ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

Section 1- Introduction

Introduction

Bristol Community College is concerned with the safety of its students, staff, faculty, guests, and visitors. We are concerned and accept the responsibility to employ security measures and law enforcement practices to help provide the College community with a safe, secure environment in which to work and pursue academic goals.

Bristol Community College faithfully adheres to the Student Right-to Know and Campus Security Act, passed by Congress in 1990. This law requires all Post-Secondary Colleges to report specific incidents of campus crime that occurred during the prior school year.

Title II of this act was known as the Crime Awareness and Security Act. It requires institutions participating in the student financial aid program under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to disclose information about campus safety policies and procedures and to provide statistics concerning certain crimes that occur on campus. It was amended, and renamed, the Jeanne Clery Act in October 1998. In compliance with the act, the Bristol Community College Police Department publishes and distributes this information by October 1 of each year. The Higher Education Act, as amended by the Higher Educational Opportunity Act, specifies new campus safety requirements regarding hate crime, emergency response and evacuation procedures effective October 1, 2010 and is included in this report.

The Bristol Community College Police Department prepares this report in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. This Annual Security Report includes statistics from the previous three years concerning certain reported crimes, arrests and disciplinary referrals on our campuses, including certain off-campus buildings owned or controlled by Bristol Community College, and on public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campuses. Campus crime, arrest and disciplinary referral statistics include those reported to the Police Department, designated campus officials (including but not limited to directors, deans, department heads, student conduct, advisors to students/student organizations, athletic coaches) and local law enforcement agencies.

All College departments that are identified as mandated reporters, together with local municipal police departments,

Statement of Policy for Addressing Campus Law Enforcement Authority and Jurisdiction

Bristol Community College Police Department is located on the first floor of the Hudnall Administration Building, room D-110 on the Main Campus. The Department is a full-service Police Department providing safety, security, parking and traffic services to the entire campus community throughout the year. The Department operates Monday - Friday, 7:00 AM – 11:00 PM; Saturday. During all other times and on holidays the main campus is staffed by contract security officers from Internal Security Associates, LLC (ISA). ISA officers also staff the Attleboro, New Bedford and Taunton campuses while each campus is open. oe sed30. b 1eryiatneCoe eg

Campus Security Authorities

In accordance with the Clery Act, Bristol Community College has designated certain employees as Campus Security Authorities (CSA). The term "*Campus Security Authority*" is defined as:

- *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);*
- *Any 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 and campus judicial proceedings. An official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to act or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution. For example, staff responsible for campus student and family housing, a student center, or student extra-curricular activities; a director of athletics, coaches and trainers, faculty advisors to student groups, staff responsible for student discipline and campus judicial staff.*

Campus Security Authorities at Bristol Community College are required to comricios ( )TjEa2 (s)5.5 ( )78 (( )Tju ( )78 a2 (s)5.ITd( )T

Responsibilities of the College Community

Members of the College community must assume responsibility for their own personal safety and the security of their personal property. The following precautions provide guidance.

- Report all suspicious activity to the Bristol Community College Police Department immediately.
- Never take personal safety for granted.
- Try to avoid walking alone at night.
- Limit your alcohol consumption, and leave social functions that get too loud, too crowded, or that have too many people drinking excessively. Remember to call Bristol Community College Police Department or local Police Departments for help at the first sign of trouble.
- Carry only small amounts of cash.
- Never leave valuables (wallets, purses, books, phones, etc.) unattended.
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Section 2-

to locate and neutralize the threat. The police officers will return to assist you once the threat has been

offered at the New Bedford campus. The campus is open 7:00 am – 10:00 pm Monday through Friday; 8:00 am – 4:00 pm on Saturday. The main telephone number is (774) 357-4000. Parking is available on city streets (parking meters) and in nearby public parking garages. A Bristol Community College police officer is scheduled at the New Bedford campus 7:00 am – 3:00 pm Monday through Friday. Contract security officers (ISA) patrol the campus 3:00 pm – 10:00 pm Monday through Friday; 8:00 am – 4:00 pm on Saturday. These security

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Statement of Policy for Addressing Substance Abuse

Substance abuse and its related consequences undermine Bristol Community College's goals of academic success and civility. In addition, Congress amended Title XII of the Higher Education Act of 1965 by adding a section pertaining to Drug Free Schools and Campuses. Under this new amendment any institution receiving federal funds, including federal student loan programs, must adopt and implement policies to prevent the use of illegal drugs and alcohol by students and employees.

