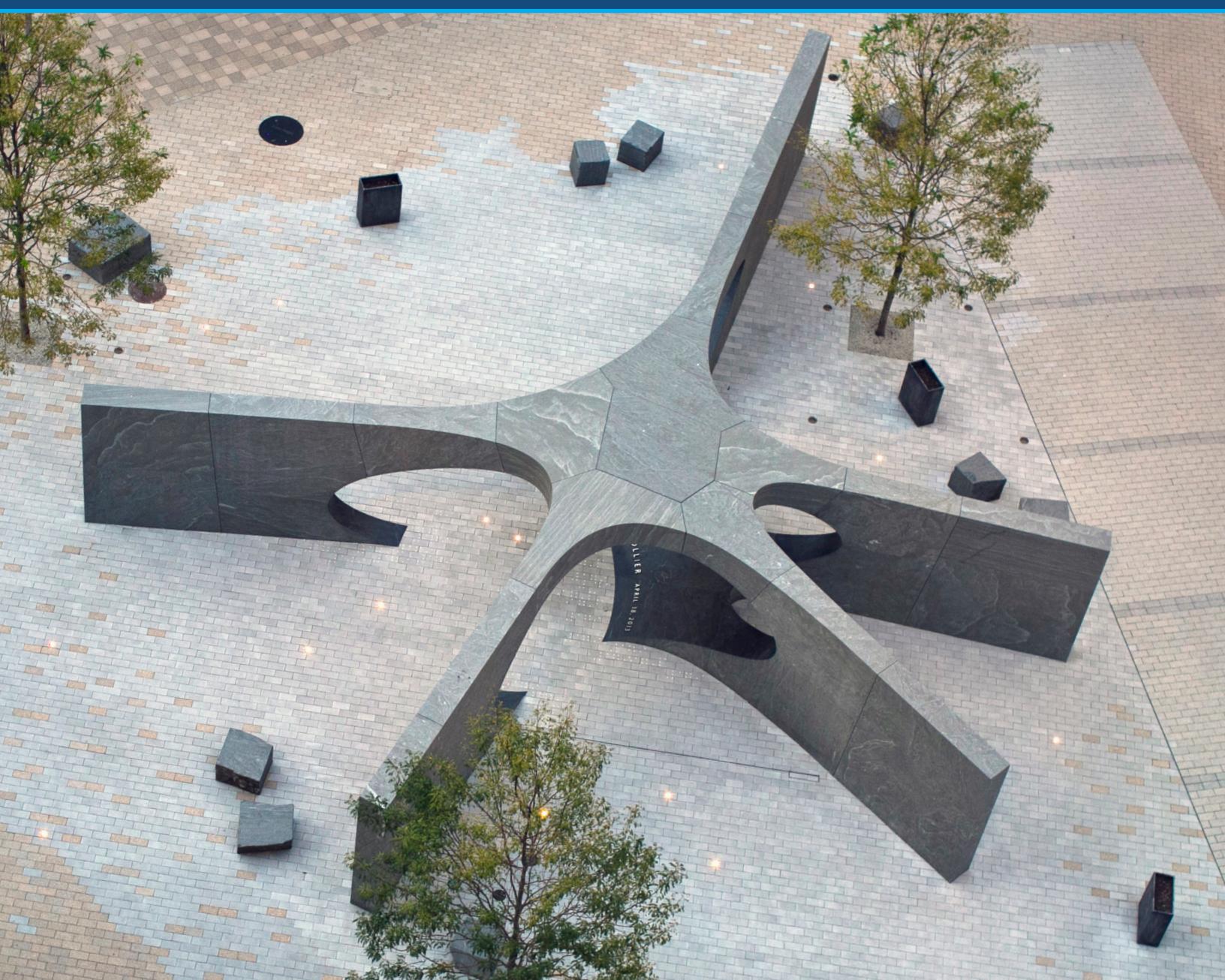


# MIT Annual Security and Fire Safety Report | 2015



**MIT Police**  
**Massachusetts Institute of Technology**

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## Phone numbers

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

## Special Services Division

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Emergency phone numbers

### Emergency

### MIT Police

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

### From an MIT phone

### Email

[police@mit.edu](mailto:police@mit.edu)

### Dial 100

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

### From cell phones

### Non-emergency phone

617-253-2996

### Dial 617-253-1212

(police, fire, and medical)

### From off campus

### MIT Police website

<http://police.mit.edu/>

### Dial 911

(police, fire, and medical)

# A Message from the Chief of Police

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

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

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

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

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

**John DiFava**  
*Director, Campus Services and Chief of Police*



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

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

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

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

# 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.

No officer, employee or agent of MIT shall retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising their rights or responsibilities under the Clery Act.

