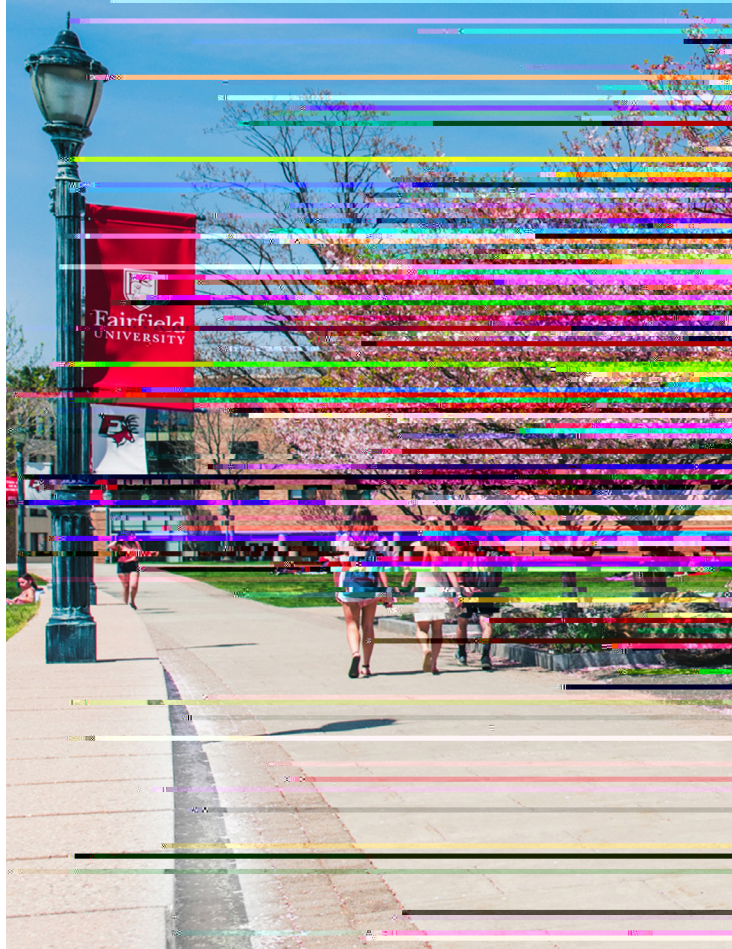
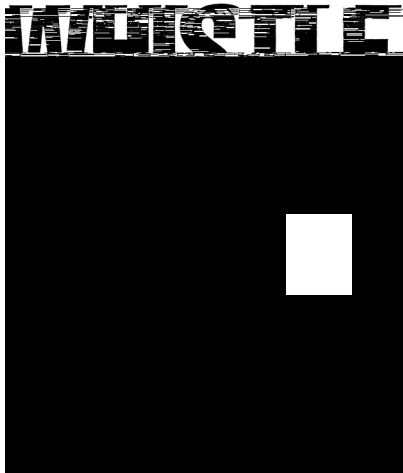


2024 Annual Campus Security Fire Safety Report





- Be alert! Know your surroundings and be aware of who is in front of and behind you.
- Don't take shortcuts through parking lots and woods if you're alone or if they are known to be problem areas.
- If at all possible, don't carry a purse. If you must, keep your money and credit cards in a pocket or some other place.
- Carry as little cash as possible.
- Walk on highly travelled streets, and at night, travel only in well-lit areas.
- Carry your keys in your hand as you approach your room or office so you don't have to fumble for them outside your door.
- If someone attacks, don't resist unless you feel your life is in danger and you believe it is in your best interest.
- Remain calm and get the best possible description of your attacker, starting from head and working down to feet.
- If assaulted on campus, report it to the Department of Public Safety immediately.

B A

N

The Clery Act, signed in 1990, is a federal statute codified at 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f), with implementing regulations in the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations at 34 C.F.R. 668.46. The Clery Act requires all colleges and universities that participate in federal financial aid programs to keep and disclose information about crime on and near their respective campuses.

The Department of Public Safety is authorized by Fairfield University to prevent, investigate, and report any violations of state or federal law and/or University regulations on campus. Student behavior, which violates state or federal law and/or University regulations, may also be investigated and reported by authorized staff of the Division of Student Affairs. The Department of Public Safety reports directly to the University Executive Vice President.

Any student, faculty member, or employee of Fairfield University should directly report any potential criminal act or other emergency to any officer or representative of the Department of Public Safety. This includes instances when the victim of a crime elects to or is unable to (physically or mentally) to make such a report. Callers should dial 4090 or 203-254-4090 for immediate assistance. Calls may also be made by using one of the "Blue Light" telephones located throughout campus. This emergency telephone system is linked directly to the Public Safety office, which is located on the ground floor of Loyola Hall, Room #2. Upon receipt of the call, officers are dispatched to the site, an investigation is conducted, and appropriate action taken.

In addition, all members of the community are strongly encouraged to download a free, smart phone app called "LiveSafe" available on Android and Apple phones. The safety app provides students, faculty, and staff with a direct connection to Police or Public Safety by leveraging key components of smartphone technology, including GPS location and text capabilities. LiveSafe can be downloaded from Google Play or the App Store. Simply insert your phone number and select "Fairfield" to register.

- Physical description should include height, weight, build, facial hair, complexion, jewelry, and tattoos
- Vehicle description should include make, model, color, and approximate year of manufacture, marker plate, state of origin, and any notable damage to the vehicle

Do not disturb any crime scene so as to preserve any physical evidence that may exist.

In the event that a situation arises, either on or off campus, that, in the judgment of the Director of Public Safety, Dean of Students, and Vice President for Student Life constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat criminal in nature, a campus-wide "timely warning" will be issued as soon as pertinent information becomes available. The notification will include a short description of the crime or incident, giving the time and date, location, reported

ther harm and while minimizing risks to their own safety. Students are encouraged to be an active bystander within the community.

All first-year students, Resident Assistants, Commuter Peer Assistants, New Student Leaders, and many other student leaders participate in a training workshop around safe and positive options for bystander intervention. These training programs are developed with the Center for Family Justice, and are designed to promote risk reduction. Risk reduction is defined as options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction; increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety; and help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

A A A

Fairfield University enforces drug and alcohol regulations as required in the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1988 and amendments of 1989. The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol by employees on University property, or as part of any University activity, is prohibited. Only under those conditions clearly stipulated by University guidelines may students under 21 years of age be in the presence of, possess, or consume alcoholic beverages. The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) as amended in 1998 enables institutions to release to parents/guardians of students under the age of 21 information concerning alcohol or drug-related student conduct violations.

