



Middlebury Institute of
International Studies at Monterey

Middlebury Institute of
International Studies at Monterey

**Annual Security and
Fire Safety Handbook**
2024 Annual Security Report

*Containing information for the 2024-2025 academic
year and Clery Act statistics for calendar years
2021, 2022, and 2023.*

[MIIS Security Department](#)

460 Pierce St
Monterey, CA 93940
831.647.4153

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AED	Automated External Defibrillator
AOD	Alcohol and Other Drugs
BAC	Blood Alcohol Content
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CMT	Crisis Management Team
CRTIX	Civil Rights and Title IX
CSA	Campus Security Authority
DCF	Department for Children and Families
DOC	Department of Correction
DPS	Department of Public Safety
DUI	Driving Under the Influence
EAP	Invest Employee Assistance Program
EAS	Enhanced Access System
EMT	Emergency Management Team
ENS	Emergency Notification System
FASD	Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Resources
HRO	Human Relations Officer
ID	Identification
LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Questioning
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPD	Monterey Police Department
PIO	Public Information Officer
SANE	Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner
SASHAA	Sexual Assault Support and Help for Americans Abroad
SMDVS	Sexual Misconduct, Domestic and Dating Violence and Misconduct, and Stalking
SPECS	Sex Positive Education College Students
TAM	Threat Assessment and Management Team
VAWA	Violence Against Women Act
VINE	Victim Information & Notification Everyday
VPAA	Vice President for Academic Affairs

Middlebury Institute Campus Important Numbers and Resources

On Campus

Security Department.....	831.647.4153
Director of Operations.....	831.647.3513
Office of Student Services/Human Relations Officer.....	831.647.4654
Human Resources.....	831.647.6404
Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator.....	802.443.2147
Residential Life.....	831.647.6442

Off Campus

Emergency (Police, Fire or Ambulance)..... 911

For the hearing impaired, dial 911 and press the space bar until someone answers for TDD/TTY calls.

Hospital Emergency Rooms

Monterey Community Hospital	831.624.5311 or 1.888.45CHOMP
Salinas Valley Memorial Hospital.....	831.757.4333
Montage Health MoGo Urgent Care.....	831.622.6930

Health Services and Resources

Timely Care Customer Service Line.	1.833.484.6359 (24-hour hotline)
Child Abuse Reporting.....	831.755.4661 (Monterey)
Community Human Services Counseling and Recovery.....	831.658.3811
Alcoholics Anonymous.....	831.373.3713 (24-hour hotline)
Domestic Violence Crisis Line (YWCA)	831.372.6300 or 831.757.1001
Domestic Violence Crisis Line (YWCA) (24-hour hotline).....	1.800.YWCA.151
Drug Abuse Hotline (Narcotics Anonymous)	1.800.711.6375 or 831.624.2055
Mental Health Crisis Line.....	831.625.4623
Monterey County Department of Monterey Social Services.....	831.-899.8001(Monterey)
.....	831.755.4650 (Salinas)
Monterey County Behavioral Health	831.755.4510; Monterey County Health Dept
Monterey County Behavioral Health	1.800.234.5465; PacifiCare’s 24-hour hotline
National Domestic Violence Hotline.....	1.800.799.7233
Poison Control Center	1.800.222.1222 (24-hour hotline)
Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN).....	1.800.656.HOPE
Rape Crisis Line ..	831.375.4357 (24-hour hotline)
SafeSpace.....	1.866.869.7341 (toll free)
Suicide Prevention and Crisis Hotline.....	831.649.8008 (24-hour hotline) or 1.877.663.5433

Non-Emergency Situations

Monterey Police Department.....	831.646.3914
Pacific Grove Police Department.....	831.647.7900

Message from the Campus Security Manager

This Annual Security and Fire Safety Report contains information on security programs, policies, procedures, safety practices and fire safety systems for the Middlebury Institute of International Studies (hereinafter referred to as “Middlebury,” “the Middlebury Institute” or “the Institute”). It also includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred: (a) on the Institute’s campus in Monterey, California; (b) on public property immediately adjacent to and accessible from the Institute’s campus; and (c) at the non-campus buildings and properties owned or controlled by the Institute that are used in direct support of or in relation to the Institute’s educational purposes, are frequently used by students, and are not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the Institute’s campus. This report also provides details on any reported fires in student residential buildings on the Monterey, California campus.

This information has been compiled and released in accordance with the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act* (the “Clery Act”) and the *Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013* and is produced by the Institute’s Office of the Vice President and the Security Department with a variety of Institute departments including but not limited to Facilities Services, Residential Life, Title IX, Community Standards, Human Resources, Student Life, Student Services, and Experiential Learning. Electronic copies of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report are distributed via email to all students, faculty, and staff at the Institute. Printed copies are available and are provided upon request, by e-mailing the Director of Operations, Barbara Burke, at blburke@middlebury.edu. The report may also be accessed on the [MIIS Security website](#).

All faculty, staff, and students play important roles in crime prevention. By following safety policies and reporting suspicious or criminal activity to the appropriate authorities in a timely manner, community members can help reduce crime and increase safety.

If you have questions or suggestions about this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report or regarding safety and security at the Institute, please contact me by calling 831.647.4153 or via e-mail at bdaniels@middlebury.edu.

Sincerely,

Betcie Daniels

Security Manager
460 Pierce Street
Monterey, CA 93940

The Security Department, Monterey, California

The Security Department is a contracted service that provides uniformed security officers on campus at all times. Department members regularly patrol campus on foot and respond to emergencies. The Security Department reports to the Director of Operations. Security officers are not sworn law enforcement and do not have the power to make arrests but work closely with local law enforcement agencies. Security officers have the authority to stop individuals on campus and request identification. They also can issue parking tickets and notices of trespass.

The department's staff includes the security manager and a staff of security guards. Security is available 24/7.

The Security Department staff patrol the Institute campus and Munras Housing on foot and carry a cell phone and campus radio and are certified in CPR, first aid, and in the use of Automated External Defibrillators (AED). They attend workshops and training seminars relevant to campus security and safety. Additionally, many of the Security staff have prior experience in law enforcement, safety, security work, and emergency medical and fire response.

Blue emergency phones are located throughout the Institute campus, that connect directly with the security staff.

Often, Security officers are the first responders to assist with fire, medical emergencies, and criminal activity. The department works closely with the Monterey Police and Fire Departments. The Security Department's patrol jurisdiction does not extend outside of the Institute's campus and Munras Housing.

Potentially life-threatening emergencies such as fire, medical, and criminal activity should be called into 911 first, and then the Security Department. When appropriate, the department works with the Monterey Police and Fire Departments.

Mission

Security's mission is to support the Institute's educational goals by delivering services that enhance and protect the Institute community. Security ensures an environment conducive to learning by enforcing Institute policies, laws, and ordinances, protecting property and persons, and offering services that contribute to an effective living and learning environment. The department welcomes any questions or concerns, whether by email, phone, or in person.

Agreement with Law Enforcement

The Security Department has a working relationship with the Monterey Police Department ("MPD") in the areas of patrol operations, criminal investigation, service of warrants, events and demonstrations, and parking enforcement. Security immediately reports serious crimes that have occurred on campus and missing persons to the Monterey Police Department. Security informs and encourages victims and witnesses to report criminal acts and suspicious behaviors to Monterey Police. When the police must arrest individuals on campus, Security offers its assistance and cooperation. There is no written memorandum of understanding between the Security Department and the MPD.

The MPD also works closely with Security when notifications must be made to inform and protect the campus community.

Reporting Procedures

An emergency is any immediate threat to life and/or property that requires immediate response from police, fire, or emergency medical services. Examples include crimes in progress, fire, or a serious injury or illness.

When you need an immediate response at any of the Middlebury programs or anywhere in the United States, **dial 911**.

Reporting an Emergency

- Dial 911.
- Stay on the line with the dispatcher until first responders arrive.
- Provide the address, the location, and a description of the emergency.
- Provide the phone number at your location or the cell phone number.
- Describe the incident thoroughly so the dispatcher can send you the appropriate resources.
- If you accidentally misdial, do not hang up. Stay on the line and tell the dispatcher you misdialed. Hanging up may cause emergency personnel to respond and investigate to ensure there is not an emergency.

Accurate and Prompt Reporting

We encourage community members, students, faculty, staff, and guests to report all crimes, suspicious activity, and public safety-related incidents and hazards to the Security Department or other designated security department and/or official and local law enforcement accurately and in a timely manner (see contact information on the following page). This should also be done when a harmed party or impacted party elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

If sexual assault (including rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape), domestic violence, dating violence, stalking or other crimes occur, staff on the scene, including the Security Department, will offer the harmed party or impacted party services and options for filing a report. All crimes should be reported to the Security Department, the Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator, or other designated department or official to ensure inclusion in the annual crime statistics and to aid us in providing timely warning notices to the community as appropriate.

Non-campus Buildings or Property

If an Institute student, staff member, or faculty member becomes aware of a crime or emergency or needs to make a request for assistance connected with a non-campus location (that is, any building or property owned or controlled by the Institute that is used in direct support of the Institute's educational purposes and which is frequently used by students, but which is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area as one of Middlebury's campuses), they are encouraged to contact the police (dial 911). Other contacts are the on-site director or designee or the security staff responsible for the building or location.

Examples of non-campus buildings or property are those that meet the definition of "non-campus" as described above, such as local rental properties that are under a master lease with the Institute, property used for experiential learning trips organized by the Middlebury Institute, courses or events at Middlebury's Washington, D.C. office, and certain hotels or other accommodations that are repeatedly used by Middlebury Institute programs. Individuals are encouraged to report crimes to Middlebury Institute departments or officials responsible for security-related issues or administration, and to local police agencies as appropriate and/or required by applicable law. Experiences of discrimination, harassment, sexual and/or personal violence will still be provided campus options and support through

offices such as CRTIX, HR and/or deans and campus resources.

Clery Crime Reporting

Any student or faculty or staff member who has information about a Clery Act crime is requested to report the crime to the Security Manager, the Director of Operations, the Associate Dean of Student Services, or the Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator for inclusion in the Clery Act crime statistics and so we can determine whether or not a timely warning is needed (for complete details, see the Timely Warning section in this document). Clery crime reports should also be made by using the online [Crime Report Form](#).

Contact Information

For emergencies, including medical, fire, smoke, crime, or the carbon monoxide alarm, first **call 911** and then the Security Department.

Reports can also be made in person at the Security Department, 460 Pierce Street, Monterey, CA.

Emergencies (Police, Ambulance, and Fire Department):

Dial 911

Monterey Police: **831.646.3830**

Security Department: **831.647.4153**

Monterey Fire Department: **831.646.3900**

Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator

Butterfly Boire

Middlebury College Service Building

Middlebury, VT 05753

802.443.2147

bboire@middlebury.edu

Civil Rights and Title IX Deputy Coordinator

Taryn Moran

Middlebury College Service Building

Middlebury, VT 05753

802.443.5840

tarynm@middlebury.edu

Campus Security Authority (CSA)

A Campus Security Authority (CSA) is someone to whom you can report a crime and includes the following groups of individuals and organizations associated with an institution:

- A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution.
- Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department (e.g., an individual who is responsible for monitoring the entrance into institutional property).
- An individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.
- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus

activities, including but not limited to student housing, student discipline, athletics, off-campus trips, and campus judicial proceedings.

Examples of Middlebury Institute Campus Security Authorities include but are not limited to:

- Security Department staff (831.647.4153)
- Director of Operations (831.647.3513)
- Human Resources Business Partner (831.647.6404)
- Associate Dean of Student Services & Alternate Human Relations Officer (831.647.4654)
- Director of Residential Life (831.647.6442)
- Munras Housing Resident Assistants (831.884.2447)
- Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator (802.443.2147)
- Justice, Equity, Diversity, & Inclusion Officer (831.647.3582)
- Middlebury College Human Relations Officer (802.443.3426)
- Middlebury College Department of Public Safety (802.443.5133)
- Faculty or Staff who travel with students on programs to foreign or domestic locations.
- Advisors to student groups, clubs, and organizations

You report a crime when you bring it to the attention of a CSA, and that report should be made in good faith. You can also make a report by filling out the online Campus Security Authority crime report form. This report will be forwarded to the Middlebury Institute Security Department. The CSA report form is located on [Middlebury's Department of Public Safety webpage](#).

Confidential Reporting

Campus "pastoral counselors" and campus-based "professional counselors," when acting as such, are not considered campus security authorities and are not required to report crimes for inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics. As a matter of policy, counselors are encouraged to explain to a victim that the counselor could inform the Security Department of the crime solely for statistical purposes, keeping the victim's name anonymous. If the victim agrees, the counselor would ask the victim to complete a Campus Security Authority form and leave all identifying information blank. Counselors are defined as follows:

1. *Pastoral counselor:* An employee of an institution who is associated with a religious order or denomination, who is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.
2. *Professional counselor:* An employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of the counselor's license or certification.

Clery Act Crimes that Must be Reported by the CSA and Included in the Annual Security Report

CSAs are responsible for reporting allegations of Clery Act crimes that are reported to them in their capacity as CSAs. CSAs are required to report such crimes to the Monterey Institute's Security Manager, the Director of Operations, or the Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator (802.443.2147) so that the crime report can be included in annual crime statistics, and in order to make a timely warning determination (see Timely Warning, below). Reports of Sexual Assault/Sex Offenses (rape, fondling, incest, and

statutory rape), Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, Harassment and Discrimination are handled through the Title IX and Civil Rights Office. Incidents that do not fall within their purview are handled by the Security Department. **CSAs are encouraged to use the online [Campus Security Crime Report Form](#), which will be electronically transmitted to the Security Manager and the Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator.**

In case of an emergency please dial 911.

Crimes that fall within the scope of the Clery Act and must be reported include the following:

- Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
- Manslaughter by negligence
- Sexual assault/sex offenses (rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape)
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault
- Burglary
- Motor vehicle theft
- Arson
- Liquor law violation
- Drug law violation
- Weapon law violation
- Hate crimes: any of the serious crimes above (except manslaughter by negligence) and larceny-theft, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, intimidation (threats of injury or violence), or simple assault, if there is evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim on the basis of race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability
- Domestic violence
- Dating violence
- Stalking

Definitions of these crimes can be found in the Crime Statistics section on page 18 of this document.

CSAs must also report arrests and referrals for campus disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug law violations, and weapons law violations (e.g., possession, carrying, etc.).

Timely Warning

The Security Department, or other site-specific designee at a non-campus building, will issue timely warnings regarding Clery crimes that are reported to the Middlebury Institute by CSAs, local law enforcement, or others and that are considered by the Middlebury Institute to represent a serious and ongoing threat to students and/or employees. Any member of the Institute community who knows of a crime or reported crime should report that information as soon as possible to the Security Department and on-site director or designee at a non-campus location so that, if warranted, a timely warning can be issued. The Security Department or designees will not distribute warnings that could compromise criminal investigations. Note, institutions are not required to provide a timely warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

Criminal incidents that might prompt a timely warning include the Clery crimes: aggravated assault, arson, burglary, manslaughter by negligence, motor vehicle theft, murder/non-negligent manslaughter,

robbery, rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and hate crimes, as defined in the Crime Statistics section. Other criminal incidents may prompt a community notice depending on the circumstances. If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of the campus community, the Middlebury Institute will follow its emergency notification procedures. The Institute is not required to issue a timely warning based on the same circumstances. However, the Institute must provide adequate follow up information to the community as needed.

Whether to issue a timely warning will be determined on a case-by-case basis in light of all the facts surrounding the reported crime. The determination will be made by the Security Manager (or designee) and/or the Vice President's Office. The Public Safety Director or designee may, at their discretion, consult with others as deemed appropriate. The following criteria will determine whether timely warnings will be issued:

- The nature of the crime
- The continuing danger to the campus community
- The possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts

The warning will include information that would promote safety and aid in the prevention of similar crimes. The Middlebury Institute will withhold as confidential the names and other identifying information of victims.

The warning will be issued to the entire campus community via email and posted to the Security Department's webpage. Timely warnings will remain posted on the Security Department's webpage at the discretion of the Security Department in collaboration with the Director of Operations and the Director of Communications. Depending on the circumstances of the crime or threat, the Security Department may post notices in the residence hall or academic building(s) and may issue the timely warning by text message. The Institute may also issue warnings to the campus community when other situations pose safety concerns (see the Emergency Response section, below), or otherwise as deemed appropriate.

In its annual letter to local law enforcement agencies, Middlebury Institute requests that local law enforcement inform the institution on an immediate basis of crimes that may require timely warnings.

Daily Crime Log

The Middlebury Institute's Security Department maintains a Daily Crime Log of all criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents reported to have occurred on the Institute's campus, on the adjacent public property, and in the Security Department's patrol jurisdiction. The Daily Crime Log will contain any reports to the Security Department from a Campus Security Authority and local law enforcement. Reports of crime at non-campus buildings or properties, as defined by the Clery geography, will be included in the Middlebury Institute's crime log. The Daily Crime Log reports are available for public inspection and review during business hours at the Security Department's office, located at 460 Pierce Street, Monterey, CA. The [Daily Crime Log](#) is also available on the Security Department's webpage. This log identifies the nature of the crime, the general location of the crime, the date and time the crime occurred, the date the crime was reported to the Security Department, and the disposition of the complaint, if known. The Institute is not required to update the disposition of a crime log entry if the disposition changes 60 days after the entry was made in the log.

Exceptions to the crime log entry procedure described above may be made if such disclosure is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim. In addition, the Middlebury Institute may temporarily withhold information if there is clear and convincing evidence that the release of information would jeopardize an ongoing investigation, jeopardize the safety of an individual, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence.

Emergency Phones

Emergency phones, located strategically throughout the Institute's campus, automatically call Security when the receiver is lifted. Members of the Institute community are encouraged to use them any time security is needed. Emergency phones are in the following locations:

- McGowan entrance on Pacific Street
- Casa Fuente by CF448 entrance
- McCone entrance on Pierce Street
- Samson underground parking garage
- Samson Patio – one by the restrooms and one by the vending kiosk
- Security Hut – on exterior wall
- Simoneau House exterior, next to the Graduate Writing Center
- Library on the main floor next to the printers (red phone)
- Library by the Fletcher Jones Media Room
- Library at the top of the stairs on the second floor.
- Munras Housing – at the main entrance
- Munras Housing – on the patio
- Munras Housing – by the back door of the underground parking garage
- Munras Housing – one in each area of the underground parking garage

Security Escorts

Security escorts are available 24/7 between locations on campus. Dial extension 4153 on an Institute phone or (831) 647-4153 from an off-campus line.

Automated External Defibrillators (AED)

Automated External Defibrillators (AED) are in the following locations on the Institute's campus:

- McGowan Building – main lobby, in front of MG102
- McCone Building – main lobby, next to the McCone Boardroom, Room 202
- Samson Student Center – in the Dining Room
- Holland Student Center – near front door and next to fire extinguisher
- Munras Housing – near front exit door in first floor commons area

Members of the Security Department, the Threat Assessment Management Team, the Emergency Management Team, and the Safety Committee are trained in the use of AEDs.

Emergency Notification and Response

This section describes the procedures that the Middlebury Institute will use to immediately notify the campus community 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 Institute's campus, as well as the process that the Institute will use to confirm that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation, to determine the appropriate segment or segments of a campus community to receive a notification, and to determine the content of the notification. In all cases, Middlebury will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the applicable notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

General information about emergency response and evacuation procedures for the Middlebury Institute is available on the [Middlebury Institute Security Department web page](#), under the title "Emergency Response Guidelines".

The Security Department and members of Facilities Services, when appropriate, will respond to incidents, attempt to mitigate them, and assess if they pose an immediate threat to the health or safety of the campus community or to any segment of the campus. The Security Department will also summon the necessary resources, including, but not limited to, the police, fire department, emergency medical services, and other members of Facilities Services as necessary. Security will assist with providing access to locked buildings. The department will also investigate and document any situations that might cause significant emergencies or dangerous situations.

In the event of a public health emergency that may pose a threat to the Institute's campus community, the Institute's Vice President's Office will facilitate response, often in collaboration with Middlebury College's Center for Health and Wellness and the College's Chief Health Officer.

Emergency Notification Procedures

In the event of a confirmed emergency or dangerous situation occurring on or approaching campus, the Security Manager or the Director of Operations or their designees, in consultation with other senior Middlebury College officials, as appropriate under the circumstances and as time allows, will confirm the emergency or dangerous situation, identify the area or appropriate segment or segments of the campus community potentially impacted by the emergency, and, without delay, use and/or authorize the use of the emergency notification system to alert the affected area or campus population.

"Confirmation" of the emergency or dangerous situation means that the official(s) identified above have verified that a legitimate emergency or dangerous situation exists. The process for confirming an emergency and determining the appropriate information for the emergency notification will include direct observation of conditions or incidents, inquiry into the incidents being handled by the police or other authorities in the area, web or news alerts, or reports directly from law enforcement, emergency management agencies, the state of California, the National Weather Service, or other authorities.

The nature of the incident will determine which of the following methods will be employed:

- MIISAlert (RAVE) and MIISAlert.net
- Middlebury Institute website
- Faculty, staff, and student email distribution lists, Facebook, MiCommunity, or Instagram posts to the campus community

The notification will usually be sent to all students, faculty, and staff (or to an appropriate segment of the

community if the event is limited to a defined part of campus) using the RAVE MIISAlert system or email. The entire campus community will be notified when there is at least the potential that a very large segment of the community will be affected by a situation or event, or when there is a threat to the operation of the campus as a whole. There will be a continuing assessment of the situation to determine which segments of the campus community should be notified or if the greater community should be notified.

The Middlebury Institute will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system unless issuing the notification will, in the professional judgment of the Monterey Police, Monterey Fire Department, the California Department of Public Health, or other emergency response authorities or federal or state agencies, compromise efforts to assist victims, or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The Security Manager, the Director of Operations, and/or other officials identified above, as appropriate, will determine how much information is appropriate to disseminate at different points in time. Typically, the notification will include the incident time, location, type, and recommended actions for safety. The notice will contain safety information for the particular segment of the population taking into account such factors as, for example, whether some people are residents and others are commuting or traveling to the campus.

Individuals authorized to initiate the RAVE MIISAlert system include the Security Manager, the Director of Operations, the director of communications, the associate dean of student services, and the director of facilities services.

Disseminating Emergency Information

The emergency notification system will be activated on a case-by-case basis. If a major emergency affects the main campus, a message will be issued using any of the systems available for emergency notification.

- Messages sent to middlebury.edu emails will have the following sender information: RAVE MIISAlert, middlebury@getrave.com.
- Messages sent to cell phones will come from **831.647.4153**.
- Text messages from RAVE will display short, hyphenated numbers (such as 672-83). The text will begin “**MIISAlert.**”
- Security might also send notifications from MIISSecurity@middlebury.edu.
- Emergency notification may also be completed with the use of posted messages.
- The Director of Communications, or designee, will function as the official public information officer (PIO) during forecasted emergencies, emergencies, or disasters. As the PIO, the Director of Communications, or designee, is responsible for gathering information and communicating that information as appropriate to the public, the media, and other applicable stakeholders.

Adding or Changing Cell Phone Emergency Contact Information

To alert the Institute community of emergencies or potential emergencies, the Security Department may use the RAVE Emergency Notification System. This system uses the cell phone numbers entered into BannerWeb (students) and Oracle (employees). Students are required to provide their emergency contact information upon course registration. We also send an email explaining that the cell phone numbers must be in BannerWeb in order to receive emergency notifications in this manner. Employees

are notified that in order to receive RAVE cell phone messages or text messages, they must list their cell phone number in Oracle.

Students, to add your cell phone number, log into [BannerWeb](#); select "Personal Information;" and select "Update cell phone for emergency communications."

Faculty/Staff, to add your cell phone number log into Oracle. Select "Personal Information" and then select "Contact Information".

Please review your information regularly to assure your emergency contacts are up to date. Also, in order to recognize the emails, phone calls, or texts from RAVE, please add the numbers above to your phone's contacts.

Testing Emergency Notification, Response, and Evacuation Procedures

The Middlebury Institute will test the institution's emergency notification, response, and evacuation procedures on at least an annual basis, including tests that may be announced or unannounced, by the Emergency Notification System (RAVE), and could utilize text, phone, and/or email. The Institute will direct the campus community to the [security web page](#) featuring emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year. The Institute will document, for each test, a description of the exercise, the date, the time, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

All new employees are trained on fire safety and evacuation procedures. Annual training on fire safety, fire extinguisher, and evacuation procedures is required for Facilities Services staff and members of the Institute's Emergency Management Team and Safety Committee. During Residential Life orientation, the Residential Life staff attend training with the Security Manager that covers the location and use of the fire extinguishers, building evacuation procedures, and the process for conducting fire safety checks in student housing rooms. The residence hall staff are trained in the emergency evacuation procedures and act as resources for the students and staff in residential buildings.

The Security Department conducts two fire drills in Munras Housing during the academic year - one during the fall semester and one during the spring semester. During the Summer Programs, the Security Department conducts one fire drill. During these drills, the students become familiar with the exits and the muster points. These drills provide students with the opportunity to familiarize themselves with exits found throughout the residential halls as well as the sound of the alarm.

Throughout the year, security guards and Resident Assistants (RAs) identify any deficient equipment and notify Facilities Services so repairs can be made immediately. Recommendations for non-urgent building issues and any recommendations for improvements are submitted in reports to the Security Manager and the Facilities Services Director. In addition, safety & maintenance checks are done in each resident's room on a monthly basis to assure that there is nothing that would prompt a safety or fire hazard concern.

Middlebury Institute's Emergency Web Alert System

The Emergency Web Alert System can rapidly disseminate emergency information to the Institute community and general public. Two distinct parts comprise the system.

1. During an emergency, authorized administrators can activate emergency notifications on the Institute's primary website: www.middlebury.edu/institute. These notifications may display information or redirect people to MIISAlert.net.
2. MIISAlert.net is a high-availability website, hosted by Google that authorized administrators can use to post current information about emergencies. MIISAlert.net isn't dependent on the Institute's IT infrastructure.

Note that ENS messages reference [MIISAlert.net](https://www.middlebury.edu/miis/alert) as the source for updates about emergencies.

Emergency Operations Plan

The Middlebury Institute has an Emergency Management Team (EMT) trained in emergency preparedness and response. The EMT consists of staff members from various Institute departments and offices who are responsible for operational management during an emergency. The EMT reports to the Vice President's office, who in turn will report to Middlebury College's Crisis Management Team (CMT), composed of senior leadership responsible for policy and executive-level decision making during an emergency. The Institute's [Emergency Response Guidelines](#) provides information on topics such as lockdown, evacuation, active shooter threats, bomb threats, and natural disasters. This information can also be found in building evacuation plans.

The EMT is supported by the Institute's Safety Committee, comprised of employees with specialized roles and responsibilities who are trained in emergency preparedness and response and available to support the EMT as needed.

Team Training

The Emergency Management Team (EMT), the Threat Assessment Management Team (TAM), and the Safety Committee participate in regularly scheduled training and exercises. At a minimum, all team members must complete the online course Introduction to the Incident Command System, ICS-100 for Higher Education <https://training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview>.

For testing purposes, team members will practice with hypothetical critical incidents and emergencies. They will employ tabletop exercises, functional exercises, and drills that test the utility of emergency operation planning, the team members' preparedness, the team's coordination with external entities, and team members' knowledge, acquisition, and deployment of resources.

Team chairs will schedule training sessions on a quarterly basis. Training will, when it is practicable, include first responders and other external agencies to test the Institute's plans and their compatibility with local, regional, or state plans.

Each exercise and training opportunity, as well as real life situations, are reviewed by the Emergency Management Team through After Action Reports.

Threat Assessment and Management (TAM) Team

The Threat Assessment and Management (TAM) Team assesses risks and formulates responses in situations where an individual's behaviors or statements could indicate a threat to the health or safety of others. TAM seeks to mitigate potential risks before they result in harm. Members of the team receive training in behavioral threat assessment and management techniques. This team serves as an advisory board that makes recommendations to the executive(s) with responsibility for the individual(s) in question. TAM may assist and support the EMT when emergencies involve community members who may pose a risk to others.

If you believe someone has committed, or may commit, a violent act; see someone engaging in behavior that could lead to potential violence; or see some other threat to the health or safety of the Institute community, you can report it using the report form found on the [TAM website](#) or call the Security Department at 831.647.4153. You can also report incidents to your program director or to anyone on the TAM team. Team members are listed on the team's website at <http://www.middlebury.edu/about/handbook/policies-for-all/health-safety/tam-policy>.

In case of an immediate emergency, call 911.

General Emergency and Evacuation Procedures

In the event of an immediate emergency, call 911.

In the event of a large-scale event that exceeds the resource capabilities of the Institute, requests for assistance will be made to external resources such as the local and state police, the local fire department, and medical first responders. Local agencies utilize the ICS system when further assistance is needed.

Fire Evacuation

- Familiarize yourself with your building's evaluation procedures. Locate the nearest exit and fire extinguisher.
- If you smell smoke or detect a fire, activate the nearest alarm, if possible, and call 911 from a safe location.
- Evacuate as soon as you hear the alarm.
- Before opening any door, use the back of your hand to test the door's temperature. Also check the doorknob's temperature. If either is hot, leave the door closed, stuff towels or clothes in the cracks, and open a window. Look for another exit.
- If the door isn't hot, open it slowly and be prepared to close it quickly if necessary.
- In a smoke-filled area, keep low to the floor to avoid inhaling smoke.
- If you see or smell smoke in a hall or stairway, consider another exit.
- Close doors as you leave.
- Exit the building cautiously. Carry a towel or blanket to protect yourself from flames or smoke.
- If the exit is blocked, return to your room, close the door, open a window, and call for help.
- If there is a fire, don't use any elevators.
- Report to your emergency assembly point and check in with the Emergency Management Team (EMT) member there or the Resident Advisor at Munras Housing. Report anyone who might be missing.
- A security officer will direct you to another safe location in order to find shelter in inclement weather.
- Once you have safely evacuated, please call 911.
- Do not reenter the building until security or administrative staff or the Fire Department personnel have indicated that it is safe to reenter.

Active Threat

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security defines an active shooter as an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area; in most cases, the victims are chosen at random.

Because active-shooter situations are often over within 10 to 15 minutes, before law enforcement arrives on the scene, individuals must be mentally and physically prepared to survive. (In 2014 the Middlebury Institute began providing all students, faculty, and staff with the "Run, Hide, Fight" protocol described below.)

If you are involved in a situation where someone has entered the area, and begins shooting or you hear gunshots fired, the following is a list of actions that are recommended. These kinds of incidents are

unpredictable. The guidelines provided are based on past experiences. Other actions may be necessary. If the individual poses an immediate threat to you, you may need to act using your best judgment.

Run, Hide, Fight*

If you can safely leave the area:

- Exit the building immediately (“Run”). Tell anyone you may encounter to exit the building also.
- Leave the campus if you can safely do so. Attempt to let a supervisor or fellow worker know that you are leaving so that everyone can be accounted for.
- Call 911 and the Middlebury Institute Security Department at 831.647.4153.
- Give the dispatcher the following information:
 1. Your name
 2. Location of the incident (be as specific as possible)
 3. Number of armed people involved (if known)
 4. Identification or description of armed persons
 5. Number of persons who may be at risk
 6. Your contact information and location

If you are at immediate risk and exiting the building is not possible:

- Go to the nearest room or office (“Hide”).
- Close and lock the door.
- Cover the door windows.
- Keep quiet and act as if no one is in the room.
- Silence your cell phone.
- DO NOT answer the door.
- Be aware that a fire alarm might have been pulled by an intruder.
- Identify/obtain an object in the room that can be used to incapacitate the armed person if she/he enters the room.
- If possible, call (or text, but only if you cannot speak safely) 911 and call the Middlebury Institute Security Department at 831.647.4153.
- Give the dispatcher the following information:
 1. Your name
 2. Location of the incident (be as specific as possible)
 3. Number of armed people (if known)
 4. Identification or description of armed people
 5. Number of persons who may be at risk
 6. Your contact information and location
- Wait for local police or security to assist you out of the building.