## Collection of Crime Statistics

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

### **MIT POLICE LOG**

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

# About the MIT Police

The MIT Police 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 department employs three civilian personnel who provide administrative support services.

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 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.

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 a special state police officer. Finalists for all police positions undergo mandatory background checks, physical and psychological screening prior to being hired.

Officers attend annual in-service training, which is conducted by the MIT, Cambridge, and Harvard University Police Departments. Specialized training is required prior to joining one of the departments specialized patrol units. These units consist of the bicycle unit and the motorcycle unit. Prior to becoming a department instructor in specialized discipline, officers must attend department approved training.

## **PATROL OPERATIONS AND THE SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION**

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

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

## Reporting Criminal Activities and Other Emergencies

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

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

Each member of the MIT community has the right to be free from acts of violence and threats of violence. Members of the community are expected and required to comply with all city, state, and federal laws. 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. Violations of the law can result in charges by the MIT Police or another law enforcement agency and/or a referral to the Committee on Discipline, Human Resources Department, or a referral to the Office of Student Citizenship.

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

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

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

### **LOCAL AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

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

## **MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION POLICY**

MIT has adopted a missing student notification policy for students who reside in on-campus housing, including approved FSILG housing. In accordance with this policy, each student who resides in on-campus housing has the option to identify an individual to be contacted by MIT after such student is determined to be missing 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 Personal Emergency Contact information to the Registrar's Office through WebSIS < <http://student.mit.edu/cgi-docs/student.html> >. Students who have not already provided Personal Emergency Contact information — including those students who live off campus — are strongly encouraged to do so as soon as possible. Except as otherwise permitted or required by law, Personal Emergency Contact information will be kept confidential, will be accessible only to authorized campus officials, and will not be disclosed to non-campus officials other than law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

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

If you are concerned that a fellow student might be missing or otherwise in danger, you should immediately notify the MIT Police by dialing (617) 253-1212 (or 100 from an on-campus telephone). You may also speak with the Dean on Call by dialing that number. Any report of a missing student received by any other MIT office should be immediately referred to MIT Police.

# Crime Prevention Information

## PROGRAMS TO ENHANCE PERSONAL SAFETY

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



### Report intruders

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

## 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.

## REPORTING INTRUDERS OR SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

At times, people return to their rooms or offices and find a stranger inside. The stranger usually has a “cover” story, such as looking for employment or trying to find some person. Regardless of the story provided, take close notice of the intruder’s appearance, age, height, weight, and clothing, and notify the MIT Police as soon as safety allows. **DO NOT FORCEFULLY CONFRONT INTRUDERS OR PURSUE THEM WHEN THEY FLEE.** Such action involves a high degree of risk, and has in the past resulted in assaults upon members of the community. It is far more advisable to be able to provide a good description of an intruder and the direction of flight — then immediately notify the MIT Police by dialing 100 from a campus phone or 617-253-1212 from a cellphone.

## 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 and new construction projects and new security initiatives. You may reach them at: [security-office@mit.edu](mailto:security-office@mit.edu).

## STUDENTS — INSURING YOUR PERSONAL PROPERTY

In addition to securing your valuables, you may wish to consider purchasing insurance for valuable, portable items such as electronics. If you are an undergraduate, these items might be covered with an appropriate rider on your parents’ homeowner’s

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

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

### Renter's and Computer Insurance

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

### LAPTOP THEFT PREVENTION TIPS

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

### WRITTEN INFORMATION SECURITY PROGRAM (WISP)

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

### MIT-OWNED PROPERTY

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

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



### Crime Prevention Unit

Dial **617-253-9755** or email [aturco@mit.edu](mailto:aturco@mit.edu) to request safety programs.