All Resident Assistants (RA's) are encouraged to coordinate alcohol education programs for their assigned residence hall floors. Students documented for an alcohol violation may be referred to the University's Substance Abuse Counselor. The University also has an Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) Committee which meets periodically through the year to assess current and future initiatives aimed at alcohol and drug abuse, behaviors, and education. If more information is desired, please contact the Office of the Dean of Students and/or the Office of Human Resources for a copy of the Alcohol and Substance Abuse policy or read it in the Student Handbook online at www.fairfield.edu/student-handbook.

Illegal drugs and drug paraphernalia are prohibited on the grounds of the University. The possession, sale, manufacture, or distribution of any controlled substance is in violation of University regulations and illegal under both state and federal laws. Therefore, any employee or student engaging in such illegal action will be subject to disciplinary procedures, which could result in sanctions, including termination of employment, dismissal or expulsion from school, and criminal prosecution.

In addition, the use and/or possession of weapons of any type, including facsimiles, except those in possession of the Department of Public Safety or a bona fide law enforcement agency, are not permitted on campus.

- A**
1. **A** means a person chosen by a party or appointed by the institution to

signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging harassment or discrimination based on sex or retaliation for engaging in a protected activity against a Respondent and requesting that the University investigate the allegation.

- **C** means an employee who is not an Employee with a Responsibility to Report and may not share with the Title IX Coordinator when they have received notice of harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation (irrespective of Clery Act Campus Security Authority status).
- **D** means a business day when the University is in normal operation.
- **D** is the person, panel, and/or Chair who hears evidence, determines relevance, and makes the Final Determination of whether this Policy has been violated and/or assigns sanctions.
- **D** is evidence connected to the complaint, but which is neither inculpatory (tending to prove a violation) nor exculpatory (tending to disprove a violation) and cannot be relied upon by the investigation report or Decision-maker. Compare to Relevant Evidence, below.
- **E** means locations, events, or circumstances where the University exercises substantial control over both the Respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation occurs and also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the University.
- **D**: A conclusion by the standard of proof that the alleged conduct did or did not violate policy.
- **D**: A conclusion by the standard of proof that the conduct did or did not occur as alleged (as in a "finding of fact").
- **P** means "Process A," a method of formal resolution designated by the University to address conduct that falls within the policies included below, and which complies with the requirements of the Title IX regulations (34 CFR §106.45).
- **D** refers to those who have decision-making and sanctioning authority within the University's Formal Grievance process.
- **R** means the person or persons charged by a University with gathering facts about an alleged violation of this Policy, assessing relevance, synthesizing the evidence, and compiling this information into an investigation report of Relevant Evidence and a file of Directly Related Evidence, as required based on policy.
- **E** means an employee of the University who is obligated by policy to share knowledge, notice, and/or reports of harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation with the Title IX Coordinator.
- **I** means that an employee, student, or third-party informs the Title IX Coordinator or other Official with Authority of the alleged occurrence of harassing, discriminatory, and/or retaliatory conduct.
- **O** (OWA) means an employee of the University explicitly vested with the responsibility to implement corrective measures for harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation on behalf of the University.
- **C** include the Complainant(s) and Respondent(s), collectively.
- **A** means the Formal Grievance Process detailed in this policy.
- **B** means the administrative resolution procedures detailed in this policy that apply only when Process A does not, as determined by the Title IX Coordinator.

campus or in an off-campus sponsored program or activity. A substantial University interest includes:

- a. Any action that constitutes a criminal offense as defined by law. This includes, but is not limited to, single or repeat violations of any local, state, or federal law;
- b. Any situation in which it is determined that the Respondent poses an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student, employee, or other individual;
- c. Any situation that significantly impinges upon the rights, property, or achievements of oneself or others or significantly breaches the peace and/or causes social disorder; and/or
- d. Any situation that substantially interferes with the educational interests or

applied to incidents that occurred after August 14, 2020. For incidents that occurred prior to August 14, 2020, previous versions of this Policy will apply. Those versions are available from the Title IX Coordinator.

14. Harassment and Stalking

The policies of Fairfield are written and interpreted broadly to include online and cyber manifestations of any of the behaviors prohibited below, when those behaviors occur in or have an effect on the University's education program and activities or when they involve the use of University networks, technology, or equipment.

Although Fairfield may not control websites, social media, and other venues through which harassing communications are made, when such communications are reported to the University, it will engage in a variety of means to address and mitigate the effects.

Members of the community are encouraged to be good digital citizens and to refrain from online misconduct, such as feeding anonymous gossip sites, sharing inappropriate content via social media, unwelcome sexual or sex-based messaging, distributing or threatening to distribute revenge pornography, breaches of privacy, or otherwise using the ease of transmission and/or anonymity of the Internet or other technology to harm another member of the University community.

Any online posting or other electronic communication by students, including cyber-bullying, cyber-stalking, cyber-harassment, etc., occurring completely outside of the University's control (e.g., not on University networks, websites, or between University email accounts) will only be subject to this Policy when such online conduct can be shown to cause a substantial in-program disruption or infringement on the rights of others.

Otherwise, such communications are considered speech protected by the freedom of expression. Supportive measures for Complainants will be provided, but protected expression cannot be subjected to discipline.

Off-campus harassing speech by employees, whether online or in person, may be regulated by the University only when such speech is made in an employee's official or work-related capacity.

15. Non-Discrimination

Fairfield University adheres to all federal, state, and local civil rights laws and regulations prohibiting discrimination in private institutions of higher education. Fairfield University provides equal employment opportunities to all employees and applicants for employment and does not discriminate against any employee, applicant for employment, student, or applicant for admission on the basis of: race, religion, hearing status, color, sex, pregnancy, political affiliation, source of income, place of business, residence, religion, creed, ethnicity, national origin (including ancestry), citizenship status, physical or mental disability (including perceived disability), age, marital status, family responsibilities, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, veteran or military status (including disabled veteran, recently separated veteran, active duty wartime or campaign badge veteran, and Armed Forces Service Medal veteran), predisposing genetic characteristics, domestic violence victim status or any other protected category under applicable local, state, or federal law, including protections for those opposing discrimination or participating in any resolution

process on campus, with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the State of Connecticut Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities, or other human rights agencies. University policy is committed to affirmative action under law in employment of women, minority group members, individuals with disabilities, and protected veterans.

16. Students, staff, administrators, and faculty are entitled to an employment and educational environment that is free of sexual harassment.

All offense definitions encompass actual and/or attempted offenses.

The Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights (OCR), the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), and the State of Connecticut regard sexual harassment, a specific form of discriminatory harassment, as an unlawful discriminatory practice. Fairfield University prohibits sexual harassment.