Bristol Community College prohi c1h3(t4(n)-0.7(12(t42(lle) (o)1.2(1.2(m)7.4 2(e)-1.3( )]TJ-0.00.7. ( )1(t4(n)-r)-2(3 (e)4..2()-2(6((115)0.5(r)unlTJ[*

- PCP, in addition to triggering unpredictable and violent behavior, can cause dizziness, numbness, high heart rate and blood pressure, convulsions, and in high amounts fatal heart and lung failure or ruptured blood vessels.
- Stimulants such as amphetamines have health effects that include high heart rate and blood pressure, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, impotence, skin disorders, tremors, seizures, and psychosis.

Bristol Community College Drug Free Policies:

Alcohol & Other Drugs Policy

Tobacco-Free Campuses Policy

Standard of Ethical Conduct Policy

Student Code of Conduct Policy

Statement of Policy for Addressing Firearms and Other Weapons

The unauthorized possession of firearms or other dangerous weapons which can be considered hazardous to the welfare of members of the college community are strictly prohibited on campus.

It is the policy of Bristol Community College that the possession, storing or use of any weapons, including but not limited to 0 0.9 (t)-3 98iu mi-1.3 (x)4.9 ( )-4.5 (lh)2.3 (e)-3 (p)esg ana9 (o)-6.6 (rine)-3 ( )10stfgpop0.6 (o)-6.6 (f(e)-3 pt(i)- dto o(i)ra3.3 (c

Section 5 – Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS SECURITY POLICY AND CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICSACT, AS AMENDED BY THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013

Bristol Community College ("the College") does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs, and sexual harassment and sexual violence are types of sex discrimination. As a result, Bristol Community College issues this statement of policy to inform the community of our comprehensive plan addressing sexual misconduct, educational programs, and procedures that address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, when the incident occurs on campus and when it is reported to a college official. In this context, Bristol Community College prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking (as defined by the Clery Act) and reaffirms its commitment to maintain a campus environment emphasizing the dignity and worth of all members of the college community.

For a complete copy of the college's policy governing sexual misconduct, see: The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Board of Higher Education Massachusetts Community Colleges Policy on Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity & Diversity.

Guidelines for Assistance

Anyone who is a victim of a sexual assault at this institution should make getting to a place of safety as their first priority. Once safety has been established, obtain necessary medical treatment. The Bristol Community College Police Department strongly urges a victim of sexual assault to report the incident in a timely manner. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. An assault should be reported directly to Bristol Community College Police Department. Filing a police report will not obligate the victim to prosecute, nor will it subject the victim to scrutiny or judgmental opinions from officers. Filing a police report will:

- Ensure that a victim of sexual assault receives the necessary medical treatment and tests, at no expense to the victim;
- Provide the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be .446 0 (rt)-3 (e)-7ce .a

For the purposes of prosecution, the offense described in subsection (b) shall be a lesser included offense to that described in subsection (a).

Domestic Violence: The term ''domestic violence'' means 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 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.

For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Massachusetts's Criminal Law also defines DOMESTIC VIOLENCE under the statute contained in Ch. 209A § 1

and the plaintiff's workplace. When issuing an order to vacate the plaintiff's workplace, the presiding justice must consider whether the plaintiff and defendant work in the same location or for the same employer.

Massachusetts's Criminal Law also defines ASSAULT & BATTERY

2. For the purposes of this definition—

i. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts 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.