If an armed intruder enters the room and you are in immediate danger:

- Commit mentally to incapacitating the intruder (“Fight”).
- Strike the intruder with an object and continue to strike until the intruder is incapacitated.

- Yell as you fight.
- Call 911 when possible.

*Run, Hide, Fight: Surviving an Active Shooter Event is funded by the Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program, a Department of Homeland Security initiative (October 2012), produced by the city of Houston Mayor's Office of Public Safety and Homeland Security. The Middlebury Institute uses it with permission for training purposes.

Earthquake Preparedness

Falling objects cause most injuries during earthquakes, so remove heavy objects from shelves above beds or desks and place them on lower shelves. Secure freestanding cabinets, bookcases, and other tall furniture to the wall. If you can't secure them, place them where they're not likely to fall and cause injury. Desks, chairs, or beds should not be directly next to or under a window. If it is impossible to avoid such an arrangement, sit and sleep with your head away from the windows. Keep plants and other free-swinging objects away from windows so they will not break the windowpane.

At the first indication of an earthquake, **move to a safe area (under sturdy furniture, or braced in an interior door frame or interior corner)**, away from shelves and windows, and keep your face and head covered for protection from broken glass and falling debris. Remember to duck, cover, and hold.

If you're inside, don't rush outside, as there may be hazards from falling debris.

If you're outdoors, stay there. If possible, move to an open area away from buildings, trees, overhead power lines, brick walls, and falling objects. Stay low to the ground and look for hazards that may require moving to a safer area.

If you're in a car, pull over and stop in a safe area away from trees, power lines, bridges, overpasses, and buildings. Stay inside the car. If live wires should fall across the car, remain still until help arrives. Cars are usually well insulated and will provide protection against electricity.

Develop a personal emergency plan. Doing so will increase your personal safety if there is an earthquake, provide necessary resources and training for handling an earthquake's aftermath, and help put family and friends at ease. Keep a flashlight on hand, too, in case of power outages.

After an earthquake, local telephone lines and cellular service may have reduced capacity. Do not make calls immediately after an emergency unless you're in danger. That way, lines can remain available for emergency services.

To stay in contact with your relatives after an emergency, call an out-of-state friend or family member. Ask this person to call your relatives and friends and tell them you are safe.

Tsunami

- When in coastal areas, stay alert for tsunami warnings.
- Plan an evacuation route that leads to higher ground.
- Know the warning signs of a tsunami: rapidly rising or falling coastal waters and rumblings of an offshore earthquake.
- Never stay near shore to watch a tsunami come in.
- A tsunami is a series of waves. Do not return to an affected coastal area until authorities say it is safe.
- If you are in class and you hear there is a tsunami warning, you should follow the advice of professors and other Institute administrative personnel.

- If you are at home and hear there is a tsunami warning, you should make sure your entire family is aware of the warning.
- If you are asked to evacuate, move in an orderly, calm, and safe manner to the evacuation site or to any safe place outside your evacuation zone. Follow the advice of local emergency and law enforcement authorities.
- If you are at the beach or near the ocean and you feel the earth shake, move immediately to higher ground. **Do not** wait for a tsunami warning to be announced.
- Stay away from rivers and streams that lead to the ocean as you would stay away from the beach and ocean if there is a tsunami.
- Open windows and doors to help dry the building, following the incident.
- Shovel mud while it is still moist to give walls and floors an opportunity to dry, following the incident.
- Fresh food that has come in contact with floor waters may be contaminated and should be thrown out. Have tap water tested by the local health department, following the incident.

Blackout

- During a power failure, if there is no sunlight or emergency lighting then REMAIN STILL. Do not attempt to exit in sudden darkness.
- When vision is possible TURN OFF all electrical apparatus, particularly computers, heaters, AV equipment, and coffee makers.
- If necessary, EXIT the building calmly. BE AWARE to avoid obstacles that may trip or impact your body.
- WAIT for further instructions from emergency coordinators or other management. When in coastal areas, stay alert for tsunami warnings.

Campus Security and Access

Academic

Academic facilities are open during normal business hours Monday-Friday from 8:00 AM to 6:00 PM. Some buildings and facilities also are open evenings and weekends to accommodate evening classes, research, or other special programming needs. Faculty and staff are responsible for securing the private offices and storage areas. The Security Department has knowledge of the buildings and areas that remain open late or keep unusual hours. Security officers check buildings during patrol shifts.

After Hours Access

Periodically, faculty, staff, and students will need additional access to certain locations on campus for events and academic or organization needs. Access can be obtained by submitting a [room reservation request](#) to reserve the needed venue.

Computer Labs

There is a computer lab (the Pac Lab) in the Casa Fuente building. Generally, this lab will be unlocked during normal business hours and additional posted hours in the evenings and over the weekend. Outside of posted hours, the lab is only accessible to those that have submitted a [room reservation request](#).

Munras Housing Building Security

To control access to buildings, the Enhanced Access System (EAS) uses access cards issued to authorized students and staff. Those with cards present them to card readers, which then electronically unlock doors. Students with access privileges for residential buildings have 24-hour access.

Individuals with access privileges will gain entry. If someone attempts to use an invalid card, or forces a door open, or tampers with the system components, an alarm will be activated at the monitoring station, and a security officer will investigate.

There are emergency telephones at the main entrances of Munras Housing. Use these phones to automatically connect to the Security Department.

Hours of operation: The Munras Housing EAS is always operating and requires an authorized card. Students should not allow strangers into the buildings. Guests of students are not issued access cards and are required to be with their student host at all times. Exit doors are always locked, so people cannot enter through them, but people can always leave from any door at any time.

Munras Housing Touch Codes

Students residing in Munras Housing touch-code rooms receive their touch-code information upon arrival. Students in Munras Housing are instructed to keep their touch code private. Requests for touch-code changes should be made by contacting their Resident Assistant (RA).

Access Problems and Questions

If you cannot access a building and feel unsafe, please contact the Security Department immediately at 831.647.4153.

Maintenance & Facilities

The Security Department and Facilities Services staff regularly check exterior lighting on pathways and in parking lots as well as the building security systems. Any lighting issues, door locking issues, or other security maintenance issues are reported to Facilities Services for repair. The officers check each emergency phone for operability and lighting at least once a year. Any phone service issues are reported to Facilities Services and ITS telephone services. Facilities Services staff test building emergency systems, including the egress lighting in hallways and stairwells, on a regular basis. Any facility safety hazards can be reported to the Security Department at 831.647.4153.

Crime Statistics

The Security Department is the centralized reporting authority for the Middlebury Institute. All members of the Institute community are encouraged to report criminal incidents to the Security Department, the Security Manager, the Director of Operations, the Associate Dean of Student Services, or a Campus Security Authority (as designated on page 4) for inclusion in the Clery Act crime statistics.

The Security Department collects Clery Act crime statistics from the Institute's public log, the Institute's Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), the Monterey Police Department, and local law enforcement at non-campus locations. In an effort to provide members of the campus community with information about campus crime and crime-related problems, the Middlebury Institute Security Department, in compliance with the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013*, publish and distribute the crimes statistics in the Institute's Annual Security Report.

The Middlebury Institute does not officially recognize any student organizations that have non-campus housing or other non-campus locations, so it does not have a policy concerning the monitoring and recording by local police agencies of criminal activity by students at any such locations.

Definitions of Clery Geography Terms

On-campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area as identified above, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

On-campus student housing facility: Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that takes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility. This definition includes the following types of housing:

- Undergraduate, graduate, and married student housing
- Single family houses that are used for student housing
- Summer school(s) student housing
- Buildings that are used for student housing but also have faculty, staff or other individuals living there
- Buildings that are owned by a third party that has a written agreement with the institution to provide student housing
- Housing for officially and not officially recognized student groups that are owned or controlled by the institution or are located on property that the institution owns or controls
- Parking facilities and dining halls that are physically attached to and accessed directly from student housing facilities.
- All student organizations officially recognized by the institution fall within on-campus geography.

Non-campus building or property: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution. (Examples: courses or events at the Institute's Washington, D.C. suite, summer study courses, and property used for Institute-organized experiential learning trips.)

Public property: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the Middlebury Institute campus. There is no public property requirement for non-campus buildings and properties.

"Controlled by": This means that the institution (or an institution-associated entity) directly or indirectly rents, leases, or has some other type of written agreement (including an informal one, such as a letter or an email) for use of a building or property, or a portion of a building or property.

"Reasonably contiguous": This means a building or property the institution owns or controls that is in a location that is considered by students and employees to be, and treated as, part of the campus. This determination is made on a case-by-case basis by taking into consideration the circumstances of the campus and the location.

There are four general categories of crime statistics: criminal offenses, hate crimes, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) offenses, and arrests and referrals for disciplinary action.

Definitions of Criminal Offenses

Criminal homicide/murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

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

Sexual Assault (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. This includes attempted sexual assaults. Sexual assault includes rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape as defined below.

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.

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 their age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

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

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

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 putting the victim in fear.

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 that could cause serious personal injury is used).

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes offenses that are classified by local law enforcement agencies as burglary (any degree); 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.

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.

Motor vehicle theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle (e.g., automobile, truck, sport utility vehicle, bus, motorcycle, motor scooters, mopeds, all-terrain vehicles, self-propelled motor homes, snowmobiles, golf carts, motorized wheelchairs, etc.). This includes all cases where motor vehicles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned, including joyriding.

Unfounded crimes: For Clery Act purposes a crime can be determined to be unfounded only after a full investigation by sworn law enforcement personnel and after the sworn law enforcement officer makes a formal determination that the report is false and baseless.

Table 1. Criminal Offense Reporting Table - Middlebury Institute Campus

OFFENSE	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
RAPE	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	1
	2023	0	0	0	0
FONDLING	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
INCEST	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

Table 1. Criminal Offense Reporting Table - Middlebury Institute Campus (Continued)

OFFENSE	YEAR	ON CAMPUS	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
BURGLARY	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	1
ARSON	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes - Middlebury Institute Campus

2021: No unfounded crimes.
 2022: No unfounded crimes.
 2023: No unfounded crimes.

Definitions of Hate Crime Offenses

Hate Crimes: 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/or disability. All of the Criminal Offenses listed above (except for manslaughter by negligence) and the additional crimes of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, or destruction/damage/vandalism of property, that manifests such evidence, will be recorded as a hate crime. The Institute is required to list the category of bias to the extent possible. The definitions for each category of bias can be found on Middlebury College's Department of Public Safety's website in the [Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting](#) 2016 Edition (pp. 3-25-3-27).

Timely response to these incidents is crucial. Failure to report allows the incidents to remain hidden and may even allow them to escalate. The Institute takes all reports seriously and will thoroughly investigate every incident and work with local law enforcement agencies whenever necessary. Reports can be filed with the Security Department, the Security Manager, the Director of Operations, the Human Relations Officers, the Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator, or a Campus Security Authority.

Hate Crimes - Middlebury Institute Campus

2021: There were no hate crimes reported in 2021.
 2022: There were no hate crimes reported in 2022.
 2023: There were no hate crimes reported in 2023.

Definitions of Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses

Sexual assault (rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape) are VAWA offenses. For Clery Act reporting purposes these offenses are included in the Criminal Offenses definitions and statistical chart above.

Domestic violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; 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 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.

Dating violence: Dating violence is considered domestic violence. Therefore, the crime log will refer to dating violence as domestic violence. In this Annual Security Report, dating violence and domestic violence will be counted separately per the Clery Act. Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. 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. For the purposes of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or threat of such abuse; and dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress. "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. "Reasonable person" means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. "Substantial emotional distress" means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Table 2. VAWA Offense Reporting Table

OFFENSE	YEAR	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION			
		ON CAMPUS	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
<i>Middlebury Institute Campus</i>					
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
DATING VIOLENCE	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
STALKING	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	1

Definitions: Weapon, Drug, and Liquor Law Violations

Arrest: Persons processed by arrest, criminal citation or summons.

Referral for Disciplinary Action / Disciplinary Referral: The referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

Weapon Law Violation: The violation of laws and ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that regulatory in nature. Classification also includes: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc., of silencers; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and attempts to commit any of the above. This type of violation is not limited to “deadly” weapons; it also applies to weapons used in a deadly manner.

Drug Abuse Violation: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment of 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 relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include but are not limited to: Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics - manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (Demerol, methadone); dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine); bath salts and their derivatives; and illegally obtained prescription drugs. Note: California has legalized possession of small amounts of marijuana for persons 21 years and older. California has also decriminalized the possession of small amounts of marijuana for persons under the age of 21. Possession of marijuana on campus continues to be a violation of Institute policies, but it will not be included in Clery statistics.

Liquor Law Violation: The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages; transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor (i.e. under the age of 21); maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition, nor is possession of alcohol by an individual 21 years of age or older where such possession is in violation of Institute policy (i.e. at an unregistered party).

Table 3. Arrest and Disciplinary Referrals Reporting Table

OFFENSE	YEAR	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION			
		ON CAMPUS	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
<i>Middlebury Institute Campus</i>					
ARREST: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

Table 3. Arrest and Disciplinary Referrals Reporting Table (Continued)

OFFENSE	YEAR	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION			
		ON CAMPUS	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
<i>Middlebury College Campus</i>					
ARREST: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2021	0	0	0	1
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	3
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

Crime Prevention

All Residential Life staff and first year students receive Emergency Preparedness Training, training on active threat response titled "Run, Hide, and Fight" and are informed on how to contact the police by calling [911 and how to contact the Security Department by calling 831.647.4153](#). [During periodic residential hall meetings, students are instructed on residential safety, including but not limited to locking their doors, keeping their door touch code private and reporting suspicious people and circumstances. The Emergency Preparedness and active threat training can also be accessed online at any time on Middlebury's Emergency Response website: <http://www.middlebury.edu/er/general>.](#)

All faculty and staff employees receive annual Emergency Preparedness Training. This video includes information on several topics related to emergency preparedness, including the College's emergency protocols, how to contact the Security Department, the emergency response system (including instruction on entering contact information for the system), and a viewing of the "Run, Hide, Fight: Surviving an Active Shooter Event." Training is also given to some departments on an annual basis or upon request (e.g. new faculty orientation).

Middlebury can offer the following suggestions about personal safety issues. These are, of course, only general observations; you must decide what is most prudent for keeping yourself and your property safe in particular situations.

Individuals who are harmed as the result of a crime are not responsible for the actions of people who commit crimes, who are accountable for their crimes and the outcomes of their actions.

The only true way to eliminate crimes is for those who commit them not to do so. The following safety guidelines are intended to provide supportive ideas but are in no way intended to outline doing or not doing any of these things will ultimately prevent a crime from happening.

Personal Safety

Our campus is located in Monterey, California, which has relatively low incidents of crime.

Here is how you can do your part:

- Be aware of your vulnerability; follow the measures of self-protection and property protection outlined here.
- Be alert for suspicious or criminal activity and for conditions that may represent hazards to the community.
- Get involved by becoming more security conscious and by reporting all incidents of suspicious or criminal activity, no matter how insignificant they may appear, immediately to the Security Department or a Campus Security Authority.
- Remember that unreported crimes cannot be solved. This allows the perpetrators to commit additional, and possibly more serious, crimes.

Walking or Running Safety

- Avoid traveling alone at night. Instead, travel in pairs. Call Security at 831.647.4153 if you need an escort to a campus building or your vehicle on campus.
- Avoid dark, vacant, or deserted areas; use well-lit, regularly traveled pathways. Runners, walkers, or joggers should face traffic. If you're out after dark, use extra precautions: stay in pairs, travel well-lit areas, and wear reflective clothing or tape.
- Don't display expensive jewelry or carry large amounts of cash.
- Always let someone know where you are going and when you will return.
- Be alert and aware of your surroundings at all times. Walk purposefully and confidently. Keep moving.
- Do not hitchhike or accept rides from casual acquaintances.
- When walking to your residence or vehicle, keep your keys in hand.
- When a private vehicle or taxi drops you off at your residence, ask the driver to wait until you get inside.
- If you are threatened by an approaching vehicle, run in the opposite direction. The vehicle will have to turn around to follow you.
- If you think you're being followed or feel threatened, increase your pace and move away from the threat; join any group of people nearby; cross the street, and, if necessary, keep crossing back and forth. If someone pursues you, run to a business, residence, or well-lit area. Call for help, scream, or raise a commotion. Enlist the aid of a passerby. Find a phone and dial 911 or pull a fire alarm. Do anything that will attract attention or summon assistance. If you are walking alone and someone passes you, check to make sure that person is continuing to walk in the other direction.
- If you are confronted by an assailant, yell and struggle. Assess the situation and call for help.

Munras Housing and Private Residences

- Lock your room door and windows when you go to sleep or when you leave, even if only briefly; take your keys with you.
- Do not share your key code with others. Contact the Assistant Director of Residential Life and the Security Department immediately if you have concerns that others may have your code.
- Immediately report defective locks on your windows and doors to Munras Housing RAs or to the Security Department.
- If you carry keys, do not put your name and/or address on key rings.
- Don't keep your residence and your vehicle keys on the same ring.
- Do not attach vehicle or other keys to your ID card.
- On-campus residents should immediately notify the Security Department if they lose their keys.
- Students with Institute rentals in Monterey should notify Facilities Services for lock changes.
- Do not linger in poorly lit, secluded areas.
- Require visitors to identify themselves before you open your door. Request official identification from all repair or service personnel.
- Get to know your neighbors so you can help one another.
- If you discover someone has entered your room, DO NOT GO IN. Go to a neighbor and call the Security Department or the local law enforcement authorities (for private residences). If you're already inside, DO NOT TOUCH ANYTHING. You may disturb evidence important to a police investigation.
- If you are awakened by an intruder, do not try to apprehend them. They may be armed or may easily arm themselves with something in your room. Attempt to get out of the room if it is possible. Call the police as soon as possible.
- If you see a suspicious person or vehicle, either on campus or in your neighborhood, IMMEDIATELY contact the Security Department or the local law enforcement authorities. Try to get the license plate number, state, and description of the vehicle, but do not chase the car to do so.
- Do not prop open doors to Munras Housing or other Institute buildings.
- People outside the Institute community are prohibited from soliciting in Munras Housing. If you see an outside solicitor in Munras Housing, immediately report this to the Security Department.
- Do not yell or attempt to detain voyeurs or anyone you observe looking into a private space. If the offender runs away, and you can safely observe this person, watch to see if this person gets into a car, goes to another residence, etc. Also observe the person's physical bearing. Then immediately report the incident to the Security Department or to the police.

- Hang up on obscene, harassing, or annoying phone calls. Do not respond to harassing text messages, nor try to find out who the caller is even if you think it's a friend playing a joke. Keep the message or text and then report its contents to the Security Department. This will be useful to the security officer or the police, if there is a police report.

Safety While Driving

- Immediately report all suspicious people or vehicles around parking areas to the Security Department.
- When you park, keep your vehicle locked and the windows rolled up.
- Have your key ready when you approach your car. Check inside and under your car to make sure no one is hiding in either place.
- Never leave your vehicle unattended with the engine running.
- Choose to park in well-lit lots, preferably in heavily traveled areas.
- Lock all packages, luggage, and valuables in the trunk or out of sight.
- Keep spare keys in your wallet or purse, not inside the vehicle.
- If your car breaks down, open the hood and then stay locked inside the vehicle. If someone stops to help, do not open your window or door, but ask that this person call for assistance if you are unable to do so.
- If you're unfamiliar with the location you are heading to, ask someone for specific directions before you leave.
- If you get lost, do not pull over until you find a well-lit public area where you can ask for directions.
- If you suspect you are being followed, drive to a well-lit public area and call the police.
- If someone with a weapon confronts you, wanting your vehicle, give up the car. It is not worth potentially being injured or losing your life over it.

Protection of Property

Most crimes committed on college campuses involve the theft of personal property. Larcenies are crimes of opportunity and occur primarily when property is left in unlocked or unattended areas.

- Avoid bringing large amounts of cash or valuables to campus or your residence.
- Keep valuable items out of sight. If you must keep cash or valuables in your room, do not store them in obvious hiding places like desks or dressers.
- Never lend out the key or door code to your room or residence.
- When leaving your vehicle at a service station or parking garage, leave only the ignition key.
- When leaving for vacation, store valuable electronic equipment out of sight, and during summer recess, do not leave valuables in student storage areas. These areas are not secure and the Institute is not responsible for property loss.

- Check with your family insurance agent to determine if your property is covered under your parents' homeowner's insurance. If not, consider purchasing your own insurance.

Internet Safety

Generally, Internet fraud is any scheme that uses one or more components of the Internet—including chat rooms, email, message boards or websites—to present fraudulent solicitations, to conduct fraudulent transactions, or to transmit the proceeds of fraud to either financial institutions or others involved in the scheme.

What are the major types of Internet fraud?

- Auctions and retail schemes; online auctions are the primary avenue for Internet fraud
- Business-opportunity or work-at-home schemes
- Identity theft and fraud
- Investment schemes
- Credit card offers
- Credit repair
- Vacation prize promotions
- International money offers: someone claiming to be an international official promises big profits in exchange for help moving large sums of money out of the country
- Advance-fee loans
- Internet-access services
- Health and diet scams
- Free goods, such as long-distance phone cards, computers, electronics, etc.
- Cable-descrambler kits

Filing Complaints about Internet Fraud

You can file complaints about specific types of fraud. For commodities fraud, contact the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). For securities fraud, contact the SEC Enforcement Division Complaint Center or your state securities regulators. If you think you have been the victim of an Internet fraud scheme, you can also file a complaint online with the Internet Crime Complaint Center, a joint project of the FBI and the National White Collar Crime Center.

Further Information may be located at these government websites:

[U.S. Department of Justice](#)

[Internet Crime Complaint Center](#)

[Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation](#)

[Securities and Exchange Commission](#)

And at these nongovernmental websites:

[Better Business Bureau](#)

[Fraud.org](#)

[Internet Scambusters](#)

[National Cyber Security Alliance](#)

Bicycling Security

- Register your bike with Security by completing the form at <https://forms.miis.edu/offices/security/bicycle>.
- Retain the original purchase documentation, including the serial number.
- Always lock your bike. Optimally, bikes should be locked around the frame and through both wheels, as well as secured to a bike rack.
- Do not lock your bike to a tree, bench, handrail, or in walkways. On campus, bikes locked in this manner will be removed by the Security Department.
- Invest in a strong bicycle lock (preferably a U-lock) or strong padlock and chain. Chains should be case-hardened steel with links at least 5/8-inch in diameter.
- Utilize bike storage rooms if available. If you leave your bicycle outside, keep it in a well-lit and heavily traveled location.
- Find out if your parents' or your insurance policy covers your bicycle. If not, consider insuring it.

Bicycling Safety

- Bike riders are responsible for their own safety, and the Middlebury Institute does not make or enforce rules about bike riding. Nonetheless, it is consistent with good common sense that you should ride responsibly and always wear a helmet, not weave or change lane positions, always leave at least three feet between yourself and obstacles such as parked cars or poorly maintained shoulders, and make sure that your brakes and other components of your bicycle are in working order.
- California state law requires a white front light and red rear light for night riding. Also, wearing bright, reflective clothing will increase your visibility and help reduce conflicts.
- Generally, bicyclists should ride with the flow of traffic, on the road's right-hand side. Remember, bicyclists are not permitted to ride on sidewalks in Monterey, except in certain circumstances.
- Do not ride the wrong way on a one-way street.
- Cyclists should obey all traffic laws and always use hand signals when turning.
- Pay attention to your surroundings: keep alert, do not wear headphones, and warn pedestrians or fellow riders when you are passing them. Also, warn vehicle drivers if their driving places you in danger.
- Take extra care when passing parking lot exits or biking through a parking lot.
- Walk bicycles across crosswalks and train tracks to avoid bicycle/vehicle collisions.

Security Escorts: 831.647.4153

If you are concerned for your safety, security officers on patrol will provide walking safety escorts within the campus footprint during the hours of darkness.

Medical Transports

If you are in need of emergency medical assistance, call 911, regardless of whether you are on-campus or off campus.

Notification Regarding Missing Students

If a Middlebury Institute student is missing from the Institute campus in Monterey, California (whether the student is housed in Munras Housing or living off campus), this should be immediately reported to the Security Department at 831.647.413, or reported to the Monterey Police Department, the California State Police, or other law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction over the area, as applicable. The Security Department will immediately try to locate the student and notify the police department about where the student was last seen, no later than 24 hours from the time the student is determined to be missing (unless the local police department was the agency that made the determination that the student was missing). In some circumstances, for example - a reported kidnapping or a missing child - the Security Department will notify the police immediately. If a student younger than 18 and not emancipated is missing, the Institute will notify the student's custodial parent(s) or guardian(s) (in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student) as soon as practical and no later than 24 hours from the time the student is determined to be missing.

Students attending the Middlebury Institute may designate a confidential contact person in the event they go missing. This person can be anyone and does not need to be the same as the student's emergency contact(s). The Institute has a form on BannerWeb that allows students to register this contact. BannerWeb maintains the contact person's information in a confidential area, separate from the student's emergency contact information. The information will be accessible only to authorized campus officials and may not be disclosed, except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation. If a student is missing, authorized campus officials and law enforcement officers will have access to this designated contact and will communicate with the person no later than 24 hours from the initial report.

Regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor, the Institute will inform the local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction in the area within 24 hours of the time the student is determined to be missing.

Educational Programs to Promote the Awareness and Prevention of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Overview

Middlebury provides comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that:

- are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, and responsive to community needs;
- are informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
- consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels.

Programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking include both primary prevention and awareness programs directed at incoming students and new employees and ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns directed at students and employees. Both primary prevention and awareness campaigns deliver and build on bystander intervention and risk reduction content and skills.

Middlebury's programs also provide information about its Non-Discrimination Policy and information about the Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator, the Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator's designees, internal and external reporting procedures and options, the importance of preserving evidence, protection and "no contact" orders, confidentiality issues, resources for victims, interim measures and accommodations, information about Middlebury's written notice of rights and options, definitions of prohibited behaviors (including a statement that Middlebury prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking as those terms are defined for the purposes of the Clery Act), and information about investigation and adjudication procedures, as described in the Non-Discrimination Investigation and Resolution Procedures and Non-Discrimination Title IX Investigation and Resolution Procedures Policy and this Annual Security Report.

Middlebury's educational programs consist of awareness programs, bystander intervention programs, information on risk reduction, ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns, and primary prevention programs, which may be described in more detail as follows:

Awareness Programs

Community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.

Bystander Intervention

Safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including:

- recognizing situations of potential harm;
- understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence;
- overcoming barriers to intervening;
- identifying safe and effective intervention options; and
- taking actions to intervene.

Middlebury implements the [Green Dot Violence Prevention Strategy](#) for our bystander intervention program with students.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns

Programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing systems of oppression in the scope of power differentials and the compounded effect of life experiences and intersectional identities, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution. In addition to the awareness month calendars and programs facilitated by request, students are invited to opt into ongoing educational opportunities that might be provided which review bystander skills, campus and community resources, how to support friends, and consent education.

Primary Prevention Programs

Programming, initiatives, and strategies informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcomes that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in a healthy and safe direction. In addition to Middlebury's implementation of the [Green Dot Violence Prevention Strategy](#), the Office of Health and Wellness Education provides sexual health and healthy relationship programming facilitated by professional educators and contractors and through advisorship of the student organization Sex Positive Education College Students (SPECs) which facilitates peer-led workshops.

More specifically, Middlebury's educational programs include, for example, the following:

1. All students (undergraduate and graduate) receive online programming through Vector Solutions. Content includes sexual harassment and sexual violence prevention, alcohol and other drugs, Title IX information, and other health and wellness topics. Student feedback on course satisfaction, quiz results, and questions/concerns is collected within the program and is reviewed annually to evaluate effectiveness and cultural appropriateness.
2. For students and employees in its Vermont-based programs, Middlebury also displays and distributes materials that contain information about campus and community-based emergency safety and support, medical care, advocacy and resource referrals, counseling, spiritual and pastoral care, housing, academic and other accommodations, reporting, (confidential and non-confidential), and relevant contact information. Such materials include emails to students, faculty and staff; posters in residence hall bathrooms and other campus buildings; and resource guides distributed to students and published on the Middlebury website.

The following live training is available:

Green Dot Violence Prevention Strategy overviews outside of new student orientation are available for groups, teams, clubs, and departments by request and/or invitation. Open sessions are scheduled throughout the year as well. Green Dot six-hour bystander trainings include deeper content on recognizing situations of potential harm; understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence; overcoming barriers to intervening; identifying safe and effective intervention options; and taking actions to intervene. The trainings are offered five to six times during the academic year for cohorts of 20-45 students at a time. Cohorts are compiled with attention to representation from diverse social identities and campus-based affiliations. Referrals and nominations for future trainees are solicited from training participants, faculty, and staff.

Green Dot overview sessions are also tailored to the needs of student leaders on campus including, but not limited to, Residential Life and Student Services staff. More information about Green Dot and its on-going prevention and educational efforts related to awareness events, bystander intervention, and primary prevention can be found at go.middlebury.edu/greendot. Process evaluations are used to evaluate facilitator efficacy, content retention, and participant intention for future bystander action at the conclusion of overviews and bystander trainings. This data is utilized in real time to make presentation-based changes as needed.

Programs for Middlebury Institute Faculty and Staff

Middlebury provides online training to all faculty and staff. The training is managed by Human Resources, and the current course is part of Vector Solutions titled: Sexual Harassment: Building a Safe and Inclusive Community. This online training includes such topics as Title IX; identifying who is at risk; prevalence; costs of sexual violence; understanding sexual assault; relationship violence; stalking and cyberstalking; criminal law and policy definitions; consensual sexual activity; being a bystander, barriers to intervention, and safe and positive options; roles and responsibilities of faculty and staff; reporting; confidentiality; how to talk to survivors; a survivor's reactions; interim measures; preserving evidence; institutional response; reporting vs. investigating; conduct proceedings; protection from retaliation; a culture of respect; Middlebury's policy and procedures for addressing sexual misconduct (including sexual assault), domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, which includes a statement that Middlebury prohibits these behaviors as defined in its policy in accordance with the Clery Act, as amended in 2014; and the application of the preponderance of the evidence standard in its adjudication of these matters (as referenced in Middlebury's policy).

Live trainings regarding sexual violence prevention and response are provided to certain incoming and current faculty, summer program faculty (e.g., the Language Schools), faculty chairs, and selected staff, including Residential Life staff (e.g., RAs, CAs), deans, Athletics Department coaches and staff, and other Student Life staff. These sessions include information about Middlebury's policies and procedures, reporting, Middlebury's Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator and designees, resources, confidentiality, and bystander intervention.

Faculty, staff, and students at the Institute receive written information (with links to policies, resources and information) regarding Middlebury's Non-Discrimination Policy; Middlebury's *Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy*, reporting and contact information, links to campus and local resources, and information about the Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator and Title IX designees.

Other Programs and Initiatives

Prevention and Awareness Campaigns

Middlebury also has ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns, including open workshops, evening discussions and workshops in residence halls, by-request programming in classrooms and with athletic teams, and programming in connection with the observation of national awareness days (e.g., Healthy Relationships Action Week in February, Sexual Assault Awareness Month in April and Dating Violence Awareness Month). Sexual Assault Awareness Month activities include, but are not limited to, primary prevention workshops and speakers on consent, relationships, and communication, workshops and support groups for survivors, passive educational campaigns on survivor resources and bystander behavior, increased content on related social media accounts for Green Dot and Health and Wellness Education, and partnerships with student organizations interested in sponsoring student-led programming. Dating Violence and Sexual Assault Awareness Month

Green Dot Booster Sessions

These sessions typically feature short, time limited programs intended to review and practice bystander skills. Various activities may offered throughout the year, including online based competition and activities. Future campus climate survey data will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of on-going prevention and educational programming outside of formal trainings where process evaluations are issued and reviewed in real time.

