ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

For calendar year 2025

Mount Holyoke College

Prepared by Director Raymond LaBarre
Public Safety & Service

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A Note to our readers:

In addition to the Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service department, our College has designated members of residential life, counseling services, health services, student programs and athletics, along with the Dean of Studies and the dean of students as Campus Security Authorities. The College also works in cooperation with the South Hadley Police Department and the Massachusetts State Police. All Campus Security Authorities have a vested interest in the collection of statistics from the academic year(s). All CSA's receive email notification requesting Clery data with a deadline. The officer for the department designated with the Clery process will then collect the data received, take into account data from the Public Safety and Service department and begin to combine the data for publication. All CSA's involved are provided time prior to publication to review the final statistics to ensure accuracy. Title IX coordinator collects data from confidential reports of sexual assault and rape and forwards those statistics to Public Safety and Service. Public Safety and Service reports statistical information to the Title IX coordinator to prevent counting incidents more than once. The Mount Holyoke Public Safety and Service reports crimes using the definitions as described in the National Incident-Based Reporting Program and as required by law. The Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service department reviews all crimes for manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, nation origin, ethnicity or disability. Statistics are reported for those reportable crimes that are also hate crimes. The Clery Coordinator, Lt Kellie A Cournoyer then compiles the information received for the Clery Report.

U.S. Department of Education Clery Campus Crime data website

About the College and department

College statement of nondiscrimination

Mount Holyoke College is a women's college that is gender diverse. The college is committed to providing equal access and opportunity in employment and education to all employees and students. In compliance with state and federal law, Mount Holyoke College does not discriminate on the basis of race, ethnicity, color, genetic information, sex, national or ethnic origin, religion, age, physical or mental disability, marital status, sexual orientation, pregnancy, gender identity or expression, ancestry, veteran or military status, or any other legally protected status under federal, state, or local law.

Department bias based profiling policy

It is Mount Holyoke College's policy that, except in "suspect-specific incidents," Public Safety and Service officers are prohibited from considering the protected class status, including but not limited to the race, gender, national or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, or disability of members of the public when deciding to detain a person or stop a motor vehicle and when deciding upon the scope or substance of any law enforcement action.

Public Safety and Service at a glance

Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service department formally reports to the vice president for student life and dean of students at Mount Holyoke College.

Public Safety and Service administrative office and Parking Office hours:
Mon–Fri 8:30 am–4:00 pm
Officers and dispatchers are on duty 24 hours/day, 365 days/year

Central dispatch

Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service department utilizes a central dispatch center that provides dispatch services to our community.

Dispatchers respond to routine and emergency calls, and they monitor fire and intrusion alarms for the campus and a number of security cameras. Dispatchers make notifications during emergencies and provide after-hours routing of calls for urgent maintenance issues. All dispatchers undergo an intensive field-training program, receive standard training for emergency dispatchers and are certified by the national Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials (APCO). The South Hadley Fire Department District 2 utilizes our central dispatch center for fire assistance calls within their South Hadley/Granby jurisdiction.

The department's enforcement authority

The Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service officers are sworn as special state police officers under Massachusetts General Law Chapter 22C Section 63 and have the authority to enforce federal and state laws with the same power of arrest as municipal officers on lands or structures owned, used or occupied by Mount Holyoke College.

Officers must successfully complete a police academy sponsored by the Municipal Police Training Council (MPTC) or have the equivalency in the training to be certified as a police officer by the Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission (POSTC). Every police officer in Massachusetts must be recertified by POSTC every three years. To obtain recertification, officers must complete annual in-service training and must meet any standard set by the commission.

The department enforces the Massachusetts General Laws and protects life and property on campus by providing law enforcement and security services and by responding to emergencies. Under Massachusetts law, the state police are notified of any death on campus and can have jurisdiction over any criminal incident that occurs on campus.

In addition, Community Service Officers do not have the power to arrest. However, Community Service Officers do have the authority to enforce university policy.

Back-up aid and external support

The Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service department has back-up aid from and telephone and radio contact with the South Hadley Police Department. South Hadley Police are notified of any major incidents that occur on campus, but Public Safety and Service investigates nearly all incidents occurring on campus. While the department maintains strong, cooperative relationships with the Massachusetts State Police and other surrounding law enforcement agencies, it does not maintain a formal memorandum of understanding with these agencies. Public Safety and Service does have a memorandum of understanding with the South Hadley Police Department to continue our collaborative efforts in ensuring the safety of our community.

In 2021, with the support of Campus Safety and Violence Prevention (CSVP) community and tremendous student advocacy, the enacted landmark legislation, Chapter 337 of the Acts of 2020, also known as the 2021 Campus Sexual Assault Law (which went into effect on August 1, 2022) required colleges and universities to have memorandum of understanding (MOU) between on-campus and off-campus security/police departments. Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service is thankful to have an MOU with the South Hadley Police Department for back up AID, external support, and their holding facility.

The South Hadley Fire Department responds to fire and medical emergencies along with Public Safety and Service.

Crimes in or on non-campus buildings/property

Statistics reported in the "on-campus" category include those crimes occurring on property owned or controlled by the campus that is within the contiguous geographic area of the campus. The College does not recognize any student organizations that control or own any buildings or property off campus. The Village Commons, while within the patrol jurisdiction of Mount Holyoke officers, falls under the jurisdiction of South Hadley Police.

Reported crime statistics include incidents that occurred on non-campus property (property owned or operated by the College but not within the main campus's contiguous borders) including:

- The Outing Club cabin,
- Orchards
- Mary Lyon's Birthplace,
- The Boathouse, and
- All study abroad and long-term field study locations.

The Mount Holyoke College campus is an open campus for some purposes. However, campus facilities and residences are restricted to students, faculty members, alums, trustees, guests and invitees of the college — except when all or part of the campus is open to the general public for a designated purpose and time. Buildings on the Mount Holyoke campus remain open only through the completion of their last scheduled events. All buildings are secured at designated times by the listserv from LITS. Only employees with offices in, or responsibilities for, those buildings have access after buildings are locked.

Police accreditation

The department is proud to be the first campus police department to have been certified and accredited by the Massachusetts Police Accreditation Commission in 2003 and then in 2004, and it maintains this status.

Massachusetts Police Accreditation Commission website

How to report a crime or emergency

The College strongly encourages every member of the community, faculty, staff, students and visitors to report any crime or emergency on campus. Members of the community should call the Public Safety and Service department and appropriate police agencies when the victim of crime elects to or is unable to make such a report; professionally trained officers are available for emergency response 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

Dial x911 from a campus phone or

Dial (413) 538-2304 from a cell phone or

Activate a blue-light phone

South Hadley Police Department (413) 538-8231

Massachusetts State Police Northampton (413) 584-3000

To report a crime off campus, dial 911 in most areas in the U.S.

Call Public Safety and Service if you see:

- Suspicious behavior in or around a residence hall or other building — people looking in windows, trying to open windows, trying to access doors they do not have access to, etc.
- Anyone trying to open car doors or tampering with a motor vehicle.
- Vehicles parked with the motor running.

- Damaged doors or windows in residence halls or other buildings.
- Loiterers in dark or secluded areas.
- Someone peering into windows.
- Someone displaying a weapon.
- Any situation in which you have a reasonable belief that safety and/or security on campus is at risk.

Call Public Safety and Service if you hear:

- Someone is screaming.
- Breaking glass.
- A stranger trying to enter your building.
- A call for the police.
- A call for help.
- Loud or obscene shouting indicating a disturbance.
- An explosion or gunshots.
- Any situation in which you have a reasonable belief that safety and/or security on campus is at risk.

If you notify Public Safety and Service, the dispatcher will send officers (and ambulances or other resources, if necessary) to any section of the campus. Please try to have the following information for the dispatcher:

- What you see or hear.
- The location of the incident.
- The number of people involved.
- A description of the people involved.
- License numbers and descriptions of cars involved.
- The direction of fleeing suspects.
- Your name and address and a call-back number if the department needs further information (if you wish to give it).

The behaviors listed above are non-exhaustive examples. Similarly, you do not have to have every piece of information listed above before contacting Public Safety and Service. All of the information in this section is intended to be a helpful guide, but when in doubt, please contact Public Safety and Service with your concerns.

Campus Security Authorities

The Public Safety and Service department is the campus agency required to compile Clery Act crime statistics for incidents reported on campus. While the department encourages victims to report crimes occurring on the campus directly to Public Safety and Service, we also collect crime data from other administrators on campus who are required to report crime statistics to the Public Safety and Service department for inclusion in the annual Clery document as well as for the issuance of safety alerts (see below).

- The Clery Act defines a Campus Security Authority as an employee to whom crimes should be reported OR who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities. Campus Security Authorities are required to report crime statistics to Public Safety and Service, or who has significant responsibility for students and campus activities, including the following:

- Vice President of Student Affairs and Dean of Students
- Assistant Vice President of Student Engagement and Executive Director of Residential Life
- Associate Vice President for Human Resources .
- Title IX Coordinator Assistant Vice President of Compliance
- Director of Athletics and Chair of Physical Eduction
- Coaches, and Information desk staff
- Director of Student Involvement and other program directors
- Study abroad coordinators
- Director of Civil Rights
- Faculty and staff advisers to student organizations (while acting in that role).
- Director of Community Standards and Housing Operations
- Associate Dean of Students, Executive Director Community and Belonging
- Field study coordinators (while acting in that role).
- Any other employee or student employee monitoring access to buildings or an event.

Responsibilities of Campus Security Authorities

Campus Security Authorities are required to inform the Public Safety and Service department of all known incidents that are likely criminal so that such incidents can be recorded as statistics by the department and, when appropriate, be included in the College's Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.

Incidents that pose a threat to the community must be reported to Public Safety and Service immediately so a determination can be made as to whether an emergency notification must be made to the community.

Professional and pastoral counselors are explicitly not Campus Security Authorities, which means they are exempt from the requirement to report crimes to Public Safety and Service when they receive that information while they are acting in that pastoral or counseling role. However, they are encouraged to provide non-identifying information to allow for inclusion in the annual crime statistics when it will not sacrifice victim confidentiality.

Clery Coordinator, Lt Kellie A Cournoyer, kcornk@mtholyoke.edu

Confidential reporting policy

The Clery Act prescribes how the College collects and reports crime statistics and provides for confidential reporting of criminal incidents. Other laws and regulations mandate the College take action to stop sexual harassment, sexual assault and other criminal acts. In those cases, the College will attempt to respect an individual's desire for confidentiality and will work to maintain the privacy of the individual to the degree possible. However, the College may be legally required to take action depending on the nature of the grievance or complaint and may not be able to honor the request for confidentiality. The individual will be informed if, in the course of satisfying this obligation, the College is unable to comply with the request for confidentiality. Additional measures are taken to ensure the identities of survivors of sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, and stalking are maintained in confidence, except where required by law.

Generally speaking, a Campus Security Authority is not always required to disclose to Public Safety and Service confidential information concerning an incident, such as information that would identify a victim of a crime who wishes for their identity

to remain confidential. However, the crime must be reported to Public Safety and Service immediately as a statistic only. Keep in mind that Campus Security Authorities may also be responsible employees and, under Title IX and the Violence Against Women Act, may be required to provide more information than is otherwise required in their role as a Campus Security Authority. Mount Holyoke will seek to maintain your privacy at all times during the process. Consistent with our interest in both individual and community safety and our commitment to providing an environment free from sexual misconduct, Mount Holyoke will notify the appropriate College personnel. Confidentiality will be maintained to the extent that it does not impair the ability of the institution to provide modifications or protective measures. Victims are not required to provide a police report per the institution's policies or the campus police policies, but they are strongly encouraged to reach out to Title IX, health services and counseling services for further assistance.

Campus crime statistic reporting policies

Preventing crime and protecting life and property on campus is a priority. To maintain and provide accurate information — under the federal Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 as amended, and Massachusetts General Law Chapter 6, Section 168C — the Public Safety and Service department documents reports of crimes that occur on campus according to the National Incident Based Reporting System requirements. These statistics are gathered from Public Safety and Service reports, from Campus Security Authorities, from police departments with jurisdiction over public property immediately surrounding the campus and from those having jurisdiction for non-campus property. Police department requests include crime statistics from the South Hadley Police Department for crimes on campus and on public property immediately adjacent to the College and from other local police departments for non-campus property. Police departments within and outside the U.S. are solicited for crime statistics for all property owned or controlled by the College that is used for education purposes (exact locations may vary from year to year).

The department annually submits its Clery crime data on the Department of Education website. Data from our institution and others throughout the U.S. is available online on the U.S. Department of Education Campus Security website.

A copy of these statistics, which are contained in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, are available at the Public Safety and Service department during normal business hours and anytime on the department's website.

The Public Safety and Service department is the campus agency required to compile Clery Act crime statistics for incidents reported on campus. Additional crime reports are forwarded monthly, as appropriate, to the Massachusetts State Police crime reporting unit, which then forwards them to the FBI. Statistics reported in the "on-campus" category include those crimes occurring on property owned or controlled by the campus that is within the contiguous geographic area of the campus. The college does not recognize any student organizations with off-campus housing facilities. The Village Commons, while within the patrol jurisdiction of Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service, falls under the jurisdiction of South Hadley Police Department. Reported crime statistics include incidents that occurred at on-campus property (property owned or operated by the College but not within the main campus's contiguous borders) including the Outing Club Cabin, Mary Lyon's Birthplace, The Community Boathouse and all study-abroad and long-term field-study locations.

Sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking

Sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking are prohibited by college policy and state and federal laws, and the Colleges Sexual Harassment Policy. For other prohibited behavior, refer to the College's Nondiscrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy Sexual Misconduct Policy (for students) and the Sexual Harassment (for employees).

Sexual assault

It is crucial that survivors and witnesses report crimes of sexual assault so that the College can stop the behavior, hold the offender(s) accountable and prevent the action from endangering other community members and from recurring.

What is sexual assault?

The Clery Act, as amended by the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), breaks sexual assault into four categories: rape, forcible fondling (called indecent assault and battery in Massachusetts), incest and statutory rape. Below are the UCR definitions of these crimes:

Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.

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

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

Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent (16 in Massachusetts).

What is consent?

In Massachusetts it is illegal to have sex under any circumstances with someone who is incapable of giving consent due to incapacity or impairment. Incapacity or impairment may be caused by intoxication or drugs or because a victim is underage, mentally impaired, unconscious, or asleep. For purposes of this policy, consent is an explicitly communicated, reversible, mutual agreement in which all parties are capable of making a decision. Mount Holyoke College's procedures are related to the specific offenses of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. The following procedures are conducted by campus officials who receive annual training on issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, including how to conduct a hearing process that protects the victim safety and promotes accountability for students, faculty, and staff. Investigations and resolution will be conducted in a prompt, fair and impartial manner. The following procedures are conducted by campus officials who receive annual training on issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; including how to conduct a hearing process that protects victim's safety while ensuring accountability during investigations and resolutions.

What services does Public Safety and Service offer to survivors?

The Public Safety and Service department has officers who have received specialized training in handling and investigating such offenses.

- Officers will assist survivors/victims of rape and sexual assault by helping them obtain medical attention for any injuries, fully investigating the incident and serving as a liaison with the South Hadley Police Department and the district attorney's office. College personnel, including deans, student affairs staff and the ombudsperson may also be resources.
- Officers will assist survivors in notifying appropriate law enforcement authorities upon request.
- College staff will also advise survivors of their rights to counseling and other services offered by the College and the community.

Survivors are involved in all decisions about proceeding with criminal charges. If the survivor of a rape or sexual assault or a victim of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking chooses to proceed in this manner, Public Safety and Service department will provide assistance and guidance and will serve as a liaison with the district attorney's office.

Pursuant to Title IX, Mount Holyoke College is committed to providing a campus environment free of sex discrimination, sexual harassment and sexual assault. Sexual assault is a form of sex discrimination that violates Title IX. Accordingly, anyone who has been assaulted may also contact the Title IX coordinator at titleixcoordinator@mtholyoke.edu.

Mount Holyoke College adopted a Sex Discrimination and Sexual Harassment Policy on September 1, 2024 in accordance with the 2024 Title IX Regulations. As of January 10, 2025, and under the 2020 Title IX Regulations, Mount Holyoke College has adapted their policy titled: Sexual Harassment Policy and Procedures. The College will act on any notice, complaint, or knowledge of a potential violation of the Sexual Harassment Policy ("the Policy") that is received by the Title IX Coordinator or any other mandated reporter by applying the resolution process. The procedures below apply to all allegations of prohibited conduct under this policy. Unionized /other categorized employees are subject to the terms of their agreement/employee's rights to the extent those agreements do not conflict with federal and state compliance obligations. Additional information provided in this link: https://www.mtholyoke.edu/policies/sexual-harassment-policy.

Domestic and dating violence

Domestic and dating violence can happen to anyone at any time in any type of relationship. Public Safety and Service is available to assist victims of on- and off-campus domestic or dating violence. Officers are trained to respond to victims' needs, including helping them obtain restraining orders from the courts to prevent further violence. If someone is harming you, call Public Safety and Service for help.

Mount Holyoke College has established a procedure to assist and support all campus community members who experience sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, and stalking. Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service will assist victims of sexual assault, upon request, in obtaining medical treatment, counseling, support and police services (both local police and Public Safety and Service). The College, through our BE WILL initiative and offers educational programs on sexual assault,promote awareness of rape and other sex offenses and sexual harassment. The Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service department also receives training in accordance with the Violence Against Women Act in responding to domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and sexual assaults. Mount Holyoke College prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking on campus. The Abused Person's Rights of Notice is provided to those community members who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and sexual assaults. All members of the campus community should be aware that sexual assault, including date or acquaintance rape, is prohibited by state law and College protocols and will be viewed by Mount Holyoke College as a serious matter. Mount Holyoke College educates the student community about sexual assault through mandatory first-year student orientations each fall. The College communicates to the student community about sexual assault and date rape through educational awareness activities in orientation and residence hall programming. The Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service department offers sexual assault education and information programs to College students and employees upon request. Literature on date rape education, risk reduction and College response measures is available through the Dean of Student's office, Office of Residential Life and the counseling center.

If you are a victim of a sexual assault at Mount Holyoke College, your first priority should be to get to a place of safety. You should then obtain necessary medical treatment. You should make every attempt to preserve physical evidence of the assault. This may include a voluntary medical exam and not showering or disposing of any damaged clothing or other items that were present during and after the assault. The College strongly advocates that a victim of sexual assault report the incident in a timely manner. Time is a critical factor for physical evidence collection and preservation. As soon as possible, the victim of a sexual assault should report the incident to a College official, which could include the Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service department, the Dean of Student's office, the counseling center, the Health Center, a sexual assault response advocate, the local police (if off the campus) or the residential life staff. Mount Holyoke College will assist in reporting to outside agencies as appropriate.

***** Filing a police report with the Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service department will not obligate the victim to prosecute, nor will it subject the victim to scrutiny or judgmental opinions from investigators.**

Sexual assault: Mount Holyoke College may impose the full range of disciplinary sanctions, see the **"Sanctions" section of the Formal Greivance Procedure for the Sexual Harassment Policy**, up to and including expulsion, about students who are found responsible for infractions involving sexual harassment, sexual assault or other sex offenses. Students who are considering bringing such complaints should know that any procedure or discipline for sexual assault goes through Tite IX and the sexual harassment policy and procedure should know that any procedure or discipline for sexual assault goes through Title IX and the Sexual Harassment policy and procedure. As specified in the Student Handbook, in cases involving complaints of sexual assault, as in all both the complainant and the respondent are entitled to have the same opportunity to have others present during the proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied by a student advisor to any related meeting. The sanctions committee will determine responsibility based on the preponderance of the evidence standard. Both the complainant and the respondent will be notified of the outcome of the campus disciplinary proceedings contemporaneously after the results are final, any changes to the results before they are final and the appeal procedures. Students who request assistance in changing their academic or residence on campus after an incident of sexual assault will receive appropriate modifications if reasonably available. Students seeking academic assistance or changes in their housing should speak with the Title IX coordinator, who will coordinate such requests on behalf of the student. Mount Holyoke College will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a sex offense the results of any disciplinary proceedings conducted by the institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. We urge students, faculty and staff to immediately report any incidents of this nature to Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service at 413-538-2304, even if you do not wish to pursue the matter further. Please keep in mind that an assailant who is allowed to go unpursued is a potential further risk of danger, not only to you but also to other members of our community.

You may decline to notify local or Public Safety and Service.

If you experience a sexual assault, it is important that you seek medical attention. The medical exam serves two purposes: first, to treat the full extent of any injury of physical trauma and to consider the possibilities of sexually transmitted disease or pregnancy and second, to properly preserve evidence in case you decide to pursue criminal charges. **Do not bathe, douche, brush your teeth, drink or change your clothing, as you may be destroying evidence you will need if you decide to pursue criminal changes, and it may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.** Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service will maintain your privacy at all times during the process, consistent with our interest in both individual and community safety, our commitment to providing an environment free from sex and gender discrimination and as required by the General Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. If you wish to report information concerning a sexual assault anonymously, you may do so.

Community members that experience sexual assault may also make a report to the South Hadley Police Department. When you report a sexual assault, it will be your choice whether to file charges with the district attorney. If you choose to file criminal charges with the district attorney, the South Hadley Police Department will provide you support and assistance. You may contact the district attorney's office at 413-586-9225. Acknowledging that every situation may be different, if you are faced with a threat, we encourage you to seek safety first. If you think you are being followed, you can call out for assistance from a passerby, flag down a passing vehicle, break a window in a residence hall or pull a fire alarm. Always remember that the assailant may be someone you know. If you're dating an acquaintance who is not respecting those limits, leave and call someone for assistance. Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service will notify victims of sexual assaults of their rights and provide them in writing an "abused person's rights of notice" form. When Public Safety and Service is requested to do so, it will provide a written notification of information regarding the College's policy and procedure on dating and domestic violence.

- Residential life, the Dean of Students office, health services, the counseling center, the Center for Women and Families and victim advocates at the Hampshire District Court are also resources.

What are domestic violence and dating violence?

Domestic violence is personal violence directed at someone who:

- Is or was in a substantive dating relationship with the offender.
- Is or was a family or household member of the offender.
- Share a child in common with the offender.

Dating violence is defined by the Clery Act as 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:

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

***Note**: "Dating violence" is not a specifically-defined crime in Massachusetts but is being used for the purposes of this report to meet federal Clery Act requirements. Statistics in this category are gathered from police records for crimes meeting this Clery Act definition.*

Stalking and cyber stalking

Stalking and cyberstalking are behaviors prohibited by college policy and Massachusetts law. In Massachusetts such actions are felonies.

What is stalking?

Stalking is defined as (1) willfully and maliciously engaging 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) making a threat with the intent to place the person in imminent fear of death or bodily injury.

Anyone can be the victim of a stalker, including college students and employees with any economic, ethnic, gender, religious group, or immigration status. The perpetrator can be an intimate partner or former partner, classmate, roommate or other acquaintance. A victim can be stalked for several days or for more than a year. The stalker's actions can also affect family, friends and coworkers. Stalking and criminal harassment can be difficult to distinguish. Talk to one of the individuals listed in resources (below) for help.

- If you or someone you know is experiencing a similar situation, please get help.
- If you feel frightened or uncomfortable about someone's specific behavior, pay attention to your instincts! Seek help.
- If you are the victim of a stalker, let those close to you know about the situation. Maintain logs of contacts received and retain any emails, letters or communication. Take basic steps for safety such as parking in well-lit areas, walking with a friend and so on.

Warning signs of abusive behavior

Because relationships exist on a spectrum, it can be hard to tell when a behavior crosses the line from healthy to unhealthy or even abusive. Below are warning signs to consider as you evaluate the health of your relationship. If the person you have a relationship with:

- Is checking your cell phone or email without permission.
- Is constantly putting you down.
- Is extremely jealous or insecure.
- Has an explosive temper.
- Is isolating you from family or friends.
- Is making false accusations.
- Has mood swings.
- Is physically hurting you in any way.
- Is possessive.
- Is telling you what to do.

Risk reduction for sexual assaults

With no intent to victim-blame and recognizing that only rapists are responsible for rape, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment (adapted from the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network).

1. Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.
2. Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags because this can make you appear more vulnerable.
3. Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and that you have cab money.
4. Attacking in isolation is a strategy of some assaulters. Meet new acquaintances in public places you are familiar with.
5. When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
6. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).
7. Don't leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.
8. Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured and carry it yourself. At parties don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
9. Watch out for your friends and vice versa. If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.
10. If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.). Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
11. If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

Reporting incidences of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking

The Mount Holyoke College has established a procedure to assist and support all campus community members who experience sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, and stalking. Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service will assist victims of sexual assault, upon request, in obtaining medical treatment, counseling, support and police services (both local police and Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service). The College, through Title IX, offers educational programs on sexual assault to promote awareness of rape and other sex offenses and sexual harassment. The Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service department also receives training in accordance with the Violence against Women Act in responding to domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and sexual assaults. Mount Holyoke College prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking on campus. The Abused Person's Rights of Notice is provided to those community members who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and sexual assaults. All members of the campus community should be aware that sexual assault, including date or acquaintance rape, is prohibited by state law and College protocols and will be viewed by Mount Holyoke College as a serious matter. Mount Holyoke College educates the student community about sexual assault through mandatory first-year student orientations each fall. The College communicates to the student community about sexual assault and date rape through educational awareness activities in orientation and residence hall programming. The Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service department offers sexual assault education and information programs to College students and employees upon request. Literature on date rape education, risk reduction and College response measures is available through the Dean of Student's office, Office of Residential Life and the counseling center. If you are a victim of a sexual assault at Mount Holyoke College, your first priority should be to get to a place of safety. You should then obtain necessary medical treatment. You should make every attempt to preserve physical evidence of the assault. This may include a voluntary medical exam and not showering or disposing of any damaged clothing or other items that were present during and after the assault. The College strongly advocates that a victim of sexual assault report the incident in a timely manner. Time is a critical factor for physical evidence collection and preservation. As soon as possible, the victim of a sexual assault should report the incident to a College official, which could include the Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service department, the Dean of Student's office, the counseling center, the health center, a sexual assault response advocate, the local police (if off the campus) or the residential life staff. Mount Holyoke College will assist in reporting to outside agencies as appropriate.

***** Filing a police report with the Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service department will not obligate the victim to prosecute, nor will it subject the victim to scrutiny or judgmental opinions from investigators.**

Sexual assault: Mount Holyoke College may impose the full range of disciplinary sanctions, see the **"Sanctions" section of the Formal Greivance Procedure for the Sexual Harassment Policy** up to and including expulsion, on students who are found responsible for infractions involving sexual harassment, sexual assault or other sex offenses. Students who are considering bringing such complaints should know that any procedure or discipline for sexual assault goes through Title IX and the sexual harassment policy and procedure.. As specified in the Student Handbook, as in all cases brought to a hearing before the sanctions committee, both the complainant and the respondent are entitled to have the same opportunity to have others present during the proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied by a student advisor to any related meeting. The sanctions committee will determine responsibility based on the preponderance of the evidence standard. Both the complainant and the respondent will be notified of the outcome of the campus disciplinary proceedings contemporaneously after the results are final, any changes to the results before they are final and the appeal procedures. Students who request assistance in changing their academic or residence on campus after an incident of sexual assault will receive appropriate modifications if reasonably available. Students seeking academic assistance or changes in their housing should speak with the Title IX coordinator, who will coordinate such requests on behalf of the student. Mount Holyoke College will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a sex offense the results of any disciplinary proceedings conducted by the institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. We urge students, faculty and staff to immediately report any incidents of this nature to Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service at 413-538-2304, even if you do not wish to pursue the matter further. Please keep in mind that an assailant who is allowed to go unpursued is a potential further risk of danger, not only to you but also to other members of our community.

You may decline to notify local or Public Safety and Service.

If you experience a sexual assault, it is important that you seek medical attention. The medical exam serves two purposes: first, to treat the full extent of any injury of physical trauma and to consider the possibilities of sexually transmitted disease or pregnancy and second, to properly preserve evidence in case you decide to pursue criminal charges. **Do not bathe, douche, brush your teeth, drink or change your clothing, as you may be destroying evidence you will need if you decide to pursue criminal changes, and it may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.** Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service will maintain your privacy at all times during the process, consistent with our interest in both individual and community safety, our commitment to providing an environment free from sex and gender discrimination and as required by the General Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. If you wish to report information concerning a sexual assault anonymously, you may do so.

Community members that experience sexual assault may also make a report to the South Hadley Police Department. When you report a sexual assault, it will be your choice whether to file charges with the district attorney. If you choose to file criminal charges with the district attorney, the South Hadley Police Department will provide you support and assistance. You may contact the district attorney's office at 413-586-9225. Acknowledging that every situation may be different, if you are faced with a threat, we encourage you to seek safety first. If you think you are being followed, you can call out for assistance from a passerby, flag down a passing vehicle, break a window in a residence hall or pull a fire alarm. Always remember, that an assailant may be someone you know. If you're dating an acquaintance who is not respecting those limits, leave and call someone for assistance. Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service will notify victims of sexual assaults of their rights and provide them in writing an "abused person's rights of notice" form. When Public Safety and Service requested to do so, it will provide a written notification of information regarding the College's policy and procedure on dating and domestic violence.

When filing a report Public Safety and Service 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 obtained later (Ideally a victim of sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical/legal exam following the assault.).
- Ensure the victim has access to free confidential counseling from counselors specifically trained in the area of sexual assault crisis intervention. When a sexual assault victim contacts the Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service department, the victim will be encouraged to access the counseling services offered through the health services counseling center, the Office of Religious and Spiritual Life and the Employee Assistance Program. The victim of a sexual assault may choose for the investigation to be pursued through the criminal justice system, the campus disciplinary system or both. The Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service department, with the victim's consent, will immediately conduct a criminal investigation of on-campus sexual assault incidents. Completed investigations will be forwarded to the district attorney's office for review and possible prosecution. Disciplinary actions may be imposed on recognized individual students, student organizations and/or College faculty and staff who are found to have violated the College's sexual misconduct policy. These individuals could be criminally prosecuted in the state courts and may be suspended or expelled from the College for the first offense. The College's disciplinary proceedings, as well as special guidelines for cases involving sexual misconduct, are detailed in the Student Handbook and the College's Gender-Based Misconduct Policy. In the case of alleged sexual assault, the accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during a campus disciplinary proceeding, and both shall be informed of the outcome of any campus disciplinary proceedings brought forward alleging a sexual assault. The College will assist the victim in changing academic and living situations if requested and if such changes are reasonably available.

*****All resources are provided in writing per request.**
When the College receives a report of sexual misconduct, the Title IX coordinator may implement interim remedial actions to protect the safety and well-being of the victim. Interim remedial actions include, but are not limited to, no contact orders, changes in College housing accommodations, change in academic schedule, withdrawal from a class without penalty, tutoring support and so on. The College will provide these accommodations if they are requested and reasonably available. Accommodations may be provided irrespective of whether the victim reports a crime to law enforcement or files a formal complaint with the College. At any point during the investigative process, the College may take other actions to stop the alleged harassment or discrimination and/or protect the safety and well-being of any individual and/or the College community. These actions include, but are not limited to, College housing suspensions, campus access restrictions and College suspensions. Interim remedial action is preliminary and shall remain in effect only until the process is complete and a decision is rendered. To the extent possible, interim measures will be imposed in a way that minimizes the burden on the complainant while balancing the rights of the respondent.

When an incident involving domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking occurs, the incident should be reported to Public Safety and Service. | Dial 911 or 413-538-2304

Some survivors/victims may not feel comfortable reporting the situation to a Public Safety and Service officer and may report the incident to:

- Title IX Coordinator Assistant Vice President of Compliance
- Vice President for Student Life, Dean of Students
- Assistant Vice President of Student Engagement and Executive Director of Residential life
- Counseling services (confidential location).
- Health services (confidential location).
- Associate Vice President for Human Resources

Any of these offices will offer survivors and victims the option to report the crime to the appropriate law enforcement agency (on campus and/or local) if the survivor/victim chooses to file a report. Filing a report does not mean the survivor or victim has to press charges. The survivor/victim has the right to decline notifying law enforcement, and survivors/victims may decline to notify law enforcement authorities.

Public Safety and Service can provide and/or arrange for investigation and preservation of evidence for a survivor/victim (see **Maintaining Evidence** below), provide treatment of any injuries, arrange for any further medical treatment and can assist a survivor/victim with legal remedies to assist the survivor/victim.

Other offices can provide support and assist the survivor/victim with campus assistance when needed.

- Public Safety and Service may serve as a liaison.
- A professional staff member on call is available 24 hours a day to respond to a crisis involving students when school is in session.
- The dean's office representative will also help a victim who needs academic assistance by working with an academic dean and residence hall assistance or by working with the Director of residential life.

College support for survivors and victims

Safety measures and court orders

The College will provide written notification to and will work with the survivor/victim to put in place safety measures appropriate to the situation, regardless of whether the crime was reported to campus or local police and regardless of whether the incident occurred on or off campus. This written notice will include the victim's/witness's rights and options. These may include the following, and will be provided when requested, appropriate and reasonably available:

- The College will assist the survivor/victim with notifying campus or local police.
- The College will facilitate campus housing or academic changes as necessary.
- The College will facilitate changes in transportation as necessary.
- The College will facilitate changes in the workplace.
- The College will issue campus no-contact orders as requested.
- The College will issue trespass notices as necessary.
- The College will assist survivors in obtaining harassment prevention or domestic violence prevention orders through the local court.

****All incidents that are brought to the Title IX coordinator are presented and decided upon within 30 days of each disciplinary proceeding. If the complaint pertains to faculty and staff, an outside investigator may be utilized for quicker resolution, especially if the complaint is from a student regarding a faculty or staff member.**

Housing, academic and other campus changes

The college will provide written notification to and will change a survivor's/victim's academic, living, transportation or workplace situation after an alleged offense if the survivor/victim requests such assistance and if such changes are reasonably available.

- Requests for interim measures are coordinated through the Title IX coordinator or Office of the Dean of Students and Student Life. For workplace situations, these will be coordinated through the human resources office. Interim measures are available regardless of whether formal disciplinary action is sought by the survivor or reporting party.
- The College will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to a victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

Assistance in connecting with external resources

Public Safety and Service as well as the Title IX coordinator, dean of students and Director of residential life will assist survivors/victims (students and employees) in notifying and connecting with external resources, including the local police department, state police department or personnel from the district attorney's office. The survivor/victim has the right to decline notification of law enforcement. A decision to utilize law enforcement resources or to decline to utilize the assistance of law enforcement will not impact the College's obligations under Title IX and its own policies.

Confidential, sensitive care, examination and treatment are available for students at health services*; students and employees can receive 24-hour care at local hospitals or other medical facilities. The Public Safety and Service dispatcher can assist a survivor/victim or friend in determining current hours and other options by dialing x2304 (**911** for emergencies; dial (413) 538-2304 from a cell phone).

*SANE exams conducted by specially trained nurses can be provided at Cooley Dickinson Hospital only.

Maintaining evidence in cases of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking

An important part of the criminal investigation is the collection of physical evidence.

- Survivors of sexual assault should go to the Cooley Dickinson Hospital as soon as possible after the incident (without showering, douching or changing first, although they should bring a change of clothes if possible). Specially trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) will provide treatment and collect evidence that can be used later. This evidence can be stored confidentially if desired by the survivor, in case the survivor wishes to prosecute a case at a later time. If you choose to go forward with charges in the future, the hospital can then, with your permission, share your name with law enforcement.
- Victims of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking should seek treatment through health services or local hospitals.
- Public Safety and Service officers can assist with triage and can request transportation to on- or off-campus health resources.
- Any evidence collected by police or SANE nurses will be used only if the survivor chooses to prosecute.
- Similarly, Public Safety and Service investigators can collect evidence for victims of other domestic violence, dating violence and stalking — along with other crimes — which will only be utilized if the victim chooses to pursue criminal charges.
- Preserve any text messages or other electronic or voice evidence. Provide investigators with any photos, items sent by the perpetrator, and so on.

College judicial and disciplinary procedures for criminal acts

All criminal acts, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assaults and stalking, as well as other crimes of violence, that occur on the Mount Holyoke campus will be investigated by Public Safety and Service. These crimes can also be reported to the Title IX coordinator. In cases involving potential criminal conduct, College personnel will determine, consistent with state and local law, whether appropriate law enforcement or other authorities should be notified. In these notifications, the identity of the victim will remain private unless the victim is interested in pursuing a criminal complaint.

The campus grievance procedure is used to review violations of sexual misconduct. The process includes the investigation and resolution phases and is conducted promptly, fairly and impartially. Persons wishing to file a grievance should do so as soon as possible to reduce the risk of evidence becoming stale or the memories of witnesses fading.

Informal complaints

Complainants who are employees may choose to file an informal complaint with the employee's direct supervisor or the executive Director of human resources. Students can file complaints with the dean of students. The ombudsperson is also a resource for informal complaints for students and employees. Survivors/victims may opt to file an informal complaint in which the College would respond within 45 days.

Formal complaints

Students can file a complaint with the dean of students. Employees and prospective employees can file a complaint with the executive director of human resources. The College will make every effort to conclude and respond to a formal complaint within 60 days.

The conduct process is aimed at determining the truth and determining the course of action that is most appropriate not only for the alleged victim and perpetrator but also for the safety of the campus. For issues involving students, a formal grievance should be filed with the Title IX coordinator. For issues involving employees, the incident should be filed with the director of human resources. Complaints can also be filed with the Title IX coordinator.

- Survivors/victims will receive a written explanation of their rights and options regarding the process.
- Those overseeing and adjudicating disciplinary hearings receive a minimum of annual training on issues related to these crimes and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
- Sanctions are not intended to be punitive, but rather to educate and restore the community.

The College will make every effort to resolve a complaint within 60 calendar days from receipt of a complaint. The College reserves the right to extend any of the above time periods when circumstances warrant it, in the sole judgment of the College.

Rights of accuser and accused

- During a College on-campus disciplinary case, the accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have an advisor of their choice, not limited by the College, present to serve as an advisor during the adjudication process.
- Both the accuser and accused will be simultaneously notified in writing about the outcomes of the investigation and any sanctions imposed, including any change to the results and the final outcome.
- Both parties will also be simultaneously notified in writing about procedures for appealing the decision to the president within ten (10) days of the notice of the outcome of the disciplinary action when the accuser or accused believes that the action taken is unjust or inadequate.
- The College will take interim measures to protect the safety of the survivor and the College community once the College is made aware of sexual harassment, including a sexual assault, occurring on campus.
- The College will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the College against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, the next of kin of the victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for the purpose of this paragraph.

Title IX investigations and police investigations

The College will not wait for the conclusion of a criminal investigation or criminal proceeding to begin its Title IX investigation and, if needed, to take immediate steps to protect the student in the educational setting. For example, the College will not delay conducting its own investigation or taking steps to protect the complainant because it wants to see whether the alleged perpetrator will be found guilty of a crime. If the survivor or the district attorney chooses to pursue criminal charges based on the complaint of harassment or assault, the College may need to temporarily delay the fact-finding portion of a Title IX investigation while police are gathering evidence. Once notified that the police department has completed its gathering of evidence (not the ultimate outcome of the investigation or the filing of any charges), the College will promptly resume and complete its fact-finding for the Title IX investigation. However, temporary safety measures, if needed, will be put into place.

Standard of evidence

Other than where legally mandated, the College uses the preponderance of the evidence standard (more likely than not) as the threshold for determining responsibility of a campus violation or conduct issue.

Crimes allegedly committed by students

Criminal acts including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking allegedly committed by a Mount Holyoke student can be reported to Public Safety and Service or through Title IX and will be adjudicated by the College grievance policy.

- Criminal acts involving sexual harassment, which include sexual assault, reported to College officials and alleged to have been committed by a Mount Holyoke student will be referred to the College student conduct system and fully investigated under Title IX.
- Examples of interim actions include temporary housing reassignments, no contact orders, or suspension.

Potential sanctions — students

The outcome(s) for a person found responsible for a violation of this policy depends on the severity of the behavior and specific rights and privileges of the respondent. Sanctions may include one or more of the following:

- Required education task or training.
- A written warning or directive placed in the respondent's (if any) personnel or student discipline file, including any remedial action.
- Letter of apology.
- Restitution.
- Housing reassignment.
- Removal from campus housing.
- Job reassignment.
- Workplace location/office reassignment.
- Loss of building access or campus privilege.
- Mandatory withdrawal from a course(s).
- Behavioral suspension (for students).
- Employment suspension with or without pay (for employees).
- Mandatory withdrawal from the College.
- Expulsion.
- Employment termination.
- A trespass order.
- Other outcomes as deemed appropriate by the hearing officer or panel.

Note: A combination of these sanctions can be applied to a specific instance. A student's failure to fulfill sanctions imposed may result in further proceedings and additional sanctions, including suspension or expulsion from the College.

The release of conduct information is subject to the requirements of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and will be accessible to future employers, graduate schools and so on when a student requests that information be provided to them. [Student Handbook]

Anti-Hazing Policy

Hazing is a serious offense and a direct violation of the Mount Holyoke College's Honor Code, the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and federal law under the Stop Campus Hazing Act. It will NOT be tolerated in our community of trust. Hazing undermines the safety, dignity, and integrity of the college and its members. All reported cases of suspected hazing will be seriously investigated with a fair process. For more information on the college's anti-hazing policy please review the full policy at: https://www.mtholyoke.edu/policies/anti-hazing-policy.

During the 2024-2022 academic years, there were no reports of hazing.

Crimes allegedly committed by College employees

Crimes allegedly committed by a College employee will be reviewed by human resources and/or under the College's grievance policy. However, in cases of a concurrent criminal prosecution, the College reserves the right to initiate a separate disciplinary/Title IX investigation. Although the criminal case will lead to a conclusion, the College may take interim disciplinary action to protect the College community, regardless of the outcome.

Potential sanctions — employees

The employee disciplinary process is generally progressive, with sanctions ranging from informal coaching to termination. However, when an employee is found responsible for a violent or threatening act such as sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking, the College will, in most cases, terminate the employee or, in rare situations, suspend the employee.

Programs on crime awareness and safety tools

The Public Safety and Service department, in cooperation with the Office of Residential Life, makes crime awareness programs available to every residence hall and student group. The following are offered regularly on campus:

- Workshops on self-defense as requested.
- Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) (each semester, through the physical education department).
- Crime awareness programs as requested.
- Sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking awareness information is included as part of first-year orientation and throughout the year.
- Training for incoming students and employees as well as on an ongoing basis.

Resources for survivors and victims

The College will provide written notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community. Some of these resources are listed below.

On campus

- Public Safety and Service officers trained to assist victims and investigate sexual assaults, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and other personal crimes | Dial 911 or 413-538-2304
- Health services | x2121
- Counseling services at the Health Center | x2037
- The offices of the Dean of Studies | x2495
- Dean of students | x2550
- Title IX coordinator | x2273 titleixcoordinator@mtholyoke.edu
- Information such as College resource materials available online:
- Assistance for Crime Victims or Witnesses | Mount Holyoke College
  Mount Holyoke Student Handbook
- Staff Handbook
- Crime prevention materials from the Public Safety and Service office
- The College's guidelines and procedures for grievances
- Public Safety and Service department website

Off campus

- The South Hadley Police Department | 413-538-8231

- Cooley Dickinson Hospital | 582-2000
- Holyoke Medical Center | 534-2500
- Northwest District Attorney victim/witness advocates (assistance in obtaining protective orders, assistance in preparing for court, referrals to mental health resources, and so on) | 413-586-5780
- Safe Passage (support for victims of domestic violence) | 413-586-5060 or toll free 888-345-5282
- SAFE Plan (District Court advocates) | 413-586-4545
- Victim Rights Law Center (general legal assistance, including visa and immigration assistance and financial stability) | 413-842-4020 in Massachusetts
- Center for Women and Community (rape crisis line counselor/advocate program provides free and confidential crisis services in Hampshire County and the Five College Community; supports survivors of rape, sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence, emotional, psychological and verbal abuse) | 413-545-0883
- Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance (one of MOVA's most important functions is to provide direct assistance to crime victims) | 617-586-1340
- Jane Doe Inc. (the Massachusetts Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence) | 617-248-0922

- **Stalking, sexual harassment and sexual assault policies can be found at:**
- Mount Holyoke Student Handbook
- Mount Holyoke ombudsperson office's material on sexual harassment

Mandatory reporting

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and the Clery Act require a "responsible employee" of the College to report instances of gender harassment and sexual violence that they witness or that are reported to them to through the Title IX coordinator. Title IX defines a responsible employee as an employee who has the authority to take action to redress the effects of sexual misconduct, who has been given the duty to report information to an appropriate school official about incidents of sexual misconduct reported by students or who is a person that a student could reasonably believe has authority or responsibility. Responsible employees are also required to use care when carrying out their duties on campus.

Responsible employees at Mount Holyoke College are supervisors, student organization advisors, faculty advisors, coaches, Public Safety and Service employees, deans and residential life staff (including student staff). Responsible employees must report concerning behavior to their supervisor, department chair or department director. Employees could also report concerns directly to the dean of students, director of human resources or the Title IX coordinator.

No employee can offer confidentiality unless that employee's employment function holds a legal confidentiality mandate.

Sexual offender registry and access to related information

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires colleges to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders to register in a state to provide notice to each institution of higher education in that state at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation or is a student.

In Massachusetts, convicted sex offenders must register with the state's Sex Offender Registry Board. This includes anyone enrolled at or employed by the College, even if they are registered in their home jurisdiction. The Sex Offender Registry Board classifies each registered offender into one of three categories (Level 1 — considered a low-risk offender, Level 2 — considered a moderate risk offender and Level 3 — considered a high-risk offender). Any member of the public who is at least 18 years of age may request sex offender information.

Massachusetts Sex Offender Registry Board

The Sex Offender Registry Board is the state agency responsible for keeping a database of convicted sex offenders and classifying each offender so that the public may receive information about dangerous sex offenders who live or work in each community. The goal of the Sex Offender Registry is to educate the public and to prevent further victimization. Members of our community may also contact the South Hadley Police Department for information on sex offenders in that community.

National Sex Offender Registry

This https://www.nsopw.gov is provided as a public service by the U.S. Department of Justice. Using this website, interested members of the public have access to and may search a participating state's website for public information regarding the presence or location of offenders, who, in most cases, have been convicted of sexually violent offenses against adults and children, certain sexual contact and other crimes against victims who are minors. The public can use this website to educate themselves about the possible presence of such offenders in their local communities.

Being an active bystander

Regardless of how close to the situation they are, bystanders have the power stop relationship and sexual violence, insensitivity and oppression from occurring and to get help for people who have been affected.

Understand that we are not advocating that people risk their own safety in order to be an active bystander, though we also believe that in the creation of the inclusive campus, we want all members of the community to be involved in the work of change. Remember, there is a range of actions that are appropriate, depending on the situation.

What can I do if I believe someone is in an unsafe situation?

- First, assess the situation to determine what kind of action, if any, might be appropriate and safe.
- Second, evaluate options and choose strategies for responding either at that time or later.
- Whether or how an active bystander takes action will depend on the situation. Such actions may include:
    - Explain to the victim that you are concerned for their safety and why — they may not recognize they are in an unsafe situation or may not realize they can have help in stopping the unacceptable behavior.
    - Interrupting the behavior — if it is safe for the bystander, tell the victim that you have an important call for them or that it is time for "that meeting."
    - Calling for help when needed — hall staff, deans and Public Safety and Service are all available to help a victim identify and eliminate a dangerous situation.
    - Support the victim ——offer, if they are willing, to accompany them to report the situation.

- If the person is not willing to accept help, you can talk to the Title IX coordinator, dean's office, or Public Safety and Service for more strategies about how to support and help the victim. Keep in mind that all of these individuals are considered responsible employees who may need to respond to the information you share to ensure a safe campus. Additional resources include:

If the incident involves	**Contact**
Another student	Dean of Students office
A faculty member	The chair of that faculty member's department or the office of the dean of faculty
A staff member	The director of that employee's department or the director of human resources

Important cautions

- Do not engage a violent person and endanger your safety. Step back and call Public Safety and Service to respond.
- For **immediate help** from Public Safety and Service, **dial 911** from a campus phone or 413-538-2304 from a cell phone.

Five College emergency resources

If you are taking a course at or are visiting one of the Five College institutions, their campus police departments are willing to help you if there is an emergency on their campus. The Five College campus police departments work cooperatively to support the students of our member institutions as they travel among the colleges.

Campus police departments

Amherst College Campus Police | 413-542-2291
Hampshire College Campus Safety and Wellbeing | 413-559-5424
Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service | 413-538-2304
Smith College Campus Safety | 413-585-2490
UMASS Police | 413-545-2121

Municipal police departments

Amherst police | 413-259-3000
Northampton police | 413-587-1100
South Hadley police | 413-538-8231

Clery Act crimes 2024-2022

These statistics are compiled from all incidents reported to Public Safety and Service, as well as any third-party reports forwarded by other campus officials and any reported to police departments with concurrent jurisdiction over on campus and non-campus College property. They are compiled by the Public Safety and Service department. *Please see appendix A for definitions.*

Mount Holyoke crime statistics	All on-campus property			Non-campus Property			Public property			Residential only		
Crime	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor vehicle theft	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses												
Rape	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	1
Fondling	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA crimes												
Domestic violence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dating violence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests and disciplinary referrals												
Liquor law arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations referred for disciplinary action	17	22	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	16	14
Drug law arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations referred for disciplinary action	7	12	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	11	3
Illegal weapons possession arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal weapons possessions referred for disciplinary action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(1) Fondling on campus in 2022 reported 2024

(2) One sexual assault occurred in 2015 and 2014 residential reported 2022

U: Unfounded (sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel make a formal determination that the report is false or baseless following an investigation)

Notes:

- Residential statistics are a subset of the total incidents reported on campus.
- Non-campus property includes: any College-owned property not within the direct jurisdiction of the campus proper. This includes the Village Commons, Orchards Golf Course, Outing Club Cabin and Mary Lyon's Birthplace in Buckland MA.
- Public property is the area immediately surrounding the campus, including the sidewalk on the campus side, the road, and the sidewalk on the non-campus side of the road.

Federal law bias incidents

Mount Holyoke College prohibits bias, discrimination, and harassment of any kind, in accordance with State and Federal law.

Year	Location	No.	Category of bias
2024	**On campus**	2	Antitrans/Transphobia
	In a residence	0	
	Non-campus	0	
	Public property	0	
2023	**On campus**	1	AntitransTransphobia
	In a residence	1	Racism
	Non-campus	0	
	Public property	0	
2022	**On campus**	3	
	In a residence	3	antisemitism
	Non-campus	0	
	Public property	0	

Campus emergencies

Emergency response

Any emergency should be promptly reported to Public Safety and Service by dialing **911** from a campus phone or by cell phone dialing 413-538-2304. Alert Public Safety and Service about the nature and location of the emergency, and follow instructions provided.

Should a campus emergency exist, Public Safety and Service will activate the Emergency Response Team. The College has a comprehensive emergency response plan that is activated any time an emergency occurs that requires Emergency Response Team oversight to provide guidance for the College's response.

The College's Emergency Response Team ensures appropriate response to any campus emergency and is made up of members of Public Safety and Service, facilities management, student services and other vital departments and meets regularly to plan campus emergency response, to conduct tabletop and live drills to prepare for a variety of campus emergencies, to assess and evaluate emergency plans and capabilities and to debrief after any campus emergency. The Emergency Response Team also works with town police and fire and ambulance personnel to coordinate response efforts and to conduct joint drills.

Building evacuation

Every person in a building where the fire alarm is sounding or when directed to do so by emergency officials, regardless of known or suspected cause, is required to evacuate immediately, including employees, students, visitors and contractors. Persons evacuating must leave via the closest exit. Any equipment that could cause a fire should be turned off before exiting if it can be done quickly and safely. Exits are posted throughout each building.

Elevators: Elevators cannot be used by any person as a means of emergency evacuation. Elevators in most buildings are preset to return automatically to the bottom floor. Use of an elevator can result in opening on the fire floor, exposure to life-threatening levels of fire or gasses and being trapped in a malfunctioning elevator.

Persons with disabilities

Students with health concerns that may make it difficult to exit a building in an emergency should work with the accessibility services office to develop a plan to ensure safe egress in the case of fire or other emergency forcing the evacuation of a campus building.

Evacuation for the mobility and visually Impaired: Persons with mobility impairment may be allowed to "defend in place" and not be required to evacuate if they: (1) are located above or below the level of building exit and (2) physically cannot exit without assistance.

Definition of mobility impaired: Persons who use a wheelchair, crutches, canes, walkers, and so on. Persons who are able to walk should exit if possible but need to decide if they can safely descend the stairs. Those with emphysema, asthma, heart disease and arthritis, depending on the situation, may also follow the guidelines for defending in place.

Visually impaired: Persons who are visually impaired should, with the assistance of others, evacuate the building using the stairs if they are familiar with their immediate surroundings and frequently traveled routes. If visually impaired persons are unfamiliar with the emergency evacuation route and assistance is not available, they should defend in place. To assist visually impaired persons:

- Announce the type of emergency.

- Offer your arm for guidance.
- Tell the person where you are going and what obstacles you encounter.
- When you reach safety, ask if further help is needed.

Hearing Impaired: To alert people with hearing limitations:

- Turn lights on/off to gain the person's attention, or
- Indicate directions with gestures or
- Write a note with evacuation directions.

Assembly after building evacuation

Once outside the building, all occupants should proceed to the designated assembly areas for a roll call.

- Each building has a designated assembly area in the event of a building evacuation.
- These areas should be at least 25 feet away from the building and should leave access for emergency personnel to enter the building.
- The building liaison and/or faculty/instructor will take the roll call and report to the emergency coordinator.
- The roll call is an important function as town emergency personnel responding to the incident need to determine if anyone is missing and may be in the building.
- If students or employees are missing, **do not reenter the building!** Notify emergency response personnel and/or the emergency coordinator, and inform them of the missing person's name and last known location.
- Do not reenter the area until the emergency coordinator or their designee allows reentry.

Campus-wide evacuation

1. Evacuation of all or part of the campus will be announced by the Public Safety and Service department or other appropriate agency (local authorities, deans and so on., depending on the circumstances).
2. All persons (students, staff and their visitors) are to immediately vacate the area of campus in question and relocate to another part of the campus grounds or off campus as directed.
3. The College, in collaboration with the other campuses in the Five Colleges, Inc., has agreements and plans of mutual aid for relocation of residents should shelter be needed off campus.

Emergency information and drills

Emergency procedures are posted in each building and are provided to new employees at orientation. All Mount Holyoke College residential buildings have two evacuation drills each semester. Academic buildings have drills generally once per year.

Emergency response and notification

Upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees, and taking into account the safety of the campus community, Public Safety and Service will notify the campus community without delay via the College's emergency notification system.

The notification will be made unless doing so would compromise efforts to assist a victim, contain the emergency, respond to the emergency or otherwise mitigate the emergency. In cases of isolated emergencies that do not have the potential to affect a large portion of the campus, the Emergency Response Team may elect to limit the distribution of notifications to specific segments of the campus community. The Emergency Response Team will determine what information is appropriate to disseminate at different points in time and to which segments of the community.

Depending upon the situation, alerts may also be sent to the parent/guardian contacts within the emergency notification system as registered by students. The larger community can view information posted on the College website or provided to the media.

Emergency notifications can be simultaneously broadcasted in multiple formats depending on the type of incident, such as:

- Voice messages to cell, office and home phones.
- Text messages to mobile devices capable of receiving text messages.
- Emails to all campus email addresses and an alternate provided by individuals.

Process to confirm that there is a significant emergency and notifications

On-duty officers notify command staff on duty or on call. The command staff member on duty or on call determines the alert level required (emergency notification, timely warning, other).

- Should the emergency pose an imminent danger to the community or to a portion of the community, that command staff member will, without delay, and based on the situation requiring the use of the notification system, determine the content of an alert and initiate the College's emergency notification system.
- Notification may be delayed only when, based on the professional judgment of responsible authorities, it would compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency. In such cases, notification will be sent out as soon as immediate response and evaluation needs are met so members of the community receive the information promptly.
- Notifications will be worded with clear, concise instructions as to what actions members of the community should take to remain safe in the event of an emergency and may be crafted based on preset templates or crafted to meet the specific needs of the emergency.
- Plan activation begins at the determination of the director of Public Safety and Service, or his/her designee, upon receipt of information of an emergency event or threat of an emergency.
- Based on confirmation from Public Safety and Service and information obtained from local first responders and/or the National Weather Service, the director of Public Safety and Service, or his/her designee, will assess the emergency and activate the emergency management plan to the extent necessary to control the situation.
- Notifications for some incidents may be limited to those affected by the emergency, like loss of power in a specific building, for example.

Every student and employee is responsible for providing and maintaining their up-to-date emergency contact information by logging in to MyMountHolyoke using your network username and password and updating your emergency contact information. This allows you to be included most efficiently in emergency broadcasts via the emergency notification system. Full-scale tests of the system are conducted and published at least annually.

More information about Mount Holyoke's emergency notification system can be found online.

Timely warning policy

Mount Holyoke College is required to issue a timely warning to the College community any time a Clery Act crime is reported that is considered by the College to represent a serious or continuing threat to students, faculty, staff and visitors and that occurred on Mount Holyoke College property. The College will issue a timely warning if a Clery Act crime is reported

that is considered by the College to represent an ongoing threat to students and/or employees. Mount Holyoke College determines whether the circumstances warrant a timely warning on a case-by-case basis using the procedures described below. The decision to issue a timely warning includes consideration of the nature of the crime, the continuing danger to the campus community and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts. If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students and/or employees occurring on campus, the College will follow its emergency notification procedures: Emergency Notification System | Mount Holyoke College

The following list of crimes includes examples of situations that may warrant a timely warning:

- Murder.
- Nonnegligent manslaughter.
- Sexual assault.
- Robbery.
- Aggravated assault.
- Burglary.
- Motor vehicle theft.
- Arson.
- Hate crimes.

Mount Holyoke College may elect to issue an alert for other crimes or crimes that occur outside of our campus properties as determined on a case-by-case basis.

The Department of Public Safety and Service may decide not to issue a timely warning for a reported crime for the following reasons:

- If the subject(s) has been apprehended and the threat of danger for members of the Mount Holyoke College community has been relieved by the apprehension.
- If a warning would thwart apprehension of the subject(s) and compromise law enforcement efforts.
- If a crime was not reported to the College or the Public Safety and Service department in a manner that would allow the College to warn the campus community in a timely manner.
- If a crime was reported to a pastoral or professional counselor while they are acting in that capacity.

If a threat exists, the director of Public Safety and Service, or a designee in the Public Safety and Service department, writes and distributes the crime alert. Public Safety and Service personnel can consult with the director of marketing and communications or the dean of students if time permits. Community members receiving reports of crimes or incidents requiring the issuance of a timely warning shall report such incidents to Public Safety and Service immediately.

The timely warning will include as much information as possible about the crime that triggered the warning, as well as safety tips that may aid in the prevention of similar crimes. The College will determine the specific contents of each timely warning on a case-by-case basis. Content may include, but is not limited to, the nature of the crime, the number of individuals involved and the location, time, and date the crime allegedly occurred. Names of victims, if any, are treated as confidential and withheld.

Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service will send timely warnings to faculty, staff and students through the College email, social media, phones and official website.

Emergency Notification System:

Rave Alert

Rave Alert is the official emergency notification system for Mount Holyoke College used to communicate with students and employees any time there is an emergency that poses a safety concern for the community. The Mount Holyoke College Department of Public Safety and Service receives information about crimes and other emergencies from different entities on campus. Local law enforcement, as well as the local community, investigates that information to determine whether there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the Mount Holyoke College community. The College will issue an emergency notification immediately upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate or impending threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus. The College will immediately, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing the notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The Department of Public Safety and Service utilizes an emergency notification system known as Rave Alert that sends alerts through email, phone calls and text messages.

Examples of the types of situations that may prompt an emergency notification are:

- Potential life-threatening situations on the campus.
- Building emergencies.
- Extreme weather conditions (official weather warnings).
- Unplanned College closures (weather, power outage, etc.).

Testing of the emergency mass notification system

The notification system will be tested at least once a year. Tests may be announced or unannounced. Public Safety and Service maintains a record of all tests conducted including date, time, description of the test and whether it was announced or unannounced. At least once a year, the College will publicize its emergency procedures in conjunction with one of these tests. Residence hall evacuation drills are documented by residential life. Additional testing may be conducted as part of drills and exercises or as necessary. More information about Mount Holyoke's emergency notification system can be found online on the Public Safety and Service website. Additionally, the college Emergency Response Team conducts tabletop emergency response drills regularly.

Emergency contact information

Emergency contact information is collected from each student and employee. Students are urged to make updates to emergency contact information as needed or to enter additional information as needed on MyMountHolyoke. Faculty and Staff are encouraged to update any emergency contact information in Workday.

Daily crime and fire incident logs

Daily logs are posted on the Public Safety and Service website. Public Safety and Service crime logs for the most recent 60 days are available for public inspection via the department's website. Older logs will be made available within two business days of a request for inspection.

- The daily Public Safety and Service logs detail incident and arrest reports (including nature of the incidents, incident and reporting dates, times, general locations, and dispositions, if known) that occur on campus or within the patrol jurisdiction of the Public Safety and Service department that are reported directly to Public Safety and Service.
- In instances where the release of information would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual, affect an individual's right to privacy, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence, information will not be released. However, once the adverse effect is no longer likely to occur, information will be released in the daily log, consistent with existing state and federal laws.
- When changes in incident case statuses are known, the log will reflect such changes within two business days.
- The logs are available online. The logs are also available by request at the Public Safety and Service office at 1 Everett Road during normal business hours.
- The information listed on the crime log will not jeopardize the confidentiality of victims/survivors.

Annual security report

Every year the Public Safety and Service department is responsible for preparing and posting a report containing security policies and statistics. Statistics are gathered from Public Safety and Service reports, campus security authorities and from local police departments. Policy statements are gathered from responsible offices.

- Annually, all enrolled students and current employees will receive a notice via email of the availability of the College's annual security report on the department's website.
- Notices are also provided to prospective students and staff through the human resources and admissions offices. This notice will include the exact website of the College's Clery Act–compliant publication as well as information that additional copies can be requested from the Public Safety and Service department during normal business hours.
- Hard copies of this notice are provided to employees in departments where employees do not typically use computers during their workday.
- Hard copies can also be requested by contacting the Public Safety and Service office at (413) 538-2304.

Access to campus buildings and grounds

The College has the right to restrict access to campus grounds, academic and administrative buildings, and campus residence halls, which are open to authorized faculty, staff, students and invited guests.

- All buildings are secured, card access only, with the exception only during a public event open hours.
- Public Safety and Service has the authority to issue trespass notices to unauthorized people, which is usually done upon receipt of a complaint, and to arrest anyone returning to campus after receiving such a notice.
- Visitors and others may be asked to leave College buildings during nonpublic hours.

Security considerations in the maintenance of facilities

Security is very important in the maintenance of campus facilities. The College's department of Facilities Management processes repair orders on a priority system that places safety and security items as most important. Trees are cut back from lights; outdoor lighting is checked weekly and shrubs are cut back from building entrances and paths on a regular basis. These items are also reviewed annually during the campus lighting walk. Members of the community are invited to join the director of the Public Safety and Service department and the director of Facilities Management as they walk the campus reviewing lighting, blue-light phone needs and other security considerations.

Access to campus programs

Mount Holyoke College is a member of the Five College Consortium (Amherst, Smith and Hampshire Colleges, and the University of Massachusetts) that shares some faculty, programs and services. Students from the Five Colleges regularly attend member institution programs, classes, events and so on. Additionally, the campus welcomes visitors and guests to many programs and events.

Access to campus residence halls

College residence halls are for Mount Holyoke students and their guests. While there are no formal identification policies for guests, with the exception of residence hall events, individuals may be asked for identification by residence hall staff or other College officials.

- Campus residence halls are always locked. Each student is issued a key to their room and is provided with card access to the entrances of the residence halls.
- Campus residential room doors and windows are provided with locking devices.
- During low-occupancy periods, residential life distributes to students who remain on campus information about safety protocols and specific emergency procedures.
- Guests who do not identify themselves and who do not comply with College rules or regulations may be asked to leave campus or be trespassed.
- All guests must be escorted by their hosts, except while on the floor of their host's residence, and must be escorted to other floors in the hall, including while at residential parties. Guests should not be let into the residence hall by anyone other than their student escort. When guests arrive at a residence hall, they should contact their student host for access.
- Guests can use any single user bathroom or bathroom labeled "Gender Neutral."
- Guests must abide by the regulations of the residence hall and the larger campus community while they are on campus.
- People who are not registered Mount Holyoke students are welcome as short-term guests of a registered student in accordance with residential life policy.
- Students should always lock their room door, taking their key with them when they leave for any reason, even to go down the hall.

Off-campus student organizations

Mount Holyoke College does not have any recognized off-campus student organizations (such as social sororities) or student organizations with off-campus housing facilities.

Crime prevention programs

The Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service department is committed to a proactive approach, which enables us through education, community policing presence and community awareness to stop many potential incidents before they occur. It is the cooperation of our community that strengthens the partnership between policy and community members. This partnership enables us to unite our efforts and encourages each member of our community to take an active role in their own safety and the safety of others. The Public Safety and Service conducts the following crime prevention and security awareness programs:

- Provides training to new employees and requesting departments for crime prevention and security awareness, as well as Environmental Health and Safety guidelines.
- Offers basic, advanced and keychain RAD (Rape Aggression Defense) classes to students, staff and faculty. This is an opportunity to gain empowerment and education as well as self-defense technique training (no classes in 2021,1 time 2020, 3 times 2019).
- Activities during the benefits fair, which benefits our faculty and staff on campus. In addition, we have educational pamphlets in the foyer of the Public Safety and Service station.
- Conducts public speaking and crime prevention programs at community forums about issues such as hate crimes, alcohol awareness, sexual assault, relationship violence and "Run, Hide, Fight" for active shooter scenarios.
- Is involved in meetings and task forces with departments throughout the College, including Title IX personnel, twice a year.
- Works with student organizations such as the center of diversity and inclusion to discuss issues which are of particular concern to these groups and to identify ways in which the department can provide the safest possible environment for every member of our community.
- Posts notices and posters about fire safety, room security and local alcohol and noise ordinances, which may affect our students.
- Conducts alcohol awareness training using the Fatal Vision Goggles program to raise awareness about alcohol and impairment.
- Makes available to members of the college community Operation Identification engraving tools at no cost. Operation Identification allows members of the community to engrave numbers on their computers, bicycles or other valuables (constant).
- Offers bicycle registration that is highly publicized, and enables students to have their bicycles documented at the parking office. Additional information about bicycle safety and security is also provided (constant).
- Offers a laptop registration program (constant).
- Maintains emergency telephones located throughout the campus, and a list of these locations is provided in the campus directory as well as on this document.
- Distributes pamphlets about all types of crime and crime prevention issues at outreach events and in the office area.
- Creates and distributes crime alerts when a specific safety issue arises and requires public notification.
- Will, upon request of the individual departments, give specific crime prevention and safety talks to staff members in their facilities.
- Provides safety escort rides to and from campus locations.
- Monitors the College's electronic access security system, which is located in the Art Museum, Blanchard Hall and on the residence halls (Mead and Porter) on the exterior facing toward Blanchard Hall and Skinner Green, and in the Boat House, which is off the main campus.

Student and employee responsibility under the law

Each year Public Safety and Service and student services provide seminars on crime prevention; such programs are also offered to faculty/staff departments. Normally, at least six programs are scheduled on campus. Additional programs are provided in cooperation with student and employee groups.

A common theme among crime prevention programs is that not only do students and employees have a responsibility for their own personal security, but we are responsible for the safety of others. We encourage students and staff to call Public Safety and Service if they are concerned about something that threatens their own security and the security of others.

The department makes these programs available to employees and also offers active threat training and security assessments for departments to increase safety awareness and to aid in improving security procedures. Such programs are available throughout the year at the convenience of the requesting department.

The department also participates in events such as orientation and alcohol awareness events when requested.

- Staff information and resource tables at the campus center, where we provide safety and security information as well as promote our self-defense and alcohol awareness programs and programs regarding student and employee responsibilities under the law. Students have the same rights and responsibilities as other citizens and are expected to follow College policies and applicable federal, state and local laws.

Drugs and alcohol on campus

Mount Holyoke College complies with the federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 as amended in 1989 and the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 as amended, as well as all current laws regarding the sale, use and possession of illegal narcotics and alcohol. College policies attempt to provide a healthy environment by preventing the use of illegal drugs or abuse of alcohol within the College community and in response to the federal drug-free legislation.

College policy

The College prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of controlled substances and alcohol by any member of the faculty, staff or student body on College property or at any College-sponsored function, whether on or off the campus, and requires the cooperation of the entire campus community in its pursuit to maintain a drug-free environment in all phases of campus life.

- Any employee or student who violates this prohibition or who does not cooperate with the College in its attempts to maintain a drug-free environment will face disciplinary action up to and including expulsion or dismissal from the College and may be required, as a condition of continuing the faculty/staff/student relationship with the College, to enroll at her or his own expense in a substance abuse counseling and treatment program.

Drug convictions for students receiving federal financial aid

In accordance with federal law, if you were convicted of a drug offense in any criminal proceeding while you were receiving federal student aid (such as grants, loans or work-study), it may affect your eligibility for financial aid.

- Refer to the Student Handbook and the Employee Handbook for more information about the federal, state, local and campus sanctions against illegal drug and alcohol use and abuse, possession, distribution and dispensation offense.

Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988

- The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 requires any employee (including students working under the Federal Work-Study Program) directly engaged in working at Mount Holyoke College under provisions of a federal grant or a contract who is convicted under a criminal drug statute for conduct in the workplace (site for performance of work done in connection with a particular federal grant or contract) to report this conviction to the College no later than five days after the conviction.
- Once informed of such a conviction, the College is required by law to notify the federal contractor or grantor within ten days after an employee's conviction or within ten days after it has actual knowledge of such conviction, whichever is earlier.

Campus alcohol policies

- Possession of kegs of alcohol is permitted only with a permit from the town of South Hadley.

- Beer kegs are not permitted on campus without the prior approval of the area coordinator for the area of parties in student residences and the appropriate student life professional for all campus events. In all cases, a copy of the completed permit must be provided to Public Safety and Service prior to the event.
  - Guidelines for community responsibility, specific rules and regulations governing the consumption of alcoholic beverages at College social functions, sanctions against infractions of norms of community living or violations of College policies by any member of the College community, and descriptions of campus drug and alcohol abuse programs are outlined the Student Handbook and the Employee Policy Manual. If questions arise related to any of these guidelines or policies, direct those asking to the appropriate College department.
  - Faculty, staff and students are encouraged to familiarize themselves with the local resources for substance abuse, counseling and treatment. In addition, health and counseling services are available to assist students with substance-related problems.

State penalties for operating under the influence

	Administrative penalties	Criminal penalties
First Offense	Driver's license suspension: 45 to 90 days. A license reinstatement fee ranging from $50 to $1,200, depending on the specifics of the situation.	License suspension for 1 year. $500 - $5,000 fine. Possible jail time up to 2 1/2 years. Possible alcohol education program. Drivers under 18 years old must attend a Youth Alcohol Program (YAP) and serve an additional suspension period of 1 year. Drivers between 18 and 21 years old must attend a YAP and serve an additional suspension period of 180 days.
Second Offense	Driver's license suspension: Varies by time between charges. A license reinstatement fee ranging from $50 to $1,200, depending on the specifics of the situation. Mandatory installation of an ignition interlock device.	License suspension of 2 years. $600–$10,000 fine. Possible jail time between 60 days and 2 1/2 years. The judge can suspend this sentence to a minimum of 30 days; otherwise, you aren't eligible for parole until you serve 30 days. Possible alcohol education program.
Third Offense	Driver's license suspension: Varies by time between charges. A license reinstatement fee ranging from $50 to $1,200, depending on the specifics of the situation. Mandatory installation of an ignition interlock device.	Felony charge. License suspension for 8 years. $1,000–$15,000 fine. Possible jail time between 180 days and 2 1/2 years or prison time between 2 1/2 years and 5 years. Your judge can reduce the sentence to 150 days; otherwise, you aren't eligible for parole until you serve 150 days. Possible alcohol education program (see below). Mandatory installation of an ignition interlock device. Possible vehicle registration revocation.
Fourth Offense	Driver's license suspension: Varies by time between charges. A license reinstatement fee ranging from $50 to $1,200, depending on the specifics of the situation.	Felony charge. License suspension for 10 years. $1,500–$25,000 fine.

	Administrative penalties	Criminal penalties
	Mandatory installation of an ignition interlock device.	Between 2 years and 2 1/2 years in jail, or between 2 1/2 years and 5 years in prison. Your judge can reduce the sentence to 12 months; otherwise, you aren't eligible for parole until you serve at least 12 months. Possible alcohol education program (see below). Mandatory installation of an ignition interlock device. Possible vehicle registration revocation. Possible motor vehicle forfeiture.
Fifth Offense	Driver's license suspension: Varies by time between charges. A license reinstatement fee ranging from $50 to $1,200, depending on the specifics of the situation. Mandatory installation of an ignition interlock device.	Felony charge. License revocation: up to lifetime. $2,000–$50,000 fine. Possible jail time of at least 2 1/2 years, or prison time between 2 1/2 years and 5 years. Your judge can reduce this to 24 months; otherwise, you aren't eligible for parole until you serve at least 24 months. Possible vehicle registration revocation. Possible motor vehicle forfeiture. Possible alcohol education program.

Local and state sanctions concerning alcohol and drugs

Local, state and federal laws make the illegal use of drugs and alcohol a criminal offense. Conviction can lead to imprisonment, fines and other penalties. Courts do not alter sentences so that convicted persons may attend college or continue their jobs. A felony conviction may prevent one from continuing or entering certain professions. Local towns have ordinances forbidding the possession of an open container of alcohol on any public street by a person of any age. Anyone choosing to violate such ordinances can be subject to arrest.

Alcohol

- No person under the age of 21 may possess or use alcohol in Massachusetts.
- Massachusetts law prohibits the sale or delivery of alcoholic beverages to persons under age 21. The penalty for violating this law may be a fine of up to $2,000 or one year imprisonment or both. Misrepresenting one's age or falsifying an identification to obtain alcohol is punishable by fine.
- Massachusetts law also prohibits the possession of an open container of alcohol in the passenger area of any motor vehicle.
- Massachusetts law prohibits drivers to operate under the influence of drugs and alcohol. For drivers between 16 and 21, any alcohol level greater than .02 (about one drink or one beer) will result in immediate revocation of the driver's license. For those over 21, the maximum blood level is .08.

Controlled substances and drugs

- There are criminal penalties for the possession and/or distribution of controlled substances or drugs without valid authorization, with penalties varying as to the type of drug.

- Sale and possession of drug paraphernalia is illegal. Under both Massachusetts and federal law, penalties for possession, manufacture and distribution are greater for subsequent convictions and include mandatory prison terms, with the full minimum term being served. Paraphernalia is defined as items "one reasonably should know, that it will be used to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance."
- It is illegal to be in a place where heroin is kept and to be in the company of a person known to possess heroin.
- The penalty for drug possession under state or federal laws is ineligibility for federal student grants and loans for up to one year after the first conviction and up to five years after the second.
- The penalty for unlawful distribution of drugs is loss of benefits for five years after the first conviction and for a longer period after the second.
- Under federal law, penalties may be doubled when a person at least 18 years old distributes drugs to persons under age 21 within 1,000 feet of a public or private elementary or secondary school.
- These penalties include a mandatory one-year prison term.
- Drug trafficking involves the illegal manufacturing, supplying, transporting, storing and/or distribution of drugs. Drug possession involves having drugs for personal consumption, while possession of large quantities may be deemed an intent to distribute, which is subject to larger penalties.

Mount Holyoke College complies with, and will enforce, all federal and state laws that prohibit the use, sale and possession of illegal drugs. Further, Mount Holyoke College will enforce Massachusetts laws regarding underage drinking. The sale or use of illegal drugs or alcohol is subject to College discipline as well as criminal prosecution. The College will not shield any student, faculty members, employees or visitors from action by law enforcement agencies. Information regarding the College sanctions concerning alcohol and drug violations is available by accessing the Student Handbook. Employees can find information on the College sanctions by accessing the Employee Handbook on the Mount Holyoke College webpage. Please refer to your copy for specific state laws and College policy information. You will be held accountable for the information found in the handbook, so you should read it carefully and call the office of the vice president for student affairs, the Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service department or the office for human resources with questions. In addition to disciplinary consequences, there are a number of safety issues directly related to drug and alcohol consumption; the use of these substances will cause impaired judgment, which can lead to vulnerability or poor decision making. It is extremely common for drugs or alcohol to be factors in date rape incidents. Operating a vehicle while impaired by drugs or alcohol is not only a serious criminal offense but poses a threat to your personal safety and the safety of others in the community. Drugs and alcohol can give rise to conduct which causes injury and death or damage to the user/abuser or to the person or property of others. As mentioned previously, the effects of drugs and alcohol will often lead to unsafe consensual or nonconsensual sexual relations. The Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service department encourages the student body to make educated and responsible decisions. To assist you in making decisions that protect your personal safety, we have included information (see list that follows) regarding the health risks involved in drug and alcohol abuse, along with the resources available to individuals who may be struggling with these problems on our campus. Please read this carefully.

The effects of drugs on your body:

Narcotics

Heroin

- Initial euphoria followed by drowsiness and nausea.
- Constricted pupils, watery eyes, dazed appearance.
- Highly addictive.

- Signs of overdose or prolonged use include: slow shallow breathing, clammy skin, loss of appetite and weight, and possible death.

Depressants (barbiturates, tranquilizers)

- Addiction.
- Relaxed muscles, calmness, drowsiness.
- Confusion, disorientation, slurred speech.
- Signs of overdose or prolonged use include: shallow breathing, clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, coma, and possible death.

Stimulants (cocaine, methamphetamine)

- Addiction.
- Increased heart rate and respiratory rate.
- Elevated blood pressure.
- Decreased appetite, weight loss.
- Blurred vision, dizziness, insomnia, anxiety.
- Impaired decision-making.
- High doses can cause physical collapse, irregular heartbeat, stroke, and possible death.

Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, mushrooms)

- Hallucinations.
- Confusion, panic, anxiety, depression, and poor perception of time and distance.
- Respiratory failure.
- Death due to careless behavior.

Cannabis (marijuana, hashish)

- Increase in heart rate, bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat, increased appetite.
- Interferes with memory, speech, coordination, motivation and perception of time.
- Increased risk of lung cancer, weakened immune system and effects to the reproductive system.
- Impaired decision-making which can lead to harm or death.

**** Please note: While marijuana was decriminalized in Massachusetts and not reportable under Clery guidelines, it is prohibited on campus as Mount Holyoke College accepts federal funding. The effect that any drug on the human body has a lot to do with how it is ingested. The method in which the drug enters your body can add new risks and health concerns above and beyond those associated with the drug itself. Many drugs are taken through the digestive system in a pill or added to a food; others, however, are inhaled or injected. Inhaling a drug is dangerous because you are replacing the oxygen that your body needs with a harmful substance. Inhalation can happen through smoking, snorting or "huffing." Huffing is a method involving the inhalation of solvents or other volatile substances directly from the container or from rags that have been breathed into the body.

Prescription and over-the-counter medications

Nationally, nonmedical use of prescription medication is the second most common category of illicit drug use (second only to marijuana). The four most common categories of medications that aren't used medically are (in order of magnitude of abuse) opioids (painkillers), benzodiazepines (antianxiety medications), amphetamines/stimulants (ADHD medications) and over-the-counter medications (often cough and cold medications).

- Prescription medications are often obtained (shared, stolen or purchased) from someone with a prescription. Many prescription medications are also illegally "pharmed" on the internet. These medications are potentially counterfeit, adulterated or contaminated. The effects of prescription and over-the-counter drug abuse vary according to the medication, the dose, the method of consumption, the user's mental and physical characteristics and other factors. Misuse of any drug can lead to dependence. Some medications, used alone in sufficient doses or in combination with alcohol, can be lethal.

Rise in opioid-related deaths

Since 1999, the number of overdose deaths involving opioids (including prescription opioids and heroin) quadrupled (CDC. Wide-ranging online data for epidemiologic research (WONDER). Atlanta, GA: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics; 2016. Available at http://wonder.cdc.gov). From 2000 to 2015, more than half a million people died from drug overdoses. Ninety-one Americans die every day from an opioid overdose (CDC. Opioid Basics. Available at https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/epidemic/index.html). Deaths from heroin and heroin synthetics and benzodiazepines have also risen annually since 2002 (https://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/trends-statistics/overdose-death-rates).

Possession of marijuana

While Massachusetts legalized marijuana for persons over 21, it is still **against federal law** to possess marijuana on college campuses, regardless of state laws. Manufacturing, distributing and other related crimes involving marijuana remain illegal. Students in possession of marijuana or paraphernalia face, at minimum, a referral to the deans.

Medical marijuana

Students with prescriptions for medical marijuana should contact the Office of Disability Services to register and develop a reasonable accommodation plan involving off-campus use.

Drug and alcohol treatment programs

Counseling services and the College's health center are available to assist students with substance-related problems. Employees may utilize the services of the Employee Assistance Program which can provide referrals to appropriate resources.

AIDS Drug Assistance Program offers the following resources, programs and services, among others:

- Brief Screenings and interventions.
- Substance use assessments.
- Harm reduction strategies.
- Recovery counseling.
- Family and friends support.
- Self-assessment tools.
- Programs for new students.
- Programs for students and employees highlighting the dangers of alcohol and drug use, driving while under the influence and so on.
- Education at the employee benefits fair.

Drug and alcohol resources

- Counseling services | x2037

- Health services | x2121
- Employee Assistance Program (EAP) | 800-828-6025
- Alcoholics Anonymous | 413-532-2111
- Al-Anon and Alateen | 413-253-5261
- Narcotics Anonymous | 866-624-3578
- Hampshire HOPE | 413-587-1219
- National alcohol and drug abuse 24-hour helpline | 800-252-6465
- Cocaine abuse 24-hour hotline | 800-222-0828

For emergencies on campus, call Public Safety and Service at **911** or via cell phone at **413-538-2304**.

Firearms and other weapons

In accordance with Massachusetts General Law Chapter 269 Section 10J, **weapons are prohibited** on the grounds of the College with the exception of law enforcement officers duly authorized to carry such weapons.

No person shall be permitted to carry firearms or other weapons, concealed or not concealed, with or without a concealed weapon permit, while on properties owned or controlled by the College.

"Weapons" include, but are not limited to, firearms of any nature or description, including shotguns, rifles, pistols, revolvers, paintball guns, or BB/pellet guns; firearm replicas; ammunition; martial arts–type weapons; explosives (including fireworks); bows, crossbows, arrows; slingshots; switchblade knives, double-edged knives, hunting (pocket-style) knives with a blade length of three inches or greater; swords; pointed metal darts; pepper spray; or any other destructive device or instrument that may be used to do bodily injury or damage to property. In addition, items that may be used as weapons, whether or not they fit the definition above, will be subject to seizure.

Because these weapons may pose a clear risk to persons and property on the campus, violation of the regulations may result in administrative action from the College and/or prosecution under the appropriate state or federal laws.

Personal safety

Make it a habit to be cautious around campus, in buildings and in transit. Public Safety and Service hopes you will make the following steps part of your daily routine.

Around campus

- **Walk safely**. Don't walk alone at night, especially in dark, vacant areas. Avoid shortcuts. If you must walk alone, proceed directly to your destination on well-lit paths. Look alert; be aware of your surroundings. Leave buildings on the hour or the half-hour, when most people are walking. Ask a friend to walk with you.
- **Help others walk safely**. Team up with another person walking alone at night.
- **Use safety escorts**. Students may request a safety escort after dark by calling Public Safety and Service. This service is available only at night and is not available for groups. Campus emergency response always has a higher priority so Public Safety and Service advises the student to wait in his/her car or inside the building until the officer enters the lot. If in a vehicle in a parking lot, keep your lights on and flash your vehicle lights when the cruiser enters the lot. Public Safety and Service provides this service on a first come, first served basis as staffing allows.

Public Safety and Service advises students who are concerned about their walking safety on campus at night to walk with a friend, let their roommate know that they are leaving a building and will be arriving in a specific time frame, or walk on the hour or half hour when there is more campus pedestrian traffic. As always, Public Safety and Service encourages members of the community to report suspicious behavior by calling x2304 or x 911. (Dial 413-538-2304 from a cell phone when on campus.)

Officers are on patrol 24 hours a day and will respond quickly to emergencies. Campus safety is a partnership between the community and the department. Working together we can keep Mount Holyoke safe.

- **Don't jog alone** in remote areas during the day; never jog alone at night.
- **Carry a whistle** or other device that makes noise; keep it ready to use.
- **Don't hitchhike**. Ask a friend for a ride, or use the Five College bus.
- **Report suspicious behavior** or activity to Public Safety and Service.
- **Don't sunbathe in remote areas**.
- **Carry your cell phone**. Preprogram the Public Safety and Service phone number (413-538-2304).
- Watch for strangers around your car before entering your vehicle. Look around the vehicle from the ground up and front to back. Use caution when your vehicle is parked next to other cars or vans. Look inside your car before getting in.
- While driving, keep doors locked and windows up. Do not pick up hitchhikers.
- If another driver harasses you, blow your horn continuously to attract attention and discourage the other driver. Drive to a police station or Public Safety and Service if necessary.
- Park safely in a lighted area. Call Public Safety and Service or use a blue-light phone to request a safety escort from the lot to your residence hall.
- Wear your seatbelt. Massachusetts has a mandatory seatbelt law. Failure to use your seatbelt could result in a fine of $25.

If you are followed

- Remain calm.
- Cross the street.
- Change direction.
- Walk in lighted areas.
- Enter an open, lighted building.
- Use a blue-light phone, or dial 911 on campus, 911 when off campus. Cell phone users should dial 413-538-2304.
- Go to the Public Safety and Service office or the police station. If you do not know where a police station is located, go to a busy area, fire station or hospital. Find a place where you can get help.
- Above all, do not go home (giving away your address).

If you are attacked

- Don't be passive. Most attackers expect a passive victim.
- Do or say whatever you can to throw the assailant off guard — be creative.
- Attract attention — scream, break a window.
- Do whatever you can to break the hold, then run and scream.
- Use a blue-light phone or dial 911 on campus from a campus phone or 413-538-2304 from a cell phone

Crime prevention tips

	Do	Don't
In buildings	Lock doors. Keep your keys and OneCard on you at all times. If your OneCard is stolen, report it immediately. Participate in Operation Identification; we can help you engrave electronics and valuables. Report strangers in your residence halls. Keep windows locked.	Leave valuables visible in a room. Leave valuables in an unlocked area, even briefly. Let strangers into a building. Prop open outside doors to any building.
Automobiles	Register your car with Public Safety and Service. Park in a well-lit area. Remove keys and lock doors. Install anti theft devices.	Leave valuables visible in your car. Take them with you; if you cannot take them with you, lock them in the trunk of your car. Leave GPS units and their mounts in the trunk of the car. Record serial numbers of mp3 players, cellular phones, GPS devices, satellite radios and other easily removable accessories. Engrave valuables with your driver's license number. Call Public Safety and Service for assistance. Report suspicious activity to Public Safety and Service, such as people looking into or trying to get into cars.
Bikes	Leave your bicycle locked. Use a hardened steel lock. Lock the entire bicycle to a bike rack, including quick-release wheels. **Register** your bicycle with Public Safety and Service. Affix the issued decal to your bike. Unregistered bicycles are periodically removed from campus. Notify Public Safety and Service immediately if your bicycle is stolen.	**Do not leave your bicycle unlocked.**

Active shooter procedures

Alert Lockdown Inform Counter Evacuate (ALICE)

A. **Alert—Is your first notification of danger.** is when you first become aware of a threat. The sooner you understand that you're in danger, the sooner you can save yourself. A speedy response is critical. Seconds Count. Alert is overcoming denial, recognizing the signs of danger and receiving notifications about the danger from others. Alerts should be accepted, taken seriously, and should help you make survival decisions based on your circumstances.

B. **Lockdown—Barricade the room, Prepare to Evacuate or Counter if needed.** If **Evacuation** is not a safe option, barricade entry points into your room in an effort to create a semi-secure starting point. Our training explains

scenarios where lockdown may be the preferable option and dispel myths about passive, traditional,"Lockdown only" procedures that create readily identifiable targets and makes a shooter's mission easier. ALICE trainers utilize instruction and practical techniques for how to better barricade a room, what to do with mobile and electronic devices, how and when to communicate with police, and how to use your time in lockdown to prepare to use other strategies (i.e. Counter or Evacuate) that might come into play should the active shooter gain entry.

C. **Inform—Communicate the violent intruder's location and direction in real time.** The purpose of **Inform** is to continue to communicate information in real time if it is safe to do so, armed intruder situations are unpredictable and evolve quickly, which means that ongoing real time information is key to making effective survival decisions. Information should always be clear, direct and in plain language, not using codes. If the shooter is known to be in an isolated section of a building, occupants in other wards can safely evacuate while those in direct danger can perform enhanced lockdown and prepare to counter. Video surveillance, 911 calls and PA announcements are just a few of the channels that may be used by employees, safety officers, and other personnel to inform others. An emergency response plan should have clear methods, outlined for informing school employees, hospital workers, or any other employees of the location of a violent intruder.

D. **Counter—Create noise, Movement, Distance and Distraction with the intent of reducing the shooter's ability to shoot accurately. Counter is NOT fighting.** ALICE training does not believe that actively confronting a violent intruder is the best method for ensuring the safety of those involved. **Counter** is a strategy of last resort. Counter focuses on actions that create noise, movement, distance, and distraction with the intent of reducing the shooter's ability to shoot accurately, creating a dynamic environment that decreases the shooter's chance of hitting a target and can provide the precious seconds needed in order to evacuate.

E. **Evacuate—When safe to do so, remove yourself from the danger zone.** ALICE provides techniques for safer and more strategic evacuations. **Evacuating** to a safe area takes people out of harm's way and hopefully prevents civilians from having to come into any contact with the shooter. Did you know that you should break a window from the top corner as opposed to the center? Many useful techniques that civilians do not know exist and can save your life. ALICE trainers teach strategies for evacuating through windows, from higher floors and under extreme duress.

Call law enforcement when you safely may do so.

Public Safety and Service | 413-538-2304 from a cell phone or X 911 from a campus phone

South Hadley Police | 413-538-8231 or 9-1-1 from a cell phone

Massachusetts State Police | 413-584-3000 or 9-1-1 from a cell phone

What to do when law enforcement arrives:

- Remain calm and follow officers' instructions.
- Immediately raise hands and spread fingers wide.
- Keep hands visible at all times.
- Avoid making sudden movements toward police or grabbing them.
- Do not stop officers to ask for assistance or directions in evacuating. Just proceed to the area from which officers are entering.
- If possible, provide law enforcement with the location, number, and description of the shooter(s).

Make Public Safety and Service a speed dial function on your cell phone.

Seconds count in emergencies

Missing person policies and procedures

The 2008 amendments to the Higher Education Act require campuses to have a procedure for handling missing students that reside in residence halls; the procedure below includes those requirements within the procedures for any community member reported missing.

Reporting missing persons

Any person believed to be missing from the campus shall be immediately reported to the Public Safety and Service department. A missing person report may be filed by a parent/guardian or other family member of the person, by a roommate, a student services member (including student staff), health services staff member, faculty member, employment supervisor, or anyone else with information that indicates the person is missing. Public Safety and Service will conduct an initial investigation to determine if the person appears to be missing, or has simply changed her or his routine unexpectedly, and whether there is reason to believe the person is endangered.

Officers will check student's login records and class schedules, interview fellow students and faculty, and use other methods to determine the status of a missing person. From this initial investigation, the scope will continue, expanding to make attempts to determine the location of the person reported missing to ensure they are safe. This person would be contacted within 24 hours of a missing person report being filed with Public Safety and Service.

Confidentiality: This contact information is confidential and is shared only with contacts in the event of a determined emergency (such as student services staff, Public Safety and Service, etc.). Notifications should be sent out if Public Safety and Service is not able to locate a student reported missing. Public Safety and Service would then notify your designated "missing person" emergency contact within 24 hours of the report. In the event that no separate emergency contact is identified, a parent or guardian as listed in the College records will be contacted. Students should be sure that this contact knows how to reach them in the case of an emergency and should have a general idea of their general daily routine and any travel plans. This person should be someone they trust to aid officers in determining their whereabouts or verifying that further investigation and/or entry into national missing person databases is warranted. Public Safety and Service will also notify local law enforcement agencies within this 24-hour window, starting with the town sharing jurisdiction with the College, as well as any other agencies where the missing student may be.

STUDENTS UNDER THE AGE OF 18 AND NOT EMANCIPATED: The College must notify a custodial parent or guardian no later than 24 hours after the time the student is determined to be missing, in addition to notifying any missing person contact provided by that student. For any situation in which a missing person is believed to be endangered, this notification will be made as early as possible while officers are continuing to investigate. **There are no time requirements for how long someone must be thought missing before being reported as such. It is a requirement that all official missing student reports are immediately referred to the Public Safety and Service or security department or, in their absence, to the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction.**

All communication pertaining to a missing person from our Mount Holyoke College community will be referred to the Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service department, again with no time requirement for how long someone must be thought missing before being reported as such. Mount Holyoke College Public Safety and Service department will contact South Hadley Police Department should additional resources be needed to locate the missing person.

Designation of missing person contact

Each student at Mount Holyoke College can identify on my.mtholyoke a person that the College can contact in the event that the student is reported missing. IMPORTANT — Include the following information: the person's name as well as any contact methods (cell phone, home phone, email, etc.). This information will be collected via MyMountHolyoke, the College's student information system.
This person would be contacted within 24 hours of a missing person report being filed with Public Safety and Service.

Confidentiality: This contact information is confidential and is shared only with College administrators who would have responsibility for making connections with emergency contacts in the event of a determined emergency (such as student services staff, Public Safety and Service staff, etc.).

Notifications

Should Public Safety and Service not be able to locate a student reported missing, Public Safety and Service would then notify your designated "missing person" emergency contact within 24 hours of the report.

- In the event that no separate emergency contact is identified, a parent or guardian as listed in College records will be contacted.
- Students should be sure that this contact knows how to reach them in the case of an emergency and should have a general idea of their general daily routine and any travel plans.
- This person should be someone you trust to aid officers in determining your whereabouts or verifying that further investigation and/or entry into national missing person databases is warranted.

Public Safety and Service will also notify local law enforcement agencies within this 24-hour window, starting with the town sharing jurisdiction with the College, as well as any other agencies located where the missing student may be.

Students under the age of 21

Suzanne's Law requires that a student be entered into the national missing person database as soon as it is determined that student is missing.

Notifications

Should a student be determined to be missing, within 24 hours of that determination, Public Safety and Service will:

- Notify the dean of students professional staff on call.
- Reconfirm with the student's emergency contact and/or parent or guardian to update them on the information known at that time, efforts made to locate the person and to get further information that may lead to the location of the missing person. (In the case of a student under 18, the parent or guardian must be contacted, regardless of who is listed as the student's emergency contact.)
- Notify South Hadley Police as well as any police in any other jurisdiction where the missing person may have gone.
- When circumstances indicate it would be useful, the state police can activate and AMBER Alert.

Fires and fire prevention

Fire prevention is the responsibility of all members of the Mount Holyoke College community. College residence halls are particularly susceptible to fires, and students residing in the halls must carefully adhere to fire safety regulations.

Student fire safety education program

Mount Holyoke College's fire safety education program is multifaceted. Initial training on the College's fire safety program is provided at the first hall meeting each year. Additional information and reminders on fire safety zones and evacuation procedures is provided to all students prior to the start of fire drills for the year. Residential life student staff members receive additional fire safety training from the South Hadley Fire Department. Students violating fire safety policies will be referred to the College's conduct system.

Extensive fire safety information is also available on the Policies page of the Student Handbook.

College policy on reporting of fires

Fire alarms for College-owned buildings ring directly to central dispatch. However, any member of the community who becomes aware of any active or past fire must notify Public Safety and Service immediately.

- Pull the building fire alarm to alert people in the building.
- Call 413-538-2304 to report the fire and circumstances.
- If you can do so safely, close the door to the room, containing the fire to prevent its spread.
- If you can do so safely and after taking the above steps, use the fire extinguisher to put out small fires.

Fire evacuation procedures

Every person in the building, including staff, faculty, students, visitors and contractors where the fire alarm is sounding, regardless of known or suspected cause, is required to evacuate immediately.

The following procedures should be followed every time you hear the fire alarm. Students who fail to vacate the residence hall during an alarm or scheduled pull are subject to a fire safety violation and must meet with their area coordinator.

- Put on a warm coat and shoes. If they are accessible, grab your room key and OneCard.
- Close windows. Leave shades up (as an aid to the fire department).
- Leave only the ceiling light on and the door unlocked so the fire officials can check quickly that everyone has evacuated.
- Before passing through any doors, feel the metal door knob. If it is hot, do not open the door; find an alternate exit.
- In case of smoke, take a towel to cover your nose and mouth.
- If you can open the door (if it is not hot), brace yourself against it and open it slowly to make sure there is no heat or heavy smoke on the other side. If there is, close it again.
- If there is any smoke in the air, stay low near the floor and crawl toward the exit.
- Exit via stairwells. Do not use an elevator.
- Alert others as you leave. Yell, “Fire!” Knock on doors.
- Go quickly and quietly outside to your hall fire safety zone and answer roll calls.

After evacuating a building, stay clear of it

- Keep out of roadways and vehicle pathways. Allow fire-fighting vehicles and equipment room to maneuver.
- Follow the directions of the residential life staff, campus police and the fire department.
- Do not attempt to go back into the building until after the commanding officer from the fire department gives clearance.

What to do if you are trapped by a fire

- If all exits are blocked, go back to your room.
- Keep your door closed.
- Pack the space under the door with towels or other materials to keep smoke out.
- Open the windows from the top, if possible, to let fresh air in.
- Let people know you are trapped. Wave a towel or pillowcase out the window, yell, or if possible, call the fire department or Public Safety and Service at 911, or dial 413-538-2304 from a cell phone.
- Stay low, on the floor, near the window.

What to do if someone is on fire

- Don’t panic. Serious injury can be avoided if the flames are extinguished quickly.
- Prevent the person from running, which fans the flames and takes the person farther from help.
- Get the person on the ground and roll them over and over to smother the flames. Use a blanket if one is available.

Residential evacuation locations

Fire evacuation procedures

Academic and administrative building evacuation locations available on the Public Safety and Service website.

Residential fire safety policies

Of all the safety concerns on campus, fire safety is where the student's action or inaction can have the greatest impact on other students and the community.

Candles, incense and open flames

The most frequent causes of residence hall fires on our campus have been candles and incense. Candles, oil lamps, incense, alcohol lamps and open flame burners are prohibited. The policy also prohibits listed items for decorative purposes (i.e., unlit candles are not allowed).

Corridors

State fire regulations require that all paths of exit, including corridors and stairwells, be kept free of obstructions. Bicycles, boots, shoes, boxes, trash, suitcases, clothes, beds and furniture should never be left in corridors or stairwells. Any item left in the corridors or stairwells will be confiscated and may be thrown away. Students are financially responsible for any missing room furniture, including furniture confiscated from corridors.

Electrical equipment and appliances

All electrical equipment is subject to inspection throughout the year by the College electrician as part of Mount Holyoke's continuing fire safety program. For example, before an electrician will reset a breaker or replace a fuse, they must first determine the cause of the electric overload and therefore must check all rooms on the involved circuit for problems. All types of halogen lamps are prohibited. Extension cords may be used, but they must be UL-approved. Multi Outlet extension cords are also allowed as long as they are UL-approved and have independent fuse protection. Extension cords should not be run under rugs, in travel ways or under furniture. Do not tack extension cords to baseboards or other areas of the room. The storage and use of the following electrical appliances in student rooms is prohibited:

- Open heating coils.
- Refrigerators measuring over 3.1 cubic feet.
- Outside radio and television antennas.
- Space heaters.
- Heat generating humidifiers or vaporizers.
- Toasters.
- Toaster ovens.
- Electric grills/griddles.
- Electric blankets.

While most appliances are prohibited, there are a few exceptions, such as small blenders, coffee pots and electric kettles, rice cookers, and microwaves under 70 watts. Due to the limited capacity of the electric circuits, students are encouraged to limit electrical use. Appliances not in use must be turned off and/or disconnected.

Fire extinguishers

Fire extinguishers are located on the main floor of each residence hall. Extinguishers should be used for their intended purpose only and should not be removed from their assigned location. Extinguishers should be used only after the alarm has been pulled and the fire department has been notified. Only then should a person try to control a small fire, if they can do so safely. Report fires of any size by dialing 911 or from a cell phone call 413-538-2304**.**

Fire doors

Keep fire and smoke doors closed. These doors prevent the spread of smoke and fire, saving lives and minimizing damage to the building and personal property.

Fire safety inspections

In order to keep the residence hall free of fire hazards, fire safety inspections are performed four times a year: at the beginning of each semester, in November, and over the summer. Student life staff will follow up on any fire safety violations that are discovered during these inspections.

Flyers and other postings

Flyers and other wall postings make the spread of fire much quicker and easier. To increase the safety within the residence halls, we ask students to post flyers and announcements in designated areas only. This is typically the cork board on the room door and a community-events board on the main floor of the residence hall lobby. Flyers placed on walls, glass of fire doors or on entry ways will be removed.

Gasoline and other combustibles

Any item with a gasoline engine is prohibited in residential buildings. Gas barbeque grills, charcoal and lighter fluids are also prohibited items. Grilling on the campus grounds is prohibited. Students or groups wishing to host a barbeque should contact the catering services via Willits-Hallowell Conference Center. They will review the cost.

Room furnishings

State law prohibits the use of upholstered furniture in student rooms. Futons, waterbeds, lofts, bean-bag chairs, upholstered storage ottomans and hanging chairs are prohibited in College provided housing. Decorations may not be hung from the ceiling or sprinkler pipes. All decorations throughout the building must be flame-resistant.

Approved decorations

- Only fireproof artificial trees may be used in College buildings. Massachusetts law prohibits natural trees and other natural decorations.
- If a holiday tree is set up in a residence hall, decorations must be made of flameproof or fireproof glass or metal. Items must be labeled as fireproof, not assumed to be fireproof. Only UL-approved lighting sets may be used to decorate a tree.
- Balloons (filled with nonflammable gas).
- Aluminum foil and other metal decorations.
- Posters made of heavy cardboard or paper that has been treated with flame-resistant solution. (Check the label for this information.)

- Window decorations must be limited to the glass area. Only watercolor paints may be used. The steel or wooden frames of the windows are not to be painted or taped with any kind of tape. Windows must be cleaned at the end of the event or holiday season.

Prohibited decorations

- Decorations of any kind are not allowed in corridors, stairwells or any means of exit. Doors (except for bulletin boards on doors) may not be decorated with cards, ribbons, wrapping paper or natural wreaths.
- No fires are to be lit in the fireplace when the mantel is decorated. Fireplace mantel decorations should be kept to a minimum.
- Cornstalks, hay, straw and related items are prohibited.
- Cut or live trees, wreaths and sprays may not be used in the building. They may be used on the outside of exterior doors.
- Items that may damage the interior paint or wallpaper of any building are prohibited.
- Paper lanterns are prohibited.
- Plastic film and coverings are prohibited.

For more information, see the student life fire safety policy.

Community fire safety responsibilities

All members of the community are required to:

- Participate in all fire drills and promptly leave a building when the fire alarm sounds. Follow any instructions from Public Safety and Service or fire officials during a drill or an actual alarm.
- Report any condition that creates a fire hazard (trash in the corridors or stairwells, missing fire extinguishers, blocked floor exits or stairwells, etc.) to Public Safety and Service.
- Report any active or past fires to Public Safety and Service immediately.
- Know where the fire extinguishers are located. Learn how to operate them. If you need training, contact the Facilities Management.
- Know the location of the fire alarms and how to activate them.
- Know where the nearest exits are and be prepared to use an alternative exit, if necessary. Plan how you would escape through each of these exits in case of a fire.
- Know the location of the fire stairwells.
- Never use an elevator to evacuate a building.
- If you become trapped, dial **911** from a campus phone or 413-538-2304 from a cell phone and alert the dispatcher to your location.

What should I do if I discover a fire?

Any person who discovers a fire, smoke or an unusual amount of heat should do the following:

1. Pull the nearest fire alarm.
2. Exit the building immediately. Notify those in the immediate area of the danger.
3. Assist in removing any person needing assistance from the immediate area and to the stairwells to wait for fire department personnel (or to the outside if that can be done safely). However, never place yourself in danger.
4. Assemble outside your building at the predetermined location.

5. Follow the instructions given by the Public Safety and Service officers and the South Hadley Fire Department personnel.

Campus fire statistics

Evacuation drill statistics

Evacuations drills are conducted three times per year in residential buildings and periodically in other buildings. The purpose of these evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of a fire or other emergency. Evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on fire-safety issues specific to their building.

Residential fires 2024-2022

Date	*Time*	*Location*	*Cause*	*Fatalities*	*Injuries*	*Value of property damage*
01/26/2024	*16:50*	*FACS*	*Machinery fire*	*0*	*0*	*Under 100*
05/03/2024	*15:55*	*1837 Hall*	*stove top fire*	*0*	*0*	*Over 100*
06/22/2024	***18:42***	***Pearson Hall***	***stove top fire***	***0***	***0***	***Under 100***
11/05/2024	***12:11***	***Prospect Hill***	***Brush fire***	***0***	***0***	***Under 100***
12/02/2024	***12:00***	***Creighton Hall***	***cell phone battery fire***	***0***	***0***	***Under 100***
04/12/2023	6:25pm	Ace House	Grease Fire	0	0	Under 100
04/25/2023	10:20pm	North Mandelle	Sun reflecting off of mirror	0	0	Under 100
04/30/2023	9:22pm	Ham Hall	Candle	0	0	Under 100
12/9/2022	7:00pm	Prospect Hall	Equipment malfunction	0	0	Over 100
10/25/2022	6:39pm	Safford Hall	Incense	0	0	Under 100

Campus residential fire logs

A log of all fires and fire alarms in which there was a physical cause (i.e., smoke, heat, etc., rather than a faulty detector or system malfunction) are listed in the Public Safety and Service online **daily crime and fire logs** within two business days of occurrence. Visit the Public Safety and Service crime and fire logs for more information. When Public Safety and Service knows changes in the cause or information about a campus fire, updates will be made to the log within two business days of the status change. The fire log for incidents within the past 60 days is available on the log website and is open to public inspection Monday–Friday 8:00 am–4:00 pm at the Public Safety and Service office.

Fire Safety Log/Data

Fire safety system in residential facilities

Residential facilities	Fire alarm system monitored by Public Safety and Service	Partial sprinkler system	Full sprinkler system	Smoke detection	Fire extinguishers	Evacuation plans and placards	Number of annual fire evacuations https://my.mtholyoke.edu
1837 Hall	X		X	X	X	X	2
Abbey Hall	X		X	X	X	X	2
Brigham Hall	X		X	X	X	X	2
Buckland Hall	X		X	X	X	X	2
Creighton Hall	X		X	X	X	X	2
Dickinson House	X			X	X	X	2
Ham Hall	X		X	X	X	X	2
MacGregor Hall	X		X	X	X	X	2
Mandelle Hall	X		X	X	X	X	2
Mead Hall	X		X	X	X	X	2
Pearsons Annex	X		X	X	X	X	2
Pearsons Hall	X		X	X	X	X	2
Porter Hall	X		X	X	X	X	2
Prospect Hall	X		X	X	X	X	2
Rockefeller Hall	X		X	X	X	X	2
Safford Hall	X		X	X	X	X	2
Torrey Hall	X		X	X	X	X	2
Wilder Hall	X		X	X	X	X	2

Residential fire alarm tests			
Residential facilities	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**
1837 Hall	2	2	2
Abbey Hall	2	2	2
Brigham Hall	2	2	2
Buckland Hall	2	2	2
Creighton Hall	2	2	2
Dickinson House	2	2	2
Ham Hall	2	2	2
MacGregor Hall	2	2	2
Mandelle Hall	2	2	2
Mead Hall	2	2	2
Pearsons Annex	2	2	2
Pearsons Hall	2	2	2
Porter Hall	2	2	2
Prospect Hall	2	2	2
Rockefeller Hall	2	2	2
Safford Hall	2	2	2
Torrey Hall	2	2	2
Wilder Hall	2	2	2

Student residence hall fire safety and sprinkler systems

There are no immediate plans for system upgrades to the following systems; however, systems are constantly being reviewed.

Mount Holyoke College residential fire systems

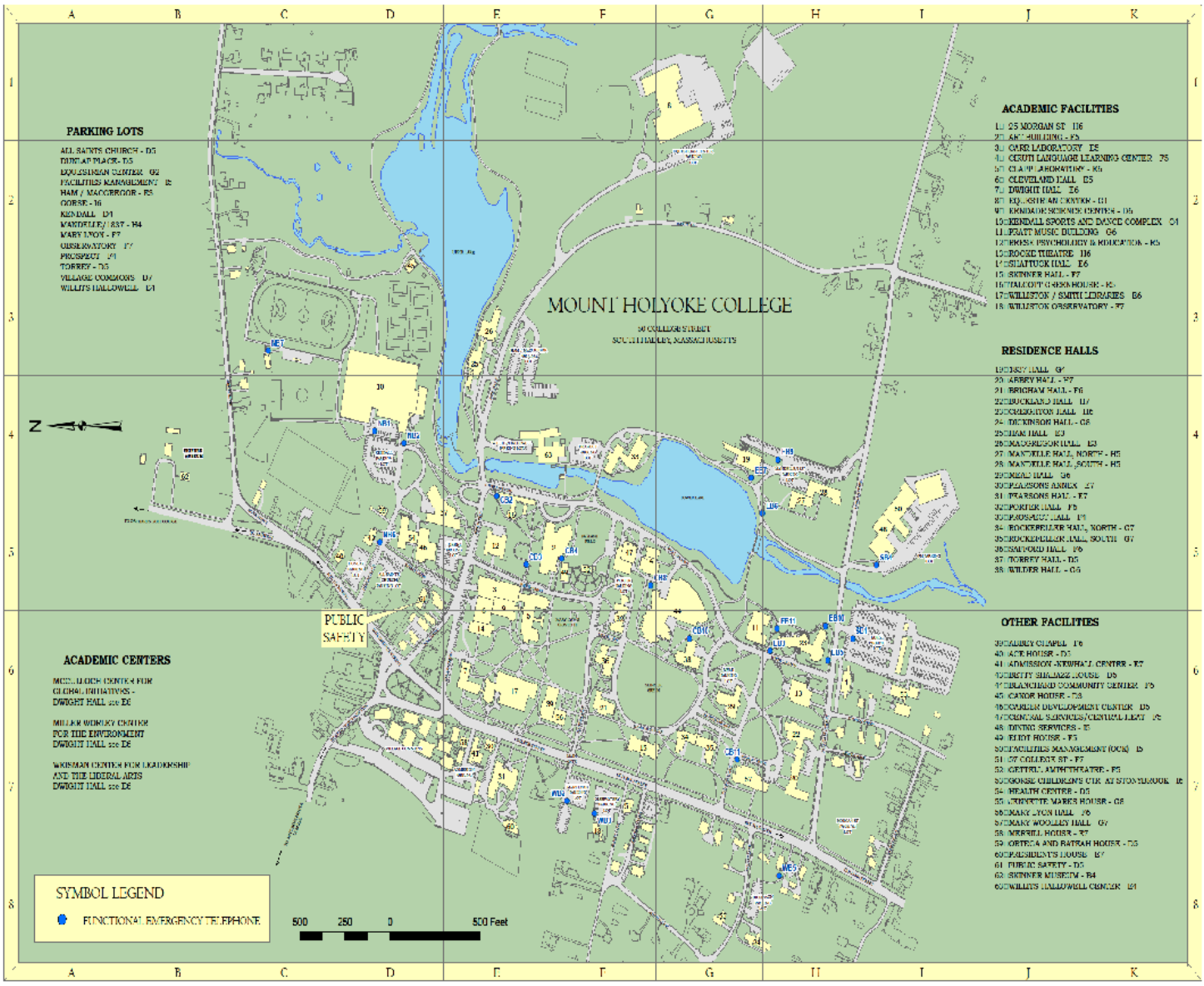
(initiating points include smoke detectors in every residence hall room as well as strategic locations in hallways)

Building	How monitored	CO detectors	Sprinkler types
1 Faculty Lane	Central	Yes	n/a
3 Park Street *	Central	Yes	n/a
17 Morgan Street *	Central	Yes	n/a
57A/B College Street	Central	Yes	n/a
92 College Street	Central	Yes	n/a
94 College Street	Central	Yes	n/a
1837 Hall	Central	Yes	Wet system entire building
Abbey Hall	Central	Yes	n/a
Brigham Hall	Central	Yes	Dry system entire building
Buckland Hall	Central	Yes	n/a
Dickinson Hall	Central	Yes	n/a
Ham Hall	Central	Yes	n/a
MacGregor Hall	Central	Yes	n/a
Mandelles, N&S	Central	Yes	Dry system in attic; wet for rest of building
Mead Hall	Central	Yes	Wet and dry systems mixed throughout building
Creighton Hall	Central	Yes	Wet system entire building
Pearsons Annex	Central	Yes	Dry system entire building
Pearsons Hall	Central	Yes	Dry system main building; wet system kitchen area
Porter Hall	Central	Yes	Wet system most of building; dry in attic
Prospect Hall	Central	Yes	Wet system entire building
Rockefeller Hall, N&S	Central	Yes	Wet system in building and dry in attic
Safford Hall	Central	Yes	Wet system main building
Torrey Hall	Central	Yes	Wet system entire building
Wilder Hall	Central	Yes	Dry system main building

Emergency "blue-light" phones

Mount Holyoke College has 22 blue-light phones. Their use is not restricted to emergencies. Use them to report incidents or suspicious behavior or to ask for assistance or an escort. Simply push the button of any blue-light phone (except at the Canoe House where you need to dial x2304). The phone will signal Public Safety and Service automatically and direct someone to you.

Emergency phone map



Important campus contact information

Public Safety and Service *413-538-2304*

24 hours/day **Emergencies: Dial *911* from a campus phone**

RESOURCE
Mail and Copy Center (mail) 413-538-3111
OneCard services **413-538-2462**
Dean of students 413-538-2550
Environmental Health & Safety 413-538-3554
Health services 413-538-2121
Help Desk 413-538-2600
Workday (maintain emergency contact info, missing person contact info) for faculty/staff. My.mtholyoke for students.
Residential life (housing policies and resources) 413-538-2088
Title IX coordinator 413-538-3642

Clery Act definitions

Definitions of Clery Act crimes

To aid in the understanding of the crimes reported in this document, we are providing the following definitions. These are based on Massachusetts law unless otherwise noted.

Aggravated assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

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

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, safecracking and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Consent: In Massachusetts, it is illegal to have sex under any circumstances with someone who is incapable of giving consent due to incapacity or impairment. Incapacity or impairment may be caused by intoxication or drugs or because a victim is underage, mentally impaired, unconscious or asleep. For purposes of this policy, consent is an explicitly communicated, reversible, mutual agreement to which all parties are capable of making a decision.

- Consent requires a "yes" in response to requests for sexual acts.
- Silence is not consent.
- "No" is not consent.
- By law, a person is incapable of consent if he or she is unconscious, asleep or younger than 16 years old.
- A person may also be incapable of consent if he or she is intoxicated (i.e., drunk or high) or mentally incompetent.
- Submission is not necessarily consent. There is a fine line between persuasion and coercion. For example, having sex with someone who reasonably believes that there is a threat of force meets the legal definition of rape in Massachusetts.

Destruction/damage/vandalism of property: To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person who has custody or control, by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

Dating violence (definition from the federal Violence Against Women Act amended 2013; there is not a specific crime defined as "dating violence" in Massachusetts): Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

- The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- For the purpose of this definition, dating violence:
    - Includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
    - Does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic violence (from 2013 VAWA Act — the definition under Massachusetts law varies slightly): A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence. These are 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.
- 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.

Forcible fondling: The touching of another person's private body parts for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will, or not forcibly or against the person's will but when the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Hate crimes: Hate crimes must also be reported by category of prejudice based on the following: race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin or disability. For the purpose of reporting, the statistics with respect to the crime statistics must be compiled in accordance with the categories of: on campus, on non-campus building or property, public property and dorms/residences. Reportable hate crimes include crimes in the Clery crime categories with a bias component, as well as bias-involved larcenies (thefts), simple assault, intimidation, vandalism and any other crime involving personal injury.

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

Intimidation: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack. Counted only in biased statistics.

Larceny (theft): The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Counted only in biased statistics.

Motor vehicle theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Rape (UCR definition): The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.

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

Sex offenses — 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 but when the victim is incapable of giving consent. This includes "Rape" and "Forcible fondling" defined in this section.

Sex offenses — nonforcible: Unlawful, nonforcible sexual intercourse. This includes "Incest" and "Statutory rape" defined in this section.

Simple assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another during which neither the offender displays a weapon nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress

- For the purpose of this definition:

- "Course of conduct" means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly or 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.
- "Substantial emotional distress" means significant suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- "Reasonable person" means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

One incident of stalking is recorded for each year in which a course of conduct involves the same perpetrator and victim and is recorded at the first location of the incident series.

Statutory rape: Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent (16 in Massachusetts).

Definition of weapon law, drug abuse and liquor law violations

Note: The Clery Act requires colleges and universities to report arrests and referrals only for these crimes.

The law also requires that colleges and universities provide statistics for the following categories of arrest or referrals for campus disciplinary action (if an arrest was not made): liquor law violation, drug law violation and illegal weapons possession.

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

Drug abuse violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use.

Drug/narcotic violations: The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.

Drug equipment violations: The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics.

Liquor law violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

Fire safety definitions

These definitions come from the Department of Education Handbook for Campus Safety and Security.

Cause of fire: The factor or factors that give rise to a fire. The causal factor may be, but is not limited to, the result of an intentional or unintentional action, mechanical failure or act of nature.

Fire: Any instance of open flame or other burning in a place, not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

Fire drill: A supervised practice of a mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire.

Fire-related injury: Any instance in which a person is injured as a result of a fire, including an injury sustained from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue or escaping from the dangers of a fire. The term ‘‘person’’ may include students, faculty, staff, visitors, firefighters or any other individuals.

Fire-related death: Any instance in which a person (1) is killed as a result of a fire, including death resulting from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue or escaping from the dangers of a fire, or (2) dies within one year of injuries sustained as a result of a fire.

Fire-safety system: Any mechanism or system related to the detection of a fire, the warning resulting from a fire or the control of a fire. This may include sprinkler systems or other fire extinguishing systems; fire detection devices; stand-alone smoke alarms; devices that alert one to the presence of a fire, such as horns, bells or strobe lights; smoke-control and reduction mechanisms; and fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire.

Value of property damage: The estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity. This estimate should include contents damaged by fire and related damages caused by smoke, water and overhaul; however, it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.

Phone: 413-538-2304

Emergencies: **911** to Public Safety and Service

413-538-2304 from a cell phone

Physical location:

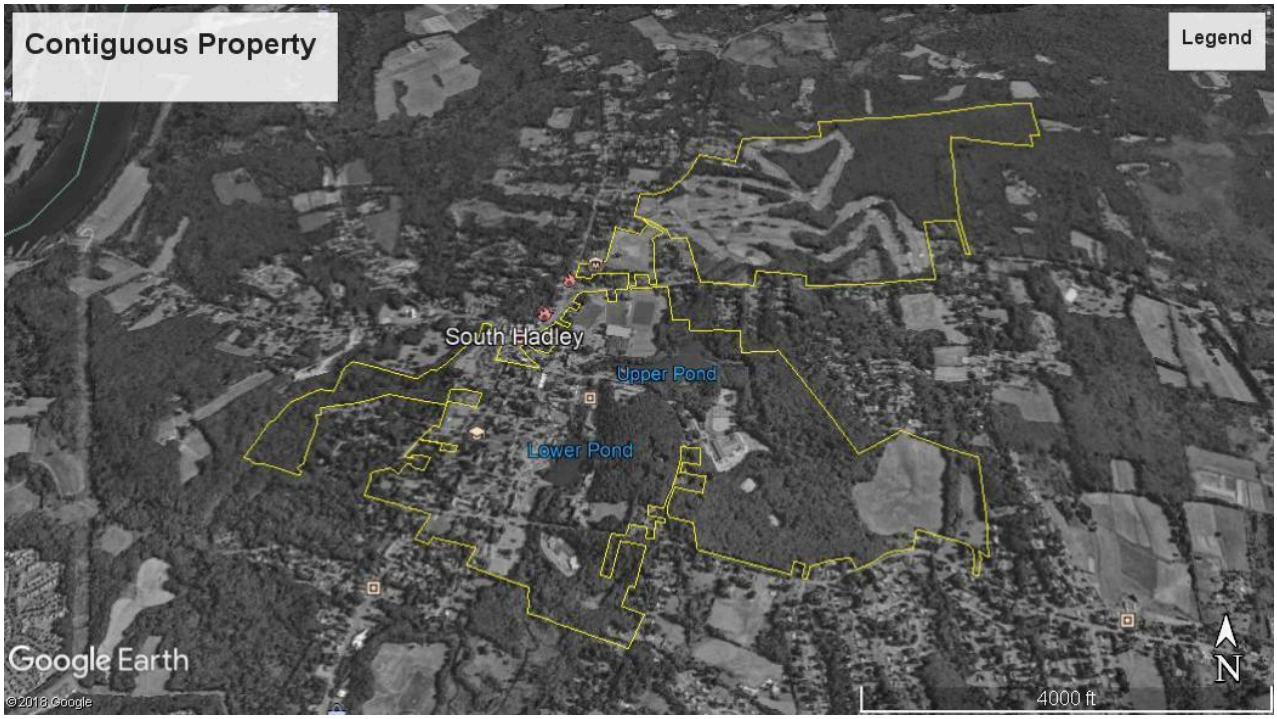
Public Safety and Service Building

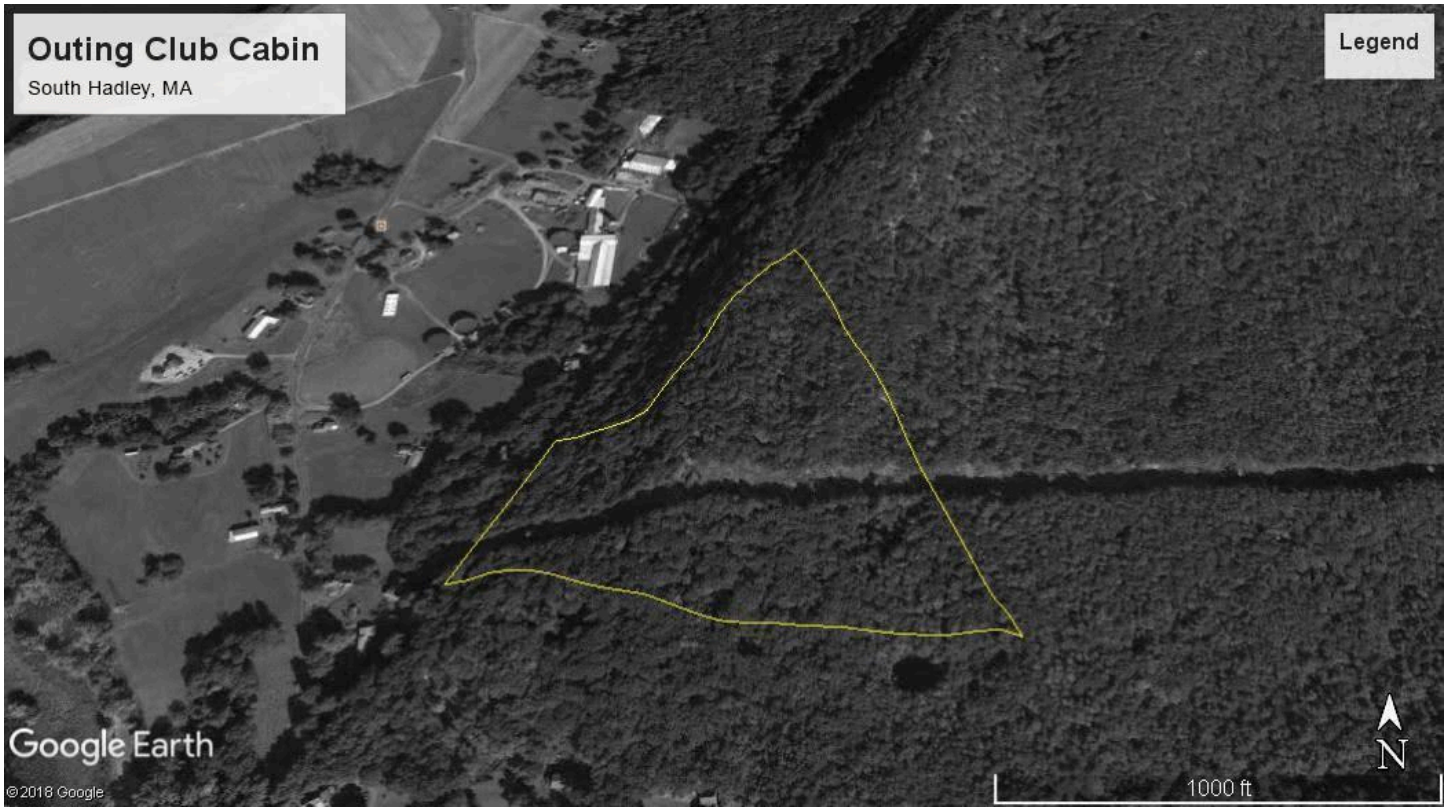
1 Everett Road (across from health services and career resources)

South Hadley, Massachusetts 01075

Mount Holyoke College on-campus and noncampus property maps

View the campus digital map

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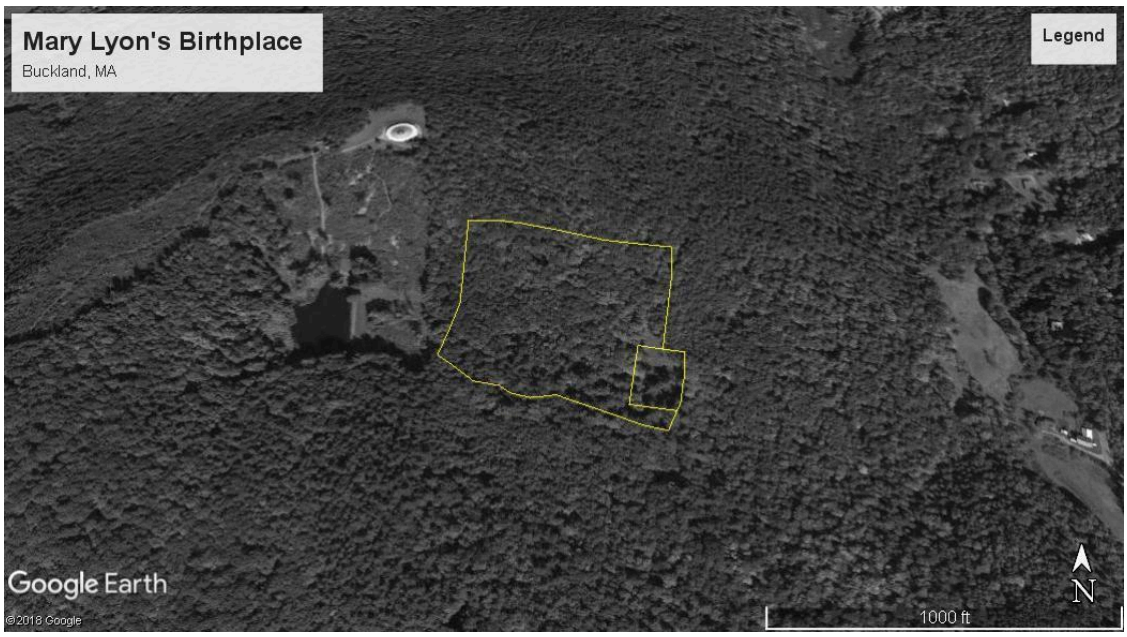
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