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

iii. Reasonable persons mean a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Massachusetts's Criminal Law also defines STALKING under the statute contained in Ch. 265 § 43:

(a) Whoever (1) willfully and maliciously engages in a knowing pattern of conduct or series of acts over a period of time directed at a specific person which seriously alarms or annoys that person and would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress, and (2) makes a threat with the intent to place the person in imminent fear of death or bodily injury, shall be guilty of the crime of stalking and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 5 years or by a fine of not more than $1,000, or imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than 2 1/2 years or by both such fine and imprisonment. The conduct, acts or threats described in this subsection shall include, but not be limited to, conduct, acts or threats conducted by mail or by use of a telephonic or telecommunication device or electronic communication device including, but not limited to, any device that transfers signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photo-electronic or photo-optical system, including, but not limited to, electronic mail, internet -

(c) Whoever, after having been convicted of the crime of stalking, commits a second or subsequent such crime shall be punished by imprisonment in a jail or the state prison for not less than two years and not more than ten years. No sentence imposed under the provisions of this subsection shall be less than a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of two years.

A prosecution commenced hereunder shall not be placed on file or continued without a finding, and the sentence imposed upon a person convicted of violating any provision of this subsection shall not be reduced to less than the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment as established herein, nor shall said sentence of imprisonment imposed upon any person be suspended or reduced until such person shall have served said mandatory term of imprisonment.

A person convicted of violating any provision of this subsection shall not, until he shall have served the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment established herein, be eligible for probation, parole, furlough, work release or receive any deduction from his sentence for good conduct under sections one hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and twenty-nine C and one hundred and twenty-nine D of chapter one hundred and twenty- seven; provided, howev.2 22 (r)3.2 (o)7.

were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 120 hours so that evidence may be preserved that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred/or is occurring or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. In circumstances of sexual assaults, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease. Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred and/or that may be helpful to obtain a protective order.

Although the college strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police. The college will assist any victim in notifying local police if they so desire. For assistance with notifying law enforcement authorities including campus and local police, contact Bristol Community College Police Department at 774.357.2218.

Department	**Number**
Fall River Police Department 685 Pleasant St. Fall River, MA 02721	(508) 676-8511
New Bedford Police Department 871 Rockdale Ave. New Bedford, MA 02740	(508) 910-6300
Attleboro Police Department 12 Union St. Attleboro, MA 02703	(508) 222-1212
Taunton Police Department 23 Summer St. Taunton, MA 02780	(508) 824-7522
Massachusetts State Police 265 Faunce Corner Rd. Dartmouth, MA 02747	(508) 993-8373
Bristol County Sheriff's Department 400 Faunce Corner Rd. Dartmouth, MA 02747	(508) 995-1311

Bristol Community College Police Department may also be reached directly by calling 774-357-2218, or in person at: Bristol Community College Hudnall Administration u()-1.2 66 ₱9 (d)2. (lin)2.2 (g)2.,(is)-3 (io)-6.7 (o)4.3 (m)-6.3 ( )10.6 57

a victim chooses not to report an incident, he or she nevertheless should consider speaking with College Police or other law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event that the victim changes her/his mind at a later date.

If a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking is reported to the College, the below are the procedures that the College will follow as well as a statement of the standard of evidence that will be used during any judicial hearing on campus arising from such a report:

REPORTING SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Students may be hesitant to report sexual violence out of concern that they, or witnesses, might be charged with violations of the College's drug/alcohol policy and/or the Student Code of Conduct. While the College does not condone such behavior, it places a priority on addressing allegations of sexual violence. Accordingly, the College may elect not to pursue discipline against a student who, in good faith, reports, witnesses or possesses personal knowledge of an incident of sexual violence.

There are a number of mechanisms on campus for reporting incidents of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and/or stalking. All are described below in detail. The person reporting the incident may select any one or a combination of all options below when reporting. In all cases the survivor of the assault will decide if, how, and when s/he will report the incident. When reported to any of the following –

Department	Number	Emergency
Title IX Officer D-Building--Room 206	(774) 357-2264	
Bristol Community College Police Department D-Building--Room 110	(774) 357-2218	(774) 357-3911
Women's Center E-Building--Room 104a	(774) 357-2954	
Office of Student Engagement G-Building--Room 101	(774) 357-2222	

The person to whom the incident is reported will:

- listen attentively and supportively.
- provide person reporting with a written explanation of rights and options for person victimized.
- review all support resources available and assist with contacting the resources.
- review all possible options for reporting/filing a complaint.
- answer questions.
- explain any and all reporting forms.

