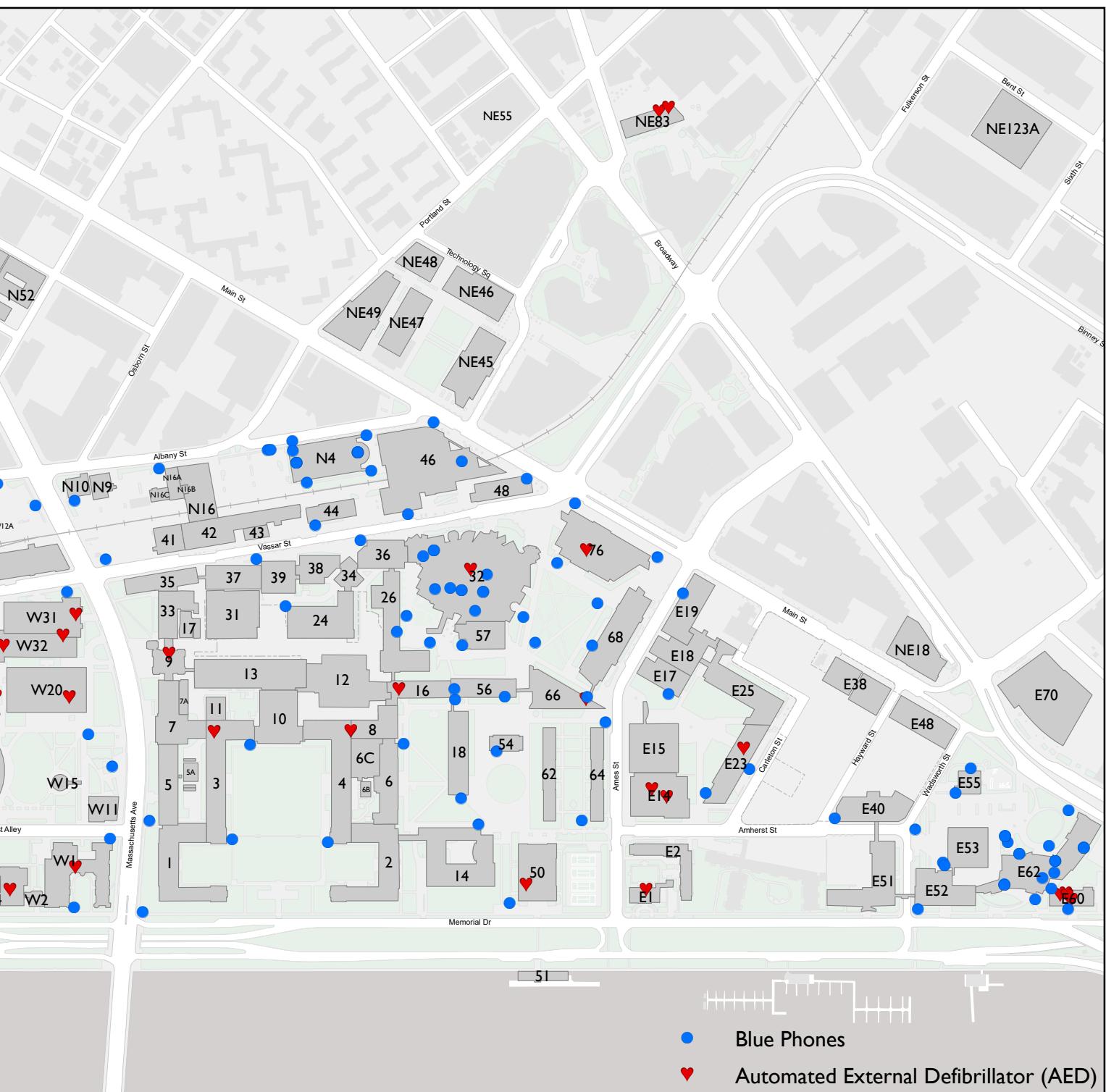
for cell phone emergencies



Map Updated: March, 2017

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DIAL 100 for all dorm line or institute phone emergencies
DIAL 617-253-1212 for cell phone emergencies





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

police.mit.edu