### MIT Policy

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

More information at:  
<http://studentlife.mit.edu/mindandhandbook/policies/unauthorized-access>

## **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.



### **Lock your bike**

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

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

## **AUTO THEFT**

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

MIT Police: 617-253-1212

Emergency from an MIT phone: 100

Cambridge Police: 911; Boston Police: 911

Massachusetts State Police Lower Basin: 617-727-6781

### **Personal Property**

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

## **Prevention and Security Measures**

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

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

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

## BICYCLE THEFT

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

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

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

## WHEELED VIOLATIONS

Bicycles found illegally parked or attached to stairway handrails will be removed by the MIT Parking and Transportation Department. In order to obtain the release of your bike, you will have to go to MIT Parking and Transportation (W20-022). 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, 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; people who wander about often stand out and may be subject to a higher risk of street crime.
- When walking at night, use Saferide or public transportation. If that is not possible, try to get friends to walk with you. There really is safety in numbers!
- Take advantage of one of the many crime prevention seminars offered by the MIT Police Crime Prevention Unit. Many seminars deal with the topic of being "Streetwise and Safe." An investment of one hour will help reduce your chances of criminal victimization.
- Cambridge Police community resource <[www.cambridgema.gov/cpd/communityresources.aspx](http://www.cambridgema.gov/cpd/communityresources.aspx)>.

## INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND SCHOLARS

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



### Register your bike

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



### Where NOT to ride

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

<http://police.mit.edu/bicycle-safety-information>

## FIREARMS AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS

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

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

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

### Firearms Banned on Massachusetts Campuses

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



## EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

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

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

Notifications are given to the entire community due to the size of the campus, the frequency of movement within the campus by community members, and the concept of keeping the entire community informed of significant emergencies. The EOC has

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

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

The EOC Critical Command Staff has the responsibility for activating MIT Alert. The group is comprised of representatives from the following departments: MIT Police, Emergency Management, News Office, EHS, and Facilities.

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

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

## TIMELY WARNINGS

In the event that a situation arises, either on or off campus, which, in the judgment of the Chief of the MIT Police, constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat, a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued. The warning will be issued through the MIT email system to students, faculty, staff, and the campus student newspaper, *The Tech*. The MIT Police will post a notice on its website at: < [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 Citizenship, and the Office of the Dean for Undergraduate Education, and the Office of the Dean for Graduate Education are instructed to immediately alert the MIT Police to any potential incidents for which a timely warning would be appropriate.



**To receive these timely warnings please sign up**  
[http://mailman.mit.edu/  
mailman/listinfo/cp-bulletin](http://mailman.mit.edu/mailman/listinfo/cp-bulletin)

# Fire Safety



## Calling MIT Police

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.



## FIRE STATISTICS

In accordance with the Higher Education Opportunities Act of 2008, MIT is providing mandatory fire safety information as part of this Annual Report. All fire alarms received by the Department of Facilities Operations Center are maintained in MIT's SAP database. MIT EHS Office Safety Program maintains the log of dormitory fires, which must be reported to the Dept. of Education. This log can be viewed at < <https://ehs.mit.edu/site/content/campus-fire-safety-right-know> >. Report any fire, which should be included in this log, to the MIT EHS Office Safety Program at 617-452-3477.

## FIRE DRILLS

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

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

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

## AWARENESS TRAINING

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

## Specific topics:

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

## Items that are expressly forbidden in dormitories

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

For more information, call the EHS Program Manager from DSL: 617-253-4257

- Shelter in place procedures
- How to extinguish a cooking oil fire (if it has not gone beyond the cooking pan)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Smoking Policy**

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

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

#### **Portable Electric Appliances Policy**

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

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

- < <http://handbook.mit.edu/fire> >
- < [http://housing.mit.edu/about/residential\\_housing\\_and\\_dining\\_policies#Safety](http://housing.mit.edu/about/residential_housing_and_dining_policies#Safety) >