Fairfield has adopted the following definition of sexual harassment in order to address the unique environment of an academic community, which consists not only of employer and employees, but of students as well.

Acts of sexual harassment may be committed by any person upon any other person, regardless of the sex, sexual orientation, and/or gender identity of those involved.

Sexual harassment, as an umbrella category, includes the offenses of sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, and is defined as:

Conduct on the basis of sex or that is sexual in nature that satisfies one or more of the following:

1) Quid Pro Quo:

- a. an employee of the University,
- b. conditions the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the University,
- c. on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.

2) Sexual Harassment:

- a. unwelcome conduct,
- b. determined by a reasonable person,
- c. to be so severe, and
- d. pervasive, and
- e. objectively offensive,
- f. that it effectively denies a person equal access to the University's education program or activity.

Unwelcomeness is subjective and determined by the Complainant (except when the Complainant is below the age of consent). Severity, pervasiveness, and objective offensiveness are evaluated based on the totality of the circumstances from the perspective of a reasonable person in the same or similar circumstances ("in the shoes of the Complainant"), including the context in which the alleged incident occurred and any similar, previous patterns that may be evidenced.

3) Sexual assault, defined as:

a) Sex Offenses, Forcible:

- ~ Any sexual act directed against another person,
- ~ without the consent of the Complainant,
- ~ including instances in which the Complainant is incapable of giving consent.

A "sexual act" is specifically defined by federal regulations to include one or more of the following:

Forcible Rape:

- ~ 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 Complainant.

Forcible Sodomy:

- ~ Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person,
- ~ forcibly,
- ~ and/or against that person's will (non-consensually), or
- ~ not forcibly or against the person's will in instances in which the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sexual Assault with an Object:

- ~ The use of an object or instrument to penetrate,
- ~ however slightly,
- ~ the genital or anal opening of the body of another person,
- ~ forcibly,
- ~ and/or against that person's will (non-consensually),
- ~ or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances in which the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Forcible Fondling:

- ~ The touching of the private body parts of another person (buttocks, groin, breasts),
- ~ for the purpose of sexual gratification,
- ~ forcibly,
- ~ and/or against that person's will (non-consensually),
- ~ or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances in which the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

b) Sex Offenses, Non-forcible:

~ Incest:

- 1) Non-forcible sexual intercourse,
- 2) between persons who are related to each other,
- 3) within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by Connecticut law.

~ Statutory Rape:

- 1) Non-forcible sexual intercourse,
- 2) with a person who is under the statutory age of consent of 16.

4) Dating Violence, defined as:

- a. violence,
- b. on the basis of sex,
- c. committed by a person,
- d. who is in or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Complainant.

As used in these offenses, the following definitions and understandings apply:

Force: Force is the use of physical violence and/or physical imposition to gain sexual access. Force also includes threats, intimidation (implied threats), and coercion that is intended to overcome resistance or produce consent (e.g., “Have sex with me or I’ll hit you,” “Okay, don’t hit me, I’ll do what you want.”).

Sexual activity that is forced is, by definition, non-consensual, but non-consensual sex with me

This policy also covers a person whose incapacity results from a temporary or permanent physical or mental health condition, involuntary physical restraint, and/or the consumption of incapacitating drugs.

17. ~~Sexual Harassment Based on Sex~~

In addition to the forms of Sexual Harassment described above, which will be investigated and resolved using Process A, Fairfield University additionally prohibits the following offenses as forms of discrimination when the act is based upon the Complainant's actual or perceived sex. These will be investigated and resolved using Process B.

- Discriminatory Harassment Based on Sex, defined as:
 - ~ conduct that meets the definition of Sexual Harassment as described above, but that does not take place in the University's education program or activity, or
 - ~ conduct that meets the definition of Sexual Harassment as describes above and takes place within the University's education program or activity, but does not take place in the United States, or
 - ~ conduct that does not meet the definition of Sexual Harassment as described above, but is unwelcome, sexual, sex-based and/or gender-based, verbal, written, online and/or physical conduct;
- Sexual Exploitation, defined as: an individual taking non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for their own benefit or for the benefit of anyone other than the person being exploited, and that conduct does not otherwise constitute sexual harassment under this Policy. Examples of Sexual Exploitation include, but are not limited to:
 - ~ Sexual voyeurism (such as observing or allowing others to observe a person undressing or using the bathroom or engaging in sexual acts, without the

- ~ Forcing a person to take an action against that person's will by threatening to show, post, or share information, video, audio, or an image that depicts the person's nudity or sexual activity
- ~ Knowingly soliciting a minor for sexual activity
- ~ Engaging in sex trafficking
- ~ Creation, possession, or dissemination or child pornography;
- Threatening or causing physical harm, extreme verbal, emotional, or psychological abuse, or other conduct which threatens or endangers the health or safety of any person;
- Discrimination, defined as actions that deprive, limit, or deny other members of the community of educational or employment access, benefits, or opportunities, including disparate treatment;
- Intimidation, defined as implied threats or acts that cause an unreasonable fear of harm in another;
- Hazing, defined as acts likely to cause physical or psychological harm or social ostracism to any person within the University community, when related to the admission, initiation, pledging, joining, or any other group-affiliation activity (as defined further in the Hazing Policy);
- Bullying, defined as:
 - ~ Repeated and/or severe
 - ~ Aggressive behavior
 - ~ Likely to intimidate or intentionally hurt, control, or diminish another person, physically and/or mentally
 - ~ That is not speech or conduct otherwise protected by the University policy, including Academic Freedom.

Violation of any other University policies may constitute a Civil Rights Offense/Discrimination when a violation is motivated by actual or perceived sex and the result is a discriminatory limitation or denial of employment or educational access, benefits, or opportunities.

Sanctions for the above-listed Civil Rights Offenses/Discrimination range from reprimand through expulsion/termination.

18. **Protected Activity**
- Protected activity under this Policy includes reporting an incident that may implicate this policy, participating in the grievance process, supporting a Complainant or Respondent, assisting in providing information relevant to an investigation, and/or acting in good faith to oppose conduct that constitutes a violation of this Policy.
- Acts of alleged retaliation should be reported immediately to the Title IX Coordinator and will be promptly investigated. Fairfield will take all appropriate and available steps to protect individuals who fear that they may be subjected to retaliation.
- Fairfield University and any member of the University's community are prohibited from taking or attempting to take materially adverse action by intimidating, threatening, coercing, harassing, or discriminating against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by law or 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 under this policy and procedure.

Filing a complaint within Process B could be considered retaliatory if those charges could be applicable under Process A, when the Process B charges are made for the purpose of interfering with or circumventing any right or privilege provided afforded within Process A that is not provided by Process B. Therefore, the University vets all complaints carefully to ensure this does not happen, and to assure that complaints are routed to the appropriate process.