It is important to note the following:

1. If the person who has been victimized and who is or was under the influence of alcohol or drugs or in violation of any other Code of Conduct violation at either the time of the incident or at the time they make the report, they will not be charged with an alcohol or drug violation (unless involving distribution) either through the criminal or College Student Conduct Process.
2. Staff from the Women's Center will assist and accompany a student in filing whatever type of complaint(s) a survivor chooses to pursue.
3. Disclosure of an incident of sexual violence at an event such as Take Back the Night will not trigger an investigation.
4. A request for confidentiality from the complaining party may limit the College's ability to respond to the incident.

Privileged Reporting consists of those communications that legally cannot be disclosed without the reporter's consent to any other person, except under very limited circumstances such as an imminent threat of danger to self or others.

Statement on Retaliation

Title IX regulations prohibit recipients from intimidating, coercing or retaliating against individuals because they engage in activities protected by Title IX.

	on and off campus mental health providers.	
	5. Institution will assess the need to implement interim or long-term protective measures, such as changes to class schedule, on-campus safety escorts, or a "No Contact" directive.	
	6. Institution will issue a "No Trespass" directive to accused party if deemed appropriate.	
	7. Institution will provide written instructions on how to apply for Protective Order.	
	8. Institution will provide written information to complainant on how to preserve evidence.	
	9. Institution will provide a copy of the Sexual Misconduct Policy to complainant and inform the complainant regarding timeframes for inquiry, investigation and resolution.	
	10. Institution will inform the complainant of the outcome of the investigation, whether or not the accused will be administratively charged and of the outcome of the hearing.	
	11. Institution will enforce the anti-retaliation policy	

For a complete guidebook to your rights as a crime victim in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, visit the Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance at https://https://www.mass.gov/orgs/askmova; or access the guidebook at https://https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2016/08/un/aftermath-of-crime.pdf.

Bristol Community College complies with Massachusetts State law in recognizing Abuse Prevention Orders (209A) and directs any person who obtains an order of protection from domestic or dating abuse, harassment, stalking or sexual assault from any state in the country to provide a copy to the College Police Department and to the Office of Human Resources/ Title IX Officer, Emmanuel Echevarria for faculty (v)5.Tat4P2.2 (aras)-1gfftha 0.447uarase, oflicte, sf Her 6.7 (6 (( )Tj-0.

- and were intended to cause you fear, intimidation, abuse or damage to property,
  "Abuse" means causing or attempting to cause physical harm, or causing fear of imminent serious physical harm.
- and did in fact cause you fear, intimidation, abuse or damage to property;

x *or* someone has caused you at least once to engage in sexual relations involuntarily by using force, threat or duress;

x *or* someone has committed against you at least once an act that violates any of the following statutes: General Laws chapter 265, §§ 13B, 13F or 13H (indecent assault and battery), 22 or 22A (rape), 23 (statutory rape), 24 or 24B (assault with intent to rape), 26C (enticing a child), 43 (criminal stalking), 43A (criminal harassment), or chapter 272, § 3 (drugging for sexual intercourse);

2. *and* you currently live within the geographical area of this court.

A judge may issue a Harassment Prevention Order *without prior notice* to your harasser if there is a substantial likelihood of immediate danger of harassment.

What Can I Request Under an Abuse Prevention Order?

Chapter 209A allows a judge to issue a variety of types of court orders including an order that the defendant not abuse you, not contact you, stay away from your home and work address and not possess any firearms. An abuse prevention order can include any provisions that a judge thinks are needed to keep you safe.

Can I get an abuse prevention order without telling the defendant?

The court may issue an abuse prevention order without the defendant having notice provided that If there is a substantial likelihood of immediate danger of abuse. Such an order is called an "ex parte order". You file a complaint form that includes an affidavit and a hearing is held right away without letting the defendant know. The court can issue an ex parte order that can last for up to ten business days. The court will schedule a hearing within ten business days and then notify the defendant about the ex parte order. The defendant has a right to attend that hearing to argue that all or part of the order should not be continued. At that hearing, often referred to as the "10-day hearing", the judge will hear from you and the defendant, if the defendant appears.