#### **For more information**

#### **about fire safety**

Call the EHS Program Manager from DSL:  
**617-253-4257**

# MIT Fire Safety

## REPORTABLE FIRES 2012

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

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

# MIT Fire Safety

## REPORTABLE FIRES 2013

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

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

# MIT Fire Safety

## REPORTABLE FIRES 2014

LOCATION	Total Fires in Each Building	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage
<b>BAKER HOUSE, BLDG. W7</b> 362 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>BEXLEY HALL, BLDG. W13</b> 50 Massachusetts Avenue	Closed for construction	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>BURTON-CONNER, BLDG. W51</b> 410 Memorial Drive	1	5/23/14	5:04 PM	Burning pillow thrown into dumpster	0	0	0
<b>EAST CAMPUS, BLDG.S 62 AND 64</b> 3 Ames Street	1	5/24/14	12:52 AM	Candles in Bedroom	0	0	0
<b>MACGREGOR HOUSE, BLDG. W61</b> 450 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>MASSEH HALL, BLDG. W1</b> 305 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>MCCORMICK HALL, BLDG. W4</b> 320 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>NEW HOUSE, BLDG. W70</b> 471-476 Memorial Drive	1	11/29/14	1:55 AM	Laptop battery ignited	0	0	0
<b>NEXT HOUSE, BLDG. W71</b> 500 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>RANDOM HALL, BLDG. NW 61</b> 290 Massachusetts Avenue	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>SENIOR HOUSE, BLDG. E2</b> 70 Amherst Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>SIMMONS HALL, BLDG. W79</b> 229-243 Vassar Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>ASHDOWN HOUSE, BLDG. NW35</b> 235 Albany Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>EASTGATE APARTMENTS, BLDG. E55</b> 60 Wadsworth Street	1	9/23/14	3:01 PM	Non-microwavable paper plate charred in microwave	0	0	0
<b>EDGERTON HOUSE, BLDG. NW10</b> 143 Albany Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>SIDNEY-PACIFIC, BLDG. NW86</b> 70 Pacific Street	1	8/28/14	7:32 PM	Book left on stove	0	0	\$500,000
<b>TANG HALL, BLDG. W84</b> 550 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>THE WAREHOUSE, BLDG. NW30</b> 224 Albany Street	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>WESTGATE APARTMENTS (HIGHRISE) BLDG. W85</b> <b>WESTGATE (LOWRISE)</b> <b>BLDG. W85 A-K</b> 540 Memorial Drive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

# MIT Fire Safety

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

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

# Access to Institute Facilities

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

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

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

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

## **UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS**

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

For more information, please refer to < <http://handbook.mit.edu/unauthorized-access> >.

# 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.

MIT students and employees are subject to all applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations, as well as all MIT drug and alcohol policies, including policies set forth in MIT's *Policies and Procedures* guide (9.3.2 Policy Regarding the Use of Alcohol; 9.3.3 Policy Regarding a Drug-Free Workplace), MIT's *Personnel Policy Manual* (3.1.3 Policy Regarding the Use of Alcohol; 3.1.4 Policy Regarding a Drug-Free Workplace at MIT), the Mind and Hand Book (Section II (2)(A) Alcohol Policy)" and other applicable rules and policies, when adopted.

## INSTITUTE DISCIPLINE AND LEGAL SANCTIONS

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

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



## MIT Policy

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

More information at:  
<http://handbook.mit.edu/unauthorized-access>

## RESOURCES

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

- Office of Community Development & Substance Abuse  
< <http://studentlife.mit.edu/cdsa> > 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

## 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, as well as substances that are generally recognized as dangerous and detrimental to the individual and community, even though they may not be illegal (including, but not limited to, whippets, 2-C's, NBOME, research drugs, Spice, K-2, non-prescribed performance enhancing drugs) (referred to in this policy as "prohibited substances").

## DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

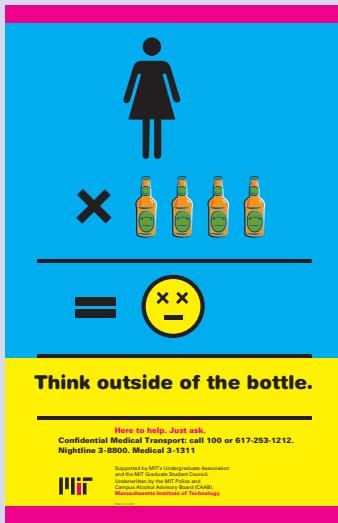
### Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention and Early Intervention Initiatives

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

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



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

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

MIT is committed to fostering a safe environment that supports its educational mission and is free from exploitation and intimidation. The Institute prohibits sexual harassment as well as sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. MIT's policies which prohibit these behaviors are included in the Mind and Hand Book for undergraduate and graduate students (< <http://handbook.mit.edu> >) and the Personnel Policy Manual for employees (< <http://hrweb.mit.edu/policy> >), as well as on the Institute's Title IX website (< <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.