The exercise of rights protected by academic freedom and/or freedom of expression does not constitute retaliation.

Charging an individual with a Student Conduct Code violation, or other University policy violation, for making a materially false statement in bad faith in the course of a grievance proceeding under this policy and procedure does not constitute retaliation, provided that the determination of responsibility, by itself, is not sufficient to conclude that any party has made a materially false statement in bad faith.

19. **Academic Freedom and Freedom of Expression**
- Fairfield University is committed to protecting the academic freedom of its faculty and the freedom of expression of all members of the University community. That commitment is reflected in the University's policies on academic freedom and freedom of expression. Academic freedom and freedom of expression include the expression of ideas, controversial and otherwise, both within and outside the classroom and in keeping with different responsibilities within the workplace on campus. The policies on discrimination and harassment are to be applied in a manner that is balanced against, consistent with, and protective of, the rights of academic freedom and freedom of expression of all parties, and especially regarding this policy, when faculty and students are teaching and learning about sex/sexuality. However, said policies will defer to the requirements of the law under Title IX.
20. **Reporting Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation**
- All University employees (faculty, staff, administrators) are expected to report actual or suspected discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation based on sex to the Title IX Coordinator immediately, although there are some limited exceptions.
- In order to make informed choices, it is important to be aware of confidentiality and reporting responsibilities when consulting campus resources. On campus, some resources may maintain confidentiality and are not required to report actual or suspected discrimination or harassment in a way that identifies the parties. They may offer options and resources without any obligation to inform the Title IX Coordinator unless a Complainant has requested the information be shared.
- If a Complainant expects formal action in response to their allegations, reporting to any Employee with a Responsibility to Report can connect them with resources to report crimes and/or policy violations, and these employees will immediately pass reports to the Title IX Coordinator (and/or police, if desired by the Complainant), who will take action when an incident is reported to them.
- The following sections describe the reporting options at Fairfield for a Complainant or third-party (including parents/guardians when appropriate):
- a. **Confidentiality**
 - If a Complainant would like the details of an incident to be kept confidential, the Complainant may speak with:
 - Counseling & Psychological Services (On-Campus, Students only) 203-254-4000 ext. 2146

The University maintains a policy of amnesty for students who offer help to others in need.

Amnesty: Sometimes, employees are hesitant to report harassment or discrimination they have experienced for fear that they may get in trouble themselves. For example, an employee who has violated the policy prohibiting maintaining relationships that pose a direct conflict of interest and is then assaulted in the course of that relationship might hesitate to report the incident to University officials. The University may, at its discretion, offer employee Complainants amnesty from such policy violations (typically more minor policy violations) related to the incident. Amnesty may also be granted to others on a case-by-case basis.

25. **Reporting Requirements**

Certain campus officials – those deemed Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) – have a duty to report the following for federal statistical reporting purposes (Clery Act):

- a) All “primary crimes,” which include homicide, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson;
- b) Hate crimes, which include any bias-motivated primary crime as well as any bias motivated larceny or theft, simple assault, intimidation, or destruction/damage/vandalism of property;
- c) Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) -based crimes, which include sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking; and
- d) Arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for weapons-related law violations, liquor-related law violations, and drug abuse-related law violations.

All personally identifiable information is kept private, but statistical information must be shared with the Department of Public Safety regarding the type of incident and its general location (on or off-campus or in the surrounding area, but no addresses are given) for publication in the Annual Security Report and daily campus crime log.

Campus Security Authorities include: student affairs/student conduct staff, public safety, local police, coaches, athletic directors, residence life staff, student activities staff, human resources staff, advisors to student organizations, and any other official with significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

26. **Evidence Preservation**

The preservation of evidence in incidents of sexual assault is critical to potential criminal prosecution and to obtaining restraining orders, and particularly time-sensitive. The University will inform the Complainant of the importance of preserving evidence by taking the following actions:

1. Seek forensic medical assistance at the Bridgeport Hospital or St. Vincent’s Hospital, ideally within 120 hours of the incident (sooner is better).
2. Avoid showering, bathing, washing hands or face, or douching, if possible,

6. Seeking medical treatment can be essential even if it is not for the purposes of collecting forensic evidence.

It is also important to preserve other evidence, such as text messages, voice messages, emails, letters, notes, photographs, videos, audio recordings, and social media messages.

During the initial meeting between the Complainant and the Title IX Coordinator, the importance of taking these actions will be reiterated, if timely.

Triangle Community Center (203) 853-0600
Español Hotline (888) 568-8332 (confidential)
Connecticut Office of the Victim Advocate (860) 550-6632 (confidential)
Connecticut Legal Services (860) 344-0447 (confidential)
Connecticut Institute for Refugees and Immigrants (203) 336-0141
Integrated Refugee & Immigrant Services (IRIS) (203)-562-2095
Fairfield Police Department (203) 254-254-4800 or 911

27. Fairfield University provides primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees. These programs are delivered in multiple forms and mediums and include both online modules and in-person sessions. These programs include a statement that Fairfield University prohibits sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and retaliation. The programs further include the definitions of the above listed terms as they apply to the University polices, as well as the definition of consent. These programs include the definitions of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and consent in the state of Connecticut. These programs provide safe and positive options for bystander intervention. These programs provide information on risk reduction. These programs provide information on procedures that Fairfield University will follow when one of these crimes is reported. These programs provide information on rights in the University disciplinary proceedings. Fairfield University also provides ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and employees.

For the text of the state of Connecticut definitions please see the Penal Code: Offenses in the Connecticut General Statutes.

28. Counseling and Psychological Services (203) 254-4000, ext. 2146 (students only, confidential)
Student Health Center (203) 254-4000, ext. 2241 (students only, confidential)
After Hours Confidential Care Line 203-254-4000 ext. 2146 Follow the prompts and Press "1" (students only, confidential)
Office of Financial Aid (203) 254-4125 (students only)
Employee Assistance Program 1-800-252-4555 (employees only, confidential)
Campus Ministry (203) 254-4000, ext. 3405 (students only)
Clergy (203) 254-4000, ext. 2664 (confidential)
Murphy Center for Ignatian Spirituality (203) 254-4000 ext. 2373 (confidential)
Office of the Dean of Students (203) 254-4211 (students only)
Office of Human Resources (203) 254-4000, ext. 2277 (employees only)
Office of Residence Life (203) 254-4215
Public Safety (203) 254-4090
Title IX and Equity Compliance, Amanda Brahm (203) 254-4357
Bridgeport Hospital (203) 384-3566 (confidential)
St. Vincent's Hospital (203) 576-6000 (confidential)
The Center for Family Justice, Campus Advocates (confidential) (203) 333-2233 (sexual assault hotline) (203) 384-9559 (domestic violence hotline)

1. Fairfield University will act on any formal notice/complaint of violation of the Sexual Misconduct Policy ("the Policy") that is received by the Title IX Coordinator. The proceedings will include a prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial assessment to the final result.

The procedures below, known as Process A, apply only to qualifying allegations of Sexual Harassment (including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, as defined above) involving students, staff, administrator, or faculty members. Alleged conduct that does not meet the definition of Sexual Harassment in this policy must be "dismissed" under this policy (more on dismissals below).

Process B is the procedure applicable to the resolution of other allegations, including sex-based Civil Rights Offenses/Discrimination described in this policy. Process B can also apply to conduct that meets the definition of Sexual Harassment (including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, as defined above) when jurisdiction does not fall within Process A, as determined by the Title IX Coordinator.

Unionized/other categorized employees are subject to the terms of their agreements/employees' rights to the extent those agreements do not conflict with federal or state compliance obligations.

The procedures below may be used to address collateral misconduct arising from the investigation of or occurring in conjunction with reported misconduct (e.g., vandalism, physical abuse of another), when alleged violation of the Policy are being addressed at the same time. All other allegations of misconduct unrelated to incidents covered by the Policy will be addressed through procedures described in the student, faculty, and staff handbooks.

All reference to the Title IX Coordinator also includes their designee.

2. Upon receipt of a complaint or notice to the Title IX Coordinator of an alleged violation of the Policy, the Title IX Coordinator initiates a prompt initial assessment to determine the next steps the University needs to take.

The Title IX Coordinator will initiate at least one of three responses:

- 1) Offering supportive measures because the Complainant does not want to file a formal complaint; and/or
- 2) An informal resolution (upon submission of a formal complaint); and/or
- 3) A Formal Grievance Process including an investigation and a hearing (upon submission of a formal complaint).

The University uses the Formal Grievance Process to determine whether or not

a. **Violence Risk Assessment**

In some cases, the Title IX Coordinator may determine that a Violence Risk

attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the University. The University may dismiss a formal complaint or any allegations therein if, at any time during the investigation or hearing:

- 1) A Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the Complainant would like to withdraw the formal complaint or any allegations therein; or
- 2) The Respondent is no longer enrolled in or employed by the University; or

individual a party chooses to advise, support, and/or consult with them throughout the resolution process. The parties may choose Advisors from inside or outside of the University community.

The Title IX Coordinator will also offer to assign a trained Advisor to any party if the party so chooses. If the parties choose an Advisor from the pool available from the University, the Advisor will be trained by the University and be familiar with the University's resolution process.

If the parties choose an Advisor from outside the pool of those identified by the University, the Advisor may not have been trained by the University and may not be familiar with University policies and procedures.

Parties also have the right to choose not to have an Advisor in the initial stages of the resolution process, prior to a hearing.

b. **Parties may be accompanied by their Advisor in all meetings and interviews at which the party is entitled to be present, including intake and interviews. Advisors should help the parties prepare for each meeting and are expected to advise ethically, with integrity, and in good faith.**

The University cannot guarantee equal Advisory rights, meaning that if one party selects an Advisor who is an attorney, but the other party does not or cannot afford an attorney, the University is not obligated to provide an attorney.

c. **All parties are permitted to ask questions of the other party and witnesses. Under U.S. Department of Education regulations for Title IX, a form of indirect questioning (cross-examination) is required during the hearing, but must be conducted by the parties' Advisors. The parties are not permitted to directly question each other or any witnesses. If a party does not have an Advisor for a hearing, the University will appoint a trained Advisor for the limited purpose of conducting any questioning of the other part(ies) and witnesses.**

d. **Parties may request to meet with investigators conducting interviews/meetings in advance of these interviews or meetings. This pre-meeting allows Advisors to clarify and understand their role and the University's policies and procedures. This pre-meeting may also include the Title IX Coordinator.**

e. **All Advisors are subject to the same University policies and procedures, whether they are attorneys or not, and whether they are selected by a party or assigned by the University. Advisors are expected to advise their advisees without disrupting proceedings. Advisors should not address University officials or investigators in a meeting or interview unless invited to do so (e.g., asking procedural questions). The Advisor may not make a presentation or represent their advisee during any meeting or proceeding and may not speak on behalf of the advisee to the Investigator(s) or other Decision-maker(s) except during a hearing proceeding, during cross-examination.**

The parties are expected to ask and respond to questions on their own behalf throughout the investigation phase of the resolution process. Although the Advisor generally may not speak on behalf of their advisee, the Advisor may consult with their advisee, either privately as needed, or by conferring or passing

the unionized employee to have their union representative (if requested by the party) as well as an Advisor of their choice present for all resolution-related meetings and interviews. To uphold the principles of equity, the other party (regardless of union membership) will also be permitted to have two Advisors. Witnesses are not permitted to have union representation or Advisors in grievance process interviews or meetings.

6. **Confidentiality**
Resolution proceedings are private. All persons present at any time during the resolution process are expected to maintain the privacy of the proceedings in

discriminatory conduct, both on the Complainant and the community.

d. Resolution

The Title IX Coordinator, with the consent of the parties, may negotiate and implement an agreement to resolve the allegations that satisfies all parties and the University. Negotiated Resolutions are not appealable.

7.

Formal Grievance Process
The Formal Grievance Process relies on a team of administrators to carry out the process.

Investigator
The Title IX Coordinator will appoint a previously designated and trained investigator to complete an investigation. All investigators – internal or external – will be selected from a group of qualified and trained individuals employed by the University or engaged by the University for the purpose of conducting investigations under the Sexual Misconduct Policy.

Advisor

As described in the previous section on Advisors, the University maintains a pool of trained Advisors. Parties are entitled to an advisor of their choice, but the Title IX Coordinator will also offer to assign a trained Advisor for any party if the party so chooses. If the parties choose an Advisor from the pool available from the University, the Advisor will be trained by the

16.

No unauthorized audio or video recording of any kind is permitted during investigation meetings. If Investigator(s) elect to audio and/or video record interviews, all involved parties should be made aware of audio and/or video recording.
17.

The investigation does not consider: 1) incidents not directly related to the possible violation, unless they evidence a pattern; or 2) questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition; or 3) questions and evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual behavior, unless 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.

Within the boundaries stated above, the investigation can consider character evidence generally, if offered, but that evidence is unlikely to be relevant unless it is fact evidence or relates to a pattern of conduct.
18.

Provided that the complaint is not resolved through Informal Resolution, once the final investigation report is shared with the parties, the Title IX Coordinator will refer the matter for a hearing.

The hearing cannot be held less than ten (10) business days from the conclusion of the investigation –when the final investigation report is transmitted to the parties and the Decision-maker(s)–unless all parties and the Decision-maker(s) agree to an expedited timeline.

The Title IX Coordinator will select an appropriate Decision-maker depending on whether the Respondent is an employee or a student. Allegations involving student-employees in the context of their employment will be directed to the appropriate Decision-maker depending on the context and nature of the alleged misconduct.
19.

The University will designate a single Decision-maker, at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator. The single Decision-maker will also Chair the hearing.

The Decision-maker will not have had any previous involvement with the investigation. The Title IX Coordinator may elect to have an alternate sit in throughout the hearing process in the event that a substitute is needed for any reason. The Title IX Coordinator may not serve as a Decision-maker or Chair in the matter but may serve as an administrative facilitator of the hearing if their previous role(s) in the matter do not create a conflict of interest. Otherwise, a designee may fulfill this role. The hearing will convene at a time determined by the Chair or designee.
20.

Any evidence that the Decision-maker(s) determine(s) is relevant may be considered. The hearing does not consider: 1) incidents not directly related to the possible violation, unless they evidence a pattern; 2) questions of evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition; or 3) questions or evidence about the

if they do not have an Advisor, and the University will appoint one. Each party must have an Advisor present. There are no exceptions.

- A copy of all the materials provided to the Decision-maker(s) about the matter, unless they have been provided already (The final investigation report may be shared using electronic means that preclude downloading, forwarding, or otherwise sharing.).
- An invitation to each party to submit to the Chair an impact statement pre-hearing that the Decision-maker will review during any sanction determination.
- An invitation to contact the Title IX Coordinator to arrange any disability accommodations, language assistance, and/or interpretation services that may be needed at the hearing, at least seven (7) business days prior to the hearing.
- Notice that parties cannot bring mobile phones/devices into the hearing.

Hearings for possible violations that occur near or after the end of an academic term (assuming the Respondent is still subject to this Policy) and are unable to be resolved prior to the end of the term will be held in the fall or spring semester.

by the University and remain within the 60-90 business day goal for resolution.

22. A. _____

cross-examination is afforded to all parties through their Advisors, and may draw reasonable inferences from any decision by any party or witness not to participate or respond to questions.

If a party's Advisor of choice refuses to comply with the University's established rules of decorum for the hearing, the University may require the party to use a different Advisor. If a University-provided Advisor refuses to comply with the rules of decorum, the University may provide that party with a different Advisor to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party.

An Advisor may not be called as a witness at a hearing to testify to what their advisee has told them during their role as an Advisor unless the party being advised consents to that information being shared.

It is otherwise considered off-limits, and an Advisor who is an institutional employee is temporarily alleviated from mandated reporter responsibilities related to their interaction with their advisee during the resolution process.

31. Recording of Hearings

Hearings (but not deliberations) are recorded by the University for purposes of review in the event of an appeal. The parties may not record the proceedings and no other unauthorized recordings are permitted.

The Decision-maker(s), the parties, their Advisors, and appropriate administrators of the University will be permitted to listen to the recording or review a transcript of the recording in a controlled environment determined by the Title IX Coordinator, upon request. No person will be given or be allowed to make a copy of the recording without permission of the Title IX Coordinator.

32. Deliberation and Sanction

The Decision-maker(s) will deliberate in closed session to determine whether the Respondent is responsible or not responsible for the policy violation(s) in question. The preponderance of the evidence standard of proof is used.

When there is a finding of responsibility on one or more of the allegations, the Decision-maker(s) may then consider the previously submitted party impact statements in determining appropriate sanction(s). The Chair will ensure that each of the parties has an opportunity to review any impact statement submitted by the other party(ies). The Decision-maker(s) may – at their discretion – consider the statements, but they are not binding.

The Decision-maker(s) will review the statements and any pertinent conduct history provided by Title IX Coordinator and will determine the appropriate sanction(s), in consultation with other appropriate administrators or the body of faculty members, as required.

The Chair will then prepare a written deliberation statement and deliver it to the Title IX Coordinator, detailing the determination, rationale, the evidence used in support of its determination, the evidence not relied upon in its determination, credibility assessments, and any sanctions.

This report typically is three (3) to five (5) pages in length and must be submitted

a. *Reprimand*

The following are the usual sanctions that may be imposed upon students or organizations singly or in combination:

- *Reprimand*: A formal statement that the conduct was unacceptable and

maker(s) (as in cases of bias), the appeal Chair may order a new investigation with new investigators and/or a new hearing with a new Decision-maker(s).

- The results of a remand to a Decision-maker(s) cannot be appealed. The results of a new hearing can be appealed, once, on any of the three available appeal grounds.
- In cases in which the appeal results in reinstatement to the University or resumption of privileges, all reasonable attempts will be made to restore the Respondent to their prior status, recognizing that some opportunities lost may be irreparable in the short term.

37. **Remedies/Actions**

Following the conclusion of the resolution process, and in addition to any sanctions implemented, the Title IX Coordinator may implement additional long-term remedies or actions with respect to the parties and/or the campus community that are intended to stop the harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation, remedy the effects, and prevent reoccurrence.

These remedies/actions may include, but are not limited to:

- Referral to counseling and health services
- Referral to the Employee Assistance Program
- Education to the individual and/or the community
- Permanent alteration of housing assignments
- Permanent alteration of work arrangements for employees
- Provision of campus safety escorts
- Climate surveys
- Policy modification and/or training
- Provision of transportation accommodations
- Implementation of long-term contact limitations between the parties
- Implementation of adjustments to academic deadlines, course schedules, etc.

At the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, certain long-term support or measures may also be provided to the parties even if no policy violation is found.

When no policy violation is found, the Title IX Coordinator will address any remedies owed by the University to the Respondent to ensure no effective denial of educational access.

advised externally. If the University allows more than one Advisor for one party, they will do so for all parties. A party may elect to change Advisors during the process and is not obligated to use the same Advisor throughout.

The parties are expected to inform the Investigators of the identity of their Advisor at least two (2) business days before the date of their first meeting with the Investigator(s) (or as soon as possible if a more expeditious meeting is necessary or desired).

The University also provides a consent form that authorizes the University to share such information directly with their Advisor. The parties must either complete and submit this form to the Title IX Coordinator or provide similar documentation demonstrating consent to a release of information to the Advisor before the University is able to share records with an Advisor.

If a party requests that all communication only be made through their Advisor, the University will not comply with that request.

The parties are expected to provide timely notice to the Title IX Coordinator if they change Advisors at any time. It is assumed that if a party changes Advisors, consent to share information with the previous Advisor is terminated, and a release for the new Advisor must be secured. Parties are expected to inform the Title IX Coordinator of the identity of their hearing Advisor at least two (2) business days before the hearing.

For parties who are entitled to union representation, the University will allow the unionized employee to have their union representative (if requested by the party) as well as an Advisor of their choice present for all resolution-related meetings and interviews. To uphold the principles of equity, the other party (regardless of union membership) will also be permitted to have two Advisors. Witnesses are not permitted to have union representation or Advisors in grievance process interviews or meetings.

Upon written request of a party, the University will copy the Advisor on all communications between the University and the party.

At the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, more than one Advisor may be permitted to the parties, upon request. For equity purposes, if one party is allowed another Advisor, the other party must be allowed one to as well.

6. Proceedings

Proceedings are private. All persons present at any time during the resolution process are expected to maintain the privacy of the proceedings in accord with University Policy.

While there is an expectation of privacy around what is discussed during interviews, the parties have discretion to share their own experiences with others if they so choose, but are encouraged to discuss with their Advisors first before doing so.

a. Informal Resolution

Informal Resolution is applicable when the parties voluntarily agree to resolve the matter through Alternate Resolution or when the Respondent accepts responsibility for violating Policy, or when the Title IX Coordinator can resolve the matter informally by providing remedies to resolve the situation.

It is not necessary to pursue Informal Resolution first in order to pursue Administrative Resolution, and any party participating in Informal Resolution can stop the process at any time and request the Administrative Resolution process.

Further, if an Informal Resolution fails after the resolution is finalized, Administrative Resolution may be pursued.

i. Alternate Resolution

Alternate Resolution is an informal process, by which the parties mutually agree to resolve an allegation. It may be used for less serious, yet inappropriate, behaviors and is encouraged as an alternative to the Administrative Resolution process (described below) to resolve conflicts. The parties must consent to the use of Alternate Resolution.

The Title IX Coordinator determines if Alternate Resolution is appropriate, based on the willingness of the parties, the nature of the conduct at issue, and the susceptibility of the conduct to Alternate Resolution.

In an Alternate Resolution, a trained administrator may facilitate a dialogue with the parties to an effective resolution, if possible. Institutionally-imposed sanctions are not possible as the result of an Alternate Resolution process, though the parties may agree to accept sanctions and/or appropriate remedies.

The Title IX Coordinator maintains records of any resolution that is reached, and failure to abide by the resolution can result in appropriate enforcement actions.

Alternate Resolution is not typically the primary resolution mechanism used to address reports of violent behavior of any kind or in other cases of serious violations of policy, though it may be made available after the Administrative Resolution process is completed should the parties and the Title IX Coordinator believe it could be beneficial. The results of Alternate Resolution are not appealable.

ii. Respondent Accepts Responsibility for Alleged Violations

The Respondent may accept responsibility for all or part of the alleged policy violations at any point during the resolution process. If the Respondent accepts responsibility, the Title IX Coordinator makes a determination that the individual is in violation of University Policy.

The Title IX Coordinator then determines appropriate sanction(s) or responsive actions, which are promptly implemented in order to effectively stop the harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation; prevent its recurrence; and remedy the effects of the conduct, both on the Complainant and the community.

If the Respondent accepts responsibility for all of the alleged policy violations and the Title IX Coordinator or designee has determined appropriate sanction(s) or responsive actions, which are promptly implemented, the process is over. The Complainant will be informed of this outcome.

If the Respondent accepts responsibility for some of the alleged policy violations and the Title IX Coordinator has determined appropriate sanction(s) or responsive actions, which are promptly implemented, for those violations, then the remaining allegations will continue to be investigated and resolved. The parties will be informed of this outcome. The parties are still able to seek Alternate Resolution on the remaining allegations, subject to the stipulations above.

iii. Negotiated Resolution

The Title IX Coordinator, with the consent of the parties, may negotiate and implement any agreement to resolve the allegations that satisfies all parties and the University.

- c. **Recording**
No unauthorized audio or video recording of any kind is permitted during the resolution process including investigative interviews. If Investigator(s) elect to audio and/or video record interviews, all involved parties must be made aware of the audio and/or video recording.
- d. **Evidence**
Any evidence that is relevant and credible may be considered, including an individual's prior misconduct history as well as evidence indicating a pattern of misconduct, subject to the limitation in (e) below. The process should exclude irrelevant or immaterial evidence and may disregard evidence lacking in credibility or that is improperly prejudicial.
- e. **Exclusions**
Unless the Title IX Coordinator/Decision-maker determines it is appropriate, the investigation and the finding do not consider: (1) incidents not directly related to the possible violation, unless they evidence a pattern; (2) the irrelevant sexual history of the parties (though there may be a limited exception made with regard to the sexual history between the parties); or (3) irrelevant character evidence.
- f. **Previous Conduct**
While previous conduct violations by the Respondent are not generally admissible as information supporting the current allegation, the Investigator(s) may supply the Title IX Coordinator /Decision-maker with information about previous good faith allegations and/or findings, when that information suggests potential pattern and/or **predatory conduct**.
Previous disciplinary action of any kind involving the Respondent may be

All requests for appeal consideration must be submitted in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within 5 business days of the delivery of the written finding of the Title IX Coordinator. Any party may appeal the findings only under the grounds described below.

A single Appeal Decision-maker will Chair the appeal. Any party may appeal, but appeals are limited to the following grounds:

- Procedural irregularity that significantly affected the outcome of the matter;
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; and
- The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s), or Decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the specific Complainant or Respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

When any party requests an appeal, the Title IX Coordinator will share the appeal request with the other party(ies) or other appropriate persons such as the Investigator(s), who may file a response within five (5) business days. The other party may also bring their own appeal on separate grounds.

If new grounds are raised, the original appealing party will be permitted to submit a written response to these new grounds within 5 business days. These responses or appeal requests will be shared with each party. The Appeal Chair will review the appeal request(s) within 5 business days of completing the pre-appeal exchange of materials. If grounds are not sufficient for an appeal, or the appeal is not timely, the Appeal Chair dismisses the appeal.