You can request that the defendant be ordered not to abuse you. This means that:

x The defendant shall not physically assault or threaten you.

x

You can request that the defendant be ordered to stay away from your work. This means:

- The defendant must stay away from the place where you work as long as the order is in effect. The defendant must stay away from that workplace even if you are not there at the time.
- You can request that your residential, workplace and/or school address not appear on the order.

If the defendant does not know your current residential, workplace or school addresses you may request that these addresses be kept confidential. This information would only be available to the court, the police, the district attorney or others specifically allowed by you or the court. In all cases, this information is not available to the public.

You can request that you be given custody of children. This means:

- The children will live with you unless or until a judge changes that order. You can request that the defendant be also ordered to have no contact with the children.

This means:

- The defendant must stay a specific number of feet/yards away from them (the distance is listed on the order) and have no contact with them while the order is in effect unless and until a judge permits contact with the children.

The court can also order the defendant to stay a specific number of feet/yards away from a child's school or daycare. If the defendant is permitted to have contact with the children but not with you and the children live with you, the defendant must speak only to the children, not to you.

The Probate Court can change a District Court Judge's restraining order with regard to custody and contact with children. Even if the Probate Court changes the parts of the order that deal with the children, all other parts of the District Court order remain in effect.

You may request that the defendant be ordered to pay certain money. This means:

- The defendant can be ordered to pay temporary support if he or she might be legally obligated to do so (for example, if you are married),
- The defendant can be ordered to pay child support for his or her children, or
- The defendant can be ordered to pay for costs related to the abuse, such as medical bills, lost wages or for changing the locks.

If the judge issues a 209A order, the defendant will be ordered to surrender (give up) firearms. This means:

- The defendant must immediately transfer possession of any firearms, ammunition, license to carry a firearm or firearms identification card that he/ she has to the police department listed on the order. The defendant may not purchase any firearms or ammunition while the order is in effect.

How Do I Get an Abuse Prevention Order?

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If you need help immediately such as safety planning or shelter, call the SAFELINK hotline at 1-877-785-2020, which can find you a domestic violence program or shelter near you.

Where do I apply for an abuse prevention order?

During regular business hours on weekdays, you can go to the Boston Municipal, District, Probate and Family or Superior Court whose jurisdiction covers where you live. See Court Locator https://www.mass.gov/courthouse-locator. If you are unsure which court covers where you live, you can call the closest court on the list and they will be able to direct you to the right place.

If you have left home since the abuse, you can choose to go to a court whose jurisdiction covers where you are staying. Go to the civil clerk's office and tell them you want to ask for a 209A order. They will give you the forms you need.

If you are in crisis and courts are closed, you can call or go to your local police station. The police will give you the forms to fill out and then call a judge. If the judge grants the order, it is only temporary until the next court business day. The order given to you by the police will tell you which court and when you need to be at the court.

What happens next?

After you fill out the forms, give them back to the clerk's office. Court staff will check to see if the defendant is wanted by the police, if there are or have been other restraining orders against the defendant, and/or whether the defendant has any criminal record. In some courts, court staff may also check your record. Once this is done, you will be brought into the courtroom.

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to provide the accommodations or protective measures. In some cases, the college may need to disclose some information about a victim to a third party to provide necessary accommodations or protective measures. Title IX Officer will determine what information about a victim should be disclosed and to whom this information will be disclosed after conferring with; 1. Campus Police to ensure any law enforcement efforts are not endangered; 2. Human Resources to ensure rights such as HIPAA or collective bargaining agreements are not violated; 3. Student Affairs to ensure a student's FERPA rights are not violated. Only information that is necessary to provide the accommodations or protective measures in a timely manner will be disclosed. Prior to sharing personal identifying information, the victim will be notified of which information will be shared, why it will be shared, and with whom it will be shared.

The College does not publish the name of crime victims or other identifiable information regarding victims in any records available to the public. This includes the Daily Crime Log and the annual crime statistics that are disclosed in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. Furthermore, if a Timely

is accused of being "tied to the apron strings." The abuser will accuse people who are close to the victim of "causing trouble."

Blames others for problems

Abusers will rarely admit to the part they play in causing a problem. She will blame the victim for almost anything that goes wrong.

Blames others for their feelings

An abuser will tell the victim, "I hurt you because you made me mad," or "You're hurting me when you don't do what I ask." Blaming the victim is a way of manipulating them and avoiding any responsibility.

Hypersensitivity

An abuser can be easily insulted. The slightest setbacks are seen as personal attacks. An abuser will rage about the everyday difficulties of life as if they are injustices -- such as getting a traffic ticket or not doing well on an exam.

The college is obligated to investigate allegations of sexual violence, even if the alleged victim chooses not to file a formal report and/or participate in the investigation. Additionally, a report filed in another forum, including a criminal or civil complaint, shall not delay the college's investigation of a complaint of sexual violence. The college shall promptly and thoroughly investigate all such allegations in accordance with the Policy on Affirmative Action. The college may also institute protective measures, such as a no-trespass order, restricted access to campus, adjusted class or work schedule, or a leave of absence, during the investigative process and/or upon completion of the disciplinary process. A person found to have committed an act of sexual violence shall be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including suspension, expulsion or termination from the college, as well as criminal prosecution.

Investigative Process

Upon receipt of a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator (or designee) must promptly contact the Complainant confidentially to discuss the availability of supportive measures and resources, consider the Complainant's wishes with respect to these supportive measures, and explain to the Complainant the Title IX Sexual Harassment Complaint Process. If a student is involved, the Title IX Coordinator shall notify the Vice President or Dean of Student Services.

Within five (5) days of receiving a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the Respondent in writing of the Formal Complaint, provide the Respondent with a copy thereof and discuss supportive measures. The timeliness of such notification shall be in accordance with the appropriate collective bargaining agreement, if applicable. The Respondent shall have five (5) days from receipt of notice to submit to the Title IX Coordinator a written response to the Formal Complaint.

Where practicable, within fifteen (15) days from the date the Respondent's written response is received, or the date it was due if none was submitted, the Title IX Coordinator shall conduct an investigation and issue all evidence gathered to the parties (and Advisors) for review and written response within ten (10) days upon their receipt. Upon receipt of said parties' written response(s), or the date they were due if none were submitted, the Title IX Coordinator will have ten (10) days to complete and send an investigative report that fairly summarizes the relevant evidence to each party (and Advisor) for their review and written response within ten (10) days upon their receipt. Within ten (10) days of receipt, the Title IX Coordinator shall review the responses (if any) and prepare and submit the final investigative report including all relevant evidence (and including a section denoting all evidence submitted that was found by the Title IX Coordinator not to be relevant) to the Decision Maker; simultaneously, the Title IX Coordinator shall notice all parties of a hearing date that shall take place no later than ten (10) days later. Any request by a party to extend a deadline established under this Procedure shall be presented in writing to the Title IX Coordinator.

Hearing

The Title IX Coordinator (or designee) will be responsible for coordinating the hearing process. The Decision Maker shall be responsible for conducting the hearing. The duties of the Title IX Coordinator will include: scheduling the hearing; notifying the parties, advisors, and witnesses of the hearing; ensuring that the trained Decision Maker is provided with appropriate materials including a copy of the final investigative report and any exhibits; coordinating videoconferencing (if necessary); and securing a location for the hearing. The Title IX Coordinator will also act as liaison between the parties and the Decision Maker on procedural matters. A hearing is conducted in private. If a Respondent or Complainant has a

respond.

c. The Decision Maker shall have a final opportunity to question the parties.

d. The Decisions Maker will conclude the hearing by informing the parties that they will issue a decision to the parties and their advisors within ten (10) days, and that it will be based upon a Preponderance of the Evidence standard (i.e.; more likely than not).

Hearing Policy

Questions and evidence about a Complainant's prior sexual behavior will be deemed irrelevant unless offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the alleged misconduct or offered to prove consent.

If a party does not have an advisor present at the live hearing, the College will choose a trained member of the community, to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party. All advisors are limited to active participation in the question and follow-up cross-examination part of the live hearing. Further, advisors are the only parties allowed to present questions (cross-examination or otherwise) to the Decision Maker.