How to Be an Active Bystander

The best way to prevent sexual and relationship violence is to commit to the following community values:

- Violence is not tolerated on campus; and
- Everyone is expected to do their part to prevent it.

Everyone must commit to engaging in moments of action, no matter how small. ***Every moment of action counts when we are working to prevent violence. Moments of action contribute to a culture of bystander intervention and, research shows, lead to fewer incidences of violence.***

Moments of action occur when we notice the potential for violence. We might see someone intentionally trying to get someone else intoxicated or isolating someone at a party. We could recognize power differences like age, or sense that someone seems fearful. When we notice these cues, we must act because even the smallest actions can prevent violence.

No matter who you are or what personal or social barriers you might face, there is always something you can do to help keep our community safe. Options for action include the following:

Direct: Directly talk to someone or intervene in a situation. You might ask a friend who's been hard to reach if everything is OK. Or you might take an intoxicated friend back to their residence or Munras Housing. Direct action means getting involved in a situation or following up with a student, coworker, or supervisor who you worry is in an unhealthy relationship.

Delegate: Get others involved. Delegating action when there's danger, or when someone else can act, is often safest. You might call the Security Department (831.647.4153) or the police (911) for help, ask someone to assist you in finding a ride for a friend, or suggest to a party's host that she ask someone to leave. You might express your concerns over a matter to a student's advisor or dean.

Distract: Interrupt the precursors to violence so harmful situations can't occur. You might spill a drink, sing loudly, or tell someone their car is getting towed. You might ask someone to accompany you somewhere so you can talk privately with the individual.

Moments of action also occur when we act proactively to send the message to those around us that we take the work of reducing violence seriously and we are committed to doing our part. We might have a conversation with people we care about on campus about what moments of action mean to us, share a great article on Facebook or tweet about an everyday moment of action, or choose to integrate bystander intervention into our academic work. When we create a moment of action on our own, without waiting for warning signs to appear, we make our community inhospitable to violence.

Moments of Action for Student Bystanders

- Send a mass email to your contact list with a simple message, "This issue is important to me and I believe in the goal of reducing violence."
- The next time you are walking to class with a friend, have one conversation and tell them that ending violence matters to you.
- Put a Green Dot sticker on your door, computer, or water bottle and talk about why you care about this issue when someone asks what it is.
- Make bystander intervention or sexual violence on campus the topic of a paper or speech you have to do for a class.
- Bring a friend to an awareness event.

- Work to ensure organizations you are involved in collaborate with prevention efforts on campus.
- Explore how art and activism can be part of ending violence. Create your own art or explore opportunities to engage in activism.
- If you are concerned that a friend is in a relationship where they are being harmed, ask them, and provide information about available resources.
- If you see someone spike another person's drink with alcohol or drugs, stop them, and call the Security Department or 911, distract by spilling the drink, or get someone else to let the person know that their drink is unsafe to consume.
- If you choose to leave an event early, account for the people who were in your group.
- If you see someone at an event who has had too much to drink, ask them if they need to be walked home or assisted in any way.
- If you hear what sounds like yelling or fighting in your residence hall, apartment, or any other location, talk with a Residential Life staff member, a Dean, a Professor, Program Director, or someone else who can help.
- If someone needs your help and you don't have the answer, contact your resources and find someone who does.

Moments of Action for Faculty and Staff Bystanders

- Change your email signature line to include a statement that echoes the principles that violence will not be tolerated at Middlebury and everyone is expected to do their part to prevent it.
- Add a line to your syllabus that expresses the prevention principles.
- Put a Green Dot sticker on your door, computer, or water bottle and talk about why you care about this issue when someone asks what it is.
- Request a presentation from your local (e.g., Atria Collective) or campus violence prevention program.
- If you suspect that a student or co-worker is in a relationship where they are being harmed, ask them, and provide information about available resources.
- If someone appears upset, ask if they are OK.
- Assign a paper, project, or reflection to your students about moments of action, community, and our prevention principles. This should be connected to relevant class content or encouragement of attending a community event.
- If someone explains that women "say 'no' when they really mean 'yes,'" interrupt and make an attempt to educate them.
- If you hear what sounds like yelling or fighting in your neighborhood, classroom, or office, talk with a neighbor, your manager, your students, or someone else who can help.
- If someone needs your help and you don't have the answer, contact your resources and find someone who does.

Moments of Action for Parents and Family Bystanders

- Talk with the other members of your family about your commitment to ending violence and to interrupting or preventing harm.
- Make a donation to a local rape crisis center, domestic violence shelter, or Sexual Violence Crisis Center.
- Volunteer for one hour and bring a friend.
- Explore how Art and Activism can be a part of ending violence. Create your own art or explore opportunities to engage in activism.
- If you know information about an incident of sexual violence, tell authorities what you know in case it is helpful. While trying to honor the choice and the voice of the impacted individuals, connect with community resources in a way that honors that.
- If you hear what sounds like yelling or fighting in your neighborhood, place of employment, or community, talk with a neighbor, the police, your employer, or someone else who can help.
- If someone needs your help and you don't have the answer, contact your resources and find someone who does.

Risk-Reduction Tips

In addition to bystander action, both reactive and proactive, there are ways to reduce risk around sexual and relationship violence. **It is important to remember that experiencing violence is never the victim's fault.**

- Take note of your surroundings including exits, and paths of egress.
- Stay with friends or groups of people to avoid isolated areas.
- If something or someone seems wrong or unsafe, get help and/or find the nearest exit.
- Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged, and that you have easy access to emergency numbers.
- Avoid putting headphones in both ears when walking or running and discontinue headphone use when biking.
- Make and keep to a plan with friends when attending events. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Have a code word with your friends or family to signal discomfort or that it's time to leave.
- Don't leave drinks unattended. If you do, get yourself a fresh drink.
- Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust.
- Watch out for your friends and ask your friends to watch out for you.

Immediate Safety and Support/Importance of Preserving Evidence

- **Go to a safe place:** your room, a friend's room, an RA's suite, a colleague's room, the Security Department, or anywhere you will feel safe.
- **Call someone you trust.** No matter how late it is, you should not be alone. Call a close friend,

your roommate, your residential life staff or residence director, or [Atria Collective Hotline](#) (800.388.4205) (all individuals). Atria Collective offers trained volunteers who can meet with you in person to provide immediate confidential support and information at any time. Atria Collection provides care and support for individuals of all gender identities and sexual orientations.

- **If safety is an immediate concern call 911 or contact the Security Department** to access police or emergency medical services. You have the option of reporting to the police at any time, or you can decide not to make a report to the police. The Institute will provide assistance if you wish to make a police report. This option is available regardless of whether you choose to file a complaint with the Institute. Individuals may request assistance by contacting a [Human Relations Officer](#), the [Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator](#), or the Security Department.
- The Security Department provides 24-hour response, safety planning, and accommodations, including issuing an emergency campus no contact order, connecting you with the police or medical or counseling professionals, providing transportation when appropriate and available, recording an initial report, and facilitating contact with Middlebury Institute officials so that you can receive information about reporting, and academic, residential, or other accommodations. You do not need to disclose the nature of your emergency to receive transportation or to be connected to counseling, medical, or other services.
- **Please seek immediate medical care.** If you may be experiencing or have experienced sexual assault, domestic or dating violence, or stalking, you are encouraged to immediately seek any necessary medical care, and to seek help from appropriate Middlebury Institute, law enforcement and/or medical personnel, even if you are not sure if you have physical injuries and/or you are uncertain about whether to ultimately pursue a complaint or criminal charges, or to seek a protective order. Even if you do not feel physical pain, you may have internal injuries that cannot be immediately seen or felt. Pregnancy testing, emergency contraception, and/or testing for HIV and other sexually transmitted illnesses for people of all genders are services available at local Monterey medical facilities.

Medical and Support Resources

Medical Care and Support (Confidential)

[Monterey Rape Crisis Center](#)

24 Hour Crisis Line: 831.375.HELP or 831.424.HELP

[Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula \(CHOMP\)](#)

23625 Holman Highway

Monterey, CA 93940

831. 624.5311 or 888.45CHOMP

Mental Health Crisis Line: 831.625.4623

YWCA domestic violence crisis line: 831.372.6300

57 Webster Street

Monterey, CA 93940 (men & women)

[Monterey County Social Services](#)

1281 Broadway Ave.

Seaside, CA 93955

831.899.8001

[Shelter Outreach Plus Domestic Violence Shelter](#)

3087 Wittenmyer Court
Marina, CA - 93933
(831) 384-3388

Women's Crisis Center
831.757.1001

[Salinas Valley Memorial Hospital](#)

450 E Romie Lane
Salinas, CA 93901
831.757.4333

[Planned Parenthood \(Seaside\)](#)

625 Hilby Avenue
Seaside, CA 93955
831.394.1691

[Planned Parenthood \(Salinas\)](#)

316 N. Main St.
Salinas, CA 93901
831.758.8261

[Suicide Prevention Service](#)

24-Hour Suicide Crisis Line: 1.877.663.5433

Counseling (Confidential)

Community Human Services Counseling and Recovery: 831.658.3811

[Timely Care](#) (Students)

Resources include connection with local service to help treat substance abuse.
1.833.484.6359 (24-hours hotline)

Employee and Family Assistant Program (Confidential: Staff and faculty)

1.866.660.9533

The [Employee and Family Assistance Program \(EFAP\)](#) provides confidential counseling and referral services to reduce stress and improve the quality of life for employees. The EFAP provides confidential assessment and referral services, and short-term counseling. The services of the EFAP are free to employees, up to the limits of the plan. All assistance is confidential; no one at Middlebury will know that an employee has used the EFAP.

[Monterey Bay Area Intergroup of Alcoholics Anonymous](#)

831.373.3713

[Monterey County Area Narcotics Anonymous](#)

831.624.2055

[Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula \(CHOMP\)
Recovery Center](http://www.chomp.org/what-we-do/recovery-center/#.V1sBg-TDGqw)
www.chomp.org/what-we-do/recovery-center/#.V1sBg-TDGqw
831.624.5311 x3269
831.373.0924

[Alcoholics Anonymous/Local AA Meetings: www.aamonterey.org](http://www.aamonterey.org)

For more information see “[Steps to take after a sexual assault](#),” and the State of California Women’s Rights Handbook, Chapter 7 (you may access this site by typing <http://ag.ca.gov/publications//womansrights/ch7.php#7> into your web browser).

Counseling Support. You can also contact a counselor or other confidential resource to help you sort through your immediate needs, provide emotional support, and help you to connect with other emergency resources. These confidential resources include the Mental Health Crisis Line at the [Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula](#) (831-625-4623), [Monterey Rape Crisis Center](#) (831-375-HELP), and/or the [National Domestic Violence Hotline](#) (1-888-743-5754). See also “On and Off Campus Support Services,” below. Please note that contacting confidential resources in no way precludes you from choosing to file a complaint with Middlebury and/or with the police.

Counseling Services (Confidential - Students only)

Students may access confidential counseling through Timely Care
<https://www.timely.md/faq/midtelehealth/>

Religious Counseling (Confidential)

[College Chaplain](#)
Middlebury College
Middlebury, VT 05753
802.443.5626

The College chaplains are available to provide supportive confidential counseling of all kinds, faith-based or otherwise.

Invest EAP (Confidential: Staff and faculty)

866.660.9533

Middlebury is pleased to offer employees and their household members a local, free, independent EAP resource.

No one is immune to life’s challenges. Relationship dynamics, worries over the virus, money, work/life balance, substance abuse: you name it, and EAP helps with it.

Invest EAP is a local clinical and wellbeing non-profit that provides counseling and resources to the entire employee population and their households, including easy-to-use telehealth counseling.

Atria Collective 24-Hour Hotline

888.285.5665

Based in Middlebury, Atria Collective is a local non-profit organization providing crisis intervention, problem-solving assistance, safety planning, and emotional support to survivors of physical, sexual and/or emotional abuse, including female, male, and transgender members of the Middlebury community. They also provide medical and legal advocacy, and support groups for female survivors.

Ongoing Care

There's no one correct way to care for yourself or others who have experienced trauma. Middlebury offers a variety of resources and options in the belief that survivors benefit from having many choices available to seek the support and resolution they need. Choose whichever options feel most helpful to you. There are many people on campus and in the greater community who care and can help you to find care for yourself.

- Be patient with yourself. The healing process takes time and includes your physical, emotional, and psychological health.
- Prioritize your physical health and wellbeing.
- Affirm your choices by expressing your wants and needs to those supporting you.
- Don't look for simple answers to explain what happened.
- Know your rights and how to get the support you need.
- Do things you enjoy and give yourself permission to have positive experiences.
- **Counseling Support**
You can also contact a counselor at any of the resources listed above. Counselors are *confidential* resources who can help you sort through your immediate needs, provide emotional support, and help you to connect with other emergency resources.
- In the case of an emergency after-hours, call 911 or the Security Department (831.647.4153). The Security Department can connect you to counseling resources and you don't need to disclose the nature of your emergency in order to get assistance-you just need to provide a phone number at which you can be reached.
- Also, after-hours counseling support is available through [go/timelycare](#). Timely Care includes scheduled and 24/7 on-demand medical and mental health resources at no additional cost to Middlebury Institute students.
- For additional information please see [Emotional and Mental Health Care](#).
- **If you are not sure what you need**
If you would like confidential support while exploring your options, consider contacting [MiddSafe](#) or [Atria Collective \(formerly WomenSafe\)](#). They can provide confidential information and support as you consider your needs and can help you to connect with campus-based and external resources. Contacting one or more of the above confidential resources in no way precludes you from choosing to file a complaint later with Middlebury or with the police.
- **Preserve evidence.** It is important to preserve all possible evidence that may assist in proving that sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or related retaliation occurred or is occurring in case you decide at some point to file an internal complaint, make a criminal complaint or seek a protection order. This evidence may assist in proving whether the alleged criminal conduct (or a policy violation) occurred and/or it may be helpful in obtaining a protective order.
- Local medical facilities can provide care for any physical injuries you may have sustained, can test for sexually transmitted infections and/or pregnancy, and can provide an examination by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE). A SANE is a nurse who is specially trained to collect forensic evidence. This evidence may be helpful to you now or in the future if you choose to file a complaint. If you wish to have a SANE exam and the incident occurred within the last 24 hours try, if possible, to preserve any evidence before your medical exam by not washing or changing clothes, brushing teeth or hair, eating, or taking other actions that might compromise evidence. Even if more time has passed, it may still be

possible to collect evidence, and it is certainly possible to receive medical care and testing. Collecting evidence in no way obligates you to file a complaint with the Middlebury Institute or make a report to the police that could lead to criminal prosecution but preserves this information in the event that you decide to do either of those things, or seek a protection order, at a later date.

You may contact local medical facilities to request a SANE assessment.

For more information about forensic evidence collection and forensic exams you can call the National Sexual Assault Hotline at 800.656.HOPE (4673) or contact [Atria Collective \(formerly WomenSafe\)](#) at 800.388.4205. See also [Medical Care](#).

In addition to trying to preserve any physical evidence, if possible, try to preserve all evidence related to an incident including any electronic information, text messages, social media posts, phone records, emails, clothing, or other documentation or materials. Even if you don't wish to pursue a complaint with the Middlebury Institute or the police or seek an order of protection at this time, it's a good idea to preserve the evidence in a safe place in case you change your mind at a later date. You may also want to consider writing down all of the details you remember about your experience(s), as well as the names of individuals you believe may possess relevant information and/or evidence.

For additional information about available resources please see [Sexual Violence Resources & Information](#).

SANE

A Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner ("SANE") receives specialized training in working with individuals who may have experienced sexual trauma of all kinds. They can care for injuries, test and provide prophylaxis for sexually transmitted infections and/or pregnancy, and collect forensic evidence (if requested). *You do not have to be certain that you have experienced sexual trauma to request a SANE exam or any other kind of medical or emotional care. The SANE can help you discuss options for reporting. You have the right to have someone with you during this exam including an advocate. SANE exams are free of charge.*

Even if you are not sure about reporting your experience to the Middlebury Institute, pressing charges with the police, or obtaining a protective order, it makes sense to preserve the option of reporting later by having evidence collected. You can discuss your options directly with the SANE.

In most cases, DNA evidence needs to be collected within 72 hours in order to be analyzed by a crime lab but a sexual assault forensic exam can reveal other forms of evidence beyond this time frame that can be useful if you decide to report. Place your belongings, including the clothes you were wearing, in a **paper bag** to safely preserve evidence. If you have questions about the timeframe, you can call the National Sexual Assault Hotline at 800.656.HOPE (4673) or contact [Atria Collective \(formerly WomenSafe\)](#) at 800.388.4205. Source: [What is a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam?](#)

Before a medical exam, try to preserve the evidence. Resist the urge to cleanse yourself before you seek treatment. It may be difficult to keep from washing yourself, but if you do you may destroy evidence that could be useful should you decide to report the experience. Do not wash, change clothes, eat, drink, smoke, brush your teeth, go to the bathroom, or brush your hair. Bring a change of clothing with you to the exam, since your clothes may be collected as evidence.

These services are confidential, and information is not shared without the individual's written permission, except in the limited circumstances described herein. Health-care professionals are required to report to law enforcement authorities the sexual assault of a person under the age of 18, or where there is risk of immediate danger to self, others, or property. Consequently, in some circumstances,

providers may not be able - legally or ethically - to maintain confidentiality.

Confidentiality and Confidential Resources

Middlebury encourages individuals to report incidents of sexual misconduct (including sexual assault), domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and related retaliation so that they can get the support they need, and so that Middlebury can respond appropriately. Certain Middlebury employees may maintain confidentiality, but most cannot. Although strict confidentiality may therefore not be guaranteed, Middlebury will handle information in a sensitive manner and will endeavor to protect the privacy of individuals to the extent it can do so consistent with its obligations to respond to reports of sexual misconduct (including sexual assault), domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and/or related retaliation.

Confidential Resources

Individuals are encouraged to seek support from internal and external resources such as counseling services, advocacy services, and/or chaplains.

A confidential resource is an individual who is legally and ethically bound to keep confidential all information shared with them in the course of providing counsel, services and support, except under the circumstances noted below. Middlebury respects that the decision to come forward may be difficult and that individuals may wish to seek assistance from someone who can confidentially offer information, services, and support, and who can provide assurances that the disclosed information will not be acted on except in the circumstances outlined below. In general, the law recognizes and protects the confidentiality of communications between a person seeking care and a medical or mental health professional, religious advisor, or trained advocate. The medical, mental health, certified peer and staff advocates, and religious professionals respect and protect confidential communications from students, faculty, and staff to the extent they are legally able to do so. These professionals may have to breach a confidence, however, when they perceive a serious risk of danger or threat to any person or property. In addition, medical and mental health professionals may be required by law to report certain crimes (e.g., any allegation of sexual and/or physical abuse of a person under 18). These exceptions to confidentiality are governed by the law of the state in which the confidential resource is located.

An individual who speaks to a confidential resource must understand that, if they want to maintain confidentiality, Middlebury will be unable to conduct an investigation into the particular incident or pursue disciplinary action against the respondent. However, confidential resources may assist the individual in receiving other forms of protection and support, such as victim advocacy; health or mental health services; and pastoral care or counseling. An individual who initially requests confidentiality may later decide to file a complaint with Middlebury or report the incident to local law enforcement, and thus have the incident fully investigated. These confidential resources will help to direct the individual to the appropriate resources in the event that the individual wishes to file an internal complaint with Middlebury or report to the police. An individual who initially requests confidentiality may later decide to access additional campus resources or supports that will not result in a formal report or investigation, but do require sharing some level of information with offices that are not designated as confidential related to these issues. This could include academic accommodations, disability-related accommodations, and changes to living, working, or transportation arrangements.

Non-Confidential Resources

Non-confidential resources are all faculty or staff members, including Residential Life staff and ombudspersons, who are not medical or counseling professionals, or clergy, and are therefore not permitted to honor requests for confidentiality. Non-confidential faculty or staff who learn of an incident of alleged sexual misconduct, domestic or dating violence or misconduct, stalking or related retaliation involving a student are required to report that information to a HRO or the Civil Rights and

Title IX Coordinator, and they are "responsible employees" to this extent. The Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator and HROs are "responsible employees" for the purposes of redressing reports of sexual misconduct, domestic and dating violence and misconduct, stalking and related retaliation.

Faculty and staff who are [Campus Security Authorities](#) are required to report certain sex offenses and other crimes to the Security Department for the purpose of compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.

Employees with supervisory responsibility are expected to report all incidents of alleged sexual misconduct, domestic and dating violence and misconduct, stalking or related retaliation involving employees to an HRO, the Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator, and/or to Human Resources.

General inquiries to Middlebury Institute officials about policies or procedures, and conversations in which the respondent is not identified by name or by implication from the circumstances, may remain private. Otherwise, individuals who want to maintain confidentiality should seek a confidential resource.

The Middlebury Institute will complete publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifying information about individuals, and will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to individuals, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

Disclosure Required by Law

The Middlebury Institute will not include the names of complainants or other personally identifying information in publicly available reports that are compiled as required by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, and when issuing timely warnings as required by the Clery Act, will withhold as confidential the names of such individuals. Middlebury Institute officials responsible for compiling publicly available recordkeeping such as crime statistics published in the Annual Security Report(s), daily crime logs, or timely warnings, review reports before publication and distribution to ensure that the information does not contain the names of complainants or other personally identifying information. Statistics published in the Institute's Annual Security Report(s) contain only the number and type of reported crimes. The Middlebury Institute also part of a larger community and context. If there is an independent investigation, lawsuit, or criminal proceeding related to a sexual misconduct (including sexual assault), domestic or dating violence or misconduct, stalking, or related retaliation matter, those involved or others may be required by law to provide testimony or documents (e.g., investigation reports, witness statements, and any other information gathered or obtained in the course of a particular matter).

Disclosure to Law Enforcement

In certain circumstances, the Middlebury Institute may need to report an incident to law enforcement authorities. Such circumstances include but are not limited to incidents that warrant the undertaking of safety and security measures for the protection of the individual and/or the campus community, or situations in which there is clear and imminent danger and/or a weapon may be involved. Complainants may choose to notify authorities personally and directly with or without the Institute's assistance or may choose not to notify such authorities personally.

Options for Reporting VAWA Related Offenses

Making a Report On Campus

Any Middlebury Institute student, faculty member, staff member, or covered third party who has reasonable cause to believe that sexual assault, domestic or dating violence, stalking and/or related retaliation has occurred or is occurring should report this information to the immediate attention of a Human Relations Officer designated for the Middlebury Institute program at issue or the Civil Rights and

Title IX Coordinator. Reports also may be made to the Institute's Security Department or other appropriate personnel for the program at issue. Reports may be made verbally (in person, or by phone or videoconferencing) or in writing (via mail or email). Contact information is listed below.

Middlebury's [Security Department](#), or other appropriate personnel for the Middlebury Institute program at issue, will coordinate its response to the report with other officials, as appropriate (including a Human Relations Officer, the Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator, and responsible [Threat Assessment and Management Team](#) and, if necessary, law enforcement, to intervene at the earliest practical point to stop the behavior and coordinate services to the complainant. A coordinated response will include consideration of the complainant's request for confidentiality and may also include the implementation of safety measures as deemed necessary, services and accommodations, and referral to confidential resources.

Please note that filing a complaint with the Middlebury Institute does not require you to file a report with the police. The legal system and the Middlebury Institute's disciplinary process are independent of one another so you can choose to report to the police (or choose not to).

Contact Information for Reports to Middlebury Institute Officials or Law Enforcement

On Campus

Security Department
460 Pierce St
Monterey, CA 93940
831.647.4153
MIISecurity@middlebury.edu
Emergency: Call 911

Off Campus

Monterey Police Department
351 Madison Street
Monterey, CA 93940
831.646.3914
Emergency: Call 911

The Middlebury Institute will provide assistance if an individual wishes to report a crime to law enforcement.

Human Relations Officers/Title IX Coordinator Designees

Ashley Arrocha (Title IX Coordinator Designee for the Middlebury Institute)
Associate Dean of Student Services
Office of Student Services
McCone Building, M215
Monterey, CA 93940
831.647.4654
arrocha@middlebury.edu

Meili Chen
Human Resources Business Partner
McCone Building, M221
Monterey, CA 93940

831.647.6404
meilic@middlebury.edu

Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator
Butterfly Blaise Boire
Middlebury College
Service Building 213
Middlebury, VT 05753
802.443.2147
bboire@middlebury.edu

Reporting to Law Enforcement

In addition to (or instead of) utilizing the Middlebury Institute's processes and resources, any student, employee, or covered third party who wishes to report a complaint of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking may also pursue criminal charges with local, state, or federal law enforcement agencies.

The Middlebury Institute will offer and upon request provide assistance to students, employees, and covered third parties with notifying law enforcement agencies. These options are available regardless of whether an individual chooses to file a complaint with the Middlebury Institute. Individuals have the option to notify such agencies with or without assistance from the Institute and have the option not to personally notify such authorities. Individuals may request assistance by contacting the Security Department, an HRO, or program chair. Contact may be made via email, phone, teleconference or in person.

A. Monterey

Emergencies: dial 911. In non-emergency situations, please call one of the following departments that serve the Monterey Peninsula. In most cases, you should contact the law enforcement department of the town where the crime occurred:

- Monterey Police Department: 831.646.3914
- Monterey County Sheriff's Department: 831.755.3700
- California Highway Patrol: 1.800.835.5247
- Carmel Police Department: 831.624.6403
- Marina Police Department: 831.884.1210
- Pacific Grove Police Department: 831.648.3143
- Seaside Police Department: 831.899-6748

Please note that each department has a specific service area and their hours of operation may vary.

Some other things to keep in mind:

- You always have the right to report or not report a crime to law enforcement, except under certain circumstances:
 - If someone who is under 18 goes to the hospital for a SANE (sexual assault nurse examiner) exam or if the hospital is aware of any crime against someone under the age of 18, the hospital is required to report the crime to the closest office of the [Department for Children and Families](#) (DCF). It is possible that DCF could, in turn, report the crime to law enforcement without the knowledge or willingness of the

person who experienced the crime.

- Also, any crime involving a stabbing or a gunshot wound must be reported by hospitals to law enforcement, regardless of the age of the victim.
- If a victim of a crime chooses to report to law enforcement, confidential victim advocates from [Atria Collective \(formerly WomenSafe\)](#) are available to accompany you and assist you with the process. Middlebury Institute officials may also accompany you and facilitate contact with law enforcement.
- The law enforcement response to domestic violence, sexual violence, dating violence, and stalking varies based on the crime, circumstances, and context. Different law enforcement agencies may handle the same report differently.
- It is possible that if you report a crime to law enforcement, an investigation may be commenced and charges may be brought. Depending on the department and circumstances, your ability to control or influence the process after reporting may vary.

For more information and to talk through your options, please call [Atria Collective \(formerly WomenSafe\)](#) 24-hour hotline: 800.388.4205.

If you wish to consider what is involved in making a police report, you may also find the following summaries from the Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence helpful. Please note, however, that the information herein does not constitute legal advice and may be amended from time to time. Individuals should consult their counsel or other local resources to ensure complete and accurate information.

What will the police do if I report?

If you tell the police about what happened to you they may arrest and charge the person who assaulted you with a particular crime(s). Because this is the criminal system, the police will have to decide whether what happened to you was a crime and when there is "probable cause." ... They will then decide whether or not to charge and arrest the perpetrator. A person charged with a crime is called a defendant. The choice of reporting a sexual assault to the police can be difficult. Advocates from your local network program are available to provide you more information about reporting and can support you in whatever you decide is right for you.

What happens after the perpetrator is arrested?

An arrest is the beginning of the criminal process. Once someone is arrested they may be released immediately, released at any point in the criminal process or, in severe cases, remain in jail. This will depend on many complicated legal factors. Defendants released from jail before the end of the case will be given "conditions of release" by the court. This is an order that the defendant must follow while the criminal case is going forward. Often the conditions will tell the defendant not to have contact with you as the victim of the crime. As a victim of a crime you have the right to know if and when the defendant is getting released from jail and the defendant's conditions of release. Some victims may have increased safety concerns following an arrest. You may call your local Network program for more information and support.

Prosecution of crimes of sexual violence

Following a charge/ arrest, the police transfer the case to the prosecutor, also called the state's attorney. A prosecutor is a lawyer who works for the state through the state's

attorney's office. The state's attorney's job is to continue to gather evidence to prove that the defendant committed the crime and to prepare the case against the defendant. The state's attorney decides how to proceed with the criminal case.

State's Attorneys' Victim Advocates

The state's attorney's office also has its own victim advocates. They provide information and updates on the case. They can also offer support and help with communicating your concerns and questions to the state's attorney. Because these advocates work for the state's attorney, they are not confidential. This means that the state's attorney's advocates may be required to share relevant information you share about the case with the state's attorney.

Sentencing

If the defendant pleads guilty or is found guilty after a trial, the judge will impose a sentence. A sentence may include a probation term, time in jail, or a combination of both. In many cases, sentencing will also require the defendant to participate in a sex offender treatment program. You may be present in the court room during the sentencing if you want. As a victim you have the right to make a "Victim Impact Statement" to the court. This is your time to describe the impact that the crime had upon you and your family. An advocate or family member may read your Victim Impact Statement for you.

Department of Corrections

Once the defendant has been sentenced, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) will supervise the defendant for the duration of the sentence. CDCR is responsible for ensuring that the offender is following the terms of the sentence. CDCR's Victim Services Program is available to provide information about the status of an offender and support to victims of crime whose offenders are in the custody of California CDCR. You can also register to receive automatic notifications by phone or email about the offender's status. For more information, you can contact CDCR's [Office of Victim & Survivor Rights & Services](#) at 1.877.256.6877.

Source: Legal Options for Victims of Sexual Violence in Vermont (vtnetwork.org); see also *Quick Look: Police Reports and Protective Orders: The [National Domestic Violence Hotline](#) and [Reporting to Police: Options and Tips for Being Prepared](#).*

B. Police Reports Outside Vermont

For information regarding police reports at other Middlebury program locations outside Vermont please see the links below.

Table 4. Police Reports -- Middlebury Programs Outside Vermont

LOCATION	PROGRAM	WEBSITE
National	All	<p><i>Report to Law Enforcement:</i> https://www.rainn.org/articles/reporting-law-enforcement</p> <p><i>Abuse -- Reporting to the Police: Options & Tips for Being Prepared</i> http://www.thehotline.org/2016/04/reporting-to-police-options-tips-for-being-prepared/</p> <p><i>Police Reports and Protective Orders:</i> www.thehotline.org/2014/09/quick-look-police-reports-and-protective-orders/</p>
California	Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey	<p><i>Crimes:</i> https://www.womenslaw.org/laws/ca/crimes</p>
LOCATION	PROGRAM	WEBSITE
Schools Abroad	All Locations	<p>Law enforcement procedures vary by location. Please contact Pathways to Safety International: You can reach Pathways to Safety International by emailing them at crisis@pathwaystosafety.org.</p> <p>For additional information, please consult our Schools Abroad site.</p>

Contact Information for Reports to Middlebury Institute Officials or Law Enforcement

On Campus

Security Department
 460 Pierce St
 Monterey, CA 93940
 831.647.4153

Emergency: Call 911

Off Campus

Monterey Police Department
 351 Madison Street
 Monterey, CA 93940
 831.646.3914

Emergency: Call 911

The Middlebury Institute will provide assistance if an individual wishes to report a crime to law enforcement.

Contact Information for Middlebury Institute Officials

Human Relations Officers/Title IX Coordinator Designees

Ashley Arrocha (Title IX Coordinator Designee for the Middlebury Institute)
Associate Dean of Student Services
Office of Student Services
McCone Building, M215
Monterey, CA 93940
831.647.4654
arrocha@middlebury.edu

Meili Chen
Human Resources Business Partner
McCone Building, M221
Monterey, CA 93940
831.647.6404
meilic@middlebury.edu

Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator
Butterfly Blaise Boire
Middlebury College
Service Building 213
Middlebury, VT 05753
802.443.2147
bboire@middlebury.edu

Rights & Options

Services /Support / Accommodations

- [VINE \(Victim Information & Notification Everyday\)](#): This service provides information about criminal cases and the custody status of offenders 24 hours a day.
- Full Faith and Credit: Refers to Section 2265 of VAWA and requires that a valid protection order issued in one state be treated another state as if it were one of its own. It enables the victim to travel safely without having to establish jurisdiction or secure a new protective order.
- [WomensLaw](#) provides legal information and support to victims of domestic violence and assault.
- [Legal Services Corporation](#) provides legal assistance to low-income individuals and families throughout the nation.