For definitions of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and other related crimes under federal and state law, please see Appendices A and B.

## EDUCATION AND PREVENTION 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 and graduate students must complete a separate online training program during the orientation process called Haven, and incoming freshmen also attend a live interactive show called Speak About It. Ongoing educational sessions are provided throughout the year, focusing on particular topic areas 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 this area. 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. In addition, MIT offers 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. MIT Police also offers RAD (Rape Aggression Defense) classes that teach practical defensive skills and provide information on personal safety, awareness, and risk reduction and avoidance.

For information on these educational programs, contact VPR at MIT Medical (E23-499, 617-253-6944, or [vpradvocate@med.mit.edu](mailto:vpradvocate@med.mit.edu)).



## Alcohol and drug programs

For alcohol, drug, or other health-related information, programs, speakers, and presentations available, as well as other resources provided by MIT or agencies in the Cambridge/Boston community: Office of Community Development & Substance Abuse Center for prevention, policy and research at **617-253-4193**

## **PROCEDURES TO FOLLOW IN THE EVENT OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC 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. Sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs) are specially trained to care for survivors of sexual violence and to perform sexual assault 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. This can help in collecting evidence that may be useful if the survivor chooses to press charges in the future. However, the collection of evidence and undergoing a medical exam do not obligate the survivor to press charges - 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 he or she was 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 six months, whether or not the survivor has decided to press criminal charges. 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. 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.

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 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 the offense 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, which is available online at < <http://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.

## **File a Complaint**

### **• Against an MIT Student**

The procedures for filing a complaint against a student are available at < <http://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](mailto:citizenship@mit.edu)).

### **• Against an MIT faculty or staff member**

The procedures for filing a complaint against an MIT faculty or staff member are available at < <http://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 < <http://titleix.mit.edu/reporting/coordinators> > ).

## **File an Anonymous Report**

MIT offers the use of the *MIT Police Form for Anonymous Reports of Sexual Assault*, located online at <http://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



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

Ensure your safety. Call MIT Police at **617-253-1212** (or dial "100" from a campus phone). If you are off campus, contact your local police department by calling 911.

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



### **Violence Prevention & Response.**

24-hour Hotline: 617-253-2300  
MIT Medical E23-499  
[vpradvocate@med.mit.edu](mailto:vpradvocate@med.mit.edu)

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**

#### **Anonymous Reporting of Sexual Assault**

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

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

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 the criminal investigation process, accompanying the complainant to interviews and other appointments, and arranging follow-up and status updates. However, MIT does not provide legal representation on the complainant's behalf during the police investigation or any subsequent criminal proceedings.

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, faculty, and staff designated as responsible employees.

When MIT employees who are not in a position that can offer confidentiality (limited to those designated *confidential* 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 < <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.

### **WRITTEN NOTIFICATION**

MIT will provide written notification to students and employees who report sexual misconduct, 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 9.6, which is available online at < <http://web.mit.edu/policies/9/9.6.html> > .

- Against students:**

The procedures that MIT uses to resolve complaints against students are found in the Rules of the Committee on Discipline, which are available online at < <http://cod.mit.edu/rules> > and described in further detail below.

The procedures used by the Committee on Discipline and those specified in Institute Policy 9.6 provide prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution. The procedures are conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. These

### **Boston Area Rape Crisis Center**

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

The BARCC hotline is  
**800-841-8371**.

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

officials are trained in how to conduct a hearing process that protects the victim's safety and promotes accountability.

In cases of sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, both the complainant and the respondent:

- (1) are entitled to have an advisor of his/her choice present during MIT disciplinary proceedings for these complaints, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice; and
- (2) will receive simultaneous written notice of the outcome of the disciplinary hearing, information about the appeal procedures, any change to the results before the results are final, and when the results become final.

### **Protection from Abuse**

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

### **Process**

- 1. Title IX Coordinator or designee receives a complaint** (see reporting options above). The Title IX Coordinator may assign another individual to review the complaint (the "Investigator").

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.

The Title IX Coordinator or designee will also seek to determine how the complainant wishes to proceed (i.e., whether the complainant wishes to pursue a formal disciplinary action, informal resolution, or does not wish to pursue any resolution).

- 2. Title IX Coordinator conducts a preliminary inquiry which may include meeting with both parties.**

- a. If the Coordinator determines with preliminary information that a violation may have occurred, an Investigator is assigned and proceeds to the next step of conducting a full investigation.
- b. If the Coordinator determines that there is no violation of policy, even if all information alleged by complainant is true, the Complaint is reviewed by the Chair of the Committee on Discipline (COD). If the COD Chair agrees, the case is dismissed and there is no opportunity for appeal. If the Chair disagrees, the Investigator proceeds to the next step of conducting a full investigation.

- 3. Title IX Investigator conducts a full investigation.** The Investigator will investigate the incident, usually by separately questioning the complainant, the respondent, and any identified witnesses. The Investigator may also request written materials from the parties and witnesses and has the discretion to confer with others as needed.

- 4. Title IX Investigator creates a fact-finding report based on the investigation.** In this report, the Title IX Investigator documents the findings

and recommends whether or not a finding of responsibility should be made. When the report is finalized, it is given to the complainant and respondent.

**5. Complainant and respondent review the report.**

- a. Both the complainant and the respondent have an opportunity to review and comment on the report, then to accept or reject the Investigator's recommended finding.
- b. If the case is such that suspension, expulsion, and degree revocation are not appropriate sanctions, the COD Chair reviews the case through the administrative resolution process. The COD Chair reviews the investigator's report, makes a determination on whether or not the respondent violated MIT policy as alleged in the complaint, and if necessary, determines a sanction. There is no appeal option for this resolution.
- c. If the recommended finding is responsible for a violation serious enough to warrant a consideration of suspension, expulsion, or degree revocation, and both parties agree with the recommended finding, the case goes to a special COD Sanctioning Panel for a sanctioning determination.
- d. If either party does not agree with recommended finding, and the case would warrant a consideration of suspension, expulsion, or degree revocation, the case goes to a special COD Hearing Panel which conducts a targeted hearing to determine both responsibility and sanction, if any.

**6. Outcome of either a sanctioning panel or targeted hearing.**

- a. Both parties have the opportunity to accept or appeal the decision made by the COD at a sanctioning panel or a targeted hearing.
- b. If both parties accept the COD's decision, the decision is final.
- c. If either party appeals, the appeal will be conducted in accordance with the COD rules.

**Anticipated Timeline of the Disciplinary Proceeding**

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.

**Standard of Evidence**

MIT's standard for determining whether a violation of policy occurred 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.

**Possible Sanctions**

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.

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

## **RESOURCES AND SUPPORT AVAILABLE FOR SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND STALKING**

### **Violence Prevention & Response** (E23-499, 24-hour Hotline: 617-253-2300)

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. Victim-advocates 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. VPR can help:

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

### **Mental Health and Counseling Service** (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 (S<sup>3</sup>)** (5-104, 617-253-4861)

The Deans in Student Support Services (S<sup>3</sup>) provide support to undergraduate students dealing with a myriad of issues. This office can coordinate the 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-advocate that is available 24-hours a day.

**The Office of the Dean for Graduate Education** (3-138, 617-253-4860)

The Office of the Dean for 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 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** (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** (<http://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** (<http://apps.rainn.org/ohl-bridge>)

Hotline: 800-656-HOPE (4673)

**Transition House** (<http://www.transitionhouse.org/>)

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

**Casa Myrna Vazquez** (<http://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** (<http://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.

**The Gay Men's Domestic Violence Project** (<http://www.gmdvp.org/>)

Call this 24-hour hotline at 800-832-1901 for education, advocacy, and direct services for victims and survivors.

## **PROTECTION ORDERS IN MASSACHUSETTS**

In Massachusetts, a victim of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking may seek an abuse prevention order or a harassment prevention order. [For the pertinent criminal definitions under Massachusetts law, see Appendix B.] An abuse prevention order (also called a 209A or Restraining 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. 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. Upon request, MIT Police can assist the complainant with filing for a protection order but 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 <<http://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: <<http://www.mass.gov/eopss/agencies/sorb/>>.

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

# Housing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Overnight guests

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

## **HOUSING SECURITY FEATURES AND MAINTENANCE**

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

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

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

## **IN-RESIDENCE SUPPORT AND SECURITY PERSONNEL**

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

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

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

## **FRATERNITIES, SORORITIES, AND INDEPENDENT LIVING GROUPS**

MIT expects its approved fraternities, sororities, and independent living groups (FSILGs) to provide an environment that supports academic achievement, moral and social development, as well as the Institute's overall mission and goals. The majority of MIT's recognized FSILGs are independently owned and operated. Learn more online at: < <http://studentlife.mit.edu/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, most of these being in Cambridge and across the bridge in Boston. For many people, especially newcomers to the metropolitan area, selecting a safe place can be difficult. A new resident often finds it hard to judge the safety of a neighborhood. This problem is compounded when a newly arrived resident feels pressured to rent an apartment without delay. Because of these factors, students sometimes find themselves unwittingly responsible for a 12-month lease in a high-crime neighborhood. The MIT Police Crime Prevention Unit can provide you with general crime prevention and home security information to help you with the problems of living in densely populated urban areas. You also should consult the off-campus Housing Service, which maintains general information on the rental housing market.

< [http://housing.mit.edu/off\\_campus/off\\_campus\\_housing](http://housing.mit.edu/off_campus/off_campus_housing) >



## Beyond Campus

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

## 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).

# Transportation / Shuttle Service

## TECH SHUTTLE

MIT Parking and Transportation (Student Center, W20-022, 617-258-6510) provides daytime safety shuttle service between the East Campus at the Kendall Square MBTA stop and West Campus at Tang and Westgate, with six intermediate stops. The Tech shuttle runs every 20 minutes from 7:15 a.m. to 7:10 p.m. weekdays only (no holidays).



### Shuttle Schedules on iPhone/iPod Touch

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

For the full schedule and stops:

< <http://web.mit.edu/facilities/transportation/shuttles/schedules/tech.pdf> >.

## View shuttle schedules in real time

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

## EZRIDE SHUTTLE

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

## "SAFERIDE" SHUTTLE

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

## AFTER SCHEDULED SERVICE HOURS

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

# MIT Crime Report

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

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	Campus	Residence <sup>1</sup>	Non Campus	Public <sup>2</sup>	TOTAL <sup>3</sup>	2013		2014		
						Campus	Residence <sup>1</sup>	Non Campus	Public <sup>2</sup>	TOTAL <sup>3</sup>
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	7	7	5	0	12	10	4	1	1	21
Fondling	2	2	1	0	3	3	2	0	5	8
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	1	0	0	1	2	6	6	0	6	2
Dating Violence <sup>4</sup>						7	2	0	0	9
Stalking <sup>4</sup>	1	0	0	3	4	7	1	3	0	10
Robbery	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	6	6	5
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	5	6
Burglary	5	1	1	0	6	17	15	3	0	20
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	0	2	3	3	0	0	4	7
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	4
Unfounded Crimes <sup>5</sup>						1	0	0	0	1
										2
<b>HATE CRIMES</b>										
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Identity <sup>4</sup>										
Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Origin <sup>4</sup>										
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS</b>										
Weapons Violations	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Drug Law Violations	7	5	1	0	8	14	11	2	0	16
Liquor Law Violations	43	41	23	6	72	51	41	13	1	65
<b>ARRESTS</b>										
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law	2	0	0	3	5	2	0	2	4	1
Liquor Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0

<sup>1</sup>Residence: residence halls only. <sup>2</sup>Public: crime occurring on public property, contiguous to campus property. <sup>3</sup>**TOTAL:** Campus + Non Campus + Public. Crimes reported in the Residence column are already included in the Campus column.

<sup>4</sup>Statistics for these crimes were not required to be kept prior to 2013. <sup>5</sup>Statistics on unfounded crimes were not required to be kept prior to 2014.