Generally, live hearings may be conducted with all parties physically present in the same geographic location. At the request of either party, the College must provide for the live hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the Decision Maker and parties to simultaneously see and hear the party or the witness answering questions.

Only relevant questions or cross-examination questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a Complainant, Respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the Decision-Maker must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain to the party's Advisor asking cross-examination questions any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. If a party or witness does not submit to cross-examination at the live hearing, the decision-maker(s) must not rely on any statement of that party or witness in reaching a determination regarding responsibility; provided, however, that the decision-maker(s) cannot 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.

Formal rules of evidence applied in courtroom proceedings (e.g., Massachusetts Evidence Code) do not apply in the hearing. The Decision Maker will make an official audio recording of the hearing. The recording is College property. No other recording of the hearing is permitted. The audio recording will be retained by the Title IX Coordinator in accordance with the College's records/information retention and disposition schedule. Access to the recording will be made available to the parties for inspection and review, however, parties are prohibited from making any copies of such recording. The recording shall only be released in compliance with applicable discovery proceedings in any future legal/administrative proceedings. The Decision Maker controls the hearing, is responsible for maintaining order during the hearing, and makes whatever rulings are necessary to ensure a fair hearing. The Decision Maker's decisions in this regard are final.

Review and Decision by the Decision Maker

The Decision-Maker must issue a written determination regarding responsibility to all parties (and their Advisors) simultaneously, within ten (10) days of the hearing. The written determination must include — Identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment; A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including 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 the College's code of conduct to the facts; A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions the College imposes on the Respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the College's education program or activity will be provided by the College to the Complainant; the College's procedures and permissible bases for the Complainant and Respondent to appeal; and when results of the investigation are final. The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that the College provides the parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal, if an appeal is filed, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effectuating any remedies including referral to appropriate College administrators as may be applicable.

and shall remain a part of the student's record until graduation or termination of his/her association with the College, at which time the notations shall be removed.

No Contact with a specific student, faculty, staff, or community member, where all direct or indirect (via a third party on his/her behalf and with his/her knowledge) verbal, physical, and electronic forms of contact are prohibited.

Information for, and rights of, the reporting party:

- The reporting party will be informed of all methods for reporting, including filing a criminal complaint.
- The College will assist the reporting party in accessing support services and adjusting academics, employment/work, transportation or other College related issues if necessary.
- The reporting party may be accompanied by an advisor of their choice and an advocate to any meeting or proceeding involving this complaint. The reporting party may also be accompanied by legal counsel.

range of available items under the Sanction and Penalties section of this document may be applied. 5) The matter may be returned to a hearing with instructions.

When a complainant does not consent to the disclosure of his or her name or other identifiable information to the alleged perpetrator, the College's ability to respond to the complaint may be limited.

Confidentiality

The complaint procedure will be conducted as confidentially as reasonably possible to protect the privacy rights of all individuals involved. The College may share information concerning the complaint with parties, witnesses and/or others during any phase of the procedure on a need-to-know basis and shall share information with union representatives as provided for in G.L. c.150E. All individuals with whom information is shared shall be advised of the confidential nature of the information and directed not to discuss the matter with anyone other than an advisor, if applicable.

Where a Complainant requests that no action be taken by the College or requests that her/his identity not be revealed, the College shall take reasonable steps to investigate and respond to the complaint, but shall inform the Complainant that such a request may hamper its ability to fully investigate an alleged violation of this Policy and/or to take appropriate remedial steps, including disciplinary action. Where an allegation of Prohibited Conduct involves the potential of an ongoing threat to the health, safety or security of the College or a potential adverse employment action, the Affirmative Action Officer, or in the case of an allegation of Title IX Sexual Harassment, the Title IX Coordinator, shall inform the Complainant that it cannot ensure confidentiality and disclosure of their name may likely be required.

Sanctions and

Section 6 - Statistics

Statement of Policy for Reporting the Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The information below provides context for the crime statistics reported as part of compliance with the Clery Act.