Source: [Domestic Violence Hotline](#)

For more information about Protection Orders and Relief from Abuse Orders in California (including how to apply for an order and how the order is enforced, please see [WomensLaw.org/Know the Laws: California](#).

See also [Safety and Law Enforcement](#).

Accommodations:

The Middlebury Institute Vice President's Office and Security Department or any Middlebury HROs, Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator, Vice President for Academic Affairs and Dean of Faculty ("VPAA"), Human Resources Department, Vice President for Student Affairs, Dean of Students, Vice President for Academic Affairs and Dean of the Language Schools, or other supervisory authority for the program at issue (or their designees) may also at any time take appropriate steps, including by way of example only, issuance of No Contact Orders, temporary changes in assignment of duties or housing, changes in class schedules or class requirements, or other accommodations, as appropriate, to protect complaining parties on an interim basis.

NCO / Trespass / Court Orders

The Middlebury Institute can issue No Contact Orders restricting contact between two members of the Institute community, and No Trespass Notices restricting individuals from Middlebury Institute-owned or rented property. Requests for a No Contact Order or a No Trespass Notice may be directed by telephone, email or in person to the Security Department, an HRO, the Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator or program director (see contact information below).

In the United States, a relief from abuse order, also called a protection order or restraining order, is a court order that is designed to stop violent, harassing, and threatening behavior. It can also stop the respondent from any contact or communication with the complainant, and protect the complainant and the complainant's family members, as appropriate, from the respondent. Such orders may be awarded by courts in the United States on a temporary basis, in which case they are instituted by a judge immediately and reviewed subsequently through a court hearing process where it is determined whether they will remain in effect for a longer term. Similar resources may exist in other countries where Middlebury operates its programs (please contact *Sexual Assault Support and Help for Americans Abroad*: <https://pathwaystosafety.org> for more information regarding similar orders in foreign jurisdictions).

The Middlebury Institute does not have the authority to issue Relief from Abuse Orders, Orders of Protection, or Restraining Orders, as these are granted by the court system. In addition to (or instead of) the Institute's No Contact Orders and No Trespass Notices, individuals who are being or who may have been subjected to sexual assault, domestic or dating violence, stalking and/or related retaliation may pursue Orders of Protection, Restraining Orders and/or Relief from Abuse Orders from United States courts or courts outside of the United States as applicable. The Institute will support individuals if they request the Middlebury Institute's assistance with making contact with law enforcement authorities and other external resources to seek such orders. The Institute will comply with and respect such orders to the extent applicable.

Requests for assistance with contacting law enforcement authorities or obtaining an Order of Protection, a Relief from Abuse Order, a Restraining Order or other lawful order may be made in person, or via email, phone, or teleconference to an HRO, Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator, or the Security Manager. See contact information below.

Additional Information from the National Domestic Violence Hotline:

A protective order is an official legal order issued by a state court that requires the abusive person to stop the violence and abuse and maintain a certain distance from the victim. Depending on where you live, it can also be called a restraining order, protection order, an injunction, or an order of protection.

How do I get a protective order?

Different states have different processes, but as a general rule, appropriate forms have to be filled out and submitted to the county court. A court date will be scheduled and both parties will be notified. If you are under 18, you will likely need parental consent.

Why would I get a protective order?

A protective order is legal protection against the abusive partner and can be enforced by police. Special provisions can be requested such as custody of children, continued financial support, getting the abuser to leave the residence, etc. Some states also require the abusive partner to surrender their firearms.

It's important to note that while a protective order may help keep an abusive partner away from you, it does not work in every case. Some abusive partners continue to contact and abuse their partners despite the presence of a protective order. Some may become even more dangerous after an order is filed because it threatens their power and control over the relationship. While you cannot predict someone's behavior, you know your situation best, and it's a good idea to consider how your partner might react based on what you know about them before obtaining a protection order.

What happens when I get a protective order?

When the abuser does something that the court has ordered them not to do, or doesn't do something the court has ordered them to do, they may have violated the order. You can ask the police or the court (or both, depending on the violation) to enforce the order. If you are not able to contact the police when the violation occurs, they should take a report if you call them soon afterwards. In some cases, violating a protective order might result in a misdemeanor or felony criminal conviction and punishment. These types of violations can also later be addressed by a civil court, and it is often a good idea to bring them to the court's attention.

Things to consider before obtaining a protective order:

- PROS: You will have legal documentation of protection; the abuse may stop; provisions can be made for children, finances, etc. can still be enforced if you move or leave your home state. See <http://www.womenslaw.org/>.
- CONS: You will have to see the abusive partner in court; abuse may not decrease/abusive partner may not obey the order; some orders are not always enforced.

Please note that police reports and protective orders are just parts of an overall [safety plan](#) and do not guarantee your safety from an abusive partner. *Remember, you are the most knowledgeable person about your own situation, and you must use your own judgment about what is best for you.* If you are considering taking legal steps against an abusive partner, we strongly recommend that you get in touch with a legal advocate, and we can help you find one in your area. Please call us at 1.800.799.7233 or chat online from 7am-2am CST (Central Standard Time).

Middlebury Language Schools, Schools Abroad, School of the Environment, and MiddCORE Contacts

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Non-Discrimination Policy (Handbook B.1.a.)

Middlebury is committed to creating and maintaining a diverse, equitable and inclusive campus environment where we value openness, curiosity, rigor, and equality. Discrimination, including harassment, is antithetical to our values and mission, and, therefore, Middlebury seeks to eradicate unlawful discrimination based on protected personal characteristics in its educational and employment environments.

Individuals who feel they have experienced discrimination, including harassment, based on a protected personal characteristic are strongly encouraged to report the behavior to our Civil Rights and Title IX Office. Middlebury provides timely services to those who have been affected by discrimination, including harassment. It is not necessary to file a complaint with Middlebury or participate in an adjudication process in order to request "supportive measures" from Middlebury. Appropriate supportive measures may vary depending on specific facts and circumstances and will be determined on a case-by-case basis. Moreover, Middlebury provides procedures to assure prompt and equitable investigation and resolution intended to stop discrimination/harassment, remedy harms and prevent repetition. Different types of behavior are subject to different procedures, in accordance with federal law.

Violations of this [Policy](#) may result in sanctions up to and including termination, dismissal, or expulsion, as determined by the appropriate Middlebury officials. Concerns about conduct under this Policy may be resolved through informal or "adaptable" resolutions, when appropriate. Retaliation against an individual for raising an allegation of discrimination, for cooperating in an investigation of such a complaint, or for opposing discriminatory practices is prohibited. Submitting a complaint that is not in good faith or providing false or misleading information in any investigation of complaints is also prohibited. Nothing in this Policy shall be construed to abridge academic freedom and inquiry, principles of free speech, or Middlebury's educational mission.

SCOPE:

This Policy applies to all students, staff, faculty, applicants, and visitors to Middlebury's programs and campus. "Middlebury" includes the undergraduate college, the Language Schools, the School of the Environment, MiddCore, Bread Loaf School of English, Bread Loaf Writers' Conference, Middlebury College Schools Abroad, and the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey.

Behaviors Prohibited by Law and Policy

Members of and visitors to the Middlebury community are prohibited from engaging in:

- (i) Sexual Harassment as defined by Title IX, including but not limited to sexual assault, domestic and dating violence and misconduct, sex-based stalking, and quid pro quo sexual harassment;
- (ii) Discriminatory harassment, based on or motivated by an individual's actual or perceived race, creed, color, place of birth, ancestry, ethnicity, religion, national origin, age, disability, marital status, pregnancy or sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression (including but not limited to sexual assault, domestic and dating violence and misconduct, and stalking) not meeting the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment, or other characteristics as defined and protected by law in the location where a particular program is operating (e.g. crime victim status in Vermont); and
- (iii) Discrimination in employment, or in admission or access to Middlebury's educational or extracurricular programs, activities, benefits or facilities based on an individual's race, creed, color, place of birth, ancestry, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, marital status, pregnancy, service in the armed forces of the United States, positive HIV-related blood test results, genetic information, or disability and/or any other status or characteristic as defined and to the extent protected by applicable law (e.g. crime victim status in Vermont).

Defining of Prohibited Conduct

1. [Domestic violence](#) means conduct that constitutes a crime of violence in the relevant jurisdiction (either felony or misdemeanor) 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.

2. Dating Violence means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.
3. Discrimination in employment, admission or access to Middlebury's education or extracurricular activities means taking an action against a person based on or motivated by that individual's protected characteristic(s) (identified in (iii) above).
4. Discriminatory harassment means verbal, written, visual, or physical conduct based on or motivated by an individual's actual or perceived sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, race, creed, color, place of birth, ancestry, ethnicity, religion, national origin, age, disability, marital status, or other characteristics defined and protected by local law, that has the purpose or effect, from the point of view of a reasonable person, of objectively and substantially:
 - a. undermining and detracting from or interfering with an individual's educational or work performance or access to Middlebury resources; or
 - b. creating an intimidating, hostile, or abusive educational, work, or living environment.
5. *Quid Pro Quo* Sexual Harassment means unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, written, visual or physical conduct of a sexual nature if:
 - a. submission to that conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of employment or educational status; OR
 - b. submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as a component of or as the basis for employment decisions (such as wages, evaluation, advancement, assigned duties, or shifts) or educational/student life-related decisions (such as grades, class assignments, or letters of recommendation, or residence-related decisions) affecting an individual.
6. Retaliation means intimidating, threatening, or coercing, or discriminating against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by this Policy, or because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing regarding violations of this Policy. Retaliation also means taking an adverse action against a person because of their report of prohibited conduct or participation in any procedure(s) under this Policy, including intimidation, threats, coercion, harassment or negative employment or educational actions that would discourage a reasonable person from engaging in activity protected by this Policy. Middlebury will not engage in retaliation and will investigate and address reports of retaliatory conduct. Retaliation under this policy may be found whether or not the underlying complaint is ultimately found to have merit. Complaints of retaliation should be reported to the CRTIX, under the procedures described below.
7. Sexual Assault can be committed by any person against any other person, regardless of gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or past or current relationship status, and with or without physical resistance or violence. Sexual Assault in this Policy includes:
 - a. [rape](#),
 - b. [fondling](#) without consent,
 - c. [incest](#), or
 - d. [statutory rape](#)

8. Stalking means engaging in two or more [acts](#) directed at a specific person that would cause a [reasonable person](#) to either (i) fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; OR (ii) suffer [substantial emotional distress](#).

OTHER DEFINITIONS

Consent means words or actions, affirmatively, unambiguously, and voluntarily spoken or engaged in, by each party, which a reasonable person would interpret as a willingness to participate in agreed-upon sexual conduct.

Consent is not present or valid when a person is incapable of consenting, as defined below; when intimidation, use of force, threat of force, or other actions that a reasonable person in that person's circumstances would consider coercive are applied; when that person is placed in fear that any person will suffer imminent bodily injury; when a physical or mental condition is present such that the person cannot knowingly or voluntarily give consent; or when a person is under the age of 16. Silence, non-communication, or a lack of resistance does not necessarily imply consent. Previous relationships or consent do not imply consent to future sexual conduct. Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity. Consent can be revoked at any time.

A person is “incapable of consenting” for purposes of this policy if they:

- are incapable of understanding the nature of the conduct at issue;
- are physically incapable of resisting, declining participation in, or communicating unwillingness to engage in the conduct at issue; or
- are asleep, unconscious, or otherwise unaware that the conduct is occurring; or
- lack the mental ability to make or communicate a decision about whether to engage in the conduct at issue.

A person may be incapable of consenting due to the effects of alcohol, drugs or other intoxicants, or due to a physical, mental or other condition.

The use of alcohol or drugs does not minimize or excuse a person's responsibility for committing sexual misconduct, or that person's responsibility for determining whether another is capable of giving consent, as described above.

Determinations regarding whether a person is responsible for violating this policy will be made by considering whether the person knew, or a reasonable, unimpaired person in their circumstances should have known, that the other person was incapable of consenting to the sexual conduct at issue.

Coercion means the use of unreasonable pressure to gain sexual access. Coercion is more than a momentary effort to persuade, entice, or attract another person to engage in sexual activity. When a person makes clear a decision not to engage in sexual activity, or makes a decision to stop sexual activity, or a decision not to go beyond a certain sexual activity, continued pressure to engage can be coercive. In evaluating whether coercion was used, the College will consider: (i) the frequency of the application of pressure; (ii) the intensity of the pressure; (iii) the degree of isolation of the person being pressured; (iv) the duration of the pressure; and (v) any other similar or related conduct.

Investigation and Resolutions Procedures

Violations of this policy are investigated and adjudicated using the following procedures:

(A) Title IX Investigation & Resolution Procedure

In accordance with Federal law and the Title IX regulations issued in May 2020, all Title IX Sexual Harassment prohibited by this policy is investigated and adjudicated using Middlebury's [Title IX Investigation & Resolutions Procedure](#), which applies to:

- (i) Sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking on the basis of sex, committed in an education program or activity of Middlebury in the United States;
- (ii) *Quid pro quo* sexual harassment committed in an education program or activity of Middlebury in the United States by which an employee of Middlebury conditions the provision of a Middlebury aid, benefit, or service on a student's or employee's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct; and
- (iii) Severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive sexual harassment on the basis of sex committed in an education program or activity of Middlebury in the United States that constitutes unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a student or employee equal access to the College's education program or activity.

(B) Non-Discrimination Investigations & Resolutions Procedure

All other conduct prohibited by this policy that is not covered by Middlebury's [Title IX Investigation & Resolutions Procedure](#) is investigated and adjudicated using Middlebury's Non-Discrimination Investigation & Resolutions Procedure.

(C) General Conduct Procedures

Middlebury prohibits other violent, threatening, or exploitative conduct, some of which may have been included in previous versions of Middlebury's SMDVS Policy, but for which the respondent need not be motivated by an individual's actual or perceived protected status in order for a violation to be found, such as dating misconduct and sexual exploitation, through its conduct policies for students, staff and faculty.

AMNESTY

Middlebury encourages the reporting of all concerns regarding harassment and discrimination. Sometimes individuals are hesitant to report such instances because they fear they may be charged with other policy violations, such as underage alcohol consumption. While not condoning infractions of any kind, to encourage reporting, Middlebury may, where appropriate, offer leniency with respect to other policy violations that may be revealed as a result of a report, particularly those involving underage drinking or drug use. The nature and scope of the leniency will depend on the particular circumstances involved. Individuals should understand that the use of alcohol or drugs never makes them at fault for instances of harassment or discrimination committed against them, nor does it mitigate accountability for committing such violations against another.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Middlebury will treat information it has received with appropriate sensitivity and care and will endeavor to protect the privacy of the individuals to the extent it can do so, consistent with its obligations to respond to reports of violations of its policies. More detailed information on confidentiality can be found in the appropriate Procedure.

Glossary of Terms

Acts - 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.

Dating violence - For the purposes of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse, if involving individuals who are or have been dating as defined here, and violence means conduct that involves the use or threatened use of physical force against a person, or creates a reasonable belief that physical force may be used against a person in the course of the conduct. 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. For the purposes of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic violence - For the purposes of this definition, domestic violence includes but is not limited to sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse, if involving individuals who are or have been in a domestic relationship as defined here, and violence means conduct that involves the use or threatened use of physical force against a person, or creates a reasonable belief that physical force may be used against a person in the course of the conduct.

Fondling - Fondling is 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 (as defined above) because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity; for purposes of this definition, "private body parts" is defined as a person's breast(s), buttock(s), groin or genitals, and prohibited touching may be over or under clothing.

Harassment - Harassment may include repeated slurs, or taunts in the guise of jokes, or disparaging references to others, use of epithets, stereotypes, comments, gestures, threats, graffiti, display or circulation of written or visual materials, taunts on manner of speech, and negative reference to customs when such conduct is based on or motivated by one or more of the protected characteristics identified above, or other characteristics as defined and protected by applicable law. In Middlebury's Vermont programs, harassment may also include conduct of the type described above that is based on or motivated by a student's family member's actual or perceived race, creed, color, national origin, marital status, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability, which has the type of purpose or effect described above. With respect to Middlebury programs operating in states other than Vermont (e.g., California and Washington, D.C.), harassment shall be defined as stated in this section unless the local law applicable to the program at issue mandates a broader definition, in which case such law will apply.

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

Rape - Rape is 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 (as defined below) of the victim.

Reasonable person - Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

Retaliation - Retaliation can include making charges against an individual for conduct violations that do not involve sex discrimination or sexual harassment, but arise out of the same facts or circumstances as a report or complaint of sex discrimination, or a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX or its implementing regulations. Charging an individual with a code of conduct violation for making a materially false statement in bad faith in the course of a grievance process under this policy does not constitute prohibited retaliation, provided, however, that a determination regarding responsibility is not alone sufficient to establish that any party made a materially false statement in bad faith.

Actual or perceived sex - Based on "sex" includes sexual harassment. Some common examples include: touching or grabbing a sexual part of a person's body; touching or grabbing any part of a person's body after that person has indicated, or it is known or reasonably should be known, that such physical contact was unwelcome; continuing to ask a person to socialize when that person has indicated they're not interested; displaying or transmitting sexually suggestive pictures, objects, cartoons, or posters if it is known or reasonably should be known that the behavior is unwelcome; continuing to write sexually suggestive notes or letters if it is known or reasonably should be known that the person does not welcome such behavior; referring to or calling a person a sexualized name if it is known or reasonably should be known that the person does not welcome such behavior; regularly telling sexual jokes or using sexually vulgar or explicit language in the presence of a person if it is known or reasonably should be known that the person does not welcome such behavior; derogatory or provoking remarks about or relating to a person's sex or sexual orientation; harassing acts or behavior directed against a person on the basis of their sex or sexual orientation.

Statutory rape - Statutory rape is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Substantial emotional distress - Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Non-Discrimination Investigations & Resolutions Procedure (Handbook B.1.b)

General Provisions

1. Scope

Except as otherwise specified herein, this Non-Discrimination Investigations & Resolutions Procedure ("Procedure") applies to faculty, staff, students, and applicants (for employment at Middlebury or to Middlebury's programs; hereinafter referred to as "applicants") as well as to others who participate in Middlebury programs and activities, including the undergraduate college, the Language Schools, the School of the Environment, MiddCore, Bread Loaf School of English, Bread Loaf Writers' Conference, Middlebury College Schools Abroad, and the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey ("the Middlebury Institute"). The policy also applies to volunteers, interns and persons providing services pursuant to a contract to the extent required by applicable local law.

See also [Addendum](#) applicable to California employees only, in this document below.

This Procedure is available online at [go/anti-harassment](#). Printed copies may be requested from the Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator.

There are many resources available to individuals who are involved in some way with an incident of discrimination, retaliation, or harassment, including sexual harassment. Please see Appendix A for contact information.

2. Proceedings Outside of Middlebury

Any individual has the right to pursue discrimination and harassment complaints, including sexual harassment and related retaliation utilizing local, state, or federal enforcement agencies, including local and state police agencies, as appropriate, regardless of whether they choose to file a complaint with Middlebury (see contact information available on the Civil Rights and Title IX website). The agencies listed on the Civil Rights and Title IX website can conduct impartial investigations, and facilitate conciliation, and, if an agency finds that there is probable cause or reasonable grounds to believe that unlawful harassment, discrimination, or retaliation has occurred, it may take the case to court.

a. Criminal Complaints

Any student or employee may pursue criminal charges with local, state, or federal law enforcement agencies. Middlebury will offer and, upon request, provide assistance to individuals covered under this procedure with notifying law enforcement agencies. These options are available regardless of whether an individual chooses to file a complaint with Middlebury. Individuals have the option to notify such agencies with or without assistance from Middlebury and have the option not to personally notify such authorities.

b. Orders of Protection

Middlebury does not have the authority to issue Relief From Abuse Orders, Orders of Protection or Restraining Orders as these are granted by the court system. Individuals who have experienced Title IX Sexual Harassment may be eligible to pursue Orders of Protection, Restraining Orders and/or Relief from Abuse Orders from courts in the United States or courts outside of the United States as applicable. Middlebury will offer its support to individuals if they request Middlebury's assistance with making contact with law enforcement authorities and other external resources to seek such orders. Middlebury will respect such orders to the extent applicable.

c. Assistance by Middlebury

Requests for assistance with contacting law enforcement authorities or obtaining an Order of Protection, a Relief from Abuse Order, a Restraining Order or other lawful order may be made in person, via email, phone or teleconference to the CRTIX Coordinator, an HRO, or the Security Department. For additional information regarding making reports to the police and/or obtaining an Order of Protection, Restraining Order, or Relief from Abuse Order.

3. What This Procedure Covers

This Non-Discrimination Investigations & Resolutions Procedure is intended to address instances of prohibited discrimination, including sexual harassment and other harassment, as defined in Middlebury's Non-Discrimination Policy that are not required by the Department of Education to be handled under Middlebury's Title IX Investigation & Resolutions Procedure.

Middlebury may, in exceptional circumstances, vary from this Procedure. So long as such a variation is consistent with relevant law and allows for fundamental fairness in the processes followed, variations from this process under those circumstances will not invalidate an outcome.

Middlebury complies with all applicable provisions of state and federal law which prohibit discrimination in employment, or in admission or access to its educational or extracurricular programs, activities, or facilities. With respect to Middlebury programs operating in states other than Vermont (e.g., California and Washington D.C.), discrimination shall be defined as stated in the Non-Discrimination Policy unless the local law applicable to the program at issue mandates a broader definition, in which case such law will apply.

4. Retaliation

Retaliation against an individual for raising an allegation of discrimination, for cooperating in an investigation of such a complaint, or for opposing discriminatory practices is prohibited under the Non-Discrimination Policy.

5. Confidentiality

Certain Middlebury employees may maintain confidentiality, but most cannot. Although strict confidentiality may therefore not be guaranteed, in all cases Middlebury will handle information in a sensitive manner and will endeavor to protect the privacy of individuals and maintain confidentiality to the extent possible consistent with its obligations to respond to reports of discrimination, harassment and/or related retaliation.

This section is intended to inform students, faculty, and staff of the various reporting and confidential disclosure options available to them, so that they can make informed choices about where to go for help.

a. Confidential Resources

A confidential resource is an individual who is legally and ethically bound to keep confidential all information shared with them in the course of providing counsel and support, except under the circumstances noted below. Middlebury respects that the decision to come forward may be difficult and that individuals may wish to seek assistance from someone who can provide confidential information and support, and who can provide assurances that what is disclosed will not be acted on except in the circumstances outlined below. (For a list of confidential resources, see the Civil Rights and Title IX website).

In general, the law recognizes and protects the confidentiality of communications between a person seeking care and a medical or mental health professional, religious advisor or MiddSafe Advocate. The medical, mental health, religious professionals and MiddSafe advocates at Middlebury and their off-campus counterparts respect and protect confidential communications from students, faculty, and staff to the extent they are legally able to do so. These professionals may have to breach a confidence, however, when they perceive a serious risk of danger or threat to any person or property. In addition, medical and mental health professionals may be required by law to report certain crimes (e.g., any allegation of sexual and/or physical abuse of a person under 18). These exceptions to confidentiality are governed by the law of the state in which the confidential resource is located.

An individual who speaks to a confidential resource must understand that, if they want to maintain confidentiality, Middlebury will be unable to conduct an investigation into the particular incident or pursue disciplinary action against the individual who is alleged to have violated this policy.

b. Non-Confidential Resources

Non-confidential resources are all faculty or staff members, including ombudpersons and residential life staff who are not medical or counseling professionals, clergy, or MiddSafe Advocates, and are therefore not permitted to honor requests for confidentiality. Non-confidential faculty or staff who learn of an incident of discrimination, harassment or related retaliation involving a student are required to report that information to the HRO. (See Section B.1. for more information).

Faculty and staff who are "Campus Security Authorities" are required to report certain crimes to the Department of Public Safety (Vermont) or the Security Department (Monterey, CA) for the purpose of compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.

Employees with supervisory responsibility are expected to report all incidents of harassment, discrimination and related retaliation involving employees to the HRO and/or to Human Resources.

General inquiries to Middlebury officials about policies or procedures, and conversations in which the alleged wrongdoer is not identified by name or by implication from the circumstances may remain private. Otherwise, individuals who want to maintain confidentiality should seek a confidential resource.

c. Confidentiality

Middlebury is responsible for providing a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for students, faculty and staff. Outside of the Confidential Resources outlined above, Middlebury will take reasonable steps to avoid disclosure of the identity of a complainant. Depending on a number of factors including the specifics of a concern, the identity of a complainant may become readily apparent. Middlebury will only disclose information regarding a concern of discrimination on a need to know basis or as required to by law.

d. Other Disclosures Required by Law

Middlebury will not include the names of complainants or other identifying information in publicly available reports as required by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. In certain circumstances, Middlebury may need to report an incident to law enforcement authorities. Such circumstances include but are not limited to incidents that warrant the undertaking of safety and security measures for the protection of the individual and/or the campus community, instances involving abuse of minors, or situations in which there is clear and imminent danger and/or a weapon may be involved.

Procedures for Addressing Harassment, Discrimination and Related Retaliation

Middlebury encourages individuals to report incidents of discrimination, harassment, and related retaliation so that they can obtain support and information and so that Middlebury can respond appropriately. Individuals are encouraged to report their concerns to the Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator.

6. Reporting Requirements for Staff and Faculty

All members of Middlebury's community are expected to promote an environment free from prohibited discrimination, harassment, including sexual harassment, and related retaliation.

Any faculty or staff member who learns of an incident of discrimination, harassment, or related retaliation involving a student must report this information to a Middlebury Human Relations Officer or the Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator (see Appendix A for contact information), or the appropriate dean or program director in cases involving the Language Schools, Schools Abroad, Bread Loaf, the Middlebury Institute, MiddCore, School of the Environment, or other Middlebury program, as applicable, unless their status as a confidential resource precludes this disclosure. Confidential resources include the staff of the Center for Health and Wellness, the staff of the Chaplain's Office, MiddSafe Advocates, or other medical, counseling, support or religious personnel and volunteers who are required by law to maintain confidentiality. Please see Section A.5. Confidentiality for more information.

Employees with supervisory responsibility must report incidents of discrimination, harassment, including sexual harassment, or retaliation, and, if directed by HR or another appropriate official, take appropriate remedial action should such matters come to their attention. Supervisors should report any complaints or suspected acts of harassment, discrimination, or retaliation (even if they do not involve direct reports) to a HRO, Human Resources, or the Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator in accordance with Section 2, below. Depending upon the circumstances of a given situation, supervisors may be responsible for taking steps such as, by way of example but not limitation, addressing issues directly with staff, faculty, or students whom they supervise, facilitating informal resolution or mediation of issues, providing information on avenues to address questions of harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation, or pursuing complaints under the complaint procedures described here.

Failure to report or address harassment, discrimination, or retaliation complaints or suspected acts of harassment, discrimination, or retaliation appropriately in accordance with this section may be considered a violation of Middlebury's policy.

7. Complaint Procedures

Any Middlebury student, faculty member, staff member or applicant (for employment or to any Middlebury program) who has reasonable cause to believe that discrimination or harassment, including sexual harassment, has occurred or is occurring, or who believes that a student, faculty member, staff member or applicant has been subjected to retaliation for having brought or supported a complaint of discrimination or harassment, is encouraged to bring that information to the immediate attention of the official who is designated to receive such reports in the Middlebury program at issue (reports or complaints can be made verbally or in writing). [1] Reports may also be made to the Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator or any HRO (student, faculty and staff matters), or to Human Resources (employees).

If the designated HRO is unavailable, or if the HRO has a conflict of interest, the report should be made to the designated alternate HRO for the program at issue. The alternate shall have the same authority as the designated HRO to oversee investigations and adjudicate harassment, discrimination, and retaliation complaints. The names and contact information for offices and/or individuals serving as Human Relations Officers and alternate Human Relations Officers in Middlebury's various programs and locations are listed on the Civil Rights and Title IX website.

Middlebury encourages students, faculty, staff, and applicants to report instances of unwelcome protected-characteristic-related conduct (including unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature) even if the conduct is not sufficiently severe such that it undermines and detracts from or interferes with an individual's education, work performance, or access to Middlebury resources, or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive educational, work, or living environment. Middlebury encourages such reports, including through our online form, so that the behavior can be addressed before it creates a hostile environment for the affected individual. In such instances, the HRO and/or other Middlebury officials, to the extent appropriate, will address the conduct in a manner that is reasonably calculated to prevent its reoccurrence.

When the HRO receives actual notice - i.e., a written or oral complaint or report directed to the HRO - of conduct that may constitute prohibited discrimination or harassment (including sexual harassment) or related retaliation that may be investigated and adjudicated under this Procedure, Middlebury will initiate the following process, except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, below:

- a. The HRO will promptly determine initially whether the report or complaint alleges conduct that is prohibited by the [Non-Discrimination Policy](#) and whether an investigation and adjudication should proceed under this Procedure.
- b. If the HRO determines that the report or complaint does fall within the scope of the [Non-Discrimination Policy](#) and that an investigation and adjudication should proceed, a copy of the [Non-Discrimination Policy](#) and this Procedure will be provided to the complainant and the respondent and the parties will be notified that Middlebury is investigating the possibility that the respondent has violated the [Non-Discrimination Policy](#) using this Procedure (absent extenuating circumstances). The HRO will then, individually or in conjunction with other Middlebury offices or individuals (including, if warranted, independent investigators), promptly and equitably conduct or supervise an investigation that is appropriate under the circumstances. The investigation will be conducted in a prompt, thorough, fair, timely, equitable, and impartial manner.

The investigator is authorized to contact any and all individuals; Middlebury recognizes, however, that individuals who are bound by legal privileges may not be able to disclose privileged information, unless an exception applies. The investigator is authorized to access relevant records, except those legally protected as confidential or privileged, and may collect any additional evidence relevant to the complaint. The nature and scope of the investigation is within the sole discretion of the investigator and/or the HRO.

All witnesses identified in connection with an investigation under this Procedure are expected to cooperate fully in the investigation by providing complete, accurate, and truthful information. Middlebury policy prohibits intentionally making a false report or providing false or misleading information in any investigation under this Procedure. Complainants will not be deemed to have provided false or misleading information under this policy if their factual allegations are intended to be truthful and are made in good faith, regardless of whether the conduct complained of is ultimately found to constitute a policy

violation.

Witnesses may be expected to sign statements or other documents memorializing the information provided in the course of the investigation and may be asked to keep the substance of the investigation interview confidential. Failure to cooperate fully with the investigator or other Middlebury official (including but not limited to providing false information, as described above) may subject the employee or student to the full range of disciplinary actions available to the supervising authority or responsible official in accordance with the program's existing policies and/or contracts, as applicable, up to and including termination of employment or suspension or expulsion from Middlebury.

The parties may retain legal counsel at any time, although legal counsel is not permitted to participate in Middlebury's investigation and adjudication process under this Procedure. Attorneys who wish to communicate about a case may contact Middlebury's legal counsel directly.

In cases where the student is a respondent, if at any point prior to or during the investigation and adjudication process, the HRO becomes aware that other Middlebury policies may have been violated in relation to the matter under investigation, these alleged policy violations may, where appropriate, also be resolved through the investigation and adjudication process in this Procedure. The decision to investigate and adjudicate other alleged policy violations is within the sole discretion of the HRO. In all cases the parties will be notified if the HRO determines that additional alleged policy violations will be investigated and adjudicated in accordance with the procedures set forth herein.