When the Appeal Chair finds that at least one of the grounds is met by at least one party, additional principles governing the review of appeals include the following:

- Decisions by the Appeal Chair are to be deferential to the original decision, making changes to the finding only when there is clear error and to the sanction(s)/responsive action(s) only if there is compelling justification to do so.
- Appeals are not intended to be full re-hearings (de novo) of the allegation(s).
In most cases, appeals are confined to a review of the written documentation or record of the investigation and pertinent documentation regarding the grounds for appeal.
- An appeal is not an opportunity for the Appeal Chair/Panel to substitute their judgment for that of the original Investigator(s) or original Decision-maker merely because they disagree with the finding and/or sanction(s).
- Appeals granted based on new evidence should normally be remanded to the Investigator(s) for reconsideration. Other appeals should be remanded at the discretion of the Appeal Chair.
- Sanctions imposed as the result of Administrative Resolution are implemented immediately unless the Title IX Coordinator stays their implementation in extraordinary circumstances, pending the outcome of the appeal.

and hearings will be kept indefinitely, or as required by state or federal law or institutional policy, by the Title IX Coordinator in the Title IX case database.

16. Section A. Access to Resolution Process
Fairfield University is committed to providing reasonable accommodations and support to qualified students, employees, or others with disabilities to ensure equal access to the resolution process at the University. Anyone student needing such

Fairfield University community may contact the Connecticut State Police at their website www.ct.gov/csp.
Phone number: 203-254-5467 for information concerning registered sex offenders.

For further information about campus safety, please contact the Director of Public Safety, Fairfield University, 1073 North Benson Road, Fairfield, CT 06824-5195, phone 203-254-4090.

On March 7, 2013, President Obama signed the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) (Pub. Law 113-4). Notably, VAWA amended the Clery Act to require institutions to compile statistics for incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and to include certain policies, procedures, and programs pertaining to these incidents in their annual security reports (ASRs). The statute requires institutions to include this new information in the Annual Security Report beginning October 2014.

The Higher Education Act (HEA) defines the new crime categories of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking in accordance with section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act as follows:

Domestic violence – means a “felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by...

- A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common,
- A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner,
- A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies (under VAWA), or
- 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.”

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; and
- Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 1. The length of the relationship;
 2. The type of relationship; and
 3. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.”

Stalking – means “engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to :

- Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or

In accordance with Connecticut General Statute Section 10a-55 and Public Law 101-542, as amended, each institution of higher education within the State is required to annually prepare a Uniform Campus Crime Report (UCCR), consistent with the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting system (UCR). The report is to reflect the crime statistics on the property of the institution for the preceding calendar year.

The total FTE (Full-Time Equivalent) students and employees for 2022 on Fairfield University's campus was 7439 (students: 5514, staff: 1073). Approximately 3584 students and employees live in campus housing. These numbers include Fairfield College Preparatory School (students: 761, staff: 91).

The following defines the Geography of Crime categories:

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

— is a subset of 'on campus' crimes, which includes only those crimes that were reported to have occurred in dormitories or other residential facilities for students, on campus.

A — is defined as any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization officially recognized by the institution and any building or property (other than a branch campus) owned or controlled by an institution of higher education that; a. is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, b. is frequently used by students, and c. is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

— is defined as all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, and is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Crime statistics are accumulated from data entered into a CAD (Computer Aided Dispatch) system throughout the year. Statistics are also obtained from the P DC BT7.83 0 0 ./Lan Lang (en-US)/MCID 3907

as requested. A public Crime Log is available for viewing at the Public Safety office during normal business hours, Monday through Friday, 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM.

: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another

: Forcible - any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Non-forcible is defined as unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

: 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 or intimate partner under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred;
- 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.

: 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 a consideration of the following factors:

- the length of the relationship
- the type of relationship
- the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

: A pattern of repeated and unwanted attention, harassment, contact, or any other course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to-

- fear for his/her safety or the safety of others;
- suffer substantial emotional stress.

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

A : A : 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.

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

: With the intent to deprive another of property or with intent to appropriate property of another to oneself or a third person, the actor wrongfully takes, obtains or withholds such property from an owner.

: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting

purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking, etc.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This includes cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having permission or lawful access, even if the vehicles are later abandoned.

Manufacture, Sale, or Possession of Deadly Weapons: The manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons, all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Violations of State and Local Laws Relating to the Unlawful Possession, Sale, Use, Growing, Manufacturing, and Making of Narcotic Drugs: Substances include opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol) and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Violations of Ordinance Prohibiting the Manufacture, Sale, Transporting, Furnishing, Possessing of Intoxicating Liquor; 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 Public Conveyance: (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition).

Hate Crime: A criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, religion, disability, sexual orientation or ethnicity/national origin.

Note: For Clery purposes, hate crimes include any offenses involving the crimes described on the previous page that were motivated by bias. On August 14, 2008, the Higher Education Opportunity Act expanded hate crime statistics reported under the Clery Act to include larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and vandalism.

Additionally, incidents of theft are included in the report:

Unlawful Taking, Carrying, Leading, or Riding Away of Property from the Possession or Constructive Possession of Another: (Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing).

- **Pocket-picking:** The theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.
- **Purse-snatching:** The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person.

Theft, by Someone Other than an Employee of the Victim, of Goods or Merchandise Exposed for Sale:

- **Theft from Building:** A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or where the offender has legal access.
- **Theft from Coin Operated Machine or Device:** A theft from a machine or device which is operated or activated by the use of coins.
- **Theft from Motor Vehicle (Except "Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories"):** The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.

- **Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories:** The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle, or necessary for its operation.
 - **All Other Larceny:** All thefts which do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above.
-
-

7.7 Drill participants shall relocate to a predetermined location and remain at such location until a recall or dis-missal signal is given.

7.8 A written record of each drill shall be completed by the Emergency Coordinator (person responsible for conducting the drill) and Safety Coordinator (Area Coordinator) and maintained in the Office of the Fire Marshal.

Article 2022
Section 2022.1: Smoking and Vaping is prohibited in all University buildings and facilities. Consistent with applicable state laws, this prohibition includes all of the student residences (residence halls, townhouses, and apartments). In addition, individuals smoking are expected to be at least 30 feet from the building or whatever greater distance is required so as not to allow smoke to travel back into the building. Violations of the smoking policy may result in a fire, an educational activity, and/or community service.

Section 2022.2: Candles or incense, even for decorative purposes, are prohibited in the student residences (residence halls, townhouses, and apartments). Candles or incense found in student rooms will be confiscated and may not be returned.

Section 2022.3: Natural Christmas trees are not permitted in any student residence (including townhouses and apartments). Light strands are permitted, but cannot be in doorways and must have mini-lights, not larger bulbs. No decorations or other room furnishings may be attached to or suspended from light fixtures or fire safety equipment.

Section 2022.4

where they must make the statistics publicly available.

Fairfield University will maintain the report electronically on the main public website ([www.](#)





Get the App

1. Download LifeSafe from Google Play or the App Store.

2. Register with your phone number before you get on the water.

3. Search & select Fairfield. You're in.