The statistics captured under the *"Disciplinary Referrals"* section for Liquor Law, Drug Law, and Weapons Violations indicate the number of people who are referred to the Office of Student Affairs and found responsible for violating those specific laws. Being found responsible includes a referral that resulted in disciplinary action being initiated by the Office of Student Affairs and a record of the action being kept on file.

2013 VAWA Amendments to Clery

The **V**iolence **A**gainst **W**omen **A**ct added the following offenses to the list of criminal offenses for which statistics must be reported:

- Domestic Violence
- Dating Violence
- Stalking

Specific Information about the Crime Statistics Reported by Bristol Community College Police Department

Unless otherwise indicated, all statistics are from incidents that were reported to Bristol Community College Police Department. "Reported to Other Campus Agencies" includes crime statistics from incidents reported to other Campus Security Authorities.

Hate Crime Statistics

The law requires the release of statistics by category of prejudice concerning the occurrence of hate crimes in the crime classifications listed in the preceding section and for other crimes involving bodily injury to any person in which the victim is selected because of the actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, gender identity, or disability of the victim.

Note: Reported crimes may involve individuals not associated with the College.

DEFINITIONS OF REPORTABLE CRIMES

Clery Reportable Offense Crime definitions are taken from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook

- **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 the injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other

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i. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts 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.

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

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

3. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Offense Definitions Relating to the Hate/Bias Related Crime Statistics as Per the UCR Hate Crime Reporting Guidelines

A hate crime is a criminal offense committed against a person or property that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bristol Community College is required to report statistics for hate (bias) related crimes by the type of bias as defined below for the following classifications: murder/non-negligent manslaughter, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson (see definitions

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- **Public Property** - Defined as: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.
- **Non-Campus Building Or Property** - Defined as: 1. Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the .9 (ilitlDod90l0c)-1.9 (o)-6. ce;ss os 1(i)-8 (g)2.6(rt)7.9 (d)2.3 (p)2.3illudin

CRIME REPORT: MAIN CAMPUS

BRISTOL COMMUNITY COLLEGE | C3911

HATE CRIMES

BRISTOL COMMUNITY COLLEGE | 777 Elsbree Street, Fall River

OFFENSES	2022			2021	2020
	On Campus	Non-Campus Property*	Publico		
TOTAL CRIMES REPORTED					
# of UNFOUNDED REPORTS					

HATE CRIMES

BRISTOL COMMUNITY COLLEGE | 11 Field Road, Attleboro

OFFENSES	2022		2021		2020	
	On Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Public Property
TOTAL CRIMES REPORTED	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of UNFOUNDED REPORTS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0

CRIME REPORT: NEW BEDFORD CAMPUS

BRISTOL COMMUNITY COLLEGE | 800 Purchase Street, New Bedford

CRIME STATISTICS: CLERY DATA - The following annual security report provides crime statistics for selected crimes that
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HATE CRIMES

BRISTOL COMMUNITY COLLEGE | 800 Purchase Street, New Bedford

OFFENSES	2022		2021		2020	
	On Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Public Property	On Campus	Public Property
TOTAL CRIMES REPORTED						
# of UNFOUNDED REPORTS						

CRIME REPORT: CLOSED TAUNTON CAMPUS

BRISTOL COMMUNITY COLLEGE | 2 Galleria Mall Drive, Taunton (CLOSED OCTOBER 2020

CRIME STATISTICS: CLERY DATA -

HATE CRIMES

BRISTOL COMMUNITY COLLEGE | 2 Galleria Mall Drive, Taunton (CLOSED OCTOBER 2020

OFFENSES	2020	
	On Campus	Public Property
TOTAL CRIMES REPORTED	0	0
# OF UNFOUNDED REPORTS	0	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0
Rape	0	0
Fondling	0	0
Incest	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0
Robbery	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0
Burglary	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0
Arson	0	0
Larceny Theft	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0
Intimidation	0	0
Destruction, Damage or Vandalism of Property	0	0

Hate Crime Key: (D) Disability (E) Ethnicity (Ra) Race (Re) Religion (S) Sexual Orientation (G) Gender (N) National Origin (Gi) Gender Identity