- c. The HROs, Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator, Vice President for Academic Affairs/Dean of Faculty ("VPAA"), Human Resources Department, Vice President for Student Affairs, Dean of Students, Vice president for Academic Affairs and Dean of the Language Schools, Dean of International Programs, RDs, Public Safety staff, or other supervisory authority for the program at issue (or their designees) may also at any time take appropriate steps, including by way of example only, issuance of No Contact Orders, temporary changes in assignment of duties or housing, changes in class schedules or class requirements, or other accommodations, as appropriate, to protect complaining parties on an interim basis.
- d. After the investigation is completed, the investigator shall issue a report to the adjudicating HRO, together with recommended findings, based on a preponderance of the evidence standard, i.e., whether it was more likely than not that the [Non-Discrimination Policy](#) (or other Middlebury policies, if applicable) was violated. The report may be issued orally or in writing depending on the nature and complexity of the information.
- e. The adjudicating HRO is not bound by the investigator's report. Rather, it is advisory to the HRO. The adjudicating HRO may accept or reject the investigator's recommended finding in whole or in part and may request additional relevant information before making a determination. The HRO should avoid duplicating the efforts of the investigator, as well as accepting the investigator's recommended finding without careful review of all of the evidence.
- f. Either party may choose to meet individually with the adjudicating HRO prior to the HRO's determination. The HRO may also request an individual meeting with either party or any other person(s) as appropriate.
- g. After review of the investigator's report and recommended finding, the HRO shall issue a determination as to whether a violation of the [Non-Discrimination Policy](#) occurred. The

HRO's determination will be based on a preponderance of the evidence standard, and the HRO will reach a reasonable conclusion based on the evidence presented.

- h. If the HRO finds that a staff or faculty member has engaged in conduct that violates the [Non-Discrimination Policy](#) the HRO will refer the matter to the appropriate supervisory authority (e.g., the Middlebury College VPAA or designee, Provost, the Middlebury Institute's Chief Academic Officer or designee ["the Middlebury Institute's CAO"], Vice President for Academic Affairs and Dean of the Language Schools, Dean of International Programs, in the case of a faculty member, as applicable to the program at issue, and/or the Middlebury College Human Resources Department, or the Middlebury Institute's Human Resources Department, as applicable, in the case of a staff member) to take appropriate remedial measures. The supervisory authority may impose disciplinary action under existing policies and/or contracts, as applicable (e.g., verbal warnings, written warnings, written reprimands, or termination of employment), or other action as deemed appropriate under the circumstances.
- i. If the HRO finds that a student has engaged in conduct that violates the [Non-Discrimination Policy](#) (or other Middlebury policies under investigation, if applicable), the HRO will refer the matter to the supervisory authority for the program in which the student is enrolled at the time of the misconduct and the supervisory authority for any other Middlebury program in which the student is or will be enrolled (e.g., the Vice President for Student Affairs, Dean of Students, Vice President for Academic Affairs and Dean of the Language Schools, Dean of International Programs, Dean of the Institute, Director of the Bread Loaf School of English, Director of the Bread Loaf Writer's Conference, etc.), as applicable, for disciplinary action. Such disciplinary action could include warnings, written reprimands, probationary status, official college discipline, or suspension or expulsion from any or all Middlebury program(s) in which the student is or will be enrolled or participating, or other action as deemed appropriate under the circumstances (e.g. remedies applied to the respondent to address the needs of the complainant, including but not limited to room changes, class changes, building restrictions, extracurricular activity restrictions, modification of No Contact Orders to favor the complainant, and other actions to preserve the rights of the complainant to a discrimination-free environment). Additional non-disciplinary outcomes, such as extending and modifying mutual No Contact Orders, may also be imposed regardless of the finding.

If the conduct occurred during the course and scope of the student's employment at Middlebury, the matter will be referred jointly to the Human Resources Department and the appropriate supervisory authority for the program(s) at issue, as applicable, for disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment and expulsion from Middlebury, or other action as deemed appropriate under the circumstances (see above).

- j. To the extent permitted by law, the complainant and respondent will be afforded the same rights and opportunities throughout the investigation and adjudication process, including the opportunity to present witnesses and other evidence. However, the decision to interview particular witnesses or consider evidence offered by the parties is within the sole discretion of the HRO and/or investigator.
- k. The complainant and respondent will ordinarily be notified of the HRO's determination as to whether there was a policy violation. In sexual harassment cases involving student complainants, both parties will be notified of the HRO's determination simultaneously in writing, to the extent permitted by law. However, information regarding discipline or sanctions will not be shared with any complainant under this policy except as permitted or required by law.[\[2\]](#)

8. Timely Investigation and Determination

Middlebury works to resolve all complaints handled under this Procedure in a timely manner. The investigation will be documented, and the HRO will track the investigation for reasonable and timely progress. Both the complainant and respondent will be informed when the investigation is complete, a determination has been issued, and, where appropriate, a sanction has been imposed.

Middlebury will not wait for the conclusion of a criminal investigation or proceeding to begin its own investigation and resolve complaints under this policy. Middlebury will, however, comply with valid requests by law enforcement for cooperation in a criminal investigation. As such, Middlebury may need to delay temporarily an investigation under this policy while law enforcement is in the process of gathering evidence. Once law enforcement has completed gathering evidence, Middlebury will promptly resume and complete its investigation. Middlebury may also take interim measures to ensure the safety and well-being of the complainant and the school community while law enforcement is gathering evidence.

9. Appeals

In cases where the respondent is a student, the complainant and respondent each has the right to appeal the outcome under the circumstances described below. The right of appeal is only available to a respondent or complainant who participated in the investigative process.

The purpose of an appeal is to review the adjudication process.

Appeals are accepted on the basis of one or more of the following:

- discovery of significant new factual material not available to the HRO that could have affected the original outcome; however, prior omission of factual information that the appealing party knew or reasonably should have known is not a ground for an appeal;
- procedural error where the error prevented fundamental fairness;
- The HRO, investigator(s), or another decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally, or the individual complainant or respondent, that affected the outcome of the matter.

An appeal must be made in writing to the appellate officer for the program in connection with which the finding of responsibility was made. Therefore, an appeal must be directed to the VPAA (complaints against undergraduate students and complaints against MiddCore students), the Provost (complaints against Language Schools, Schools Abroad, Bread Loaf School of English, Bread Loaf Writers' Conference, and School of the Environment students) or the Middlebury Institute's CAO (complaints against Institute students), as applicable.

Appeals must be made within 5 days of receipt of notice of the HRO's determination and must include the grounds for appeal and an outline of any supporting evidence.

The Middlebury official responsible for hearing the appeal (i.e., VPAA, Provost, or the Middlebury Institute's CAO, as applicable) will invite an informational response to the appeal from the HRO and the other party (to the extent permitted by law), who may respond within 5 business days of the request. The Middlebury official may request assistance from the original investigator, or from a new investigator, or any other relevant individual, as necessary.

The Middlebury official may deny the appeal, or if one or more of the appeal grounds have been met, may:

- return the case to the original HRO for reconsideration; or
- appoint an alternate HRO to review the case, which will ordinarily occur when the original outcome was deemed to be affected by an official's bias.

It is the responsibility of the Middlebury official to determine which aspects of the case merit a new review, and to direct the HRO accordingly.

Absent extenuating circumstances, the Middlebury official will notify the complainant and respondent of the appeal decision simultaneously in writing within 15 days, to the extent permitted by law, and will notify the HRO in writing of instructions for any further action.

All decisions by the Middlebury official following a second review of the case are final.

10. Informal Resolutions/Disposition Prior to a Final Determination

At all stages of the investigation and determination processes, Middlebury officials, when appropriate, may make available to complainants' informal resolution options for resolving complaints. In assessing whether alternative dispute resolution is appropriate, Middlebury officials may consider factors such as, for example, (1) the nature of the allegations, (2) the agreement of the complainant and the respondent, (3) other relevant factors such as any disability of the complainant or the respondent, or any history of misconduct or other policy violations by the respondent. A complainant will not be required to engage in alternative dispute resolution and may end the alternative dispute resolution process at any time. If the complainant ends the alternative resolution process or if the process is either not appropriate or is unsuccessful, Middlebury officials shall continue to respond to the allegations in accordance with this Procedure.

If at any point before or during the investigation, a student respondent chooses to accept responsibility under this policy, the HRO may issue a determination and refer the matter to the appropriate supervisory authority for the program at issue in accordance with Section B.2.i., above. The supervisory authority may issue a sanction and/or take other action that is reasonably calculated to address the harassment or discriminatory conduct and prevent its recurrence.

11. Scope of Oversight (Students)

Students will be held accountable for the Scope of Oversight provision in section [II.B.2.a.iii.](#) of the Handbook.

Middlebury retains sole discretion to determine whether to initiate an investigation and adjudication under this Procedure regardless of the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by a non-Middlebury institution or program and/or the outcome of any law enforcement investigation or court proceeding.

In cases where a student is found responsible for a policy violation while participating in any Middlebury program, the finding of responsibility may also be referred to the appropriate authority overseeing any additional Middlebury program or other school or program in which the student is or will also be enrolled for other action as deemed appropriate (see also Section B.2.i., above). This may include but is not limited to: further investigation; additional adjudication under existing policies (using only information gathered in the first disciplinary process, or using subsequently gathered information, or both, as deemed appropriate by the overseeing authority); disciplinary action; or other remedies or processes deemed appropriate by the authority overseeing the additional Middlebury and/or other program or school in which

the student is or will be enrolled.

12. Emergency Removals

Middlebury's Emergency Removals Policy is found at section [I.C.3](#) of the Handbook.

13. Plans or Directives Issued by the Human Relations Officer

In any case in which a finding of harassment, discrimination, or retaliation has been issued, violation of a plan or directive to address the harassment, discrimination, or retaliation may be grounds for further discipline.

14. Revisions & Complaints about the Civil Rights & TIX office

The [Non-Discrimination Policy](#) and this Procedure may be amended from time to time; the policies and procedures published on Middlebury's Website should be consulted for any updates. Amended policies and procedures, as published through Middlebury's Website, shall supersede wholly any prior versions. Reasonable accommodations will be provided for persons with disabilities who need assistance in reviewing the [Non-Discrimination Policy](#) and this Procedure and/or filing or pursuing a complaint under this Procedure, upon request.

A student may file a complaint of discrimination, harassment, including sexual harassment, or related retaliation relating to the conduct of the HRO, Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator, or investigator appointed under this policy with the Vice President of Equity & Inclusion or the appropriate supervisory authority for the Institute, as appropriate given the program at issue. Faculty and staff may file complaints relating to the conduct of the HRO, Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator, or investigator appointed under this policy with the Vice President of Diversity & Inclusion. These officials may appoint an individual to serve as a special alternate HRO, as appropriate.

15. The Human Relations Officer and Record Keeping

The HRO may keep confidential records or reports developed under this Procedure and the actions taken in response to those reports and use them for purposes such as to identify individuals or departments likely to benefit from training. Information about the HRO is available at several college offices: Civil Rights and Title IX Office, Vice President for Student Affairs, Dean of Students, Class Year Deans, Vice President for Academic Affairs and Dean of the Faculty, Public Safety, Human Resources, program directors, and the Middlebury Institute's HRO.

16. Addendum (California Employees Only)

California law has specific requirements for what must be set forth in a harassment/discrimination policy applicable to employees. In accordance with California's Fair Employment and Housing Act Regulations ("FEHA"), and in addition to the policy provisions set forth above, this addendum applies to faculty, staff and other employees who are employed by the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey or any other Middlebury program that is located in California.

Definitions of Prohibited Conduct

Employees

With respect to protections of individuals from unlawful harassment, the term "employee" shall include unpaid interns, volunteers, and persons providing services pursuant to a contract. With respect to protections of individuals from unlawful discrimination, the term "employee" shall include a person who serves in an unpaid internship or any other limited-duration program that provides work experience.

Discrimination

Discrimination is defined as conduct directed at an individual based on their perceived or actual race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex (includes pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding, and related medical conditions), gender, gender identity, gender expression, age (over 40), sexual orientation, or military and veteran status of any person and/or any other status or characteristic as defined and to the extent protected by law.

Discrimination is established if a preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that an enumerated basis (see above definition) was a substantial motivating factor in the denial of an employment benefit to that individual by the employer or other covered entity, and the denial is not justified by a permissible defense. This standard applies only to claims of discrimination on a basis above (see also Government Code Section 12940, subdivision (a)), and to claims of retaliation under Government Code section 12940 subdivision (h). A substantial factor motivating the denial of the employment benefit is a factor that a reasonable person would consider to have contributed to the denial. It must be more than a remote or trivial factor. It does not have to be the only cause of denial.

Harassment

Harassment is defined as verbal, written, visual, or physical conduct based on or motivated by an individual's actual or perceived race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex (includes pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding, and related medical conditions), gender, gender identity, gender expression, age (over 40), sexual orientation, or military and veteran status of any person and/or any other status or characteristic as defined and to the extent protected by law in the location where a particular program is operating, that has the purpose or effect, from the point of view of a reasonable person, of objectively and substantially:

1. undermining and detracting from or interfering with an individual's educational or work performance or access to Middlebury resources; or
2. creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive educational, work, or living environment.

Harassment may include but is not limited to:

1. Verbal harassment, e.g., epithets, derogatory comments or slurs on a basis enumerated in the above;
2. Physical harassment, e.g., assault, impeding or blocking movement, or any physical interference with normal work or movement, when directed at an individual on a basis enumerated above;
3. Visual forms of harassment, e.g., derogatory posters, cartoons, or drawings on a basis enumerated above; or
4. Sexual favors, e.g., unwanted sexual advances, which condition an employment benefit upon an exchange of sexual favors.

National Origin

- (a) National origin includes, but is not limited to, the individual's or ancestors' actual or perceived:
 - (1) Physical, cultural, or linguistic characteristics associated with a national origin group;
 - (2) marriage to or association with persons of a national origin group;
 - (3) tribal affiliation;
 - (4) membership in or association with an organization identified with or seeking to promote the interests of a national origin group;
 - (5) attendance or participation in schools, churches, temples, mosques, or other religious institutions generally used by persons of a national origin group; and
 - (6) name that is associated with a national origin group.
- (b) "National origin groups" include, but are not limited to, ethnic groups, geographic places of origin, and countries that are not presently in existence.
- (c) "Undocumented applicant or employee" means an applicant or employee who lacks legal authorization under federal law to be present and/or to work in the United States.

Retaliation

Retaliation against any individual because the individual has opposed discrimination or harassment on the basis of any protected category, has participated in the filing of a complaint, or has testified, assisted, or participated in any other manner in a proceeding in which discrimination, harassment, or retaliation has been alleged is prohibited.

Retaliation may include, but is not limited to:

- (1) threatening to contact or contacting immigration authorities or a law enforcement agency about the immigration status of the employee, former employee, applicant, or a family member (e.g., spouse, domestic partner, parent, sibling, child, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, cousin, grandparent, great-grandparent, grandchild, or great-grandchild, by blood, adoption, marriage, or domestic partnership) of the employee, former employee, or applicant; or
- (2) taking adverse action against an employee because the employee updates or attempts to update personal information based on a change of name, social security number, or government-issued employment documents.

Prohibited Conduct (Coworkers, Third Parties, Supervisors and Managers)

The law prohibits coworkers and third parties, as well as supervisors and managers, with whom the employee comes in contact from engaging in unlawful harassment, discrimination, or retaliation.

1. Complaint Process

Employees may complain orally or in writing. The complaint reporting process is described in more detail in Section B above. In addition to those procedures, the parties involved in a harassment, discrimination or related retaliation complaint will receive a designation of confidentiality, to the extent possible. Confidentiality will be kept by Middlebury to the extent possible, although Middlebury cannot promise absolute confidentiality.

When Middlebury receives allegations of misconduct under this policy, it will conduct a fair, timely, and thorough investigation and reach reasonable conclusions based on the evidence presented.

Supervisors must report any complaints of misconduct under this policy to a Human Relations Officer so that Middlebury can try to resolve the claim internally. (This provision does not preclude employees from filing complaints with external agencies. See the Civil Rights and Title IX website for more information.).

If at the end of the investigation misconduct under this policy is found, appropriate remedial measures shall be taken.

The investigation will be documented, and the Human Relations Officer will track the investigation for reasonable progress.

2. Dissemination of the Policy

This addendum, along with the full text of Middlebury's [Non-Discrimination Investigations & Resolutions Procedure](#), will be disseminated to all California employees via email with an acknowledgement return form.

For the remaining sections under this policy including policy regarding relationships between faculty, staff and students, and intellectual inquiry, go to www.middlebury.edu/about/handbook/policies-for-all/non-discrim-policies/anti-harassment-discrimin

Non-Discrimination Title IX Investigation and Response Procedure (Handbook B.1.b.(1))

What This Procedure Covers

This Title IX Formal Grievance Procedure ("Procedure") applies to instances of Sexual Harassment (as defined by May 2020 U.S. Department of Education Title IX regulation) which occur on or after August 14, 2020. All references to Sexual Harassment within this Procedure are intended to apply to and comply with the definition of Sexual Harassment as defined by Department of Education in its Title IX regulation.

Middlebury may, in exceptional circumstances, vary from this Procedure. So long as such a variation is consistent with Title IX regulations and allows for fundamental fairness in the processes followed, variations from this process under those circumstances will not invalidate an outcome.

Except as otherwise specified herein, this Procedure applies to faculty, staff, and students, as well as to others who participate or attempt to participate in Middlebury's programs and activities. This includes the undergraduate college, the Language Schools, the School of the Environment, MiddCore, Bread Loaf School of English, Bread Loaf Writers' Conference, and the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey ("the Institute").^[1] Faculty and staff are, together, referred to as "Employee" or "Employees" in this Procedure.

This Procedure applies to Sexual Harassment as defined by the Department of Education and as set forth in the [Non-Discrimination Policy](#) so long as the following conditions are met:

- (i) The alleged conduct was perpetrated against a person in the United States; and
- (ii) The alleged conduct took place within Middlebury's programs and activities, meaning that the conduct occurred in a location, at an event, or in a circumstance where Middlebury exercises substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the conduct occurs, or in any building owned or controlled by a student organization recognized by Middlebury; and, the Complainant is participating in or attempting to participate in Middlebury's programs or activities.

Conduct that occurs off campus in locations or at events without direction or control by Middlebury does not meet the definition of occurring in "a program or activity of Middlebury". Such conduct may be

prohibited under other Middlebury policies, including the Non-Discrimination Policy provisions addressing forms of discrimination other than Title IX Sexual Harassment, and is addressed using different procedures. Only behavior meeting the definitional requirements of this section will be addressed utilizing this Procedure. Where a complaint alleges other Middlebury policy violations arising out of the same facts and circumstances as allegations that must be addressed utilizing this Procedure, Middlebury may, in its discretion, address those other alleged violations through this Procedure.

Conduct that occurred prior to August 14, 2020 will be investigated and adjudicated consistent with the procedures detailed in the SMDVS Policy and/or the [Anti-Harassment/Discrimination Policy](#) in effect during Academic Year 2019-2020, prior to the August 14, 2020 effective date of the Department of Education's May 2020 regulations. However, informal or "adaptable" resolutions may be available to address concerns about alleged conduct under the [Non-Discrimination Policy](#) regardless of the date it occurred.

Reporting Title IX Sexual Harassment

In order to fulfill its commitment to fostering a safe and inclusive learning environment, Middlebury values reporting of all types of sexual harassment, which includes sexual assault. Any person who believes that they have been subject to Title IX Sexual Harassment, or who has reason to believe that Title IX Sexual Harassment has occurred or is occurring, should report this information to the immediate attention of the Civil Rights and Title IX ("CRTIX") Coordinator. The CRTIX Coordinator is:

Civil Rights & Title IX Coordinator

Butterfly Boire

Middlebury College Service Building

Middlebury, VT 05753

802.443.2147

bboire@middlebury.edu

Civil Rights and Title IX Deputy Coordinator

Taryn Moran

Middlebury College Service Building

Middlebury, VT 05753

802.443.5840

tarynm@middlebury.edu

A report or complaint may be made verbally (in person, by phone, or videoconferencing) during applicable business hours, or in writing (via mail or email) 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. You may also report using the online reporting tool at [go/report](#). Please note that while a report may be made anonymously, this will limit Middlebury's ability to take action to provide supportive measures or to address the situation.

Which Middlebury Employees Must Report Sexual Harassment?

With the exception of certain persons designated as "Confidential Resources," as described below, all Middlebury employees must report any incident that could constitute Sexual Harassment involving a Middlebury student, employee or other covered person, to the CRTIX Coordinator and/or an HRO. The report should include relevant details about the incident of which they are aware, including the names of the parties, any witnesses, and any other relevant facts, including the date, time, and specific location of the alleged incident. To the extent possible, information reported will be shared with others only to the extent necessary to respond to the situation and support the parties and in accordance with state and federal law. Examples include individuals who are responsible for processing, investigating, adjudicating, and responding to sexual misconduct, domestic and dating violence and misconduct, stalking and/or

related retaliation reports; deans; program directors; supervisors; Human Resources staff; and Department of Public Safety or other campus security personnel who are responsible for reporting campus crime statistics and issuing timely warnings under the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.

WHO ARE CONFIDENTIAL RESOURCES?

Confidential Resources include the staff of the Center for Health and Wellness, the staff of the Chaplain's office, Middlebury Safe and Confidential Advocates ("MidSafe")^[2] or other medical, counseling, support or religious personnel and volunteers who are required by law to maintain confidentiality.

Middlebury encourages individuals to use confidential services. Individuals who seek those services should understand that confidentiality is not absolute and that those resources may have ethical or legal obligations to report certain information to others. As one example, Confidential Resources are typically obligated under state law to report instances of child abuse.

PARTICIPATION AND COOPERATION

All members of Middlebury's community covered by the Non-Discrimination Policy and identified in connection with an investigation under this Procedure are expected to cooperate and provide complete, accurate, and truthful information. Middlebury prohibits intentionally making a false report or providing false or misleading information in any investigation under this Procedure. Complainants will not be deemed to have provided false or misleading information under this Procedure if their factual allegations are intended to be truthful and are made in good faith, regardless of whether the conduct complained of is ultimately found to constitute a policy violation.

Witnesses may be expected to sign statements or other documents memorializing the information provided in the course of the investigation and may be asked to keep the substance of the investigation interview confidential.

SUPPORTIVE MEASURES (PREVIOUSLY CALLED "INTERIM MEASURES")

Supportive measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the complainant or the respondent before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the recipient's educational environment, or deter sexual harassment. Supportive measures may include but are not limited to:

- counseling;
- academic accommodations, such as extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, course changes or late drops, or other arrangements as appropriate (see the Academics: Course Registration and Conduct of Courses and Grades and Transcripts sections of the Handbook for more information);
- modifications of work or class schedules;
- campus escort services;
- mutual restrictions on contact between the parties;
- Residential accommodations, including but not limited to arranging for new housing, or providing temporary housing options, as appropriate;

- changes in work locations;
- leaves of absence;
- increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus;
- Changing transportation or working arrangements or providing other employment accommodations, as appropriate;
- Assisting the individual in accessing support services, including, as available, victim advocacy, academic support, counseling, disability, health or mental health services, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid services, and legal assistance both on and off campus, as applicable;
- No Trespass Notices prohibiting the presence of an individual on Middlebury property, and/or other properties on which Middlebury programs are occurring;
- Informing the individual of the right to report a crime to local law enforcement and/or seek orders of protection, restraining orders, or relief from abuse orders from United States courts or courts outside of the United States as applicable, and providing assistance if the individual wishes to do so. Middlebury will also work with complainants and others as appropriate to respect and implement the requirements of such orders on premises that it owns or controls, as necessary and appropriate;
- and other similar measures.

It is not necessary to file a complaint with Middlebury, participate in an adjudication process, or file a criminal complaint in order to request supportive measures from Middlebury.

Where a complainant reportedly subjected to Sexual Harassment makes a request for supportive measures like those described above, Middlebury will consider the request and provide those Supportive measures which are reasonably available and reasonably allow for the preservation or restoration of access to or participation in Middlebury programs.

Students or employees seeking supportive measures should direct their request to the CRTIX Coordinator, HROs, Human Resources, dean, or program director, as appropriate. The request will be evaluated and responded to by the CRTIX Coordinator or designee (e.g. HROs, Class Year Dean, or program director) after consultation, as needed, with the appropriate authority or authorities for the school or program at issue. The CRTIX Coordinator is ultimately responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures. Factors to be considered in determining whether to provide certain supportive measures may include the following:

- the specific need expressed by the party;
- the severity and/or pervasiveness of the allegations;
- any continuing effects on the party;
- whether the parties share the same residence hall, dining hall, class, extracurricular activities, transportation and/or job location;
- whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect a party or the parties; and.
- whether other measures are reasonably available to support the individual.

Middlebury will maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to a party, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of Middlebury to provide the supportive measures. As such, Middlebury may need to disclose some information about the individual to a third party to provide the supportive measures in a timely manner. The following individuals are typically responsible for determining what information should be disclosed and to whom it should be disclosed: CRTIX Coordinator, an HRO, dean, Security Officer, or program director. The decision to disclose information will be made after careful consideration of possible alternatives to disclosure and/or limiting the information provided to the third party as much as possible without compromising Middlebury's ability to provide the supportive measures.

EMERGENCY REMOVAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE

Nothing in this Procedure limits Middlebury's rights to terminate or suspend the employment of any staff or faculty member under otherwise-applicable Middlebury policies, practices, contracts, or procedures.

1. Emergency Removal

Where there is an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the alleged Title IX Sexual Harassment, Middlebury can remove a respondent from its education program or activity (which may include removing an employee respondent from their employment at Middlebury) and issue any necessary related no-trespass and no-contact orders. Middlebury will make the decision to remove a respondent from its education program or activity based on an individualized assessment and risk analysis. If Middlebury makes such a decision, the respondent will be provided with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal.

2. Administrative Leave for Employees

Middlebury may place employee respondents (non-students) on paid administrative leave during the pendency of an investigation and resolution process as outlined below. Middlebury reserves the right to place an employee respondent (non-student) on unpaid administrative leave during the pendency of an investigation and resolution process. In those instances in which Middlebury determines that an administrative leave will be unpaid and the respondent was not offered the opportunity to challenge the suspension without pay before it was imposed through some other process, the respondent may present a written challenge regarding the need for or the adequacy of the unpaid administrative leave to the CRTIX Coordinator. Once a written challenge of unpaid administrative leave is received, the CRTIX Coordinator will involve the relevant Middlebury leadership, which may include Human Resources and/or department leaders and schedule a virtual or in-person meeting with the respondent prior to making a determination.

OPTIONS TO PURSUE CRIMINAL OR LEGAL ACTIONS (REPORTING OUTSIDE OF MIDDLEBURY)

1. Criminal Complaints

Any student or employee may pursue criminal charges with local, state, or federal law enforcement agencies. Middlebury will offer and, upon request, provide assistance to individuals covered under this procedure with notifying law enforcement agencies. These options are available regardless of whether an individual chooses to file a complaint with Middlebury. Individuals have the option to notify such agencies with or without assistance from Middlebury and have the option not to personally notify such authorities.

2. Orders of Protection

Middlebury does not have the authority to issue Relief From Abuse Orders, Orders of Protection or Restraining Orders as these are granted by the court system. Individuals who have experienced Title IX

Sexual Harassment may be eligible to pursue Orders of Protection, Restraining Orders and/or Relief from Abuse Orders from courts in the United States or courts outside of the United States as applicable. Middlebury will offer its support to individuals if they request Middlebury's assistance with making contact with law enforcement authorities and other external resources to seek such orders. Middlebury will respect such orders to the extent applicable.

3. Assistance by Middlebury

Requests for assistance with contacting law enforcement authorities or obtaining an Order of Protection, a Relief from Abuse Order, a Restraining Order or other lawful order may be made in person, via email, phone or teleconference to the CRTIX Coordinator, an HRO, or Public Safety For additional information regarding making reports to the police and/or obtaining an Order of Protection, Restraining Order, or Relief from Abuse Order.

Formal Complaints / Grievances & Pre-Investigation

In addition to the reporting options and access to supportive measures addressed above, a complainant may file a formal written complaint alleging Title IX Sexual Harassment against a respondent and requesting that Middlebury investigate the allegation. At the time of filing a formal complaint, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in Middlebury's programs or activities. A formal complaint may be filed with the CRTIX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail, by using the contact information contained in Section II, above.

A. Pre-Investigation: Determinations of Applicable Procedures, Dismissals, Transfers and Appeals of Such Determinations

1. Middlebury will investigate alleged Title IX Sexual Harassment where a complainant submits a signed or electronically submitted formal complaint to the CRTIX coordinator, requests an investigation, and the signed written complaint meets the requirements of this section. In cases where the complainant does not wish to submit a formal complaint but the CRTIX Coordinator decides in their discretion to sign a complaint and initiate an investigation and resolution process, the CRTIX Coordinator will not be a complainant or otherwise a party to the matter. Middlebury will terminate the Title IX Sexual Harassment Investigation if a complainant notifies the CRTIX Coordinator in writing that the complainant would like to withdraw the formal complaint.
2. When a complainant requests an investigation,
 - (a) the CRTIX Coordinator will, promptly upon receipt of a report, determine whether:
 - i) the conduct alleged would, if proved, constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment (i.e., Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment, Severe, Pervasive and Objectively Offensive Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, or sex-based Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking) as defined in the Non-Discrimination Policy as Title IX Sexual Harassment;
 - ii) the conduct allegedly occurred in Middlebury's education program or activity; and
 - iii) the conduct allegedly occurred in the United States.
 - (b) the CRTIX Coordinator/HRO or designee may gather additional information as appropriate before making the determinations required by part (a) of this subsection. During any such initial inquiry, all individuals are expected to cooperate.
3. If some but not all of the conduct alleged in the complaint satisfies all 3 of these elements and a formal complaint is received from a complainant or signed by the CRTIX Coordinator, Middlebury may choose to address the entire matter through this Title IX Sexual Harassment Procedure (that is, it will as required by federal regulations follow Title IX Sexual Harassment

procedures to address the alleged Title IX Sexual Harassment, and it may, to promote efficiency or for other compelling reasons, choose to follow this Title IX Sexual Harassment Procedure to address other prohibited conduct in such mixed cases, so that all related misconduct may be addressed through one investigation and resolution process).

4. If it appears based upon initial review or upon information gathered during an investigation that the matter does not satisfy and/or no longer satisfies all 3 of these elements, Middlebury will, as required by Title IX regulations, dismiss the matter from the Title IX Sexual Harassment Procedure, and will transfer it for handling under the Non-Discrimination Investigation and Resolutions Procedure or other Middlebury procedures, as deemed appropriate by Middlebury.
5. Even if the allegations of a matter fall within the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment, Middlebury may (but is not required to) dismiss a formal complaint or any allegations therein if at any time during the investigation or resolution process:
 - A complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the complainant would like to withdraw the formal complaint or any allegations therein;
 - The respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by Middlebury; or
 - Specific circumstances prevent Middlebury from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the formal complaint or allegations therein.
6. If a formal complaint is dismissed by Middlebury under the circumstances described above, Middlebury will simultaneously provide to the parties written notice (by electronic or other means) of the dismissal and the reasons for the dismissal, and notice of the parties' opportunity to appeal such dismissal through the Title IX Sexual Harassment appeal procedures outlined below.
7. If the respondent is a Student and an Employee, the CRTIX Coordinator will determine which procedures apply based upon the facts and circumstances, such as whether the respondent's status as a Student or an Employee predominates in the context of the Prohibited Conduct. If a Student-Employee is found to have engaged in Prohibited Conduct, the Student-Employee may be subject to sanctions both in connection with their employment and in connection with their student status, as appropriate under these and other applicable procedures.