## 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.

## 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.

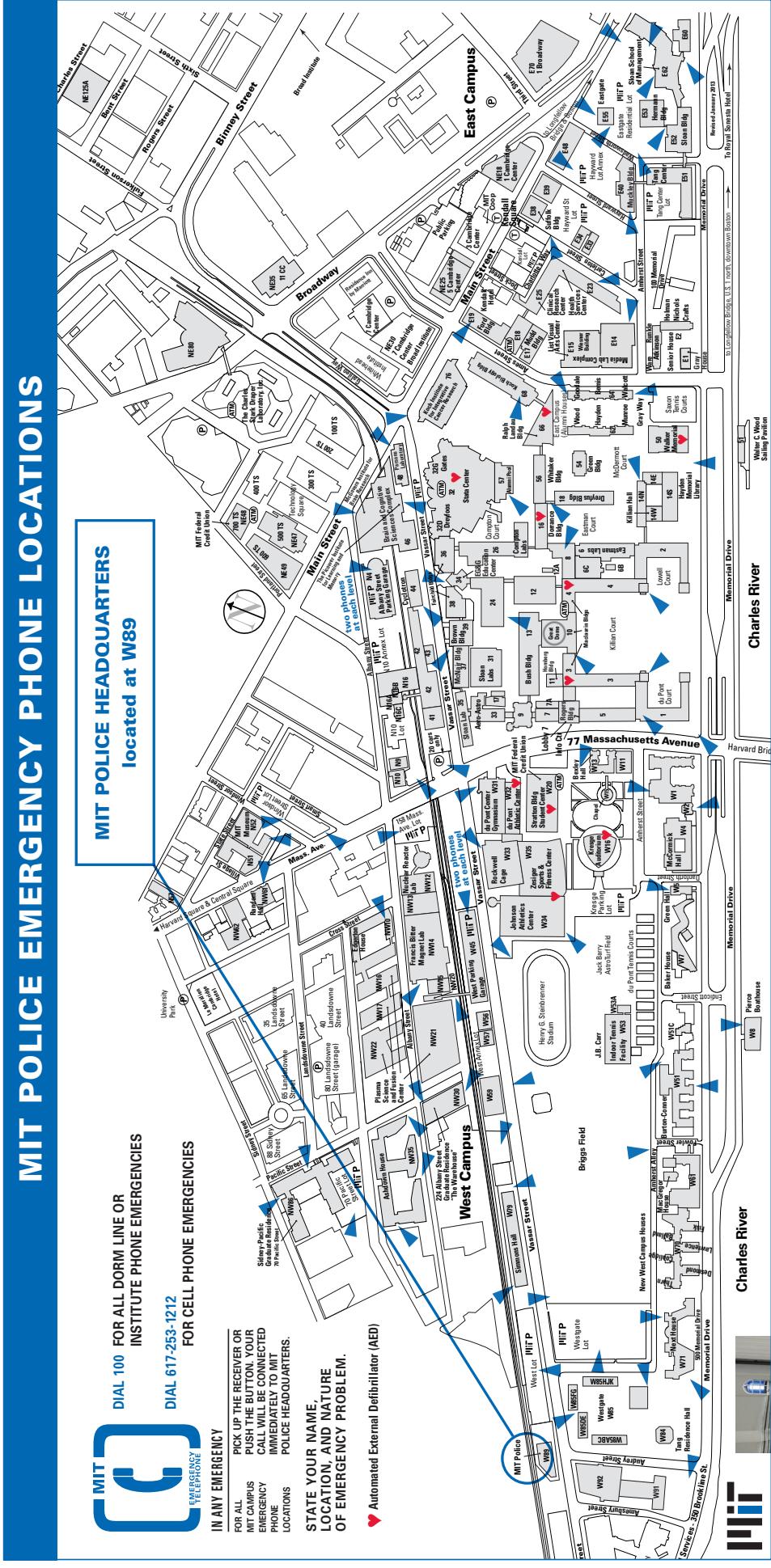
### **Consent**

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

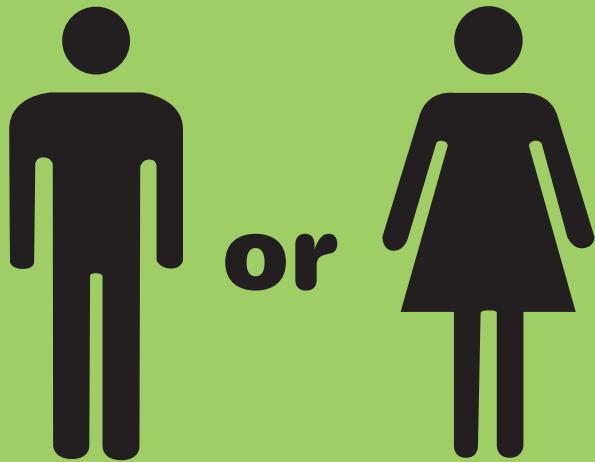
# Campus Map of Emergency Phones

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

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







## Watch your stuff.

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

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

It's the direct line for:

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

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