Additional Policy Violations:

1. If the CRTIX Coordinator/HRO becomes aware, at any point prior to or during the investigation and adjudication process, of additional allegations against the respondent that, if proven, could constitute violations of other non-academic policies, including harassment or discrimination investigated under Middlebury's Anti-Harassment/Discrimination Policy, these allegations may, at Middlebury's discretion, be investigated and adjudicated in accordance with the procedures set forth herein. In matters involving Employees, where the CRTIX Coordinator/HRO becomes aware of additional allegations of violations of Middlebury Policy, those concerns will be reported to the Employee's appropriate supervisory authority (e.g., VPAA/dean of the Faculty, VPAA/dean of the Institute, VPAA/dean of the Language Schools, Executive Vice President/Provost), who, in consultation with Human Resources, will consider whether and how to proceed under the relevant Faculty Handbook or Employee Handbook procedures and/or applicable contracts or policies.
2. If one party alleges that another party violated a No Contact Order (NCO) or No Trespass Notice (NTN) and makes the allegations at a time when they can be evaluated during an ongoing Title IX Sexual Harassment investigation/adjudication or after the Title IX Sexual Harassment investigation/adjudication process has been completed, the HRO or HRO's designee will

determine how to proceed.

3. If the HRO does not assume jurisdiction, the allegations may be addressed through Middlebury's conduct process for the appropriate school or program, or through the appropriate employment process. Alternatively, the HRO may designate an appropriate Middlebury official(s) to oversee and/or conduct an investigation and adjudicate the matter. If a violation of a NCO or NTN is found, the matter will be referred to the appropriate supervisory authority for discipline and/or other appropriate action in accordance with existing handbook policies.
4. If the HRO assumes jurisdiction over the allegations and deems an investigation to be necessary, the HRO will determine the scope, process, and timeline of the NCO/NTN investigation and adjudication, which may not necessarily follow the procedures outlined in this Title IX Investigation & Resolutions Procedure, if the HRO determines that using other procedures is more appropriate. The HRO has the discretion to determine whether an advisor of choice may be present at any processes or meetings related to an NCO/NTN investigation, depending on the circumstances. Both parties will have an opportunity to review and respond to all evidence relevant to the NCO/NTN investigation according to a timeline established by the HRO. The HRO will make a finding and will refer the matter to the appropriate sanctioning authority if a violation is found. Should the HRO determine that an NCO/NTN violation may also constitute retaliation, the parties will be notified in writing that retaliation will be added to the policies under consideration in the Title IX Sexual Harassment investigation or be part of a subsequent investigation, as applicable.
5. In all cases the parties will receive written notification if the CRTIX Coordinator/HRO determines that additional possible policy violations will be investigated and adjudicated in accordance with the Title IX procedures set forth herein or through a different set of procedures.

B. Bias

If either party is concerned that an official involved in the investigation or adjudication (such as, for example, an investigator, CRTIX Coordinator, or HRO) may be biased or have a conflict of interest, the party should share their concerns immediately. Concerns of this nature about the investigator should be shared with the CRTIX Coordinator; concerns about the CRTIX Coordinator or an HRO should be shared with the Vice President of Equity & Inclusion. The official with whom the concern is shared will consider the concern and inform the parties of a decision as to whether any related action is appropriate and whether an alternate will be appointed. If an alternate investigator, HRO, or CRTIX Coordinator is appointed, the alternate shall have the same authority as the originally designated official.

C. Additional Procedures for Dismissed Complaints.

If the CRTIX Coordinator dismisses a complaint under subsections (A)(1) or (A)(6) of this Part III, the CRTIX must promptly:

1. inform the parties that the dismissal is appealable in accordance with the appeal provisions described in this Procedure, below; and
2. consider whether the conduct alleged, if proved, would constitute a violation of Middlebury policy that should be investigated and adjudicated in accordance with another Middlebury policy, and initiate applicable procedures accordingly.

Investigations

A. Investigations Procedure

1. General Investigation Provisions

As required by the 2020 Title IX regulations, in investigations conducted under this Procedure, the following provisions will apply:

- The burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rest on Middlebury and not on the parties;
- Parties will have an equal opportunity to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence;
- Parties are not restricted in their ability to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence; and
- When a party is invited or expected to attend a hearing, investigative interview, or other meeting, they will receive written notice of the date, time location, participants, and purpose of such a hearing, investigative interview or meeting, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate.

2. Initial Notice of Investigation

When Middlebury initiates an investigation under this Procedure it will provide to the parties a written notice (by electronic or other means) that includes:

- Information about Middlebury's formal and informal resolution processes;
- A statement of the allegations of behavior potentially constituting Title IX Sexual Harassment, including sufficient details known at the time and with sufficient time to prepare a response before any initial post-intake interview. Sufficient details include the identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known, the conduct allegedly constituting Title IX Sexual Harassment, and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known;
- A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process;
- Information regarding Middlebury's presumption of good faith reporting and a summary of false complaint information outlined below;
- Notification that the parties may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney; and
- Notification that the parties may inspect and review evidence during the investigation and resolution process, as provided below.

If, in the course of an investigation, Middlebury decides to investigate allegations about any party that are not included in the notice described above, it will provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties whose identities are known.

3. Consolidation of Formal Complaints

Middlebury may consolidate formal complaints of Title IX Sexual Harassment against more than one respondent, or by more than one complainant against one or more respondents, or by one party against the other party, where the allegations of such Title IX Sexual Harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances. Where a grievance process involves more than one complainant or more than one respondent, references in this section to the singular "party," "complainant," or "respondent" include the plural, as applicable.

4. Disabilities

Students registered with the Disability Resource Center can request accommodations to ensure their full and equal participation in any conduct process and/or proceeding. Accommodation requests may be made directly to the CRTIX Coordinator. Accommodations are determined on an individual basis in consultation with the ADA Coordinators. Employees with disabilities may contact Human Resources.

B. Conduct of the Investigation

1. The CRTIX Coordinator will appoint an investigator. In selecting the investigator for a particular matter, the CRTIX Coordinator will take care to select an individual who does not have a conflict of interest or bias against complainants or respondents generally or an individual complainant or respondent. The CRTIX Coordinator will notify the parties of the identity of the investigator and parties may, within three calendar days of such notice, object to the appointment of the investigator by providing a written statement (which may be transmitted electronically) as to why the party believes that the investigator has a conflict of interest or bias. The CRTIX Coordinator will make decisions regarding such objections and the appointment of an alternate investigator, as necessary.
2. The investigator is authorized to contact any and all individuals who may have relevant information. The nature and scope of the investigation is within the discretion of the investigator. The investigator is authorized to access relevant records, except those legally protected as confidential or privileged, and may collect any additional evidence relevant to the complaint. Middlebury recognizes, however, that individuals who are bound by legal privileges may not be able to disclose privileged information, unless an exception applies. The investigator will not access, consider, disclose or otherwise use a party's privileged records without the party's voluntary, written consent to do so, and such information will not be deemed relevant to an investigation or adjudication absent the voluntary, written consent of the party.
3. The complainant and respondent will be asked to identify, preserve and submit all evidence pertaining to the matter under investigation, and to identify witnesses they believe may have relevant testimony to share. The investigator is not required to consider particular evidence submitted or interview any particular witness, even if identified by one of the parties.
4. All participants in the investigation are expected to provide complete, accurate, and truthful information.

C. Preliminary Report

1. After the complainant and the respondent have had the opportunity to make their own statement and to identify witnesses and other potential information, and the investigator has completed witness interviews and the gathering of evidence, the investigator will prepare a preliminary report.
2. Middlebury will provide each party with an equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised,

including the evidence upon which Middlebury does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and/or which the investigator does not deem relevant, and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source, so that each party can meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation. Such evidence will not include privileged records or information that may have been gathered or received during the investigation, absent written consent from the party holding the privilege.

3. Middlebury will send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the evidence subject to inspection and review in an electronic format or a hard copy.
4. Parties and advisors are not permitted to download, print, or copy such evidence subject to inspection and review, and are not permitted to re-disclose such evidence without Middlebury's permission. Parties and advisors will be required to sign an acknowledgment form indicating that they understand these prohibitions. Violations of these prohibitions may subject parties to Middlebury discipline under applicable conduct codes.
5. The complainant and the respondent will have an opportunity to review the preliminary report within the same time period and provide written responses to the report. The complainant and the respondent must submit any comments, feedback, additional documents, evidence, suggested questions for individuals interviewed, requests for additional investigation, names of additional witnesses, or any other information they deem relevant to the investigator, including additional documents or other evidence, within 10 calendar days after the preliminary report is sent to them for review. The parties' written responses will be considered by the investigator prior to completion of the final investigative report, and some or all of the responses may be attached or otherwise incorporated into the final investigative report.
6. In the event that new, relevant information is provided or identified at this stage, the information will be incorporated into the preliminary report as deemed appropriate by the investigator, and the complainant and the respondent will be provided a second opportunity to review and provide a written response regarding the new information, which the investigator will consider prior to completion of the final investigation report. Identification of new and relevant information after the parties' review of the preliminary report is likely to extend the time frame of the investigation.

D. Final Investigative Report

1. After considering any written response submitted by either party, or after the 10 calendar day comment period has lapsed without receiving a written response or responses, the investigator will address any relevant issues identified by the complainant and/or the respondent, and as appropriate, pursue any additional investigative steps as needed. The final investigative report will be reviewed for completeness by the CRTIX Coordinator or one HRO (not the hearing officer) before it is issued.
2. The final investigative report created by the investigator will fairly summarize relevant evidence and include as exhibits evidentiary materials as deemed appropriate by the investigator;
3. The final investigative report will include the investigator's recommendation as to whether the respondent should be found responsible for violating the policy provisions at issue;
4. At least 10 days prior to the hearing referenced below, Middlebury will send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the final investigative report and exhibits in an electronic format or a hard copy, for their review and written response; and
5. The final investigative report and the parties' written responses, if any, will be provided to the

hearing officer in advance of the hearing.

Hearings and Determinations of Responsibility

A. In General

Live hearings will be provided as required by the 2020 Title IX regulations. At the request of either party, Middlebury will provide for the hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the hearing officer and parties to simultaneously see and hear the party or the witness answering questions. Live hearings may be conducted with all parties physically present in the same location or, at Middlebury's discretion, any or all parties, witnesses, and other participants may appear at the live hearing virtually, with technology enabling participants simultaneously to see and hear each other.

B. Hearing Officers

Hearings will be presided over by a hearing officer, who will make the decision by a preponderance of the evidence as to whether or not the respondent violated the policy provisions at issue. The hearing officer has broad authority to determine the process, timing and conduct of a hearing. For example, the hearing officer will determine the order of presentation, timing, and overall duration of the hearing, what information and evidence will be heard, what information and questions are relevant to the determination of the matter, and what cross-examination questions will or will not be permitted.

Hearing officers, ordinarily one of Middlebury's HROs, will be appointed by the CRTIX Coordinator. In selecting a hearing officer for a particular matter, the CRTIX Coordinator will take care to select an individual who does not have a conflict of interest or bias against complainants or respondents generally or an individual complainant or respondent. Middlebury will notify the parties of the identity of the hearing officer in advance of the hearing, and parties may, within 3 calendar days of such notice, object to the service of the hearing officer by providing a written statement (which may be transmitted electronically) as to why the party believes that the hearing officer has a conflict of interest or bias. The CRTIX Coordinator or designee will make decisions regarding such objections and the appointment of an alternate hearing officer, as necessary.

C. Advisors

Each party may have an advisor of their choice present at a hearing for the limited purpose of conducting cross-examination on behalf of that party. Advisors are not required to be attorneys, but attorneys are permitted to serve as advisors. If a party does not have an advisor of their choice present at a hearing, Middlebury will without fee or charge to the party provide an advisor of Middlebury's choice, for the limited purpose of conducting cross-examination on behalf of that party. No later than 10 calendar days before the hearing, parties should inform the CRTIX Coordinator of the identity of any advisor of choice who will accompany them to the hearing, so that Middlebury will know whether or not it needs to arrange for the presence of a Middlebury-provided advisor, even if the party declines to attend the hearing.

At a time and manner deemed appropriate by the hearing officer, the advisor for each party will be permitted to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant cross-examination questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. Advisors must comply with the conduct expectations for hearings. Except for the limited role of asking cross-examination questions, advisors may not participate actively in the hearing and may not speak or otherwise communicate on the part of the party that the advisor is advising. However, the advisor may consult privately in a non-disruptive manner with their advisee during and/or at a recess in the hearing. Scheduling accommodations generally will not be made for advisors if they unduly delay the process. Middlebury reserves the right to take appropriate action regarding any advisor who disrupts the process, or who does not abide by the restrictions on their

participation as determined in the sole discretion of the hearing officer, which may include exclusion of the advisor from the hearing and the appointment of an alternate Middlebury-provided advisor.

D. Middlebury Faculty and Staff as Advisors

A Middlebury faculty or staff member who agrees to serve as an advisor to a complainant or respondent is not an agent of Middlebury when acting in that capacity and does not speak or act on Middlebury's behalf while serving as an advisor. The relationship between a party and their advisor for the TIX Sexual Harassment hearing is not confidential (or privileged), and the faculty or staff member's duties to Middlebury-including all reporting obligations-remain intact. Before agreeing to serve as an advisor, faculty and staff members should evaluate whether any conflict or potential conflict of interest may warrant their declining the invitation to serve as an advisor. In addition, only licensed attorneys can provide legal advice. Parties seeking legal advice should consult their attorney.

E. Requests for Appearance of Witnesses

If a Party wishes to have an individual appear at the hearing as a witness, they must provide notice of the identity of the proposed witness and a brief description of the subject matter of the witnesses' testimony to the CRTIX Coordinator or designee at least 10 calendar days before the date of the hearing. The CRTIX Coordinator or designee, in consultation with the hearing officer as necessary, will determine whether the witness is likely to have information that is relevant to the hearing, and if it is determined that the witness is likely to have relevant information, the CRTIX Coordinator or designee will inform the witness that their presence at the hearing is expected. These provisions apply equally to both fact and expert witnesses.

F. Conduct of Hearings and Relevance

A) Report to be provided to Hearing Officer

At or before the hearing, the hearing officer will receive a copy of the investigative report, any attachments thereto, and copies of the parties' written responses to the investigative report, if any, which will be part of the information of record to be considered by the hearing officer to the extent appropriate in light of the rules regarding evidence to be considered that are outlined below.

B) General Order of the Hearing

- (i) Subject to the discretion of the hearing officer, hearings will ordinarily begin with introductory remarks by the hearing officer to explain the process, followed by a brief opening statement from any party who wishes to provide one, followed by the hearing officer's asking relevant initial questions of the parties as deemed appropriate by the hearing officer. During this portion of the hearing, advisors may confer privately and in a non-disruptive manner with their advisee, but they are not allowed to make opening statements or otherwise address the hearing officer or anyone else present at the hearing.
- (ii) After the hearing officer has asked their initial questions of the parties, the hearing officer will permit each party's advisor to ask the other party all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. Subject to the discretion of the hearing officer, questioning of witnesses will generally follow a similar process, whereby the hearing officer will pose relevant questions to each witness, then the parties' advisors will be permitted to ask relevant questions of witnesses. In accordance with the 2020 Title IX regulations, such cross-examination by advisors will be conducted orally, and in real time by the party's advisor of choice and never by a party personally.

- (iii) Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a complainant, respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the hearing officer will first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. Advisors are not permitted to object to hearing officer decisions regarding relevance during a hearing.
- (iv) The evidence gathered throughout the investigation will be made available at the hearing, and each party and/or their advisor (as applicable) will have an equal opportunity to refer to such evidence during the hearing, including for purposes of cross-examination.
- (v) At the discretion of the hearing officer, parties (but not their advisors) will usually be given an opportunity to make a closing statement at the conclusion of the hearing.

C) Evidence

- (i) Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant and will not be permitted, except for the limited circumstance where such questions and evidence about the complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent.
- (ii) Information protected under a legally recognized privilege (such as, for example, privileged communications between a party and their physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in a treatment capacity, or privileged communications between a party and their attorney), are not relevant unless the person holding the privilege has waived the privilege in writing and the hearing officer determines it is relevant.
- (iii) If a party or witness does not submit to cross-examination at the live hearing, the hearing officer will only consider any statement of that party or witness in reaching a determination regarding responsibility to the extent permitted by the law, Title IX regulations and/or U.S. Department of Education guidance that apply or applies as of the time of the hearing. The hearing officer will not draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions.

G. Record of Hearings

Middlebury will create an audio or audiovisual recording, or transcript, of any live hearing and make it available to the parties for inspection and review.

H. Determinations Regarding Responsibility

Within a reasonable time, the hearing officer (and if necessary the sanctioning authority, as provided below) will prepare and issue a written determination regarding responsibility and a recommendation on sanctions. In determining responsibility, the hearing officer will apply the preponderance of the evidence standard. The written determination will include:

- Identification of the section(s) of Middlebury's Non-Discrimination Policy alleged to have been violated
- A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the complaint through the determination, including but not limited to, as applicable, any notifications to the parties,

- interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held
- Findings of fact supporting the determination
- Conclusions regarding the application of definitions of Title IX Sexual Harassment in Middlebury's Non-Discrimination Policy to the facts;
- A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility; and
- Identification of Middlebury's procedures and permissible bases for the Complainant and Respondent to appeal (as outlined below).

The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that Middlebury provides the parties with the written determination of the appeal, if an appeal is filed, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which the appeal would no longer be considered timely.

If sanctions are necessary, they will be assigned in accordance with the Sanctions section below. The parties will receive notice simultaneously of the written determination and, if necessary, any sanctions as determined through the procedures outlined below.

Sanctioning

1. If the hearing officer finds that the respondent engaged in behavior that violates Middlebury policy, the CRTIX Coordinator will, in accordance with this Procedure, forward the case to the appropriate supervisory authority for the program at issue ("sanctioning authority"), who will assign a sanction or sanctions, and other actions as appropriate. The hearing officer and the sanctioning authority will collaborate on the creation of a single written determination that will include the hearing officer's statement and rationale regarding responsibility as described in more detail above, a statement of and rationale for any disciplinary action Middlebury is imposing on the respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the educational program or activity of Middlebury will be provided by Middlebury to the complainant.

In determining the sanction or sanctions and/or other actions, the sanctioning authority will be guided by a number of considerations, including but not limited to the following:

- The severity, pervasiveness and/or objective offensiveness of the behavior;
- The nature of the Title IX Sexual Harassment;
- The impact of the Title IX Sexual Harassment on the complainant;
- The impact or implications of the Title IX Sexual Harassment within the Middlebury community;
- Any prior misconduct by the respondent, including the respondent's relevant prior conduct history, at Middlebury or elsewhere;
- Whether the respondent has accepted responsibility for the Title IX Sexual Harassment;
- The maintenance of a safe, nondiscriminatory and respectful environment conducive to living, learning, and/or working, as applicable; and

- Any other mitigating, aggravating, or compelling factors.

When a student respondent is found responsible for sexual assault, suspension, or expulsion are the likely outcomes.

2. Sanctions and other actions will go into effect at either the expiration of the deadline for the submission of an appeal where no appeal is submitted, or at the conclusion of the appeal process if applicable. This language does not preclude the possibility of emergency action as needed; please see Section II.D, Emergency Removals and Non-Student Administrative Leave.
3. If the hearing officer finds conduct that violates the Non-Discrimination Policy (or other Middlebury policies under investigation), the CRTIX Coordinator will provide the case materials to the appropriate supervisory authority or authorities (e.g., for students: the Vice President for Student Affairs at the College, the Dean of the Language Schools, the Dean of Enrollment, Advising and Student Services at the Institute, the Dean of the Bread Loaf School of English, etc.; for staff, that staff member's supervisor, and for faculty, the Provost). When multiple supervisory authorities are involved in assigning sanctions, they may collaborate with each other as appropriate.

After a review of the case materials and the hearing officer's recommendation regarding sanctions, the supervisory authority may impose disciplinary sanctions. Sanctioning and appeals for faculty whose primary appointment is in the undergraduate college will follow the procedures for Middlebury College faculty, regardless of the program for which the individual was employed at the time of the incident.

Sanctions for Prohibited Conduct could include written reprimands, probationary status, letters of official discipline, and/or suspension, expulsion, reassignment of duties, referral to other disciplinary processes, or termination from employment from any or all Middlebury program(s). Students should note that although sanctions for violation(s) of this policy can include any form of discipline as stated in this section, those found to have committed sexual assault will most likely receive a sanction of suspension or expulsion. Middlebury may also take other non-disciplinary action as deemed appropriate under the circumstances (e.g., remedies applied to the respondent to address the needs of the complainant, including but not limited to room changes, class changes, building restrictions, extracurricular activity restrictions, modification of No Contact Orders to favor the complainant, and other actions designed to restore or preserve the complainant's equal access to Middlebury's educational program or activity). Middlebury may also provide notice of the matter to the appropriate supervisory authority of any Middlebury program in which the respondent intends to participate, who may consider this information in determining the respondent's admission to the program and/or other program participation parameters, as appropriate. Notification of a finding of responsibility, sanction, or other action under this policy may also be provided to the home institution of non-Middlebury undergraduate and graduate students or any other program in which the student is enrolled or to which the student is pursuing enrollment.

4. If the hearing officer finds that a faculty member has engaged in conduct that violates this policy, or other Middlebury policies under investigation, if applicable (absent or following an appeal of that finding in accordance with paragraph G3, above, if an appeal was granted), the CRTIX Coordinator and/or HRO will provide the case materials to the appropriate supervisory authority for the program at issue (e.g., the Middlebury College VPAA/Dean of Faculty, VPAA/Dean of the Institute, Vice President of the Language Schools, Dean of International Programs or Executive Vice President/Provost). The supervisory authority will refer the matter for separate procedures that may result in the imposition of appropriate disciplinary action according to the

procedures in existing Faculty Handbook policies and/or contracts, as applicable. Disciplinary sanctions under this policy may therefore include written reprimands, salary freeze, termination of employment, reassignment or restriction of duties, and/or referral to separate procedures that govern employment status issues.

5. In any case in which a finding of sexual misconduct, domestic or dating violence or misconduct, stalking or related retaliation has been issued, violation of a plan or directive to address the prohibited conduct or related sanction may be grounds for further discipline.

Appeals

Either party may file an appeal from: 1) a determination regarding responsibility; and/or 2) the CRTIX Coordinator's dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations therein from the Title IX Sexual Harassment process, solely on the basis of one or more of the following circumstances:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
- New evidence that could affect the outcome of the matter and that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made has become available; and/or
- The CRTIX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally, or the individual complainant or respondent, that affected the outcome of the matter.

Regardless of which party appeals, both parties may participate in the appeals process. Middlebury will provide written notification to the complainant and the respondent of any applicable appeal procedures at the time they receive the written determination regarding responsibility and any sanctions.

An appeal must be made in writing to the appropriate appellate officer, which are:

1. Students:
 - a. Undergraduate College students (including non-Middlebury students enrolled in Middlebury summer undergraduate courses): **VPAA/Dean of Faculty or designee**
 - b. Middlebury Institute students: **VPAA/Dean of the Institute or designee**
 - c. All other students in any other program: **Executive Vice President/Provost or designee**
2. Staff: **VP of HR**
3. Faculty: **Executive Vice President/Provost or designee**

An appeal must articulate one of the three bases above and provide information to support the appealing party's argument. Appeals must be filed no later than 5 business days after the date on which Middlebury transmitted the hearing officer's written determination to the parties. The CRTIX Coordinator or appellate officer may extend this deadline if warranted by the circumstances. Middlebury reserves the right to assign an alternate appellate officer to avoid a conflict of interest or bias. The appellate officer will not be the same person as the hearing officer, the investigator, the CRTIX Coordinator, or a person who made a decision to dismiss a formal complaint.

Middlebury will notify the other party in writing when an appeal is filed and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties. The other party may then have a period of 5 business days to submit a statement in support of the written determination and/or in opposition to the appeal. Any such statement will be shared with the party who filed the appeal and their advisor.

The appellate officer will issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result; and Middlebury will provide the written decision simultaneously to both parties. The appellate officer's decision on any appeal is the final step in the adjudication process, unless the appellate officer provides otherwise as discussed below.

The appellate officer may uphold the determination by the sanctioning authority, or modify the determination by the sanctioning authority or return the case to the original hearing officer (or an alternate, if warranted) in the event that the appellate officer concludes that either (1) a procedural irregularity affected the outcome of the matter; (2) new evidence that could affect the outcome, and which was not available at the time of the determination, has become available; or (3) a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

It is the responsibility of the appellate officer to determine which if any aspects of the case merit a new review, and to direct the CRTIX Coordinator accordingly.

Absent extenuating circumstances, the appellate officer will notify the complainant and respondent of the appeal decision simultaneously in writing within twenty business days of the appeal receipt deadline and will notify the CRTIX Coordinator in writing of any instructions for further action. This deadline may be extended if warranted by the circumstances. If this deadline is extended, the parties will be notified in writing at the time the extension is determined.

The decision to uphold or modify the determination by the appellate officer is final. If a case is returned for an additional hearing, the subsequent determination and/or sanction from that hearing are ordinarily final.

Pending Discipline (Students)

A student respondent will not be permitted to graduate from or otherwise be deemed to have officially completed a program in which they are enrolled while a disciplinary matter is pending; the student's graduation or certification will be held in abeyance until the matter is resolved. If a respondent withdraws with a disciplinary matter, sanction, or appeal pending, the withdrawal will be considered a resignation from Middlebury, and the student will have given up the opportunity to return to Middlebury. The student's official status at Middlebury will reflect the point in the process at which they withdrew, and the nature of the finding and sanction, as appropriate. Examples include but are not limited to "Withdrawal with a Disciplinary Matter Pending," "Withdrawal with a Disciplinary Sanction Pending," and "Withdrawal with a Disciplinary Appeal Pending."

In extraordinary circumstances, the appropriate supervisory authority may, after appropriate consultation, a review of the case, and consideration of Middlebury's best interests, grant permission for a respondent to withdraw from Middlebury when a disciplinary matter is pending. If the student is readmitted to Middlebury, the disciplinary matter must be resolved either before the student's return, or immediately upon the student's return (as determined by Middlebury).

Admission of Responsibility

If at any point a respondent chooses to accept responsibility for violating all policies under investigation, an official designated by the CRTIX Coordinator will issue a determination and refer the matter to the appropriate supervisory authority or authorities for the program at issue in accordance with this Procedure. The appropriate supervisory authority or authorities will issue a sanction and/or take other action that is designed to restore or preserve the complainant's equal access to Middlebury's education program or activity.

Informal Resolution

A. General Information

Informal resolution is a voluntary option that does not involve a hearing process. Informal resolution may be used in Title IX Sexual Harassment matters in which a formal complaint has been filed by a complainant or signed by the CRTIX Coordinator.

The CRTIX Coordinator will assess the request for informal resolution in light of factors such as, but not limited to, the severity of the alleged violation and the potential risks to campus community members posed by the reported misconduct. Middlebury will only proceed with an informal resolution process if both parties provide their voluntary, written consent to initiate the informal resolution process. Middlebury will not offer or facilitate an informal resolution process in matters that involve allegations that an employee committed Title IX Sexual Harassment against a student.

At any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility, Middlebury may facilitate an informal resolution process (e.g., mediation or restorative justice) where requested by one party and agreed to by the other party. If a party requests the initiation of an informal resolution process and the CRTIX Coordinator agrees that the matter is appropriate for informal resolution, Middlebury will provide to each party a written notice that discloses:

- The allegations;
- The requirements of the informal resolution process, including the circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same allegations—
 - As noted below, Middlebury generally permits parties to withdraw from the informal resolution process and initiate or re-initiate a formal investigation and hearing process at any time before the informal resolution process is completed and any informal resolution is agreed to in writing by the parties); and
- Any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared.

The matter will be deemed resolved if and when the parties expressly agree in writing to an outcome that is acceptable to them and which is approved by the CRTIX Coordinator (in consultation with other Middlebury administrators as deemed necessary). A party may withdraw from the informal resolution process at any time prior to their execution of a written informal resolution agreement. After an informal resolution is agreed to in writing between the parties, neither party may initiate a formal resolution process regarding substantially the same factual allegations.

At any time before a matter is resolved through informal resolution, the CRTIX Coordinator may terminate an informal resolution process and initiate or re-initiate a formal investigation and hearing process at any time, as they deem appropriate in their discretion.

Training of Individuals Conducting Investigations and Adjudications and Facilitating Informal Resolution Processes

The CRTIX Coordinator, investigators, decision-makers, sanctioning authorities, appellate authorities, and individuals facilitating informal resolution processes (collectively, "Middlebury Officials") receive training on the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment in this policy, the scope of Middlebury's education programs or activities, how to serve impartially (including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias), and on issues of relevance of evidence as well as questions, including when questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant. Any materials used to train Middlebury Officials will not rely on sex stereotypes and will promote impartial adjudications of formal complaints. Middlebury will ensure that all Middlebury Officials comply with the standards on serving impartially that are outlined in this paragraph.

Record Keeping

The HROs and the CRTIX Coordinator will maintain as required by the May 2020 Title IX regulations any records related to Title IX Title IX Sexual Harassment cases, and will keep confidential records and/or reports under this policy and the actions taken in response to those reports.

APPENDIX A

A. DEFINITIONS

1. Complainant

A complainant is an individual who is reported to have experienced conduct that could constitute Prohibited Conduct, regardless of whether the individual makes a report or seeks disciplinary action.

2. Respondent

A respondent is an individual who has been reported to have engaged in conduct that could constitute Prohibited Conduct and whose alleged conduct is being investigated to determine if it is in violation of Middlebury's policies.

3. Report

A Report is any information received by Middlebury College that a complainant has allegedly been subjected to conduct which could constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment. A Report is not a Formal Complaint and does not trigger a formal investigation or adjudication. Instead, reports serve as a basis for statistical reporting under the Jeanne Clery Act and allow Middlebury to provide Supportive Measures to those who have experienced Title IX Sexual Harassment. Any Complainant who reports Title IX Sexual Harassment will receive information about the Formal Complaint and Investigation Process.

4. Formal Complaint

Formal complaint means a document filed by a complainant or signed by the Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator alleging Title IX Sexual Harassment against a respondent and requesting that the recipient investigate the allegation of Title IX Sexual Harassment. At the time of filing a formal complaint, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the recipient with which the formal complaint is filed. A formal complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail, by using the contact information required to be listed for the Title IX Coordinator under § 106.8(a), and by any additional method designated by the recipient.

5. Human Relations Officer

A Human Relations Officer ("HRO") is an administrator responsible for overseeing investigations and adjudicating complaints under this Procedure. HROs are also the Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator's designees responsible for overseeing investigations and adjudicating sexual misconduct complaints in accordance with this Procedure.

6. Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator

The Civil Rights and Title IX Coordinator ("CRTIX Coordinator") is the administrator designated and authorized to coordinate Middlebury's efforts to comply with and carry out its responsibilities under Title IX. The CRTIX Coordinator's responsibilities include overseeing the process for handling and responding to all complaints of possible sex discrimination and identifying and addressing any patterns or systemic problems that arise during the review of such complaints.

Middlebury's CRTIX Coordinator also participates in Middlebury's handling and responding to complaints of sexual misconduct, domestic and dating violence and misconduct, and stalking, as defined in this policy.

References throughout this Procedure to the CRTIX should be read as including individuals to whom the CRTIX has designated certain duties either in general or in the context of a particular case or situation.

7. Days

Unless otherwise noted, "days" indicates calendar days, regardless of whether the majority of Middlebury's administrative offices are open. "Business days" indicates days on which the majority of Middlebury's administrative offices are open, and generally connotes Mondays through Fridays. In computing any period of time referenced in this Procedure, the day of the act or event (e.g., provision of evidence for review and response, issuance of a determination or sanction) from which the designated time period begins to run shall not be included. The last day of the period so computed shall be included if it is a business day; when not a business day, the period will conclude at the end of the next business day.

8. Parties

Only the complainant and respondent are considered a "party" or "parties" as that term is used within this policy.

Published: August 14, 2020

[1] Note that Schools Abroad are covered under AHD

[2] Middlebury's Vermont undergraduate campus program includes a confidential resource called MiddSafe; for more information, see <http://www.middlebury.edu/student-life/health-wellness-education-and-safety/education/midsafe>

U.S. State and Federal Law where Middlebury Operates Programs - Revised September 2023

- [Vermont](#)
- [California](#)
- [District of Columbia](#)
- [The Violence Against Women Act](#)

VERMONT

Sexual Assault:

Sexual assault ([13 V.S.A. § 3252](#))

(a) No person shall engage in a sexual act with another person:

- (1) without the consent of the other person;
- (2) by threatening or coercing the other person;
- (3) by placing the other person in fear that any person will suffer imminent bodily injury;

or

- (4) when the person knows or reasonably should know that the other person is asleep, unconscious, or otherwise unaware that the sexual act is occurring.

- (b)
 - (1) No person shall administer any alcohol, drugs, or other intoxicants to another person without the person’s knowledge or against the person’s will and, while the person is impaired by the alcohol, drugs, or intoxicants, engage in a sexual act with that person.
 - (2) No person shall engage in a sexual act with another person when the other person is incapable of consenting to the sexual act due to substantial impairment by alcohol, drugs, or other intoxicants and that condition is known or reasonably should be known by the person.
- (c) No person shall engage in a sexual act with a child who is under the age of 16, except:
 - (1) where the persons are married to each other and the sexual act is consensual; or
 - (2) where the person is less than 19 years old, the child is at least 15 years old, and the sexual act is consensual.
- (d) No person shall engage in a sexual act with a child who is under the age of 18 and is entrusted to the actor’s care by authority of law or is the actor’s child, grandchild, foster child, adopted child, or stepchild.
- (e) No person shall engage in a sexual act with a child under the age of 16 if:
 - (1) the victim is entrusted to the actor’s care by authority of law or is the actor’s child, grandchild, foster child, adopted child, or stepchild; or
 - (2) the actor is at least 18 years of age, resides in the victim’s household, and serves in a parental role with respect to the victim.
- (f)
 - (1) A person who violates subsection (a), (b), (d), or (e) of this section shall be imprisoned not less than three years and for a maximum term of life and, in addition, may be fined not more than \$25,000.00.
 - (2) A person who violates subsection (c) of this section shall be imprisoned for not more than 20 years, and, in addition, may be fined not more than \$10,000.00.
- (g) A person convicted of violating subsection (a), (b), (d), or (e) of this section shall be sentenced under section 3271 of this title.

Consent ([13 V.S.A. § 3251\(3\)](#))

“Consent” means the affirmative, unambiguous, and voluntary agreement to engage in a sexual act, which can be revoked at any time. ([13 V.S.A. § 3251\(3\)](#)).

Incapable of Consenting: ([13 V.S.A. § 3251\(10\)](#))

“Incapable of consenting” means the person:

- (A) is incapable of understanding the nature of the conduct at issue;
- (B) is physically incapable of resisting, declining participation in, or communicating unwillingness to engage in the conduct at issue; or
- (C) lacks the mental ability to make or communicate a decision about whether to engage in the conduct at issue.

Sexual Act ([13 V.S.A. § 3251\(1\)](#))

A “sexual act” means conduct between persons consisting of contact between the penis and the vulva, the penis and the anus, the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the vulva, or any intrusion, however slight, by any part of a person’s body or any object into the genital or anal opening of another.

Aggravated Sexual Assault: ([13 V.S.A. § 3253](#))

- (a) A person commits the crime of aggravated sexual assault if the person commits sexual assault under any one of the following circumstances:
- (1) At the time of the sexual assault, the actor causes serious bodily injury to the victim or to another.
 - (2) The actor is joined or assisted by one or more persons in physically restraining, assaulting, or sexually assaulting the victim.
 - (3) The actor commits the sexual act under circumstances which constitute the crime of kidnapping.
 - (4) The actor has previously been convicted in this State of sexual assault under subsection 3252(a) or (b) of this title or aggravated sexual assault or has been convicted in any jurisdiction in the United States or territories of an offense which would constitute sexual assault under subsection 3252(a) or (b) of this title or aggravated sexual assault if committed in this State.
 - (5) At the time of the sexual assault, the actor is armed with a deadly weapon and uses or threatens to use the deadly weapon on the victim or on another.
 - (6) At the time of the sexual assault, the actor threatens to cause imminent serious bodily injury to the victim or to another and the victim reasonably believes that the actor has the present ability to carry out the threat.
 - (7) At the time of the sexual assault, the actor applies deadly force to the victim.
 - (8) The victim is under the age of 13 and the actor is at least 18 years of age.
 - (9) The victim is subjected by the actor to repeated non consensual sexual acts as part of the same occurrence or the victim is subjected to repeated non consensual sexual acts as part of the actor’s common scheme and plan.
- (b) A person who commits the crime of aggravated sexual assault shall be imprisoned not less than ten years and a maximum term of life, and, in addition, may be fined not more than \$50,000.00.
- (c) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, a sentence ordered pursuant to subsection (b) of this section shall include at least a ten-year term of imprisonment. The ten-year term of imprisonment required by this subdivision shall be served and may not be suspended, deferred, or served as a supervised sentence. The defendant shall not be eligible for probation, parole, furlough, or any other type of early release until the expiration of the five-year or ten-year term of imprisonment.

(2) The court may depart downwardly from the ten-year term of imprisonment required by subsection (b) of this section and impose a lesser term of incarceration if the court makes written findings on the record that the downward departure will serve the interests of justice and public safety, provided that in no event may the court impose a term of incarceration of less than five years.

(d) A person convicted of violating this section shall be sentenced under section 3271 of this title.

Aggravated Sexual Assault of a Child ([13 V.S.A. § 3253a](#))

(a) A person commits the crime of aggravated sexual assault of a child if the actor is at least 18 years of age and commits sexual assault against a child under the age of 16 in violation of section 3252 of this title and at least one of the following circumstances exists:

- (1) At the time of the sexual assault, the actor causes serious bodily injury to the victim or to another.
- (2) The actor is joined or assisted by one or more persons in physically restraining, assaulting, or sexually assaulting the victim.
- (3) The actor commits the sexual act under circumstances which constitute the crime of kidnapping.
- (4) The actor has previously been convicted in this State of sexual assault under subsection 3252(a) or (b) of this title, aggravated sexual assault under section 3253 of this title, or aggravated sexual assault of a child under this section, or has been convicted in any jurisdiction in the United States or territories of an offense which would constitute sexual assault under subsection 3252(a) or (b) of this title, aggravated sexual assault under section 3253 of this title, or aggravated sexual assault of a child under this section if committed in this State.
- (5) At the time of the sexual assault, the actor is armed with a deadly weapon and uses or threatens to use the deadly weapon on the victim or on another.
- (6) At the time of the sexual assault, the actor threatens to cause imminent serious bodily injury to the victim or to another, and the victim reasonably believes that the actor has the present ability to carry out the threat.
- (7) At the time of the sexual assault, the actor applies deadly force to the victim.
- (8) The victim is subjected by the actor to repeated non consensual sexual acts as part of the same occurrence or the victim is subjected to repeated non consensual sexual acts as part of the actor's common scheme and plan.

(b) A person who commits the crime of aggravated sexual assault of a child shall be imprisoned for not less than 25 years with a maximum term of life, and, in addition, may be fined not more than \$50,000.00. The 25-year term of imprisonment required by this subsection shall be served and may not be suspended, deferred, or served as a supervised sentence. The defendant shall not be eligible for probation, parole, furlough, or any other type of early release until the expiration of the 25-year term of imprisonment.

Domestic Violence and Dating Violence

Domestic assault ([13 V.S.A. § 1042](#)).

Any person who attempts to cause or willfully or recklessly causes bodily injury to a family or household member or willfully causes a family or household member to fear imminent serious bodily injury shall be imprisoned not more than 18 months or fined not more than \$5,000.00, or both.

“Household members” means persons who, for any period of time, are living or have lived together, are sharing or have shared occupancy of a dwelling, are engaged in or have engaged in a sexual relationship, or minors or adults who are dating or who have dated. “Dating” means a social relationship of a romantic nature. Factors that the court may consider when determining whether a dating relationship exists or existed include:

- (a) the nature of the relationship;
- (b) the length of time the relationship has existed;
- (c) the frequency of interaction between the parties; and
- (d) the length of time since the relationship was terminated, if applicable.

[\(15 V.S.A. § 1101\(2\)\)](#).

Stalking [\(13 V.S.A. § 1061\)](#).

“Stalk” means to engage purposefully in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that the person engaging in the conduct knows or should know would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of another or would cause a reasonable person substantial emotional distress.

As used in this subchapter:

- (1) (A) “Course of conduct” means two or more acts over a period of time, however short, in which a person follows, monitors, surveils, threatens, or makes threats about another person, or interferes with another person’s property. This definition shall apply to acts conducted by the person directly or indirectly, and by any action, method, device, or means. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of “course of conduct.”
 - (B) As used in subdivision (A) of this subdivision (1), threaten shall not be construed to require an express or overt threat.
- (2) “Emotional distress” means significant mental suffering or distress that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- (3) “Reasonable person” means a reasonable person in the victim’s circumstances.

CALIFORNIA

Sexual Assault [\(Cal. Penal Code § 261\)](#)

- (a) Rape is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished under any of the following circumstances:
 - (1) If a person who is not the spouse of the person committing the act is incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the

alleged victim incapable of giving consent. This paragraph does not preclude the prosecution of a spouse committing the act from being prosecuted under any other paragraph of this subdivision or any other law.

- (2) If it is accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another.
- (3) If a person is prevented from resisting by an intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or a controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused.
- (4) If a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused. As used in this paragraph, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets any one of the following conditions:
 - (A) Was unconscious or asleep.
 - (B) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.
 - (C) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.
 - (D) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.
- (5) If a person submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone known to the victim other than the accused, and this belief is induced by artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief.
- (6) If the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat. As used in this paragraph, "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.
- (7) If the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official. As used in this paragraph, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

(b) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Duress" means a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, or retribution sufficient to coerce a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibilities to perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed, or acquiesce in an act to which one otherwise would not have submitted. The total circumstances, including the age of the victim, and the victim's relationship to the defendant, are factors to consider in appraising the existence of duress.
- (2) "Menace" means any threat, declaration, or act that shows an intention to inflict an injury upon another.

(a) Unlawful sexual intercourse is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person who is

not the spouse of the perpetrator, if the person is a minor. For the purposes of this section, a “minor” is a person under the age of 18 years and an “adult” is a person who is at least 18 years of age.

- (b) Any person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is not more than three years older or three years younger than the perpetrator, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (c) Any person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is more than three years younger than the perpetrator is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.
- d) Any person 21 years of age or older who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is under 16 years of age is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for two, three, or four years.
- e)
 - (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, an adult who engages in an act of sexual intercourse with a minor in violation of this section may be liable for civil penalties in the following amounts:
 - (A) An adult who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor less than two years younger than the adult is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000).
 - (B) An adult who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor at least two years younger than the adult is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000).
 - (C) An adult who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor at least three years younger than the adult is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
 - (D) An adult over the age of 21 years who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor under 16 years of age is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).
 - (2) The district attorney may bring actions to recover civil penalties pursuant to this subdivision. From the amounts collected for each case, an amount equal to the costs of pursuing the action shall be deposited with the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered, and the remainder shall be deposited in the Underage Pregnancy Prevention Fund, which is hereby created in the State Treasury. Amounts deposited in the Underage Pregnancy Prevention Fund may be used only for the purpose of preventing underage pregnancy upon appropriation by the Legislature.
 - (3) In addition to any punishment imposed under this section, the judge may assess a fine not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70) against any person who violates this section with the proceeds of this fine to be used in accordance with Section 1463.23. The court shall, however, take into consideration the defendant’s ability to pay, and no defendant shall be denied probation because of his or her inability to pay the fine permitted under this subdivision.

[Cal. Penal Code § 261.5](#)

The essential guilt of rape consists in the outrage to the person and feelings of the victim of the rape. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime.

Aggravated Sexual Assault of a Child [\(Cal. Penal Code § 269\)](#)

- (a) Any person who commits any of the following acts upon a child who is under 14 years of age and seven or more years younger than the person is guilty of aggravated sexual assault of a child:
- (1) Rape, in violation of paragraph (2) or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261.
 - (2) Rape or sexual penetration, in concert, in violation of Section 264.1.
 - (3) Sodomy, in violation of paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (c), or subdivision (d), of Section 286.
 - (4) Oral copulation, in violation of paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (c), or subdivision (d), of Section 287 or former Section 288a.
 - (5) Sexual penetration, in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 289.
- (b) Any person who violates this section is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 15 years to life.
- (c) The court shall impose a consecutive sentence for each offense that results in a conviction under this section if the crimes involve separate victims or involve the same victim on separate occasions as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 667.6.

Sexual Battery [Cal. Penal Code § 243.4](#)

Any person who touches an intimate part of another person while that person is unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice, and if the touching is against the will of the person touched and is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

“Touches” means physical contact with the skin of another person whether accomplished directly or through the clothing of the person committing the offense.

As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

- (1) “Intimate part” means the sexual organ, anus, groin, or buttocks of any person, and the breast of a female.
- (2) “Sexual battery” does not include the crimes defined in Section 261 or 289.
- (3) “Seriously disabled” means a person with severe physical or sensory disabilities.
- (4) “Medically incapacitated” means a person who is incapacitated as a result of prescribed sedatives, anesthesia, or other medication.

- (5) “Institutionalized” means a person who is located voluntarily or involuntarily in a hospital, medical treatment facility, nursing home, acute care facility, or mental hospital.
- (6) “Minor” means a person under 18 years of age.

Consent

- (a) In prosecutions under Section 261, 286, 287, or 289, or former Section 262 or 288a, in which consent is at issue, “consent” means positive cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved.
- (b) A current or previous dating or marital relationship is not sufficient to constitute consent if consent is at issue in a prosecution under Section 261, 286, 287, or 289, or former Section 262 or 288a.
- (c) This section shall not affect the admissibility of evidence or the burden of proof on the issue of consent.

Cal. Penal Code [§ 261.6](#)

In prosecutions under Section 261, 286, 287, or 289, or former Section 262 or 288a, in which consent is at issue, evidence that the victim suggested, requested, or otherwise communicated to the defendant that the defendant use a condom or other birth control device, without additional evidence of consent, is not sufficient to constitute consent.

Cal. Penal Code [§ 261.7](#)

Domestic Violence:

“**Domestic violence**” means abuse committed against an adult or a minor who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or person with whom the suspect has had a child or is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship. For purposes of this subdivision, “cohabitant” means two unrelated adult persons living together for a substantial period of time, resulting in some permanency of relationship. Factors that may determine whether persons are cohabiting include, but are not limited to:

- (1) sexual relations between the parties while sharing the same living quarters;
- (2) sharing of income or expenses;
- (3) joint use or ownership of property;
- (4) whether the parties hold themselves out as spouses;
- (5) the continuity of the relationship; and
- (6) the length of the relationship ([Cal. Penal Code § 13700\(b\)](#)).

“**Abuse**” means intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury, or placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to himself or herself, or another. ([Cal. Penal Code § 13700\(a\)](#)).

Dating Violence: Domestic violence includes abuse committed against a person with whom the suspect is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship ([Cal. Penal Code § 13700\(b\)](#)).

“Dating relationship” means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement independent of financial considerations. ([Cal. Penal Code § 243\(f\)\(10\)](#)).

Stalking: Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family is guilty of the crime of stalking, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison.

“Harasses” means engages in a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that seriously alarms, annoys, torments, or terrorizes the person, and that serves no legitimate purpose.

“Course of conduct” means two or more acts occurring over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of “course of conduct.”

“Credible threat” means a verbal or written threat, including that performed through the use of an electronic communication device, or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal, written, or electronically communicated statements and conduct, made with the intent to place the person that is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family, and made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat so as to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family. It is not necessary to prove that the defendant had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of a person making the threat shall not be a bar to prosecution under this section. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of “credible threat.”

“Electronic communication device” includes, but is not limited to, telephones, cellular phones, computers, video recorders, fax machines, or pagers. “Electronic communication” has the same meaning as the term defined in Subsection 12 of Section 2510 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

“Immediate family” means any spouse, parent, child, any person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree, or any other person who regularly resides in the household, or who, within the prior six months, regularly resided in the household ([Cal. Penal Code § 646.9](#)).

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Sexual Assault: A person shall be imprisoned for not more than 20 years and may be fined not more than the amount set forth in [§ 22-3571.01](#), if that person engages in or causes another person to engage in or submit to a sexual act in the following manner:

- (1) By threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear (other than by threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear that any person will be subjected to death, bodily injury, or kidnapping); or
- (2) Where the person knows or has reason to know that the other person is:
 - (A) Incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct;
 - (B) Incapable of declining participation in that sexual act; or
 - (C) Incapable of communicating unwillingness to engage in that sexual act.

[\(D.C. Code § 22-3003\)](#)

(a) A person shall be imprisoned for any term of years or for life, and in addition, may be fined not more than the amount set forth in § 22-3571.01, if that person engages in or causes another person to engage in or submit to a sexual act in the following manner:

- (1) By using force against that other person;
- (2) By threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear that any person will be subjected to death, bodily injury, or kidnapping;
- (3) After rendering that other person unconscious; or
- (4) After administering to that other person by force or threat of force, or without the knowledge or permission of that other person, a drug, intoxicant, or other similar substance that substantially impairs the ability of that other person to appraise or control his or her conduct.

(b) The court may impose a prison sentence in excess of 30 years only in accordance with [§ 22-3020](#) or [§ 24-403.01\(b-2\)](#). For purposes of imprisonment following revocation of release authorized by [§ 24-403.01\(b\)\(7\)](#), the offense defined by this section is a Class A

felony. ([D.C. Code § 22-3003](#)).

“Sexual act” means:

- (A) The penetration, however slight, of the anus or vulva of another by a penis;
- (B) Contact between the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the vulva, or the mouth and the anus; or
- (C) The penetration, however slight, of the anus or vulva by a hand or finger or by any object, with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.
- (D) The emission of semen is not required for the purposes of subparagraphs (A)-(C) of this paragraph.

([D.C. Code § 22-3001\(8\)\(A\)-\(D\)](#)).

“Consent” means words or overt actions indicating a freely given agreement to the sexual act or contact in question. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission by the victim, resulting from the use of force, threats, or coercion by the defendant shall not constitute consent. ([D.C. Code § 22-3001\(4\)](#)).

Domestic Violence: “Domestic violence” means a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner, dating partner, or family member. The term “domestic violence” includes physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This consists of any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone. ([D.C. Code § 4-551\(1\)](#)).

"Family member" means a person:

- (A) To whom the offender is related by blood, adoption, legal custody, marriage, or

domestic partnership; or

(B) Who is the child of an intimate

partner. ([D.C. Code § 16-1001\(5A\)](#))

"Household member" means a person with whom, in the past year, the offender:

(i) Shares or has shared a mutual residence; and

(ii) Has maintained a close relationship, beyond mere acquaintances, rendering application of the statute appropriate.

(B) For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "close relationship" does not include a relationship based solely on a landlord-tenant relationship.

Dating Violence: "Intimate partner" means a person:

(A) To whom the offender is or was married;

(B) With whom the offender is or was in a domestic partnership;

(C) With whom the offender has a child in common; or

(D) With whom the offender is, was, or is seeking to be in a romantic, dating, or sexual relationship.

([D.C. Code § 16-1001\(6A\)](#)).

Stalking:

(a) It is unlawful for a person to purposefully engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific individual:

(1) With the intent to cause that individual to:

(A) Fear for his or her safety or the safety of another person;

(B) Feel seriously alarmed, disturbed, or frightened; or

(C) Suffer emotional distress;

(2) That the person knows would cause that individual reasonably to:

(A) Fear for his or her safety or the safety of another person;

(B) Feel seriously alarmed, disturbed, or frightened; or

(C) Suffer emotional distress; or

(3) That the person should have known would cause a reasonable person in the individual's circumstances to:

(A) Fear for his or her safety or the safety of another person;

(B) Feel seriously alarmed, disturbed, or frightened; or

(C) Suffer emotional distress.

- (b) This section does not apply to constitutionally protected activity.
- (c) Where a single act is of a continuing nature, each 24-hour period constitutes a separate occasion.
- (d) The conduct on each of the occasions need not be the same as it is on the

others. ([D.C. Code § 22-3133](#))

For the purposes of this chapter, the term:

- (1) “Any device” means electronic, mechanical, digital or any other equipment, including: a camera, spycam, computer, spyware, microphone, audio or video recorder, global positioning system, electronic monitoring system, listening device, night-vision goggles, binoculars, telescope, or spyglass.
- (2) “Any means” includes the use of a telephone, mail, delivery service, e-mail, website, or other method of communication or any device.
- (3) “Communicating” means using oral or written language, photographs, pictures, signs, symbols, gestures, or other acts or objects that are intended to convey a message.
- (4) “Emotional distress” means significant mental suffering or distress that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- (5) “Financial injury” means the monetary costs, debts, or obligations incurred as a result of the stalking by the specific individual, member of the specific individual’s household, a person whose safety is threatened by the stalking, or a person who is financially responsible for the specific individual and includes:
 - (A) The costs of replacing or repairing any property that was taken or damaged;
 - (B) The costs of clearing the specific individual’s name or his or her credit, criminal, or any other official record;
 - (C) Medical bills;
 - (D) Relocation expenses;
 - (E) Lost employment or wages; and
 - (F) Attorney’s fees.
- (6) “Personal identifying information” shall have the same meaning as provided in [§ 22- 3227.01\(3\)](#).
- (7) “Specific individual” or “individual” means the victim or alleged victim of stalking.
- (8) “To engage in a course of conduct” means directly or indirectly, or through one or more third persons, in person or by any means, on 2 or more occasions, to:
 - (A) Follow, monitor, place under surveillance, threaten, or communicate to or about another individual;
 - (B) Interfere with, damage, take, or unlawfully enter an individual’s real or personal

property or threaten or attempt to do so; or
(C) Use another individual's personal identifying information. ([D.C. Code § 22-3132](#))

Definitions of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking Under the Violence Against Women Act

Sexual Assault

The term "sexual assault" means any non consensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

([42. U.S.C. §13925 \(29\)](#))

Domestic Violence The term "domestic violence" includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or 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.

([42. U.S.C. §13925 \(8\)](#))

Dating Violence

The term "dating violence" means violence committed by a person:

- (A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
- (B) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - (i) The length of the relationship.
 - (ii) The type of relationship.
 - (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

([42. U.S.C. §13925 \(10\)](#))

Stalking

The term "stalking" means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- (A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
- (B) suffer substantial emotional

distress. ([42. U.S.C. §13925 \(30\)](#))

Student Notification of Disciplinary Outcomes regarding a Crime of Violence

Upon written request, the outcome of any disciplinary proceedings involving a crime of violence will be shared with the victim, or next of kin.

Sex Offender Registry

Campus Sex Crime Prevention Act

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires higher education institutions to issue statements advising campus communities about where they can obtain law enforcement-agency-based, state-provided information concerning registered sex offenders.

In 1947 California implemented a sex-offender-registration program to keep track of people convicted of certain sex crimes. California's "Megan's Law" was enacted in 1996 and it mandates that California Department of Justice to notify the public about sex offender registrants found to be posing a risk to public safety. This law provides the public with certain information on the whereabouts of sex offenders so that members of local communities may protect themselves and their children. (See [About Megan's Law](#)).

Pursuant to [Section 290](#) of the California Penal code, a sex offender, "for the rest of his or her life while residing in California, or while attending school or working in California... shall be required to register with the chief of police of the city in which he or she is residing, or the sheriff of the county if he or she is residing in an unincorporated area or city that has no police department ... within five working days of coming into, or changing his or her residence within, any city, county, or city and county, or campus in which he or she temporarily resides, and shall be required to register thereafter in accordance with the Act."

Information on registered sex offenders is available through the Megan's Law website:

www.meganslaw.ca.gov/ or through the [Monterey Police Department](http://www.monterey.org/police): www.monterey.org/police(831.646.3914).

Middlebury's Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs Policy

C.7. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs

September 9, 2019

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Introduction

Middlebury is committed to promoting individual and community health, safety, and responsibility, and ensuring a productive learning and work environment for all individuals. We require all students and

employees to observe local, state, and federal laws governing the possession, use, and furnishing of alcoholic beverages, tobacco and controlled substances, also referred to as illegal drugs, and failure to do so is prohibited. We are also committed to ensuring that, in accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Community Act of 1989 and the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations, our policies concerning alcohol, tobacco and drugs contain clear statements about: (1) the standards of conduct prohibiting the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of tobacco, illegal drugs and alcohol by students and employees; (2) that Middlebury will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees who violate these policies (consistent with local, state, and federal law); (3) the applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of tobacco, illegal drugs and alcohol, including criminal prosecution; and (4) health risks and information regarding tobacco, drug or alcohol counseling, treatment or rehabilitation, or reentry programs that are available to students and employees. When tobacco, drug, or alcohol violations occur, disciplinary sanctions will be imposed in accordance with this policy. Serious incidents that put a student or others at risk of harm, as well as repeated offenses, may require a more vigorous response, including referral to counseling or a treatment facility, a leave of absence, and/or disciplinary outcomes as appropriate.

Therefore, Middlebury will:

- a. Inform students and employees of federal, state, and local laws, and Middlebury policies, to which they are accountable, and hold them accountable to those policies under Middlebury's governance.
- b. Encourage an environment of enriching extracurricular and social opportunities that includes substance-free events and appropriate venues for students of legal age who choose to drink;
- c. Educate members of the community through academic and student life programs and policies, and employee benefits and policies, about the health risks associated with tobacco, alcohol and drug abuse, and refer students and employees to resources and health services such as tobacco, drug or alcohol counseling, treatment or rehabilitation, or re-entry programs that are available to students and employees, as applicable.

Middlebury Policies and Local, State, and Federal Law

All students, employees, and visitors are subject to local, state, and federal laws, as well as Middlebury tobacco, drug and alcohol policy rules and regulations, while on Middlebury-owned or-leased properties or involved with off-campus activities sponsored by Middlebury or a registered Middlebury organization. For employees, the workplace is defined as any time when one's capacity as an employee starts and stops. Middlebury policies must be followed regardless of location or format when acting in your capacity as an employee. Middlebury does not protect students or employees from prosecution for tobacco, drug or alcohol offenses under local, state, or federal laws, and does not interfere with legitimate law enforcement activities. Law enforcement officers may have a legal right to search individuals, and with consent or proper documentation may search property – including residences owned or leased by Middlebury – without prior notice. Middlebury also reserves the right to furnish the police with information regarding alleged illegal activities.

Middlebury College Specific: In order to preserve the safety of our residents, the state of Vermont and the College both adhere to policies that limit disciplinary consequences under certain circumstances when appropriate care is sought for individuals in drug- or alcohol-related distress. Please see the [Medical Amnesty Policy](#) below for more information. Additionally, if student health and safety concerns resulting from a student's use of alcohol and/or drugs arise, parents or guardians may be notified. See [Health and Community Responsibility](#) below for more information.

Alcohol

The following actions are prohibited:

- a. Underage drinking. Only persons of legal age (21 or older in the United States, and as defined by the laws of a foreign host country) may possess or consume alcoholic beverages. Legal proof of age, such as a valid driver's license, state-issued liquor identification card, or passport may be required.
- b. Purchasing, serving, or furnishing alcohol for/to a minor.
- c. Selling, manufacturing, or distributing alcohol illegally.
- d. Possession, production, or provision of false ID.
- e. Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. Driving on or off campus under the influence of drugs or alcohol is prohibited. Fines are assessed and driving privileges on campus will be suspended. Students who are charged by law enforcement officers with Driving Under the Influence (DUI) and are awaiting the court outcome shall have their campus driving privileges suspended pending the court disposition. In those incidents where the DUI involves an accident with injuries to others, or other exceptional factors, immediate disciplinary action may take place.
- f. Bringing alcohol to a Middlebury event or leaving a Middlebury event with alcoholic beverages provided at the event without approval.
- g. Possessing alcoholic beverages in unauthorized spaces. Open containers of alcohol are prohibited in public spaces, or outside on the campus grounds, unless the area has been designated for a registered or catered event.
- h. Engaging in drinking games and other behaviors designed for the purpose of becoming intoxicated through the abusive use of alcohol (e.g., funnels, keg stands, "around-the-world" parties, and other alcohol consumption based on speed and/or volume, etc.).
- i. Possessing drinking game paraphernalia (e.g., funnels, pong tables, etc.).
- j. Administering alcohol to individuals against their will and/or without their knowledge.
- k. Unsafe intoxication. Students who are deemed by College officials to be intoxicated at an unsafe level, regardless of age, will be charged with unsafe intoxication when appropriate.
- l. Middlebury-College Specific: The following actions are specifically prohibited at Middlebury College:
 - 1. Possession of alcohol in first-year residence halls.
 - 2. No possession of kegs or common containers. Possession by students of kegs or common containers (e.g., punch bowls) without advance party registration through Student Activities Office is prohibited. Unauthorized kegs or common containers will be confiscated, along with taps, and the Department of Public Safety will return confiscated kegs and taps to the vendor.
 - 3. Multiple instances involving unsafe intoxication, and single or multiple instances involving alcohol/drug-related transport to the hospital and/or to detoxification facilities may also result in disciplinary action, consistent with the Medical Amnesty Policy (below).
 - 4. Violating party regulations. Party regulations may be accessed through the Student Activities Office. Small, informal gatherings held in individual rooms, suites, and small houses occupied by students of legal age, at which alcoholic beverages are consumed, do not have to be registered. Residents of the living space will be treated as "party hosts," and held responsible for the actions of individuals in attendance. Students are responsible for unregistered gatherings and related activities that occur in their rooms, whether or not they are present.

5. The use of hallways for parties is prohibited.

Drugs

The following actions are prohibited:

- a. Using or possessing illegal drugs or controlled substances, including but not limited to prescription medication without a properly issued prescription, psychedelic substances such as mushrooms, LSD, etc. This also includes cannabis (marijuana) and medical cannabis prescriptions because it is still considered an illegal drug under federal law.
- b. Misuse of legal substances to cause impairment/hallucination.
- c. Possession of drug paraphernalia.
- d. Growing, manufacturing, distributing, or selling illegal drugs or controlled substances, including prescription drugs, with or without the intent to distribute.
- e. Administering drugs to individuals against their will and/or without their knowledge.
- f. Repeated unsafe consumption and/or impairment.

Tobacco

The State of Vermont, [Act 27](#) and [7 V.S.A. § 1001\(7\)](#) identifies which products persons under 21 will no longer be able to purchase or possess. Effective September 1, 2019, the legal age for possessing and purchasing tobacco products, tobacco substitutes (which includes e-cigarettes), and tobacco paraphernalia in the State of Vermont increases from 18 to 21.

Under Vermont law, “tobacco paraphernalia” means “any device used, intended for use, or designed for use in smoking, inhaling, ingesting, or otherwise introducing tobacco products into the human body, or for preparing tobacco for smoking, inhaling, ingesting, or otherwise introducing into the human body, including devices for holding tobacco, rolling paper, wraps, cigarette rolling machines, pipes, water pipes, carburetion devices, bongs, and hookahs.” See [7 V.S.A. § 1001\(7\)](#).

"Tobacco substitute" means products including electronic cigarettes or other electronic or battery-powered devices that contain and are designed to deliver nicotine or other substances into the body through inhaling vapor and that have not been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for tobacco cessation or other medical purposes.

The following actions are prohibited:

- a. Underage use of tobacco. Only persons of legal age (21 or older in Vermont, and as defined by the laws of a foreign host country) may possess or consume tobacco, tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, or tobacco paraphernalia including e-cigarettes. Legal proof of age, such as a valid driver's license, state-issued liquor identification card, or passport may be required.
- b. Purchasing, serving, or furnishing tobacco, tobacco substitutes, or tobacco paraphernalia for/to a minor.
- c. Selling, manufacturing, or distributing tobacco, tobacco substitutes, or tobacco paraphernalia illegally.
- d. Possession, production, or provision of false ID.
- e. Administering tobacco, tobacco substitutes, or tobacco paraphernalia to individuals against their will

and/or without their knowledge.

f. Repeated unsafe consumption and/or impairment.

See also Middlebury's "[No Smoking Policy](#)"

Disciplinary Sanctions: Students

Responses to Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs Policy Violations

Student wellness and overall health inform the College's responses to the use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. As such, the primary goal of the conduct system is to educate and engage students by providing information, tools, and space for facilitated reflection. The College utilizes evidence-based educational opportunities to support informed decision-making regarding students' personal and academic success, as informed by Middlebury's Community Standards, listed below.

- Cultivating respect and responsibility for self, others, and our shared environment;
- Encouraging personal and intellectual courage and growth;
- Manifesting integrity and honesty in all decisions and actions;
- Promoting healthy, safe, and balanced lifestyles; and
- Fostering a diverse and inclusive community committed to civility, open-mindedness and finding common ground.

To address concerning behaviors, students will complete an educational sanction designed to help them understand the effects of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs on their mind, body, and community, and to reflect on their individual goals and values. Failure to complete educational sanctions will result in an additional charge of failure to engage and may affect the student's current or future standing at Middlebury. Repeated documented incidents will result in a probationary period for students. Once a student has exhausted the educational interventions available to them through Middlebury, or refuses to engage in educational intervention methods, the student will, in effect, jeopardize their ability to remain a student at Middlebury and will likely face discipline up to and including suspension or expulsion.

Sanctions for Students at Middlebury's Language Schools, Schools Abroad, Bread Loaf, School of the Environment and MiddCORE Summer Programs

Disciplinary sanctions for students enrolled in Middlebury programs other than the undergraduate program (e.g., Language Schools, Schools Abroad, Bread Loaf School of English, MiddCORE Summer program) will be issued in accordance with the disciplinary procedures applicable to the program in which the student is enrolled at the time of the incident. Sanctions may include warnings, reprimands, probationary status, a letter of official college discipline, suspension or expulsion (see also [Sanctions](#)). The disciplinary officials in those programs may, in their discretion, issue sanctions in accordance with the general outline of expected outcomes in the Sanctions chart referenced above (including educational outcomes).

Sanctions for Students at the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey

Disciplinary sanctions for students who violate this policy will be imposed in accordance with the procedures set forth in the [Student Conduct Disciplinary Process](#). While discipline is cumulative at the Institute, which may mean the assignment of greater sanctions for repeated or accumulated violations, it is not progressive. That is, depending on the severity of the violation, a student may receive any sanction, even for a first offense. Outcomes may vary depending on the nature, severity, and impact, actual or potential, of any of the violations and the student's conduct and health history. Sanctions could also include referral to an educational or rehabilitation program.

The range of possible sanctions is set forth and defined in the "[Sanctions](#)" section of the [Student Conduct Disciplinary Process](#) and, depending on the severity of the conduct, may also include referral for prosecution (as determined by the state's attorney or other appropriate officials) and/or the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program. These sanctions are defined in the Student Conduct Disciplinary process and include a warning, reprimand, probation, loss of privileges, fines, restitution, discretionary sanctions, suspension, expulsion, and revocation of admission and/or degree. The Institute may also temporarily withhold awarding a degree otherwise earned until the completion of the process set forth in the Student Conduct Disciplinary Process, including the completion of all sanctions imposed, if any. More than one of the sanctions listed above may be imposed for any single violation. For more information regarding sanctions, please see the Student Conduct Disciplinary Process.

Medical Amnesty Policy

Middlebury's Medical Amnesty Policy is intended to encourage students to seek swift medical assistance for themselves and others without fear of penalty. Our primary concern is the health and safety of our students. We urge students not only to take care of their own well-being, but to behave in an equally responsible way with their peers.

There may be times when safety concerns arise from a student's excessive drinking or drug use, and in these situations, students should not hesitate to seek help from the Student Life/Services staff, Public Safety/Campus Security, medical or counseling professionals, and/or local or state police out of fear of disciplinary action. Under this Medical Amnesty Policy, neither the student in distress nor the student or organization seeking assistance will ordinarily be subject to disciplinary action for the possession, provision, or consumption of drugs or alcohol. Educational and/or preventative responses such as a group class, online course, individual meeting, substance use assessment, referral to support resources, or other appropriate course of action may be required.

This policy refers to isolated incidents only and does not excuse or protect those who flagrantly or repeatedly violate the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs Policy, nor does it preclude disciplinary action arising from violations of other Middlebury policies. However, in cases involving additional policy violations, Middlebury will consider the positive impact of reporting an incident as well as the health and safety needs of the involved student(s) when determining the appropriate course of action.

This policy cannot protect students from action by law enforcement personnel, but it is consistent with laws enacted by Vermont and California that provide limited immunity from prosecution to a witness or victim of a drug or alcohol overdose who seeks medical assistance to save the life of an overdose victim. For more information about the Vermont statute, please see [18 V.S.A. § 4254](#). For more information about the California law, please see [HSC §11376.5](#).

Disciplinary Sanctions: Faculty and Staff

Disciplinary sanctions for faculty and staff will be imposed under Middlebury's and the Institute's established disciplinary practices and procedures for members of the faculty and staff, as applicable. Disciplinary sanctions may include written warnings, written reprimands, completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program, termination of employment, and/or referral for prosecution (depending on the severity of the conduct). See also the following:

[Employee Code of Conduct](#)

[Progressive Discipline](#)

[Discharge](#)

[Faculty Misconduct](#)

[Middlebury Institute Employee Handbook](#)

Health and Community Responsibility

Middlebury believes that alcohol and other drug-related problems affect our entire community and that each of us has a responsibility to help safeguard the community health by respecting policy and intervening in situations of abuse. Any member of the Middlebury community having knowledge of an individual on campus who is abusing alcohol or in possession of or using illegal drugs, or misusing legal substances to cause impairment/hallucination, is urged to encourage the individual to seek counseling and/or medical assistance. All members of the community are also expected to help protect the community health by informing appropriate staff members of instances of alcohol and/or drug misuse, distribution, and/or sales.

Involvement with or dependency upon drugs or excessive or illegal use of alcohol is viewed by Middlebury as a health concern as well as a disciplinary matter. Any time a Dean, staff member, faculty member or appropriate supervisory authority has reasonable concerns that a student's health is being compromised by alcohol or other drug use (even in cases where no concrete evidence or direct witness is involved), an educational and/or preventative response, such as a group class, online course, individual meeting, substance use assessment, referral to support resources, or other appropriate course of action may be required.

Middlebury College Specific: In addition, the Dean or appropriate supervisory authority may notify the student's parents or guardian of concerns about the student's drug or alcohol use.

Laws and Resources

For information specific to state and federal laws governing the use, possession, and distribution of drugs and alcohol, as well as additional counseling and treatment resources and information related to health risks associated with the use of tobacco, illegal drugs, and the abuse of alcohol, see:

[Middlebury's Annual Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Notice](#)

[Middlebury Institute's Annual Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Notice](#)

Annual Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Notice

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 requires that Middlebury College ("Middlebury") annually notify all students, faculty, and staff of the following:

- Middlebury's standards of conduct, which prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illegal drugs and alcohol by students and employees on Middlebury property or in connection with any activities or programs sponsored by Middlebury.
- A description of Middlebury's disciplinary sanctions that will be imposed on students and employees for the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illegal drugs and alcohol, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment.
- A description of applicable sanctions under federal, state, and local law for the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illegal drugs and alcohol.
- A description of the health risks associated with the use of illegal drugs and the abuse of alcohol.
- A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, or re-entry

programs that are available to employees or students.

Middlebury's Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Policies

Middlebury's [Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs Policy](#), applies to students and employees, and contains the required information regarding Middlebury's standards of conduct and disciplinary sanctions regarding the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. The list of sanctions in the policy applicable to students is in the section titled [Disciplinary Sanctions for Students](#). Sanction information for employees is in [Disciplinary Sanctions for Faculty and Staff](#), and discipline will be handled in accordance with the Middlebury's existing disciplinary procedures applicable to faculty and staff.

See also: [Employee Handbook](#), pp. 28 & 31

Printed copies of Middlebury's Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs Policies (referenced above) are available upon request from the appropriate program contact:

Middlebury's Vermont Based Program Contacts

Department of Public Safety

802.443.5911

Madeline Hope-Lyng, Director of Health and Wellness Education and Mental Health Promotion Specialist

802.443.5389

mhope@middlebury.edu

Bread Loaf Writers' Conference

Jennifer Grotz, Director

802.443.5286

jgrotz@middlebury.edu

Bread Loaf School of English

Emily Bartels, Director

802.443.5418

ebartels@middlebury.edu

Middlebury Language Schools and Schools Abroad

Stephen B. Snyder, Vice President for Academic Affairs/Dean of Language Schools

802.443.5979

ssnyder@middlebury.edu

Carlos Velez, Dean of International Programs

802.443.5745

carlos.velez@middlebury.edu

Middlebury School of the Environment

Sunderland Language Center

Curt Gervich, Co-Director

Middlebury, VT 05753

518.564.4030

cgervich@middlebury.edu

Liou Xie, Co-Director

Middlebury College
Middlebury, VT 05753
802.443.3100
lxie@middlebury.edu

Other Middlebury Program Contacts (California)

Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey

Meili Chen, Human Resources Business Partner

mulibarr@middlebury.edu

Ashley Fera Arrocha, Associate Dean of Student Services

831.647.4654

aarrocha@middlebury.edu

Bread Loaf School of English

Karen Browne, Assistant to the Director/Campus Coordinator

802.443.5418

kbrowne@middlebury.edu

Federal and State Laws

All students, faculty, staff, and visitors are subject to local, state, and federal laws, as well as Middlebury drug and alcohol policy rules and regulations, while on Middlebury-owned or leased properties or while involved with off-campus activities sponsored by Middlebury or a registered Middlebury organization. Middlebury does not protect individuals from prosecution for drug or alcohol offenses under local, state, or federal laws, and does not interfere with legitimate law enforcement activities. Law enforcement officers, when in possession of the proper documents, have a legal right to search individuals and property without prior notice. Middlebury also reserves the right to furnish the police with information regarding alleged illegal activities.

Information and Resources

The use of illicit drugs and the unlawful possession and use of alcohol is wrong and potentially harmful. Abuse of alcohol and drugs can have a dramatic impact on professional, academic, and family life. We therefore encourage staff, faculty, and students experiencing difficulty with drugs or alcohol to contact one of the many resources available on or off campus. It is important that all members of our community know where help is available for those who need it. Resources and information regarding health risks and resources are available below.

Health Risks Associated with Alcohol

According to the CDC (Center for Disease Control):

“Drinking too much can harm your health. Excessive alcohol use led to approximately 140,000 deaths and 3.6 million years of potential life lost (YPLL) each year in the United States from 2015 – 2019, shortening the lives of those who died by an average of 26 years. Further, excessive drinking was responsible for 1 in 5 deaths among working-age adults aged 20-49 years. The economic costs of excessive alcohol consumption in 2010 were estimated at \$249 billion, or \$2.05 a drink.”

[CDC Fact Sheets: Alcohol Use and Your Health](#)

The Standard Measure of Alcohol

In the United States, a standard drink is any drink that contains 0.6 ounces (14.0 grams or 1.2 tablespoons) of pure alcohol. Generally, this amount of pure alcohol is found in

- 12-ounces of beer (5% alcohol content).
- 8-ounces of malt liquor (7% alcohol content).
- 5-ounces of wine (12% alcohol content).
- 1.5-ounces of 80-proof (40% alcohol content) distilled spirits or liquor (e.g., gin, rum, vodka, whiskey).

What is Excessive Drinking?

Excessive drinking includes binge drinking, heavy drinking, and any drinking by pregnant women or people younger than 21.

- Binge drinking, the most common form of excessive drinking, is defined as consuming:
 - For women, 4 or more drinks during a single occasion.
 - For men, 5 or more drinks during a single occasion.
- Heavy drinking is defined as consuming:
 - For women, 8 or more drinks per week
 - For men, 15 or more drinks per week

The Dietary Guidelines for Americans recommends that adults of legal drinking age can choose not to drink, or to drink in moderation by limiting intake to 2 drinks or less in a day for men or 1 drink or less in a day for women, on days when alcohol is consumed. The Guidelines also do not recommend that individuals who do not drink alcohol start drinking for any reason and that if adults of legal drinking age choose to drink alcoholic beverages, drinking less is better for health than drinking more. There are some people who should not drink any alcohol, including those who are:

- Pregnant or may be pregnant.
- Taking certain prescription or over-the-counter medications that can interact with alcohol.
- Younger than age 21.
- Recovering from alcoholism or are unable to control the amount they drink.
- Suffering from certain medical conditions.
- Driving, planning to drive, or participating in other activities requiring skill, coordination, and alertness.

By adhering to the *Dietary Guidelines*, people can reduce the risk of harm to themselves and others.

Short-Term Health Risks

Excessive alcohol use has immediate effects that increase the risk of many harmful health conditions. These are most often the result of binge drinking and include the following—

- Injuries, such as motor vehicle crashes, falls, drownings, and burns.
- Violence, including homicide, suicide, sexual assault, and intimate partner violence.
- Alcohol poisoning, a medical emergency that results from high blood alcohol levels.
- Risky sexual behaviors, including unprotected sex or sex with multiple partners. These behaviors can result in unintended pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV.
- Miscarriage and stillbirth or fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs) among pregnant women.

Long-Term Health Risks

Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic diseases, neurological impairments and social problems. These include but are not limited to—

- High blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, and digestive problems.
- Cancer of the breast, mouth, throat, esophagus, voice box, liver, colon, and rectum.
- Learning and memory problems, including dementia and poor school performance.
- Mental health problems, including depression and anxiety.
- Social problems, including lost productivity, family problems, and unemployment.
- Alcohol dependence or alcoholism.

Source: [CDC Fact Sheets: Alcohol Use and Your Health](#)

See also:

[CDC: Alcohol and Public Health Rethinking Drinking](#)

Blood Alcohol Concentration

Determining how, when, and how much alcohol to drink can be difficult for many individuals who are faced with social pressure, limited information about alcohol use, and often a lack of prior experience. It is important to know that there a point at which what are often considered some of the desirable effects of alcohol (e.g. a sense of euphoria, increased social confidence, lowered inhibitions) diminish and undesirable effects (e.g. nausea, loss of motor control, depressed feelings) increase.

Understanding blood alcohol content (BAC) is helpful in determining where the plateau of desirable effects might be for individuals. BAC is estimated using a person's weight, sex, the number of standard drinks consumed (see the guide below for measuring standard drinks), and the time during which those drinks were consumed. BAC estimations do not account for an individual's metabolic rate or tolerance for alcohol. Remember that a standard drink for BAC calculation purposes may be different than what individuals may consider a typical amount of alcohol to consume.

BAC Concentration

Resources

For more information about drugs and alcohol please visit Middlebury's Health and Wellness Education site on [Drugs](#) and [Alcohol](#).

Find out as much as you can about illegal and legal drugs and their effects on your body and brain. The more informed you are, the more confidently you can make the right decision about drugs. Read [Campus Drug Prevention's Drug Fact Sheets](#) and the [DEA's Drugs of Abuse publication](#) for the latest information.

National resources and references on drugs and alcohol include:

[National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism](#)

[College Drinking - Changing the Culture](#)

[National Institute on Drug Abuse](#)

[Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Drug Misuse Prevention and Recovery](#)

[Partnership to End Addiction](#)

[Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration](#)

[Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)

[National Institute on Drug Abuse: Commonly Abused Drugs Charts](#)

[Drug Enforcement Administration](#)

Care and Treatment

What can I do if I or someone I know has a drinking or drug abuse problem?

Per the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, consult your personal health care provider if you feel you or someone you know has a drinking problem. Other resources include the National Drug and Alcohol Treatment Referral Routing Service, available at 1-800-662-HELP. This service can provide you with information about treatment programs in your local community and allow you to speak with someone about alcohol problems.

Middlebury's Vermont-Based Programs

[Center for Health and Wellness](#) - Centeno House (Students)

[Health Service](#): 802.443.5135

[Counseling](#): 802.443.5141

Brief Alcohol Screening for College Students (BASICS): is accessed by making an appointment. Students should use [go/basics](#)

[Employee and Family Assistance Program](#): (866.660.9533) (faculty and staff)

[Alcoholics Anonymous/Local AA Meetings](#)

[Vermont Drug Treatment](#)

[Vermont Department of Health](#)

[Vermont Association for Mental Health & Addiction Recovery](#)

Middlebury College Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act AOD Program Biennial Review

In addition, under the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act and regulations Middlebury conducts a biennial review that;

1. determines the effectiveness of Middlebury's AOD program and implements changes, if needed and
2. ensures consistent sanction enforcement for violations of Middlebury's Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy.

The Biennial Review and accompanying materials are maintained in the Dean of Students Office.

Weapons Policies

Middlebury College Weapons Policy

The use and possession of weapons, including ammunition ("ammo"), are prohibited on Middlebury

property and at Middlebury sponsored events, including in motor vehicles. Antique, imitation, and replicas of weapons are also prohibited unless they are possessed or stored in accordance to the Exceptions section below. Discovery of a weapon or ammo on Middlebury property or carried by a person (openly or concealed) on Middlebury property, or at Middlebury sponsored events, or any other violation of the weapons policy, shall result in confiscation of the weapon or ammo. Disciplinary action against the owner and/or person in possession may be taken, which may include but not be limited to removal from Middlebury property, arrest, expulsion, suspension, probation, discipline, dismissal or termination.

This policy applies to all faculty, staff, students, employees, and visitors at all Middlebury property, including those who have a valid permit to carry a concealed weapon. This policy shall not apply to a law enforcement officer while engaged in law enforcement duties, or an active-duty member of the armed forces.

Definitions of key terms are provided below.

Exceptions

1. Matriculated students and students enrolled in a Middlebury program and living on a Vermont campus are permitted, in accordance with Vermont law, to possess weapons for hunting and sporting related activities only, such as target practice. Assault weapons and semi-automatic weapons with rapid-fire capability are expressly prohibited. A handgun is only allowed to be on campus if it is a duty weapon issued or authorized by the student-owner's employer.
2. All permitted weapons must be registered with and stored at the Department of Public Safety located at 125 South Main Street, Middlebury, Vermont. Requirements for storage in Vermont can be found on the Department of Public Safety website. The Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey does not allow or provide for weapons storage.
3. Due to their realistic likeness to weapons and potential for causing community alarm, possession or use of toy or replica weapons in a Middlebury-sanctioned activity or academic program must be approved in advance by the Director of Public Safety in Middlebury, or the Security Department in Monterey.

Definitions

"Explosive" is defined as any material, liquid, or substance that causes a sudden, instantaneous release of air, pressure, gas, and heat, including bombs, grenades, rockets, and fireworks.

"Firearm" is defined as any weapon, whether loaded or unloaded, which will expel a projectile by the action of an explosive such as but not limited to a pistol, revolver, handgun, rifle (bolt action, lever action, pump action, semi-automatic, and single-shot), gun, machine gun or shotgun.

"Knife" is defined as a blade six inches or longer in length or with blades less than six inches that, by design, can be used as weapons, such as switchblades or double-edged blades.

"Middlebury property" is defined as any property, facility, or grounds owned, leased, controlled, or subcontracted by Middlebury. This includes the campuses of Middlebury College, Bread Loaf, and the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey, as well as the Middlebury C.V. Staff Schools Abroad.

"Weapon" is defined as any firearm, explosive, knife, sword, club, bow, or other object that has been designed with the intent to inflict bodily harm or physical damage to property.

Storage

The Department of Public Safety provides weapon storage for the exceptions noted above.

- In order to store a weapon, contact the Department of Public Safety (802.443.5133) to arrange an appointment date and time.
- Storage is limited to one weapon per person.
- A Middlebury College weapon permit may be issued for one academic year or the length of the student's program.
- Owners must provide a soft case for the storage of their weapon.
 - If the weapon is a firearm, a chamber locking device must be provided and attached by the owner.
- Owner's must claim and remove their weapon from campus at the close of the academic term or at the time they move out of campus student housing.
- Any violation of this policy will result in the loss of the privilege to store a weapon on campus and may result in disciplinary action.
- Any request to store more than one weapon must be submitted in writing to the director of Public Safety at least 15 business days prior to the start of the academic program.

Fire Safety Report

All life-threatening emergencies should be called into 911. Additionally, all fires and/or suspected fires need to be reported to the Security Department.

Residential Fire-Systems Descriptions at the Middlebury Institute Campus

Detailed information on each Institute-controlled residential property's fire system is in the chart below.

Conventional Zone or Addressable: These devices in Munras Housing are all connected to the building's main fire panel and send a signal or alarm to the Security and Facilities departments alarm receiver when activated.

120v Standalone Unsupervised: Smoke or CO detectors not connected to a fire panel and do not report to the Security and Facilities departments. These devices are located in some small houses or residential rooms.

Facilities Services regularly tests smoke and carbon monoxide detectors, the sprinkler systems in Munras Housing, and test and annually clean all fire alarm systems. At the request of Facilities, contracted technicians respond to every reported alarm or system trouble and test or repair systems to make sure the systems are functional. Repairs are made when necessary. The technicians annually change smoke detectors and annually test exit signs, emergency lights, and fire extinguishers. Custodians, night security guards, and other Security Officers regularly check the fire safety equipment. Facilities Services also test fire extinguishers on a regular basis.

Student Residential Facilities	911 Address	Bldg Use	Fire Alarm Panel Type				House System Device Type (Common Space)			Student Room /Office Smoke Detection Type				Carbon Monoxide Detection					
			FCI 72 (Conventional)	FCI 7200 (Addressable)	Mircom FA 300 (Conventional)	Mircom FX2000 (Addressable)	Fire Suppression Panel	Advance (Addressable)	Conventional Zone	Addressable	120v Standalone Unsupervised	Battery Only Unsupervised	120v Unsupervised	120v Supervised	Central Building System	Wall Plug In Unsupervised	120v Smoke & C.O. Unsupervised	Wall ,Ceiling Mounted Supervised	Location of Blue Light on Building
544 Van Buren	544 Van Buren	H								X					X			0	
545 Union	545 Union	H								X					X			0	
547 Union	547 Union	H								X					X			0	
549 Union	549 Union	H								X					X			0	
473 Van Buren	473 Van Buren	H								X					X			0	
473½ Van Buren	473½ Van Buren	H								X					X			0	
Munras Housing	787 Munras	H					X	X					X			X	5	X	

Fire Evacuation Drills

During the academic year, the Security Department and the Emergency Management Team conduct two fire drills in Munras Housing. Drills take place in the fall and in the spring. During the Summer Programs, the Security Department and Emergency Management Team conducts one fire drill.

Fire Safety Education and Training programs

All students, faculty, and staff are trained on fire safety and evacuation procedures. Annual training on fire safety, fire extinguisher, and evacuation procedures is required for Facilities Services staff, Security Department staff, the Emergency Management Team, and the Safety Committee. All Munras Housing staff complete fire safety education training. The training educates staff on residence hall safety, use of fire extinguishers, building evacuation procedures, and the process of conducting fire safety checks in Munras Housing rooms.

To help prevent fires on campus, please observe the following:

- Keep room entries, exits, and hallways free of potential obstructions, such as boxes, bicycles, and mattresses.
- Don't overload outlets.
- Avoid using extension cords whenever possible.
- Don't build or place anything over the room's radiator that will disrupt the free flow of air around it.
- Always leave magnifying mirrors face down so they won't magnify sunlight.
- You may not use candles, halogen lamps, or portable heaters.
- Avoid hanging lights and paper together. Don't hang lights or streamers on the side of doors facing corridors.
- No smoking.
- For office spaces permitted to have Christmas trees, the tree must be properly treated and kept away from heat sources. You must turn off tree lights before leaving your office. Student rooms suites may not have Christmas trees.

Fire Evacuation Procedure for Students and Employees

- Familiarize yourself with your building's evacuation procedures. Locate the nearest exit and fire extinguisher.
- If you smell smoke or detect a fire, activate the nearest alarm, if possible, and call 911 from a safe location.
- Evacuate as soon as you hear the alarm.
- Before opening any door, use the back of your hand to test its temperature. Also check the doorknob's temperature. If either is hot, leave the door closed, stuff towels or cloths in the cracks, and open a window. Look for another exit.
- If the door isn't hot, open it slowly and be prepared to close it quickly if necessary.
- In a smoke-filled area, keep low to the floor to avoid inhaling smoke.

- If you see or smell smoke in a hall or stairway, use another exit.
- Close doors as you leave.
- Exit the building cautiously. Carry a towel or blanket to protect yourself from flames or smoke.
- If the exit is blocked, return to your room; close the door, open a window and call for help.
- If there's a fire, don't use any elevators.
- Report to your emergency assembly point and check in with your resident advisor. Report anyone who might be missing.
- A member of the Security Department, the MIIS Emergency Management Team, or the MIIS Safety Committee will direct you to another safe location to shelter in inclement weather.
- Do not re-enter the building until the Security Department advises that the Monterey Fire Department has indicated that it is safe to re-enter.

Fire Safety Residential Policies

Middlebury's policies on fire safety in residential buildings, prohibited items such as portable electronic devices, open flames, etc., are all contained in the College Handbook under Residential Policies. Similar policies are in place for Middlebury Institute's Munras Housing.

The list of prohibited actions and items is as follows:

- Room entries, exits, and hallways must be kept clear and free of potential obstructions.
- Nothing may be hung from a sprinkler apparatus or sprinkler piping.
- Only two walls of any room may be draped. Ceilings may not be covered with tapestries or other materials. Other wall hangings and posters may be prohibited if a fire or egress hazard is created.
- Nothing may be built or placed over or around a room radiator that will interfere with the free flow of air around the radiator or prevent easy access to service it.
- The following items are prohibited: halogen lamps, portable heaters, fuel, dangerous chemicals, fireworks, hazardous materials, new or burned candles, incense, oil lamps, oil/wax diffusers that sit on light bulbs or other items with the capability of an open flame or burning embers.
- String lights are prohibited, with the exception of LED lights in good working condition (no frayed or bare wires, cracked sockets, loose connections or damaged insulation). LED lights are acceptable ONLY if they are labeled with Underwriters Laboratory (UL) approval. Tags with this information are required to be on each string of lights. LED string lights may not be placed over doorways, on ceilings or wrapped around any sprinkler piping, furniture, or other cloth items such as curtains or wall hangings. LED lights may not be attached with nails or staples. LED lights must be plugged directly into an outlet or surge protector and may not be strung together. If it cannot be verified that the lights are LED, the Institute has the right to remove them.
- Smoking is prohibited in all campus buildings, including the master lead properties. This includes porches, balconies, decks, or within 25 feet of any part of the building structure. E-cigarette smoking is also prohibited in campus buildings.

- The use of portable fire pits is prohibited.
- Use of fire, or lighting a fire without an authorized fire permit, inside or outside of buildings, other than smoking in authorized outdoor spaces, is prohibited. The use of outdoor grills is limited to authorized locations at master lease properties and must be approved before use.
- Tampering with fire- or life-safety equipment is prohibited and subject to fines. These charges will be borne collectively by the residence hall if the responsible individual(s) cannot be identified. “Fire- and life-safety equipment” includes fire alarms, fire doors, pull stations, extinguishers, hydrants, smoke detectors, smoke detector batteries, carbon monoxide detectors, and sprinklers.
- Students must exit a building when a fire alarm sounds; fines may be assessed for failure to do so. Fire escapes may only be accessed during fire drills or a fire emergency.
- Appliances that have exposed heating elements, including but not limited to toasters, toaster ovens, hot plates, sandwich makers, electric frying pans or grills, electric woks, deep fryers, popcorn poppers (other than hot air poppers) and irons without automatic shutoffs may not be used in student rooms. Small cooking appliances without exposed heating elements, such as rice cookers, steamers, and crockpots may be used in residential kitchen spaces. These items must be attended while in use. Such appliances may not be used in student rooms. Please also see a list of allowable items on the Residential Life webpage.
- The use of fog and smoke machines in campus residential buildings is prohibited.
- Possession of flammable decorations including wreaths, sawn trees, corn stalks and shucks, tree branches, dry leaves, hay straw, paper streamers, saw dust, or wood shaving is prohibited.
- Possession of large appliances such as refrigerators in excess of 3.8 cubic feet, freezers, washers, or dryers is prohibited.
- Construction of partitions, subdividing rooms, construction of additions, installation or modification or electrical wiring or plumbing, or altering means of egress is prohibited.

Fire Log

Anytime that there is an accidental or suspicious fire on campus, the information is recorded in the fire log. The logs are organized chronologically by year. Within each log, the incidents are organized chronologically by date, and the most recent occurrence is located at the bottom of the list. A hard copy of the Fire Log is available to the public during normal business hours Monday – Friday 8AM to 5PM in the MIIS Security Office and is also available on the [MIIS Security webpage](#).

Fire Safety Statistics

Table 5: Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in MIIS Residential Facilities 2021

Residential Facilities	911 Address	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
544 Van Buren	544 Van Buren	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
545 Union	545 Union	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
547 Union	547 Union	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
549 Union	549 Union	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
473 Van Buren	473 Van Buren	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
473½ Van Buren	473½ Van Buren	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
Munras Housing	787 Munras	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

Table 6: Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in MIIS Residential Facilities 2022

Residential Facilities	911 Address	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
544 Van Buren	544 Van Buren	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
545 Union	545 Union	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
547 Union	547 Union	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
549 Union	549 Union	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
473 Van Buren	473 Van Buren	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
473½ Van Buren	473½ Van Buren	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
Munras Housing	787 Munras	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

**Table 7: Statistics and Related Information Regarding
Fires in MIIS Residential Facilities 2023**

Residential Facilities	911 Address	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
544 Van Buren	544 Van Buren	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
545 Union	545 Union	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
547 Union	547 Union	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
549 Union	549 Union	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
473 Van Buren	473 Van Buren	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
473½ Van Buren	473½ Van Buren	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
Munras Housing	787 Munras	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

Middlebury Institute Campus Clery Geography



- 1. **Roderick House**, 530 West Franklin St.
Vice president's residence
- 2. **4-Plex**, 400 Van Buren St.
Guest house and long-term residence
- 3. **Community Garden**, 424 Van Buren St.
- 4. **Morse Building (MRSE)**, 426 Van Buren St.
Media services, A and B classrooms
- 5. **TLM Faculty Offices**, 440 Van Buren St.
- 6. **Holland Center**, 442 1/2 Van Buren St.
Study area and courtyard
- 7. **Simoneau House**, 456 Van Buren St.
Classroom
- 8. **Kinnoull House (KNNL)**, 462 Van Buren St.
English Language School
- 9. **Segal Building**, 425 Van Buren St.
Vice president's office
- 10. **Library**, 425 Van Buren St.
- 11. **Security Office**, 460 Pierce St.
- 12. **Lara Soto Adobe**, 460 Pierce St.
- 13. **Samson Student Center**, 453 Van Buren St.
Dining, media, reading rooms, patio, courtyard, and vending

- 14. **Craig Building (CRAG)**, 472 Pierce St.
Center for the Blue Economy, EPM faculty offices, classrooms
- 15. **CNS Building (V499)**, 499 Van Buren St.
James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies, classrooms
- 16. **McCone Building (MCCN)**, 499 Pierce St.
Irvine Auditorium and Student Support Center: Admissions, Records, Center for Advising and Career Services, Student Services, Housing, Financial Aid, Human Resources, International Services, Office of Justice, Equity, Diversity and Inclusion; classrooms, faculty offices
- 17. **IIRC Building**, 464 Pacific St. SL3
- 18. **Casa Fuente (CFNT)**, 449 Pierce St.
Business office, Facilities, Information Technology Services, classroom, PAC lab, SL1, SL2, SL4
- 19. **400 Pacific (400 PAC)**, 400 Pacific St.
Faculty offices, classrooms
- 20. **McGowan Building (MGWN)**, 411 Pacific St.
Classrooms, Center on Terrorism, Extremism, and Counterterrorism, Monterey Initiative in Russian Studies, Digital Learning Commons (DLC), Executive and Custom Programs, META Lab



Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey