

2026 MIT Annual Security and Fire Safety Report



Campus Safety
MIT Police Department



EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

FROM MIT PHONE

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

DIAL 100

FROM CELL PHONES

(police, fire, and medical)

DIAL 617-253-1212

FROM OFF CAMPUS

(police, fire, and medical)

DIAL 911

NON-EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

NON-EMERGENCY

617-253-2996

CRIME PREVENTION DIVISION

617-253-1212

dave153@mit.edu

INVESTIGATIONS UNIT

617-258-9723

ANONYMOUS CRIME TIPS

617-258-8477

SAFERIDE SHUTTLE

617-253-2997

LOST AND FOUND

Lost and Found submissions may
be filed at on the MIT Police website at

[<https://police.mit.edu>]

MIT POLICE DEPARTMENT

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

565 Memorial Drive, Building W91

Cambridge, MA 02139

Email: mitpd@mit.edu

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

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Photos by Jack Belcher

A Message from the Chief of Police



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

Policing is as much about education as it is enforcement.

To this end, we are dedicated to working closely with our community as a clear statement of learning and growth.

The MIT campus is a densely populated urban area that extends more than a mile along the Cambridge side of the Charles River Basin facing historic Beacon Hill and the central sections of Boston. Although many pleasures are associated with

urban living, MIT — like most universities today — has its share of crime problems.

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

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

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

John DiFava

Director, Public Safety and Chief of Police

The primary mission of the MIT Police is to provide for the safety and security of all members of the MIT community.



The Clery Act

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, more commonly known as the Clery Act, requires colleges and universities to:

- Publish an annual report every year that contains three years of campus crime and fire safety statistics and certain campus security policy statements;
- Disclose crime statistics for its “Clery geography,” which includes the campus (including on-campus student housing facilities), public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus, and certain non-campus facilities or property. The statistics must be gathered from campus police, local law enforcement, and other MIT officials who have “significant responsibility for student and campus activities”;
- Provide timely warning notices of Clery crimes that pose an ongoing threat to students and employees;
- Implement emergency notification procedures if there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus;
- Disclose in a public crime log any crime that occurred within its Clery geography or within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police; and
- Maintain in a public fire log a record of any fire that occurred in an on-campus student housing facility.



About the MIT Police



The MIT Police Department reports to the Executive Vice President of MIT. The staff of sworn patrol officers and supervisors provide police and emergency medical services to the MIT community 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. In addition to the police officers, the police department employs civilian personnel who provide administrative support services and work as dispatchers in the communications center.

AUTHORITY

All MIT police officers are warranted under Chapter 22C, Section 63 of the Massachusetts General Laws. They have full arrest powers as special state police officers with regard to crimes occurring on MIT

property. In addition, officers are also sworn in as deputy sheriffs in Middlesex and Suffolk counties. MIT police officers are armed and carry pepper spray. They undergo annual firearms training and qualifications based on state standards. The department has a written “Use of Force” policy, which is reviewed with officers on an annual basis.

TRAINING

The department requires prospective employment candidates to have prior police experience. Candidates must have the necessary training to fulfill the standards required to be warranted as special state police officers. Finalists for all police positions undergo mandatory background checks, and physical and psychological screenings prior to being hired.

Officers attend annual in-service training, which is conducted by the MIT, Cambridge, and Harvard University Police Departments. Specialized training is required before joining a specialized patrol unit such as the bicycle unit or the motorcycle unit. Prior to becoming a department instructor in a specialized discipline, officers must attend department approved training.

CRIME LOG

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

Divisions of the MIT Police Department

Patrol Operations encompasses the three operating shifts that perform the day-to-day police, emergency and service tasks to the MIT community 24 hours a day. These services are provided by sergeants and officers who patrol the campus in cruisers, on foot, and while riding bicycles and motorcycles. Emergency medical services are often initiated through the MIT Police dispatcher and by the officers in the Patrol Division.

The Special Services Division encompasses two units: investigations and crime prevention.

- **The Investigation Unit** conducts preliminary and follow-up investigations. The detectives assigned to the division also coordinate and cooperate with other law enforcement agencies in the course of

their daily activities. The Special Services Division provides MIT community members with procedural assistance with the court system. The Investigative Unit also provides resources for victims of sensitive crimes, including domestic violence, sexual assault and sexual harassment.

- **The Crime Prevention Unit** provides information and resources to the MIT community and guests to reduce the risks of exposure to crimes and criminal activity. In addition to presentations before orientation groups, the crime prevention division will conduct safety workshops at the request of residence hall staff or leadership, Institute employees, campus groups, academic departments, and affiliated groups visiting the MIT campus. At the beginning of each school year, the unit distributes crime prevention information to incoming freshman. The unit also conducts security surveys for dorms, laboratories and offices, and offers seminars for students and employees on topics that include safety issues, identifying and avoiding potentially dangerous situations, and being streetwise and safe. Informational crime bulletins to inform the community of incidents on or near the campus are distributed campus-wide via email when warranted. Finally, the Community Policing Division periodically offers members of the community self-defense courses. When new self-defense courses are available, information is provided on the MIT Police website [<https://police.mit.edu>] and on the MIT Police Department's Facebook and Twitter pages.

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

Local and Other Law Enforcement Agencies

MIT has entered into memoranda of understanding with the cities of Cambridge and Brookline pursuant to M.G.L. c. 6, §168E(c), and maintains cooperative relationships with the city of Boston, the Massachusetts State Police, and other local law enforcement agencies. This cooperation includes participation in a police radio and computer network, training programs, special events coordination, assistance with imminent or active threats to the community, patrolling areas and responding to incidents involving MIT-approved off-campus living groups, and investigation of serious crimes.

Additionally, the MIT Police Department has strong working relationship with other local colleges and universities. When possible, the MIT Police Department exchanges information with area colleges and universities relating to criminal activity or disciplinary matters. In accordance with the Clery Act, the MIT Police annually collects data for statistical purposes from local jurisdictions.



Crime Prevention Information + Security Awareness

Programs to Enhance Personal Safety

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

The MIT Police Department in conjunction with the Office of Emergency Management offers an Active Shooter/Violent Intruder Preparedness training to help MIT community members understand what to do in the event of an emergency.

Reporting Intruders or Suspicious Activity

At times, people return to their rooms or offices and find a stranger inside. Take close notice of the intruder's appearance, age, height, weight, and clothing, and notify the MIT Police as soon as safety allows. Do not forcefully confront intruders or pursue them if they flee. Such action involves a high degree of risk, and has in the past resulted in assaults upon members of the community. It is far more advisable to be able to provide a good description of an intruder and the direction of flight — then immediately notify the MIT Police by dialing 100 from a campus phone or 617-253-1212 from a cellphone.

Students — Insuring Your Personal Property

Students should always secure their valuables. MIT is not responsible for damage to or theft of student personal property. If coverage is not available through a parent's homeowner's policy, MIT students who live in residence halls are encouraged to procure renter's insurance coverage for personal property (including portable items such as electronics) that they bring to the MIT campus. Students interested in purchasing renter's insurance may find more information at [\[www.collegestudentinsurance.com\]](http://www.collegestudentinsurance.com).

Please notify MIT Police of all thefts so they can monitor criminal activity and focus investigative efforts and police patrol coverage.

THEFT PREVENTION TIPS FOR PORTABLE ELECTRONICS

- **Do not leave your laptop, tablet, smartphone, e-reader or backpack unattended.**
- **Obtain and use theft deterrent tags. Laptops and other small electronic devices can be tagged with the STOP tag. This loss prevention measure is a visual deterrent to stealing electronic devices. Laptop tagging is free for the MIT community, and is offered at the IS&T Service Desk at the Atlas Center in E17-106. [\[http://www.stoptheft.com\]](http://www.stoptheft.com)**
- **Utilize cloud and network-based location services to back up your data.**

WRITTEN INFORMATION SECURITY PROGRAM (WISP)

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

MIT-OWNED PROPERTY

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

Note: Portable electronic equipment when left unattended is not covered by the Insurance Office. There must be signs of forcible entry in order for the Insurance Office to accept the claim. If a claim is accepted, there is a \$2,500 deductible. MIT Insurance highly recommends double-lock systems: a) portable electronic equipment (excluding laptops) locked within cabinet or desk drawer or within a locked, alarmed office when not in use; b) desktop computers installed or stored behind two locked doors or within a locked, alarmed office. All Departments, Labs and Centers are responsible for safeguarding MIT owned equipment. For further information please visit the Insurance office [<https://insurance.mit.edu/services/insurance-coverage-claims/property/thefts/>].

IDENTITY THEFT

As with any crime, you cannot guarantee that you will never be a victim, but you can minimize your risk. By managing your personal information wisely, cautiously, and with an awareness of the potential threats for access, you can help guard against identity theft.

- **Do not give out personal information on the phone, through the mail, or over the Internet unless you have initiated the contact or are sure you know with whom you are dealing. Identity thieves may pose as representatives of banks, Internet service providers (ISPs), and even government agencies to get you to reveal your Social Security number, mother's maiden name, account numbers, and other identifying information. Before you share any personal information, confirm that you are dealing with a legitimate organization.**
- **Do not carry your Social Security card; leave it in a secure place.**
- **Secure personal information in your home.**
- **Carry only the identification information and the number of credit and debit cards that you will actually need.**
- **Protect your credit card, bank, and phone accounts with passwords. Avoid using easily available information like your mother's maiden name, your birth date, the last four digits of your Social Security number or your phone number, or a series of consecutive numbers.**
- **Email messages are a source for ID theft.**
Learn about phishing scams: [https://ist.mit.edu/news/phishing_warning]
- **Please see: [www.identitytheft.gov]**

AUTO THEFT AND THEFT FROM YOUR VEHICLE

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

MIT POLICE:

DIAL 617-253-1212

EMERGENCY FROM AN MIT PHONE:

DIAL 100

CAMBRIDGE POLICE:

DIAL 911

BOSTON POLICE:

DIAL 911

MASSACHUSETTS STATE POLICE:

DIAL 617-727-6781

PREVENTION AND SECURITY MEASURES

- **Never leave your car unlocked, even for a few minutes.**
- **Do not leave your cellphone, laptop, camera, backpack, purse/wallet, etc. in your car. Thieves know where you hide them too!**
- **Maintain Serial Numbers. Most people who have had their portable electronics stolen have no idea what the serial number is to assist in the recovery.**
- **Always password protect your electronic devices. Smart phones contain a trove of personal data.**



BICYCLE AND SCOOTER THEFT

Bicycle and scooter theft is a frequent campus crime. You should safeguard your bicycle or scooter by using a heavy-duty locking device and securing it to an immovable object. Cables and chains are easily defeated. The MIT Police Crime Prevention Unit recommends you take the following steps to prevent the loss of your bicycle or scooter:

- **Use a high-security U-lock.**
- **Register your bike: [MIT Facilities - Commuter Connections]**

WHEELED VIOLATIONS

Bicycles, scooters, skateboards, and other personal wheeled devices and vehicles — with and without motors — are your Personal Wheels (PWs) while you're on campus. The Parking & Transportation Office provides guidelines to promote the safe operation, parking, and storage of PWs at MIT.

Any PW that is operated, parked, stored, or charging in an improper or unsafe manner in disregard of MIT's guidelines is subject to removal by the MIT Police and/or a representative from the Parking & Transportation Office. MIT is not responsible for any alleged damage to or missing accessories/equipment from an impounded PW. View the PW guidelines in full:

[mit.edu/facilities/transportation/pw/index.html].

LEARN TO BE STREETWISE AND SAFE

Assaults and other serious street crimes are a problem in many densely populated urban areas, such as Cambridge and Boston. In order to reduce the chance of criminal victimization when you walk the city streets, it is important to be alert to your surroundings and practice “street smarts,” including the following simple rules:

- **Know where you are going and be aware of your surroundings.**
- **When walking at night, use Saferide or public transportation. If that is not possible, try to get friends to walk with you. There really is safety in numbers!**
- **Take advantage of one of the many crime prevention seminars offered by the MIT Police Community Policing Division. Many seminars deal with the topic of being “Streetwise and Safe.” An investment of one hour will help reduce your chances of criminal victimization.**
- **Cambridge Police Department also offers resources to local residents:**
[Community Safety]

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND SCHOLARS

On occasion, students and scholars from countries other than the United States have questions concerning U.S. law. The members of the MIT Police Department are always available to answer questions. The MIT International Students Office and International Scholars Office are currently recommending that international students and scholars carry their immigration documents at all times and have electronic copies available on their personal devices. For more information, please see [<https://iso.mit.edu/news/new-advice-when-inside-the-u-s-please-carry-all-immigration-documents-travel-reminders-address-updates/>].

SOLICITING

For the protection of the community, door-to-door soliciting is prohibited, since this practice on occasion has directly led to larceny, and other similar problems.

ONLINE AND PHONE SCAMS

The MIT Police have seen a rise in fraudulent phone calling scams. The IRS Tax Scam, ICE Visa Scam, Phishing and Spoofing scams are examples of those that are commonly reported. When you become aware of such activity, note what the individuals are attempting to sell or promote, along with a description of the individuals, and immediately notify the MIT Police by dialing 100 from a campus phone or 617-253-1212 from a cellphone.

YOUR MIT IDENTIFICATION

Under demanding circumstances, such as suspicious activity, the MIT Police are required to request proper identification from an individual. Sometimes this request is made as the result of a complaint from a member of the community; at other times, it may result from the personal observation of suspicious activity by a police officer on patrol or through special security checks.

Requests by members of the MIT Police to check Institute identification are not frequent, but are necessary for the protection of everyone. Remember to carry your MIT identification card with you at all times and cooperate if an officer asks to see it.

Preparation of the Annual Security Report

The MIT Police Department (MITPD) prepares and distributes this report. MITPD gathers crime statistics and policy information from other MIT departments and offices, from Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), and from the Cambridge Police Department and other law enforcement agencies.

We encourage members of the MIT community to use this report as a guide for safe practices on and off campus.

Each member of the MIT community receives an email that describes the report and provides its web address. For a paper copy, contact the MIT Police Department at building W91, 565 Memorial Drive, Cambridge or at dave153@mit.edu.

To our community members with special needs, the MIT Police Department will make every effort to produce a copy of the Annual Security Report in a format that is conducive to your needs.

Crime Statistic Sources

In preparing its annual disclosure of crime statistics, the MIT Police collects information reported directly to the MIT Police and also solicits information about crimes from other campus officials with responsibility for student and campus activities, including representatives from the Division of Student Life, the Department of Athletics, Physical Education and Recreation, Student Support Services, Residential Life (including the FSILG Office), MIT Health, the Institute Discrimination & Harassment Response Office, the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards, the Office of the Vice Chancellor, and the Human Resources Department.

Accurate and Prompt Reporting of Criminal Offenses

MIT encourages the accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to MIT Police when the victim of a crime elects to do so. Any member of the community who observes or has knowledge of a crime or other emergency is also encouraged to immediately and accurately report it to MIT Police if the victim is unable to make such a report. If the crime occurs outside of the MIT Police Department's jurisdiction, we encourage the victim to report the crime to the appropriate law enforcement agency responsible for that location.

Criminal activity or emergencies can be reported by calling the MIT Police Department at 617-253-1212 or by going to MIT Police headquarters at 565 Memorial Drive, W91. MIT Police also offers an anonymous tip line (617-258-8477) where victims or witnesses can report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis.

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

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

It is important to note that some victims prefer not to report incidents of crime to the police, but instead confide in other sources. If that information falls under the Clery Act and is later given to MIT Police in statistical form, it is included in the Annual Security Report. Statistics in this report include all Clery Act offenses known by or reported to the MIT Police Department, including reported sex offenses. Hate crimes are categorized by type of bias.

Campus Security Authorities

The Clery Act requires MIT to disclose statistics for certain crimes that occur within the Institute's Clery geography and that are reported to campus security authorities (CSAs) or local law enforcement. CSAs include any member of MIT Police Department; any individual who has responsibility for campus security, but who is not a member of the police department; any individual identified by the university as someone to whom a crime should be reported; and any university official who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

A wide variety of individuals serve as CSAs based on their job functions and include people working in the offices below:

- **Institute Discrimination & Harassment Response Office**
- **Department of Athletics, including coaching staff, trainers, and associated staff members**
- **Office of Residential Life and Dining, including Heads of House, Graduate Resident Advisors, and Area Directors**
- **Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards**
- **Student Organizations, Leadership, and Engagements Office**
- **Office of Student Support Services**
- **Office of Housing Operations, including security staff**
- **Office of Fraternities, Sororities, and Independent Living Groups**
- **Office of Violence Prevention and Response**
- **Office of the Vice Chancellor**
- **Human Resources Office**

Reasonable attempts have been made to collect crime statistics from all CSAs and to identify all reported Clery Act crimes for inclusion in this Annual Security Report. For assistance with Clery related inquiries please email the MIT Police at MITPD-Clery@mit.edu.

Confidential Sources – Pastoral and Professional Counselors

Pastoral and professional counselors are confidential sources under the Clery Act, and as such are not CSAs when receiving information in their professional capacity.

MIT MENTAL HEALTH AND COUNSELING SERVICE

MIT Health's Mental Health and Counseling Service works with students to identify, understand, and solve problems, and to help transform that understanding into positive action.

MIT CHAPLAINS

The Chaplains at MIT, representing many of the world's religions, serve both their own religious communities, as well as the MIT community at large. MIT Chaplains are available for counseling, private talks, and consultation.

Policies Regarding Weapons and Dangerous Objects, Drugs, Alcohol, and Substance Abuse

According to the *Mind and Hand Book* Section II (27), MIT prohibits in any building, space, or grounds used for Institute purposes, including in any residence hall or FSILG, or in any motor vehicle on property or vehicles used for Institute purposes, all weapons and other objects that can be used to cause physical harm, that can be used to threaten physical harm, or that, by their appearance, could reasonably be perceived as weapons or objects that could be used to cause physical harm (e.g., replica firearms). Illustrative examples of prohibited objects include, but are not limited to, shotguns, rifles, pistols, revolvers, and other firearms (including ammunition); hunting knives, switchblades, swords, and other dangerous blades; air rifles/pistols, air-soft rifles/pistols, and b.b. guns (including ammunition); bows, crossbows, and arrows; tasers; martial arts-type weapons; mace or pepper spray; and explosive or flammable materials (including recreational fireworks). Questions concerning whether a particular object is covered by this policy may be submitted to the Chief of the MIT Police or his designee, whose determination shall be final. This policy does not apply to the MIT Police or other law enforcement agencies. Exceptions to this policy may be allowed for organized athletic events, physical education classes, sanctioned activities of recognized student clubs, dramatic performances, and other legitimate uses in furtherance of the educational mission of the Institute. Approval of such uses must be obtained in advance from the Institute official supervising the organization or sponsoring the activity, who shall consult with the Chief of the MIT Police or his designee.



POLICES REGARDING WEAPONS AND DANGEROUS OBJECTS, DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has enacted very strict laws regulating the possession of firearms and other dangerous weapons. Massachusetts law prohibits the possession of firearms on any college campus in Massachusetts by any person other than law enforcement. (See M.G.L. Chapter 269, Section 10). Possession of any kind of firearm without possession of a valid Firearms Identification card or License to Carry Firearms (whichever is applicable) is an additional felonious offense, carrying with it, upon conviction, a minimum prison sentence of one year, without possibility of parole or other lessening of the sentence for any reason until the full 12-month minimum has been served.

DRUG, ALCOHOL, & SUBSTANCE ABUSE POLICY STATEMENTS

MIT students and employees are subject to all applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations, as well as all MIT drug and alcohol policies, including those set forth in MIT's Policies and Procedures (Section 9.12.2 Policy Regarding the Use of Alcohol; Section 9.12.3 Policy Regarding a Drug-Free Workplace), the *Mind and Hand Book* (Section II(2)(A) Alcohol Policy; Section II(2)(B) Other Drug Policy) and other applicable rules and policies, when adopted. MIT also has a comprehensive website outlining its compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act [dfsca.mit.edu].

POLICIES REGARDING THE USE OF ALCOHOL

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology observes all laws and regulations governing the sale, purchase, and serving of alcoholic beverages by all members of its community and expects that these laws, regulations, and procedures will be adhered to at all events associated with the Institute. This includes activities on the MIT campus, in MIT independent living groups, in any work area, and at off-campus functions sponsored and supported by MIT or any of its affiliated groups. The acquisition, possession, transportation, carrying, and consumption of alcohol by individuals under 21 years of age is prohibited by law and/or Institute policy. The Institute does not intend through its guidelines or policies to restrict the responsible use of alcohol by members of the MIT community who are at or above the legal drinking age. However, efforts to observe existing laws and regulations in an environment in which the majority of the undergraduate student body is not of legal drinking age will impose some constraints on those or are of legal drinking age.

POLICY REGARDING THE POSSESSION, USE, AND SALE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS

MIT prohibits the use, sale, manufacturing, distribution, possession, or facilitation of the use of illegal drugs and other illegal substances. MIT also prohibits use, sale, manufacturing, distribution, possession, or facilitation of the use of substances that are generally recognized as dangerous and detrimental to the individual and community, although they may not be illegal (including, but not limited to, whippits, 2-C's, NBOME, research drugs, Spice, K2, non-prescribed performance enhancing drugs).

II INSTITUTE DISCIPLINE AND LEGAL SANCTIONS

Members of the MIT community who are found to be in violation of the Institute's alcohol and/or drug policies will face disciplinary action up to and including expulsion for students, discharge/termination for employees, and/or referral for legal prosecution in accordance with local, state, and federal laws and regulations. Disciplinary sanctions also may include completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program. In a situation where students seek medical attention for an alcohol or prohibited substance-related medical emergency, MIT will treat the students' use of alcohol or prohibited substances as a health and safety matter, not as a disciplinary incident. This policy, which is intended to reduce barriers to getting help, will be extended not only to the student receiving medical attention, but also to the student(s) who call for help. In addition, to encourage reporting and seeking



help, this policy will be extended to any students who report in good faith that they witnessed or are the victim of a crime or a significant violation of MIT policy (e.g., sexual misconduct) even though they may have been under the influence of alcohol or prohibited substances at the time of the incident. For more information on the Good Samaritan Amnesty Policy, please refer to the *Mind and Hand Book*.

ON-CAMPUS RESOURCES

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

- **Alcohol and Other Drug Services (AODS) (private resource for students)**

Web: [<https://doingwell.mit.edu/alcoholandwellbeing/>]

For confidential counseling, referral, treatment, or recovery information:

- **Student Mental Health & Counseling (for students)**

Web: [<https://health.mit.edu/services/mental-health-counseling>] Phone: 617-253-2916

- **MyLife Services (for employees)**

Web: [hr.mit.edu/worklife/mylifeservices] Phone: 617-253-4911

For confidential on-campus support and recovery groups:

- **Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) campus support meeting at 617-253-2916**

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education Programs

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION INITIATIVES

Community outreach, educational programs, trainings and policy review associated with alcohol and other drugs are coordinated in close collaboration with the MIT community by Alcohol and Other Drug Services, which is part of Wellbeing and Belonging @ MIT.

WE PROVIDE ONGOING, EVIDENCE-BASED INITIATIVES FOR STUDENTS INCLUDING:

- Promoting substance-free, weekend, late night social activities (Weekends@MIT, visit the DoingWell calendar for events) [<https://doingwell.mit.edu/events/>]
- Alcohol and other drug screening and interventions (Schedule an Appointment [<https://doingwell.mit.edu/alcoholandwellbeing/>])
- Mandatory online alcohol education program for first year students (AlcoholEdu)
- Online alcohol screening and brief intervention (Personalized Feedback Index [https://naspa.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8ILcrE8YdbwWOhU])
- Social Host Training (social host, alcohol service, bystander intervention)
- Review and revision of MIT policies and procedures associated with alcohol and other prohibited substances
- Assists in the coordination of MIT's compliance with federal regulations pertaining to the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act and the Higher Education Opportunities Act.

For more information, see [<https://doingwell.mit.edu/alcoholandwellbeing/>]

To request programs or services, contact wellbeing@mit.edu.



Hazing

MIT prohibits hazing by individuals or groups and it defines it as follows: Any action or activity that is reasonably likely to, or is intended to, endanger the physical or mental health of a person for the purpose of initiation, admission into, affiliation with, or as a condition for continued membership in a group, organization, or living community. This definition shall apply regardless of location or consent of participants. Hazing includes, without limitation, behaviors that violate Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 269, Sections 17-19 and the federal Stop Campus Hazing Act. See *Mind and Hand Book* Section II (15).

Endangering mental health is defined as sleep deprivation, extended isolation, public degradation, Intimidation, creation of artificial and excessive stress, public nudity, and other comparable behaviors that are reasonably likely to, or are intended to, cause a significant degree of distress, disgrace, anguish, or interference with academic, professional, or personal pursuits.

PROHIBITED FORMS OF HAZING INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO:

- **Intimidation Hazing:** Behaviors that emphasize a power imbalance between new members and other members of the group of community. This is termed “intimidation hazing” because these types of hazing are often taken for granted or accepted as “harmless” or meaningless. Intimidation hazing typically involves activities or attitudes that breach reasonable standards of mutual respect and place new members on the receiving end of ridicule, embarrassment, and/or humiliation tactics. New members often feel the need to endure intimidation hazing to feel like part of the group or community.
 - Examples of intimidation hazing include but are not limited to:
 - Deception
 - Silence periods
 - Deprivation of privileges
 - Social isolation
 - Name calling
 - Assignment of duties not assigned to other members
- **Harassment Hazing:** Behaviors that cause emotional anguish or physical discomfort in order to feel like part of the group. Harassment hazing often confuses, frustrates, and causes undue stress for new members.
 - Examples of harassment hazing include but are not limited to:
 - Verbal abuse
 - Threats or implied threats
 - Sexual simulations
 - Requiring situationally inappropriate attire
 - Sleep deprivation
 - Exposure to the elements
 - Confinement in small spaces
 - Extreme calisthenics or other similar activities

- **Violent Hazing: Behaviors that do or could cause physical or psychological harm.**
 - **Examples of violent hazing include but are not limited to:**
 - **Placing students in the shower against their will**
 - **Forced or coerced alcohol or other drug consumption**
 - **Forced or coerced sexual acts**
 - **Beating, whipping, striking, electronic shocking**
 - **Paddling, or other forms of assault**
 - **Forced or coerced ingestion of vile substances**
 - **Bondage**
 - **Kidnapping**
 - **Expected participation in illegal activity**

Apathy or acquiescence in the presence of hazing are not neutral acts and constitute hazing as prohibited by this policy. Students and other members of the Institute community must report incidents of hazing that they witness or for which they were present.

Incidents of hazing must be reported to the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards, either directly or through the confidential report form available online at [<https://hazefree.mit.edu/hazing-reporting-form>]. Hazing allegations against MIT students will be resolved in accordance with the Committee on Discipline Rules; hazing allegations against faculty and staff will be resolved by Human Resources and/or the appropriate DLCI. The sanction of disciplinary suspension or disciplinary expulsion will be strongly considered for students or student groups found responsible for hazing.

Incidents of hazing should also be reported to law enforcement officials and may be investigated under Massachusetts state law. Failure to report incidents of hazing is a violation of this policy and may be a violation of Massachusetts law (M.G.L. c. 269 Section 18).

Any retaliation against any person who reports, is a witness to, is involved with, or cooperates with the adjudication of hazing is strictly prohibited.

MIT requires all incoming first year undergraduate students to complete an online hazing prevention training. Anti-hazing training is also required for all student leaders of clubs, organizations, and athletic teams as well as graduate resident advisors, and is offered to all members of the MIT community, including faculty and staff. These trainings include information hazing prevention strategies, bystander intervention, and how to report incidents of hazing if they occur.

Missing Student Notification Policy

MIT has adopted this missing student notification policy for students who reside in on-campus housing, including approved FSILG housing. In accordance with this policy, each student who resides in on-campus housing has the option to identify an individual to be contacted by MIT after such student is determined to be missing in accordance with procedures that have been established by the Division of Student Life in consultation with the MIT Police.

Students can identify an individual to be notified by providing Missing Person Emergency Contact information to the Registrar's Office through WebSIS, which is available online at [\[student.mit.edu/cgi-docs/student.html \]](https://student.mit.edu/cgi-docs/student.html). Students who have not already provided Missing Person Emergency Contact information – including those students who live off campus – are strongly encouraged to do so as soon as possible. Except as otherwise permitted or required by law, Missing Person Emergency Contact information will be kept confidential, will be accessible only to authorized campus officials, and will not be disclosed to non-campus officials other than law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

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

If you are concerned that a fellow student might be missing or otherwise in danger, you should immediately notify the MIT Police.

Programs and Awareness, Procedures, and Handling of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

MIT is committed to fostering a safe environment that supports its educational mission and is free from exploitation and intimidation. To this end, the Institute prohibits Discrimination and Discriminatory Harassment, including sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, gender-based harassment, intimate partner violence, and stalking. MIT's policies which prohibit these behaviors are summarized below and included in the *Mind and Hand Book* for undergraduate and graduate students [\[handbook.mit.edu \]](https://handbook.mit.edu) and the MIT Policies and Procedures ("P&P") for employees, including staff and faculty, [\[policies.mit.edu/policies-procedures \]](https://policies.mit.edu/policies-procedures), as well as on the Institute Discrimination and Harassment Response Office's website [\[idhr.mit.edu/policies-procedures \]](https://idhr.mit.edu/policies-procedures). MIT's conduct policies prohibit sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, and stalking as those terms are defined by the Clery Act.

Definitions/Terms

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) requires that institutions report incidents of sexual assault, domestic and dating violence (also known as ‘intimate partner violence’) and stalking in its Annual Security Report. The following federal law definitions apply to this reporting requirement. VAWA also requires that institutions publish state law definitions of the same crimes, including the applicable jurisdiction’s definition of consent.

The definitions are, therefore, provided below

FEDERAL/JEANNE CLERY ACT DEFINITIONS

Intimate Partner Violence

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Dating Violence

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

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.

Sexual Assault

Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI’s UCR program.

“Title IX Sexual Harassment”

P&P Section 9.5.1.4 and Mind and Hand Book Section II(7, I), define “*Title IX Sexual Harassment*” as follows:

Although MIT broadly prohibits sexual harassment and other forms of sexual misconduct, federal Title IX regulations require MIT to follow specific processes when the Institute has actual knowledge of a report of certain categories of sexual misconduct, referred to as “*Title IX Sexual Harassment*.”

Title IX Sexual Harassment means: Conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

1. An employee of MIT conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of MIT on an individual’s participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
2. Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to MIT’s education program or activity; or
3. “Sexual assault,” “dating violence,” “domestic violence,” or “stalking,” as defined by federal law and set out on the Institute Discrimination and Harassment Response (IDHR) website.

MIT must follow the specific processes cited below when it receives a formal complaint of Title IX Sexual Harassment and where all of the following apply:

1. At the time of filing a formal complaint, the Complainant was/is participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity at MIT;
2. The alleged conduct occurred in an education program or activity controlled by MIT; and
3. The alleged conduct occurred against a person in the United States.

Definitions/Terms

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LAW DEFINITIONS

Dating/Domestic Violence

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts does not have crimes defined as “dating violence” or “domestic violence” but Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 209A § 1 prohibits the crime of “abuse.”

Abuse is defined as “the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between family or household members: (a) attempting to cause or causing physical harm; (b) placing another in fear of imminent serious physical harm; (c) causing another to engage involuntarily in sexual relations by force, threat or duress.”

Family or household members are defined as “persons who: (a) are or were married to one another; (b) are or were residing together in the same household; (c) are or were related by blood or marriage; (d) having a child in common regardless of whether they have ever married or lived together; or (e) are or have been in a substantive dating or engagement relationship, which shall be adjudged by district, probate or Boston municipal courts consideration of the following factors: (1) the length of time of the relationship; (2) the type of relationship; (3) the frequency of interaction between the parties; and (4) if the relationship has been terminated by either person, the length of time elapsed since the termination of the relationship.

Stalking

Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 265 § 43(A). Stalking is defined as: “Whoever (1) willfully and maliciously engages in a knowing pattern of conduct or series of acts over a period of time directed at a specific person which seriously alarms or annoys that person and would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress, and (2) makes a threat with the intent to place the person in imminent fear of death or bodily injury, shall be guilty of the crime of stalking and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 5 years or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than 2 ½ years or by both such fine and

imprisonment. The conduct, acts or threats described in this subsection shall include, but not be limited to, conduct, acts or threats conducted by mail or by use of a telephonic or telecommunication device or electronic communication device including, but not limited to, any device that transfers signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photo-electronic or photo-optical system, including, but not limited to, electronic mail, internet communications, instant messages or facsimile communications.

Sexual Assault

Massachusetts does not have a crime of “sexual assault” but Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 265 § 22 prohibits the crime of rape. Rape is defined as having “sexual intercourse or unnatural sexual intercourse with a person, and compel[ling] such person to submit by force and against his will, or compel[ling] such person to submit by threat of bodily injury.” Under Massachusetts law, both men and women may be the survivors of rape and both may be the perpetrators of rape. Massachusetts has several separate crimes related to rape and abuse of a child (see M.G.L. c. 265 § 22A – 23B). Assault with intent to commit rape is a crime under Massachusetts law (see M.G.L. c. 265 § 24) and drugging a person for sexual intercourse is prohibited by Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 272 § 3.

Indecent Assault and Battery is also a crime under Massachusetts law. In particular, the statute prohibits indecent assault and battery against a child under age fourteen (see M.G.L. c. 265 § 13B, § 13B1/2, § 13B3/4), against a person with an intellectual disability (see M.G.L. c. 265 § 13F), and against a person aged fourteen or older (see M.G.L. c. 265 § 13H). Massachusetts law also prohibits statutory rape (see M.G.L. c. 272, §23) and incest (see M.G.L. c. 272, §17).

Consent Definitions

Neither the applicable federal laws or the Massachusetts General Laws have a statutory definition of “consent” in the context of sexual activity. Although Massachusetts law does not contain a statutory definition of consent, reference is made to the definitions of “rape” (M.G.L. c. 265, § 22) and “indecent assault and battery” (M.G.L. c. 265, §13H), both of which provide that “lack of consent” is an element of the crime.

MIT’s *Mind and Hand Book* Section II (7)(E)(3) expressly defines “Effective Consent” as follows:

MIT students who engage in sexual behavior of any kind are expected to do so only with the effective consent of all parties involved. Doing otherwise constitutes sexual misconduct and is a violation of this policy.

Consent is ultimately about respecting another’s autonomy to make choices about their own body, their own boundaries, and their own behavior.

The fundamental purpose of the Institute’s sexual misconduct policy is to reinforce the expectation that individuals give and receive this respect in their sexual interactions.

Given the importance of sexual autonomy and the potential impact on those subjected to nonconsensual sexual activity, the Institute places the responsibility for obtaining effective consent on the person who initiates the sexual activity. That responsibility is significant.

The Institute recognizes that there are a wide variety of sexual interactions, that there is no single way to communicate consent, and that context matters. At all times, each party is free to choose where, when, and how they participate in sexual activity. Accordingly, when evaluating whether sexual activity was consensual, the Institute will consider the entirety of the sexual interaction and the relevant circumstances.

Effective Consent is:

- informed;
- freely and voluntarily given;
- mutually understandable words or actions which indicate willing participation in mutually agreed upon sexual activity.

Further:

By definition, effective consent cannot be obtained by:

- unreasonable pressure, which can generally be understood as conduct that pressures another person to “give in” to sexual activity rather than to choose freely to participate; factors that may be considered include (1) the frequency, nature, duration, and intensity of the requests for sexual activity; (2) whether and how previous requests were denied; and (3) whether the person initiating the sexual activity held a position of power over the other person;
- emotional intimidation, which can include (1) overtly degrading, humiliating, and shaming someone for not participating in sexual activity; (2) blackmail; and (3) threats to reputation;
- physical intimidation and threats, which can be communicated by words or conduct, and physical force.

Effective consent cannot be obtained from someone who is incapable of giving consent for any reason, including when:

- the person has a mental, intellectual, or physical disability that causes the person to be temporarily or permanently unable to give consent;
- the person is under the legal age to give consent;
- or the person is asleep, unconscious, physically helpless, or otherwise incapacitated, including by alcohol or other drugs.

An individual violates this policy if the individual initiates and engages in sexual activity with someone who is incapacitated, and (1) the individual knew the other person was incapacitated, or (2) a sober reasonable person under similar circumstances as the

person initiating the sexual activity would have known the other person was incapacitated.

For purposes of this policy, silence and passivity do not signal consent.

There is no requirement that a person express non-consent or that they resist a sexual advance or request. For example, someone might not consent to sexual activity even though they do not say “no” or physically resist in any way. Physical or verbal resistance is evidence that there was not effective consent.

Some behaviors and statements do not indicate consent, including the following:

- “I don’t know.”
- “Maybe.”
- Without more, ambiguous responses such as “uh huh” or “mm hmm,” and giggling.
- A verbal “no,” even if it may sound indecisive or insincere.
- Moving away.

A factor that may be considered when evaluating consent is whether, under similar circumstances as the person initiating the sexual activity, a sober reasonable person would have concluded that there was effective consent.

It is important for those who initiate sexual activity to understand that:

- even though someone gave effective consent to sexual activity in the past, that does not mean they have given effective consent to sexual activity in the future;
- even though someone gives effective consent to one type of sexual activity during a sexual interaction, that does not automatically mean they have given effective consent to other types of sexual activity;
- effective consent can be withdrawn at any time, and once a person withdraws effective consent, the other person must stop.

Effective consent is clearest when obtained through direct communication about the decision to engage in specific sexual activity. Effective consent need not be verbal, but verbal communication is the most reliable and effective way to seek, assess, and obtain consent. Nonverbal communication can be ambiguous. For example, heavy breathing or moaning can be a sign of arousal, but it can also be a sign of distress. Talking with sexual partners about desires, intentions, boundaries, and limits can be uncomfortable, but it serves as a strong foundation for respectful, healthy, positive, and safe intimate relationships.



Steps to Take in the Event of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking

ENSURE SAFETY

Call MIT Police at 617-253-1212 (or dial 100 from a campus phone). If off campus, contact the local police department by dialing 911. It is imperative to ensure your safety and avoid remaining in a dangerous situation.

SEEK MEDICAL CARE

Seek immediate medical treatment if needed. It is important to receive medical attention, even if you feel you were not physically hurt. If you were the victim of a sexual assault, sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs) are specially trained to care for survivors of sexual violence and to perform sexual assault evidence collection kits. The SANE program serves several hospitals in the greater Boston area:

- **Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center**
- **Brigham and Women's Hospital**
- **Boston Medical Center**
- **Cambridge Hospital**
- **Children's Hospital**
- **Massachusetts General Hospital**
- **Mount Auburn Hospital**

Local advocates from the Boston Area Rape Crisis Center can accompany survivors to the hospital (call BARCC at 800-841-8371). The MIT Police can provide transportation to these hospitals in an unmarked vehicle, or a taxi voucher is available through MIT Urgent Care.

In the event of a sexual assault, the survivor should not shower, wash, or throw away the clothes worn at the time of the assault, if possible. This can help in collecting evidence that may be useful if the survivor chooses to report the assault to law enforcement in the future. However, the collection of evidence and undergoing a medical exam do not obligate the survivor to participate in any investigation or prosecution of the sexual assault. That is the survivor's choice.

The suggested medical exam includes a general physical exam and an exam to check for internal injuries. The survivor may choose to receive emergency contraception and/or prophylaxis for sexually transmitted infections. If a survivor believes they were drugged, toxicology screening is available, although many drugs leave the body quickly and this screening may not always be able to detect them.

The survivor has the right to accept or reject any part of the medical exam. After 120 hours (5 days), a physical exam for evidence collection is no longer necessary since the evidence is unlikely to exist. However, medical care and counseling continue to be important, and a physical exam may provide evidence of a sexual assault, dating violence or domestic violence.

At the survivor's request, evidence gathered at the hospital must be held for at least 15 years, whether or not the survivor has decided to report to law enforcement. Physicians who provide treatment to survivors of sexual assault are required by Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 112, Section 12A ½, to notify the state and local municipal police of the incident and its approximate location, but to provide no other details, including the survivor's name.

People are encouraged to contact Violence Prevention and Response (or BARCC) before, or in conjunction with) seeking medical care as it is helpful to have an advocate with them who can provide support and explain the various processes and examinations survivors may experience.

PRESERVE EVIDENCE

It is important to preserve evidence in cases of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, if possible. Victims should take certain actions promptly to preserve evidence for criminal prosecution and/or to obtain a protective order. Recommended examples of evidence preservation include preparing a written account or chronology of the incident(s), identifying potential witnesses, taking photographs of any injuries or property damage, and preserving copies of communications, including texts, emails, and voicemail recordings. Because a survivor has 15 years to decide to go forward with a case, it is beneficial for the survivor to at least preserve the evidence as soon as possible; so that if the decision to move forward is made there is evidence to support the case.

Additionally, survivors of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking should be careful to store such documented history of incidents in a place or on technology that is not readily accessible to, or subject to destruction by, the abuser or stalker.

On-Campus Resources and Support

Individuals may choose to meet with the Institute Discrimination and Harassment Response Office [idhr.mit.edu] to learn about their rights and options, acquire supportive measures, request informal remedies, or begin a formal complaint process, including investigation or adaptable resolution pathways. It is encouraged to contact VPR first in order to have an advocate with them through the process. The following MIT offices also offer resources and support.

VIOLENCE PREVENTION & RESPONSE

Building W20-547, Helpline: 617-253-2300, vpradvocate@mit.edu or [studentlife.mit.edu/vpr]

Violence Prevention & Response at MIT (VPR) is the Institute's primary resource for supporting students and their partners/spouses who are impacted by sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, stalking, and sexual harassment. VPR is a confidential resource and is available to offer support and answer questions. Through our advocacy services, VPR can provide support and help you:

- **Identify and think through your options**
- **Obtain medical or legal assistance**
- **Connect with on- and off-campus counseling and support resources**
- **Change your housing situation and/or class schedule**
- **Apply for protection orders through the court**
- **Navigate campus procedures, including housing, academic help, and the campus judicial process**

The VPR helpline is covered by trained staff Monday through Friday, 9am to 5pm, Eastern Time. Calls outside of that timeframe will reach a menu containing options to be connected with other MIT and community-based resources. After hours callers also have the option of leaving a message for VPR to return the next business day. VPR welcome calls from anyone concerned about or on behalf of a student or their partner/spouse, including friends, family, Residential Life staff, professors, administrators, and others.

VPR can also provide support to friends and loved ones.

STUDENT MENTAL HEALTH AND COUNSELING SERVICE

Building E23, 3rd floor, 617-253-2916

The Mental Health and Counseling Service provides free and confidential consultation, short-term therapy, referrals, and coordination with other Institute resources with consent.

STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES

Building 5-104, 617-253-4861

The Deans in Student Support Services (S3) provide support to undergraduate students dealing with a myriad of issues. This office coordinates many services available at the Institute by helping an undergraduate student obtain personal and academic support, contact Institute administrative staff and professors, take time away from the Institute, or contact VPR advocacy services.

THE OFFICE OF GRADUATE EDUCATION

Building 3-138, 617-253-4860

The Office of Graduate Education provides information, reporting options, available resources, and academic support to MIT's graduate student community.

DEAN ON CALL PROGRAM

617-253-1212 or Dial 100 from a campus phone

Staff members from the Division of Student Life are available to students for emergency assistance after hours (from 5 p.m. until 9 a.m. on weekdays and 24 hours per day on weekends) and when the Institute is closed. To reach the Dean on Call, dial 100 from campus phones or call 617-253-1212 from a mobile phone. This extension is staffed by the MIT Police. Ask to speak to the Dean on Call.

MIT POLICE

Building W91, 617-253-1212 for emergencies | 617-253-2996 for non-emergencies

The MIT Police have specially trained male and female officers who investigate sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. During all interviews, the MIT Police will make every effort to have a female officer present for female survivors, and a male officer for male survivors. The MIT Police can provide survivors with referrals for mental health or medical assistance and resources for advocacy and planning. They can also help survivors, who wish to do so, make contact with local police and/or the district attorney's office for criminal prosecution and legal survivor assistance.

CONFIDENTIAL SEXUAL MISCONDUCT RESOURCE PROVIDERS

[idhr.mit.edu/reporting-options/confidential-resources]

Confidential Sexual Misconduct Resource Providers assist with matters of sexual misconduct involving faculty, staff, and students, specifically including P&P Section 9.5.1 Sexual Harassment, Section 9.5.1.2 Sexual Misconduct, Section 9.5.1.3 Gender-Based Harassment, Section 9.5.1.4 Title IX Sexual Harassment, and Section 9.5.2 Stalking; and *Mind & Hand Book*, Section II(7, D): Discriminatory Harassment (based on gender, sex, sex-stereotyping, sexual orientation, gender identity, or pregnancy); Section II(7, F): Intimate Partner Violence; Section II(7, E): Sexual Misconduct; Section II(7, G): Stalking; and Section II(7, I): Title IX Sexual Harassment.

Off-Campus Resources and Support

BOSTON AREA RAPE CRISIS CENTER [www.barcc.org]

BARCC provides free services to survivors of rape and sexual assault, including a 24-hour hotline, counseling, legal advocacy, and medical advocacy. Call the 24-hour confidential hotline at 800-841-8371 or use their web chat feature, which is available 9:00 a.m.–11:00 p.m.

THE RAPE, ABUSE, AND INCEST NATIONAL NETWORK [<http://www.rainn.org>]

24/7 confidential hotline: 800-656-HOPE (4673) and 24/7 web chat: [<https://hotline.rainn.org/online>]

TRANSITION HOUSE [<http://www.transitionhouse.org>]

Transition House provides emergency shelter and transitional and supported housing. 24/7 hotline: 617-661-7203.

CASA MYRNA [<http://www.casamyrna.org>]

Casa Myrna is a multicultural organization offering a variety of services to individuals affected by domestic violence. Dial 617-521-0116 to speak with a Community Advocacy Specialist.

SAFELINK

Contact the Massachusetts statewide 24-hour toll-free domestic violence hotline at 877-785-2020.

THE NETWORK/LA RED HOTLINE [tnlr.org]

617-742-4911 (voice) • 800-832-1901 (Toll-Free); The Network/La Red's 24-hour hotline provides confidential emotional support, information, referrals, safety planning, and crisis intervention for lesbian, gay, bisexual, queer and/or transgender (LGBQ/T) folks, as well as folks in SM/kink and polyamorous communities who are being abused or have been abused by a partner. We also offer information and support to friends, family, or co-workers on the issue of domestic violence in LGBQ/T communities. All hotline staff are trained in domestic violence, peer counseling, crisis intervention, and safety planning. You don't have to leave or want to leave your relationship to get support.



Understand Reporting Options

MAKE A REPORT TO MIT

Members of the MIT community are strongly encouraged to promptly report all incidents of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Prompt reporting of such crimes allows for MIT to intervene quickly and more effectively to stop further harm from occurring. It is encouraged that VPR/BARCC is contacted first in order to have an advocate assist throughout the process.

Sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking can be reported by submitting an online report directly to IDHR using the reporting forms located online at [\[idhr.mit.edu/fileincidentreport \]](https://idhr.mit.edu/fileincidentreport) or by contacting Sarah Rankin, the Director of IDHR & Institute Title IX Coordinator, at 120 Massachusetts Ave., W31-310A Cambridge, MA 02139; by phone at 617-324-7526; or by email at srankin@mit.edu or idhr@mit.edu.

If you make a report, IDHR staff can provide MIT community members with information about available support services and resources and about their rights and options, including to seek informal remedies or file a formal complaint. Making a report of a violation of an MIT Conduct Policy is not the same as filing a formal complaint and can be done anonymously at [\[idhr.mit.edu/fileincidentreport \]](https://idhr.mit.edu/fileincidentreport).

It is against MIT policy for action to be taken in retaliation for making a report of filing a formal complaint alleging discrimination or discriminatory harassment, including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. See Policies & Procedures Section 9.7.

Additional information about reporting options is available online at:

- **Allegations Against an MIT Student** [\[idhr.mit.edu/reporting-options/student \]](https://idhr.mit.edu/reporting-options/student)
- **Allegations Against an MIT Faculty or Staff Member:** [\[idhr.mit.edu/reporting-options/faculty-staff \]](https://idhr.mit.edu/reporting-options/faculty-staff)

Regardless of whether an individual chooses to file a formal complaint, MIT will provide personal support, medical and counseling care, accommodations, and other resources to survivors. VPR advocates are available to talk through all possible options.

PURSUE CRIMINAL CHARGES

In addition to raising a complaint within MIT, a survivor of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking may decide to seek a criminal investigation against the alleged perpetrator. Cases should be reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency based on the location of the offense. The MIT Police are available to assist survivors who choose to file criminal charges by helping select the appropriate law enforcement agency and the appropriate personnel within the agency, explaining the criminal investigation process, accompanying the complainant to interviews and other appointments, and arranging follow-up and status updates. VPR advocates are also available to assist and accompany survivors during this process. However, MIT does not provide legal representation on the complainant's behalf during the police investigation or any subsequent criminal proceedings. Survivors always have the right not to report such offenses to such authorities.

It is important to note that the standard for finding a violation of law is different from the standard used by MIT in determining whether there has been a violation of MIT's policies. While MIT's standard is the preponderance of evidence, which means MIT will decide whether it is more likely than not that the allegations are true, the criminal standard is proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Criminal proceedings are independent of the filing of a complaint within MIT, and MIT's investigation may be delayed temporarily while criminal investigators are gathering evidence. However, MIT usually will not wait for the conclusion of a criminal proceeding to start its own investigation..

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DO YOU WANT TO TALK TO SOMEONE

About an incident (recent or former) of sexual assault, sexual harassment, intimate partner violence, or stalking?

FOR EMERGENCIES



EMERGENCIES

MIT Police 617-253-1212 (on campus)
911 (off campus)

MEDICAL ATTENTION

MIT Medical (confidential resource)
617-253-4481

FOR CONFIDENTIAL SUPPORT

MIT RESOURCES

Violence Prevention & Response (VPR)
617-253-2300
VPR can provide support and answer questions about resources and reporting options.

Student Mental Health & Counseling
617-253-2916
Chaplains
617-253-7707
Ombuds Office
617-253-5921
MyLife Services
844-405-5433

OFF CAMPUS RESOURCES

Boston Area Rape Crisis Center
1-800-841-8371
RAINN (hotline)
1-800-656-HOPE
Transition House
617-661-7203

Confidential resources will not inform IDHR of any information shared.

For Students

For Faculty, Staff, and Postdocs

REPORTING AN INCIDENT



IDHR - Reporting MIT Policy Violations

Learn more about:

- Supportive Measures
- Informal/Formal Resolution Pathways
- Confidential Resources On or Off Campus

MIT POLICE - Reporting State Law Violations

Learn more about:

- Pressing Criminal Charges
- Obtaining Protection Orders through Court
- Connecting with Local (Non-MIT) Police

↑ can be pursued simultaneously ↑

Report your experience anonymously or non-anonymously at idhr.mit.edu.

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WHAT IF I WOULD RATHER TALK TO ONE OF THE FOLKS BELOW?

EXAMPLES FOR STUDENTS

- Coaches
- Residential Life Staff (including GRAs)
- Academic Advisors
- Faculty
- Teaching Assistants
- Student Support Services (S³)
- Office of Graduate Education
- Deputy Title IX Coordinators

EXAMPLES FOR EMPLOYEES

- Managers & Supervisors (even if it's not your Manager/Supervisor)
- Human Resource professionals (both central and DLC-specific)

If you speak with the staff mentioned above (otherwise known as Responsible Employees), they have a responsibility to inform IDHR of the incident. IDHR Staff will then reach out to you via email to ask if you would like to meet and learn more about resources and reporting options available to you. You do not have to agree to meet with IDHR staff.



INSTITUTE DISCRIMINATION & HARASSMENT RESPONSE OFFICE

FILE AN ANONYMOUS REPORT WITH MIT POLICE

MIT offers the use of the MIT Police Form for Anonymous Reports of Sexual Assault, located online at [\[https://police.mit.edu/anonymous-sexual-assault-form \]](https://police.mit.edu/anonymous-sexual-assault-form). The form is used to gather information on sexual assaults and to analyze and improve MIT's educational and prevention programs, and, where appropriate, to provide timely warnings to the MIT community. The Institute Discrimination and Harassment Response Office also offers anonymous reporting forms for any type of discrimination or discriminatory harassment, including sexual misconduct, dating/domestic violence, and stalking [\[idhr.mit.edu/fileincidentreport \]](https://idhr.mit.edu/fileincidentreport).

Anonymous report forms may be submitted by survivors of sexual assault or by third parties.

The statistics gathered from anonymous reports do not appear in the daily crime log, but are included in MIT's Annual Security Report if the events occurred within MIT's Clery geography (i.e. at on campus, non-campus, or public locations adjacent to campus). Violence Prevention & Response at MIT (617-253-2300) can assist survivors in filing an anonymous report.

Anonymous reporting, without the identification of a perpetrator and/or survivor, may not be sufficient for MIT Police to conduct an investigation or for any disciplinary action to be pursued against the accused.

FILE A REPORT WITH MIT'S ANONYMOUS REPORTING HOTLINE

MIT has established an anonymous reporting hotline [\[hotline.mit.edu \]](https://hotline.mit.edu) for whistleblower or other complaints about wrongdoing and violations of Institute policy, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. The reporting system is hosted and maintained by a third-party vendor called Ethicspoint. Please note that MIT may be limited in its ability to respond to anonymous complaints.

Understanding MIT's Response to Reports of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, and Stalking and MIT's Complaint Resolution Processes

MIT RESPONSE TO INITIAL REPORTS

When IDHR receives an initial report of Discrimination or Discriminatory Harassment—including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking—IDHR initiates a prompt preliminary review to respond to any immediate health or safety concerns raised by the report and determine the appropriate next steps and options. When IDHR receives an anonymous report, the Institute may be limited in its ability to respond.

During a preliminary review of the initial report, IDHR will generally:

1. In cases involving recent physical or sexual assault, inform the Complainant of the right to seek medical treatment, and explain the importance of obtaining and preserving forensic and other evidence;
2. In cases involving allegations of possible criminal conduct, inform the Complainant of the right to contact law enforcement, decline to contact law enforcement, and/or seek a court ordered protective order;
3. Assess the information provided regarding the Discrimination and Discriminatory Harassment, including whether it contains the names and/or any other information that personally identifies the Complainant, the Respondent, any witness, and/or any other third party with knowledge of the reported incident;
4. Inform the Complainant about Institute and community resources, the right to seek appropriate and available supportive measures, and how to request those resources and measures;

5. Inform the Complainant of options available, including informal remedies and the Formal Complaint process option, which may include both the investigation and adaptable resolution pathways; determine the Complainant's expressed preference at this time; and discuss with the Complainant any concerns or barriers to participating in the Institute Formal Complaint process;
6. Explain the Institute's prohibition against retaliation and that the Institute will take prompt action in response to any act of retaliation;
7. Ascertain the ages of the Complainant and the Respondent, if known, and, if either of the parties is a minor (under 18), determine whether to contact the appropriate child protective service agency;
8. Assess the information provided to determine if it triggers any Clery Act obligations and, if so, submit a Clery Report Form to MIT Police; and
9. Assess the matter for possible emergency removal of the respondent, administrative leave, or other appropriate interim actions in conjunction with appropriate Institute officials. See COD Rules, Section III, for further information regarding student respondents.

If IDHR receives a report of misconduct that is not Discrimination or Discriminatory Harassment, IDHR will refer the report to the appropriate Institute office, which may include MIT Human Resources, the Office of Student Conduct & Community Standards, the Office of the Vice President for Research, or the department, lab or center.

IDHR will consult with the Complainant, where possible, to initiate at least one of three responses:

1. Offering Supportive Measures;
2. An Informal Remedy; and
3. A Formal Complaint process, including an investigation or adaptable resolution.

MIT will provide written notification to students, faculty, and staff who report sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available on and off campus. MIT will further provide written notification to survivors about options requesting changes to academic, living, transportation, or working situations, as well as how to request protective measures.

SUPPORTIVE MEASURES

[idhr.mit.edu/supportive-measures/supportive-measures-actions]

MIT will offer and implement supportive measures to individuals participating in the Institute's educational programs or activities upon notice of alleged discriminatory harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation. Supportive measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the parties to restore or preserve access to the Institute's education program or activity, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the Institute's educational environment, and/or deter discriminatory harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation.

To respect the privacy of the parties, the Institute will limit notification of supportive measures to those who implement the actions or who are otherwise affected by the actions. The Institute will implement measures in a way to minimize academic impact on the parties and in a manner that does not unreasonably burden the other party.

Supportive measures include:

■ Referrals to:

- **Counseling, medical, and/or other healthcare services**
- **MyLife Services**
- **Community-based service providers**

- Visa and immigration assistance
- Student referral financial aid counseling
- The MITPD to discuss campus safety escorts and/or Persona Non Grata (PNG)
- Assistance with:
 - Modifying campus housing assignment(s)
 - Work arrangements for employees or student-employees
 - Connecting with other offices for class schedule modification, academic support, or other course/program-related adjustments
 - Implementing contact limitations between the parties
 - Any other actions deemed appropriate by the IDHR director or designee

Supportive measures are available whether or not an individual chooses to file a formal complaint. At the time that supportive measures are offered to individuals, the Institute will inform the Complainant, in writing, that they may file a formal complaint with the Institute either at that time or in the future if they have not already done so.

INFORMAL/ADAPTABLE RESOLUTION

[idhr.mit.edu/resolution-pathways/adaptable-resolution/what-is-adaptable-resolution]

Adaptable Resolution (AR) offers remedies-based, structured processes that allows the Impacted Party (IP) to agree to a resolution without disciplinary action against the Responding Party (RP), the person accused of harm. It is designed to allow an RP to acknowledge the impact of their behavior and accept responsibility for repairing harm, to the extent possible, experienced by the IP and/or MIT community. AR requires voluntary consent from all parties. The ultimate determination of whether AR is available is made by the IDHR director, or designee.

Under the 2020 Title IX regulations, individuals raising concerns of sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking need to file a formal complaint in order to request AR and it may not be used to resolve allegations that a faculty or staff member sexually harassed (as defined by Title IX) a student. IDHR requires a formal complaint for all discrimination/discriminatory harassment cases prior to a request for Adaptable Resolution.

FORMAL COMPLAINT PROCESS

The formal complaint process is designed to be timely, thorough, and impartial and to provide for a fair and reliable gathering of the facts. All individuals involved, including the Complainant, the Respondent, and any witnesses, will be treated with sensitivity and respect.

FORMAL COMPLAINT RESOLUTION POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Institute's conduct policies prohibiting sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are described below:

- **For students:** In the *Mind & Hand Book*, Section II(7, E): Sexual Misconduct; Section II(7, F): Intimate Partner Violence; Section II(7, G): Stalking; and Section II(7, I): Title IX Sexual Harassment.
- **For all MIT Community Members (including staff and faculty):** In the MIT Policies & Procedures, Section 9.5.1.2: Sexual Misconduct; Section 9.5.1.2: Intimate Partner Violence; Section 9.5.2: Stalking; and Section 9.5.1.4: Title IX Sexual Harassment.

MIT policy may apply to behavior that occurs on campus, during an MIT program or activity, in an MIT-approved fraternity, sorority, or independent living group, or off campus. These policies also apply regardless of whether or not a criminal complaint is filed.

The Institute's grievance procedures for adjudicating a formal complaint internally for disciplinary action against an accused individual (the "respondent") for sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking are:

- Allegations Against Students: MIT Policies & Procedures, Section 9.8.4 [<https://policies.mit.edu/policies-procedures/90-relations-and-responsibilities-within-mit-community/98-complaint-resolution#9.8.4>] and Committee on Discipline Rules [cod.mit.edu/rules]; and
- Allegations Against Faculty and Staff: MIT Policies & Procedures, Section 9.8.5, [<https://policies.mit.edu/policies-procedures/90-relations-and-responsibilities-within-mit-community/98-complaint-resolution#9.8.5>].

All formal complaints of Discrimination and Discriminatory Harassment—including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking—are investigated in accordance with the IDHR Investigation Guide [<https://idhr.mit.edu/formal-complaint-processes/investigation-guide/>].

OVERVIEW OF FORMAL COMPLAINT PROCESS

File a Formal Complaint

A member of the MIT community may submit a Formal Complaint to IDHR by submitting a signed, written document identified as a Formal Complaint requesting that MIT investigate the allegations contained therein. Submissions to IDHR may be made in-person, by mail, or by email to idhr@mit.edu. A Formal Complaint can be submitted online at [<http://idhr.mit.edu/formal-complaint-processes/file-formal-complaint-faculty-staff>].

The Formal Complaint should:

- State the name of the Respondent (if known);
- Describe with reasonable specificity the conduct the Complainant believes violated MIT policy, including, if applicable, the date, time, and location of the conduct (if known);
- Be in the Complainant's own words, although the Complainant may have assistance in preparing the Formal Complaint and may attach relevant documentation.

Initial Assessment

When a Formal Complaint is filed, IDHR performs an Initial Assessment to determine whether the behavior may implicate a Discrimination and Discriminatory Harassment policy. As part of the Initial Assessment, IDHR will generally contact the Complainant in an attempt to gather a more complete understanding of the allegations, as well as any related conduct that may implicate an MIT policy.

IDHR will inform the Complainant in writing of its initial assessment decision. The Initial Assessment will ordinarily be concluded within ten (10) business days of the date the Formal Complaint was received.

Notice of Investigation and Allegations

IDHR will provide the parties with written notice of the investigation and allegations (the "Notice Letter") upon commencement of the Formal Complaint process. The Notice Letter will include: (1) Notice of the applicable MIT policies and procedures, including a summary of the process that will be followed and links to or copies of the applicable policies and procedures and the IDHR Investigation Guide [<https://idhr.mit.edu/formal-complaint-processes/investigation-guide/>]; (2) The specific policy violations under investigation;

(3) A meaningful summary of the nature of the allegations, which generally includes (if known) the identities of the parties involved in the incident, the conduct allegedly constituting a Discrimination and Discriminatory Harassment policy violation, and the date, time and location of the alleged incident(s); and (4) The name of the assigned Investigator.

If, in the course of an investigation, additional allegations are brought forward that were not included in the initial Notice Letter, IDHR will issue a supplemental Notice Letter to provide notice of the investigation of additional allegations. Upon receipt of the Notice Letter, the Respondent will generally be given ten (10) business days to submit a written statement in response to the allegations and to schedule an initial interview.

Assignment of Neutral Investigator(s)

IDHR will assign the trained, neutral Investigator or Investigators to conduct the investigation. The Investigator will not have or demonstrate a conflict of interest or bias for a party generally, or for a specific Complainant or Respondent.

Investigation Process

The investigation is designed to be timely, thorough, and impartial and to provide for a fair and reliable gathering of the facts. All individuals involved in the investigation, including the Complainant, the Respondent, and any witnesses, will be treated with sensitivity and respect.

The investigation will generally include individual interviews of the Complainant, the Respondent, and relevant witnesses, as well as, gathering relevant evidence. Upon completion of the investigation, the Investigator will prepare a Final Investigation Record and Report. The Investigation Record is generally a compilation of statements by the parties and witnesses as well as other evidence gathered by the Investigator. The Investigation Report will summarize the relevant information gathered during the investigation.

The Complainant and the Respondent will have an equal opportunity to participate in the investigation, including an equal opportunity to be heard, submit evidence, and suggest witnesses who may have relevant information. Specifically, during the investigation, each party will have the opportunity to:

- provide written statements, participate in interviews, and respond to questions from the Investigator;
- submit information and corroborating evidence;
- identify witnesses who may have relevant information;
- submit questions that they believe should be directed by the Investigator to each other or to any witness;
- respond to the information gathered during the investigation.

The Investigator will notify and seek to meet separately with the Complainant, the Respondent, and witnesses, and will gather other relevant and available evidence and information, including, without limitation, electronic or other records of communications between the parties or witnesses, photographs, and medical records (subject to the consent of the applicable party).

Investigation Record and Report

All parties have a full and fair opportunity to review and respond to the Investigation Record and Report. The Institute has tailored the Investigation Record and Report to best correspond to the Institute's different constituencies as described in the COD Rules and P&P Section 9.8.

The Investigator will consider any written responses before finalizing the Investigation Record and Report.

Preponderance of the Evidence

Formal Complaints are resolved applying the preponderance of the evidence standard (“more likely than not”). The burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rest on the Institute, not one party or the other.

The Respondent will be presumed “not responsible” unless and until there is a determination of responsibility.

Advisors

At all stages of the Investigation, both the Complainant and the Respondent have the right to select and consult with an advisor of their own choosing.

In matters against staff and faculty members, P&P Section 9.8 governs who may serve as an advisor. In matters against students, the COD Rules governs who may serve as an advisor. In any matter alleging sexual assault, intimate partner violence, stalking, sexual harassment, gender-based harassment, or Title IX Sexual Harassment, the parties may select an advisor of their choice, including an attorney.

Decision-Makers

The Institute has selected the Decision-Makers for all stages of the Discrimination or Discriminatory Harassment Formal Complaint process to comply with applicable laws and to best correspond to the Institute’s different constituencies.

Under MIT’s current process, the decision-maker in each phase of the formal complaint process is determined by the type of misconduct and affiliation of the Respondent. Please review IDHR’s Decision Makers webpage **[Decision-Makers – MIT Institute Discrimination and Harassment Response Office]** to learn who the decision-makers are for each phase: (1) Determination of Responsibility; (2) Sanction; and (3) Appeal.

Decision-makers receive training on discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct, and other relevant issues, including MIT’s Conduct Policies, the definitions of Title IX sexual harassment and the scope of MIT’s education program or activity. Decision-makers also receive training on adjudicating formal complaints including:

- how to conduct hearings
- technology to be used at live hearings
- issues of relevance of questions and evidence (including when questions and evidence about the complainant’s sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant)
- how to serve impartially (including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias)

Findings and Discipline Process

The Institute has tailored the process for finding a violation of a Discrimination or Discriminatory Harassment policy, including allegations of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and for determining appropriate discipline to comply with applicable laws and to best correspond to the Institute’s different constituencies.

Resolution Procedures for Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Matters

For Allegations Against Students: Allegations against students are governed by the Committee on Discipline Rules, available online at **[XIII. Special Procedures for Handling MIT Sexual Misconduct and Title IX Sexual Harassment Complaints – Committee on Discipline]**, and summarized below:

- At the conclusion of an IDHR investigation, the investigator(s) will prepare a written report that may include a recommended finding of responsibility based on the investigation. The recommendation of the investigator(s) is not binding.
- The complainant and the respondent will have the opportunity to review the final investigation report and investigation record and to accept or reject the recommended findings.
- The COD Chair will review the case and determine which COD method to use to resolve the case.
 - Administrative Resolution: If the Chair determines that suspension (including suspension held in abeyance), expulsion, or degree revocation for a student, or suspension of recognition (including suspension held in abeyance) or loss or recognition for a student organization, is not appropriate even if the allegations in the report are true, the Chair will adjudicate the case as an administrative resolution. Administrative resolution may be used regardless of whether the parties agree with the recommended finding of the investigator(s). If the recommended finding is not responsible and both parties agree, the Chair may affirm a finding of not responsible as part of an administrative resolution. The Chair will use the normal process for administrative resolutions specified in Section VII (A) **[VII. Process for Choosing a Particular Resolution Process – Committee on Discipline]**, except that no students shall be involved in resolving the case.
 - Sexual Misconduct Panel Meeting: If the Chair determines that suspension (including suspension held in abeyance), expulsion, or degree revocation for a student, or suspension of recognition (including suspension held in abeyance) or loss or recognition for a student organization is possible.
 - The Chair will assign the case to a sexual misconduct panel meeting. The procedure for the sexual misconduct panel is described in Section XIV. In cases which the respondent accepts responsibility for all policy violations, a sexual misconduct panel meeting will determine sanctions only.
[XIV. Sexual Misconduct Panel Meeting Procedures (Non-Title IX Sexual Harassment) – Committee on Discipline].
 - Title IX Sexual Harassment Hearing Panel: Cases that involve allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment, the Chair will assign the case to a Title IX Sexual Harassment hearing panel. The procedure for the sexual misconduct panel is described in Section XV.

For Allegations Against Faculty Members, Senior Research Scientists, Senior Research Engineers, and Senior Research Associates (Collectively “faculty”): Allegations against faculty are governed by MIT P&P Sections 9.8.5.2 and 9.8.5.3, available online at **[9.0 Relations and Responsibilities Within the MIT Community | Policies]**, and summarized below.

- The Investigator prepares a report with findings of fact and a recommendation as to whether the Respondent violated any Conduct Policy. The report is provided to a Faculty Panel. The Faculty Panel may meet or consult with the investigator or others but generally does not meet with the Complainant or the Respondent. The Faculty Panel decides if the Respondent violated one or more of the Conduct Policies.
- If the Faculty Panel decides that the Respondent violated a Conduct Policy, the Faculty Panel recommends to the appropriate Dean (or other Academic Council member for some senior research scientists, engineers, and associates) what action should be taken in light of the finding.

For Allegations Against Staff Members and Postdoctoral Scholars: Allegations against staff are governed by MIT P&P Sections 9.8.5.2 and 9.8.5.4, available online at [\[9.8 Complaint Resolution | Policies \]](#), and summarized below.

- If the Respondent is a staff member or postdoctoral scholar, the investigator investigates and prepares a report with findings of fact and a determination as to whether a Conduct Policy was violated. The report is confidentially shared with the Complainant, the Respondent, and the Respondent's supervisor and/or higher level manager. If the investigator determines that the Respondent violated a Conduct Policy, the report is also sent to the Respondent's department/unit head and to the appropriate Dean or other Academic Council member of the unit in which the Respondent works.
- The Dean or other Academic Council member will determine the appropriate action to take against the Respondent.

Title IX Sexual Harassment Hearing Procedures

Although MIT broadly prohibits sexual harassment and other forms of sexual misconduct, federal Title IX regulations require MIT to follow specific hearing procedures in "Title IX Sexual Harassment" formal complaints.

- **Title IX Sexual Harassment Hearing Procedures for Allegations Against Students:** Committee on Discipline Rules, available online at [\[XV. Title IX Sexual Harassment Hearing Procedures – Committee on Discipline \]](#);
- **Special Hearing Procedures for Title IX Sexual Harassment Complaints Against Faculty and Staff,** available online at [\[Hearing Process – MIT Institute Discrimination and Harassment Response Office \]](#)

For all Title IX Sexual Harassment Hearings each party may be accompanied by an advisor of their choice, or one assigned by the Institute if the party chooses not to select their own, who will be permitted to conduct cross-examination of the parties and witnesses. After the conclusion of the hearing, the hearing panel meets to reach a decision whether the respondent is responsible for violating MIT's Title IX Sexual Harassment policy, using a preponderance of the evidence standard and based on a majority of panel members. The parties will be provided written determination of the finding of responsibility and any sanctions simultaneously.

Possible Sanctions for Students

After a final determination has been made that a student violated MIT's sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking policies, the Committee on Discipline (COD) is authorized to impose a sanction. Possible sanctions for students include: a disciplinary warning, disciplinary probation, notation on transcript, relocation to other housing, removal from MIT housing, disciplinary suspension (including suspension held in abeyance), disciplinary expulsion, degree revocation, required participation in educational seminars or programs, domestic violence education or treatment programs, restitution, directed study of a related topic, and no contact orders.

In selecting the appropriate sanction, the COD shall consider the severity of the violation, the impact of the respondent's behavior on the complainant and on the community, the safety of the complainant and the community, and the education or changes needed from the respondent. The sexual misconduct policy states that disciplinary suspension and disciplinary expulsion will be strongly considered when a student is found to have violated any part of the nonconsensual sexual contact, nonconsensual sexual penetration, sexual exploitation, or retaliation provisions of the sexual misconduct policy, and for severe violations of the sexual harassment provision of the policy

Possible Sanctions for Faculty and Staff

Examples of discipline for staff and faculty include, but are not limited to, a reprimand (oral or written), a suspension, a salary reduction, a demotion, a removal of privileges, or termination of employment or appointment.

Appeals

Both parties have equal rights to appeal. The processes and grounds for appeal are set forth in the COD Rules for student matters and in P&P Section 9.8 for staff and faculty matters.

Written Notice

In cases of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, the Complainant and Respondent receive simultaneous written notice of the result of the investigation (including the discipline), procedures for appeal (if applicable), any change to the result, and when the results become final.

Resolution Timeline

The Institute will make a good faith effort to complete the resolution process within a reasonable time period from the date the investigation begins.

Confidentiality of Reporting within MIT

MIT offices designated as confidential for Title IX purposes will not report any identifiable information to the Institute Discrimination and Harassment Response Office, the Committee on Discipline, or any other entity at MIT. Conversations with these offices are kept confidential to the full extent permitted by law, and except in rare, extreme circumstances (including imminent risk of harm to self or others), no personally identifying information will be shared without the impacted party's permission. These confidential offices are Violence Prevention and Response, MIT Health, MIT Mental Health & Counseling Service, Institute Chaplains, the Ombuds Office, and Sexual Misconduct Confidential Resource Providers.

Offices designated as private limit what information they share about the impacted party's case, but information about incidents of sexual misconduct must be shared with the Institute Discrimination and Harassment Response Office and other relevant MIT departments so that the Institute can take action if necessary for reasons of safety. However, the wishes of the person providing the information are given full consideration.

These private offices and departments include MIT Police, Institute Discrimination and Harassment Response Office, Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards, Committee on Discipline, Student Support Services, Office of Graduate Education, Human Resources, LGBT@MIT, faculty, and staff designated as responsible employees.

When MIT employees who are not confidential resources (limited to those listed above) are informed of a sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking incident, each will work with the impacted person in contacting necessary personnel and desired resources. While these employees must notify the Institute Discrimination and Harassment Response Office of each incident involving a student by name, date, time, and location, the impacted person's request for formal action, informal action (including request for supportive measures), or no action will be honored whenever possible and in most cases. When MIT personnel have concerns or doubts regarding the safety or well-being of the impacted person or the broader MIT community, they may need to involve others to assure that the survivor is receiving adequate support, or that appropriate steps are taken to deal with an alleged perpetrator who may be a threat to the impacted person or the community. These steps will be taken with respect for the impacted person's confidentiality, but may need to occur even without their consent in certain situations.

MIT will protect the confidentiality of impacted parties and other necessary parties by fairly and consistently applying P&P Section 11.0, Privacy and Disclosure of Personal Information [**11.0 Privacy and Disclosure of Personal Information | Policies**]. In accordance with this policy, MIT will not include the name or personally identifying information about the victim in MIT's publicly available crime report data, including the daily crime log or the Annual Security Report. Further, MIT will maintain as private any supportive or protective measures provided to the protected party, except as needed to implement those measures.

Release of Disciplinary Outcomes to Certain Crime Victims

MIT will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in 18 U.S. Code § 16), or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by MIT against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, the next of kin of the victim may make the request.

Protection Orders in Massachusetts

In Massachusetts, a victim of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking may seek an abuse prevention order (commonly referred as a 209A or restraining order) or a harassment prevention order. An abuse prevention order is a court order that legally restrains a family or household member from further harming or threatening to harm a victim. A harassment prevention order may be requested against anyone who has been harassing, stalking, or sexually assaulting a victim no matter what the relationship with the person might be. Protection orders issued by courts in other jurisdictions will be enforced in Massachusetts as long as the protection order is still in place in the issuing jurisdiction. Enforcement can include, but is not limited to, enforcement by MIT Police, City of Cambridge Police, and/or assistance from any other state or local police authority in the jurisdiction where the complainant lives or works.

Complainants may request, as part of a protection order, that the respondent refrain from contacting, harassing, or abusing the complainant, stay away from the complainant's home or workplace, or pay damages to the complainant for harm suffered as a direct result of the abuse of harassment. Restraining orders and harassment prevention orders also protect against contact through friends, relatives, neighbors or anyone else, or sending or posting messages on social media sites, unless specifically allowed in the order. There is no filing fee charged for this action and filing a protection order does not preclude an individual from any other civil or criminal remedies. If a restraining order or harassment prevention order is filed, the victim will meet with a Victim Witness Advocate at the court to discuss the process before going in front of a Judge. Upon request, MIT Police can assist the complainant with filing for a protection order but MIT cannot provide legal representation.

Sex Offender Registry

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000, which amended the Clery Act, requires institutions of higher education to inform the campus community how to obtain information concerning registered sex offenders in the state. In Massachusetts, this information is maintained by the Sex Offender Registry Board, a state agency which is part of the Executive Office of Public Safety. The MIT Police website provides a link to the Massachusetts State Police Sex Offender Registry [[Sexual Offender Registry | MIT Police](#)]. The individuals who appear in the database have been designated as Level 3 Sex Offenders by the Sex Offender Registry Board. The Board has determined that these individuals have a high risk to reoffend and that the degree of dangerousness posed to the public is such that a substantial public safety interest is served by active community notification. The database can also be found through the official website of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: [[Sex Offender Registry Board | Mass.gov](#)].

Information contained in the sex offender registry shall not be used to commit a crime against a sex offender or to engage in illegal discrimination or harassment of an offender. Any person who uses information disclosed pursuant to the provisions of Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 6, Sections 178C to 178P, inclusive, for such purpose shall be punished by not more than two and one-half years in a house of correction or by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by both such fine and imprisonment. Mass. General Laws c.6 § 178N.



Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

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

The MIT Campus Safety and Security infrastructure team in coordination with MIT Police and MIT departments, maintains and implements building lockup schedules for certain laboratories, floors, doors, and elevators within MIT-owned buildings. This ensures that Institute building entrances are either secured after hours or are secured at specific entrances in a manner that channels entry traffic to a central location. Individuals seeking access to use MIT Athletics facilities must present appropriate ID for admittance at all times.

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

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

Unauthorized Access

MIT policy found in the Mind and Hand Book, Section II (26) expressly prohibits students from being present in any Institute area or property, or in any area of Institute-approved housing that is posted to prohibit unauthorized access, that is locked to prohibit unauthorized access, or that a reasonable individual knows or should know is considered a private and/or unauthorized area. Violation of this policy will result in referral to the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards, the Committee on Discipline, and/or arrest.

For more information, please refer to **[II (26). Unauthorized Access – MIT Mind and Hand Book]**

Campus Safety and Security Infrastructure

IS&T’s Campus Safety & Security Infrastructure team oversees the campus’ centralized card access, alarm and security camera systems. They work closely with MIT’s departments, labs, and centers to assist with the necessary design, implementation, and installation of security systems as required for renovations, new construction projects, or new physical security initiatives to existing spaces. You may reach them at: **physicalsecurity@mit.edu**.

Card Services

The Atlas Service Center generates all MIT ID cards, from generating the initial MIT ID card, to renewing cards upon expiration and replacing lost or stolen cards. More information is available at **[MIT ID Card Services – at the Atlas Service Center]**.

Campus Housing Facilities, Guest Policies, and Security Measures

The MIT *Housing & Residential Services* and *MIT Dining Policy* regarding access to residence halls as well as house and apartment buildings is as follows:

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

For the housing facilities equipped with a front desk, all nonresidents wishing to gain entrance into the residence hall must report to the front desk with proper identification and their request to enter. Front desks are staffed 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, by Housing Office personnel. More information is available online at: [[Home | The Guide to Residences](#)].

MIT ID cards are required to gain access to all MIT residence halls. Students are prohibited from giving their MIT ID cards to anyone else.

Students who lose their MIT ID card, or have it stolen, should follow the procedures for card deactivation on the MIT Card Services website. They should also report to the card office (Building E17-106) to obtain a replacement. [[MIT ID Cards - MIT Division of Student Life](#)].

MIT Housing & Residential Services personnel must present an MIT ID to gain entrance to a residence hall or an independent living group.

MIT Facilities personnel must present an MIT ID, sign in, and state their business at each building's front desk. During regular business hours, the house Maintenance Mechanic and/or House Operations Manager is informed of a workers' presence in the dorm.

Outside vendors and private contractors must report to the front desk, present a valid government-issued ID, and state their business. The House Operations Manager, Maintenance Mechanic, or Service staff person is contacted to escort the worker to the job site. In the event that the job is in a student room, the House Operations Manager will arrange for a turn-key. No vendor or contractor may enter the house unless accompanied by a representative of MIT Housing.

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

Guests. Residents are permitted to have guests in their residence, including the common areas of the residence hall, under the following conditions:

ALL GUESTS

- **Guests are required to present a valid MIT, school or government-issued photo ID at the front desk of any MIT residence hall.**
- **Residents are prohibited from giving guests their room/apartment keys or MIT ID card at any time.**
- **Residents and guests in undergraduate residence halls are required to follow the guest policies and procedures for the specific residence hall they wish to visit. Individual guest policies and procedures for each undergraduate community can be on this website: [<https://studentlife.mit.edu/policies-and-resources/guests-in-residence-halls/>].**
- **Residents are responsible for the conduct of their guests at all times.**

OVERNIGHT GUESTS

- Residents may not have overnight guests for more than three nights in a seven-day period. Some residence halls may have an overnight guest policy that may be more restrictive. It is the resident's obligation to check with the House Team (Heads of House, House Operations Manager or Area Director) to determine if specific policies exist, and to abide by all applicable policies.
- Residents must obtain, in advance, the permission of all students of the room/suite in which the overnight guest is visiting or staying. Consideration should be given to the rights and reasonable expectations of a roommate(s) at all times.
- Sleeping overnight in the public common areas of a residence hall (e.g., lounges) is prohibited.

Nonresidents. Any person failing to respond when asked for an ID or who appears to have gained unauthorized access will be reported to the MIT Police.

IN-RESIDENCE SUPPORT AND SECURITY PERSONNEL

Each housing unit is managed by a team of administrative, support, and service staff, as well as student personnel. Heads of House and their families live in residence halls and are supported by Area Directors (ADs) and Graduate Resident Advisors (GRAs). These individuals are available to assist students with any kind of problem that may arise, including conduct issues, psychological support, and academic support.

Area Directors (ADs), as members of the house team, support students at MIT and provide resources, skills, and energy in the areas of crisis response, event planning, activities support, student development, training, and effective communication. Each AD works collaboratively with Heads of House, residents, house operations managers, GRAs, and the Residential Life Programs (RLP) staff to serve specific buildings or population. ADs live on campus.

House managers are responsible for daily residence hall operations, including maintaining security and safety standards within the unit and assisting residents in maintaining a clean, welcoming, safe, and secure living environment. House Operations Managers are supported by the Housing & Residential Services Office, as well as by support and service staff. In addition, the Assistant Director of Evening Operations provides supervision and training for Night Watch to provide additional resident safety and security from 4:00 p.m. until 8:00 a.m., seven days a week. The security program is supported by the Housing & Residential Services Office and the MIT Police.

FRATERNITIES, SORORITIES, AND INDEPENDENT LIVING GROUPS

MIT expects its approved fraternities, sororities, and independent living groups (FSILGs) to provide an environment that supports academic achievement, moral and social development, as well as the Institute's overall mission and goals. The majority of MIT's recognized FSILGs are independently owned and operated. Learn more online at: [\[Fraternities, Sororities, and Independent Living Groups - MIT Division of Student Life \]](#).

- FSILGs must maintain a current Lodging House License as required by their respective community and Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 140.
- FSILGs are to exercise care in promoting the personal safety of persons attending events in their houses. Besides regulating event policies, the Interfraternity Council, Panhellenic Association, and Living Group Council, and Multicultural Greek Council continually strive to protect members and guests, as well as chapter and personal property. The MIT Police are available to consult on safety and security issues and to assist during parties and events.

SECURITY OF AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

- **FSILGs must meet all safety and health requirements as well as all applicable city and state health, safety, and building codes. They also must cooperate with the Institute in any health- or safety-related inspections or surveys.**
- **FSILGs must cooperate with and assist Institute officials in any emergency situations.**
- **In addition, FSILGs must be in compliance with all applicable Interfraternity Council, Panhellenic Association, or Living Group Council policies and regulations; MIT policies; as well as local, state, and federal laws.**
- **Only registered MIT students are eligible to reside in FSILGs during the academic year, and each FSILG must have a live-in Graduate Resident Advisor hired and trained by MIT.**

OFF-CAMPUS HOUSING

Many students at MIT choose to live in privately owned dwellings, primarily in Cambridge and across the bridge in Boston. For many people, especially newcomers to the metropolitan area, selecting a safe place can be difficult. The MIT Police Community Policing Division can provide you with general crime prevention and home security information to help you with the problems of living in densely populated urban areas. Students may also consult the off-campus Housing Service, which maintains general information on the rental housing market. [[Massachusetts Institute of Technology | Off-Campus Housing Search](#)]



Fire Safety

Information + Statistics

The MIT Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS) Office works closely with the Division of Student Life (DSL) to comply with fire safety laws and regulations (federal, state, and local).

Members of the MIT community should report fires, potential crimes, or other emergencies to MIT Police by dialing 100 from any campus telephone or 617-253-1212 from a cellular phone.

For more information about fire safety call the EHS Program Manager from DSL: 617-253-4257

Fire Drills

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

Fire Systems

MIT has the following systems in place to activate alarms and detect and control fires:

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

Awareness Training

Graduate Resident Advisors (GRAs) are graduate student employees and are responsible for specific floors within the undergraduate dormitories. In August of each year, GRAs take a web-based course on fire safety that is specific to a dorm setting. They are required to convey fire safety information to their students, especially freshman, by the end of September each year.

SPECIFIC TRAINING TOPICS

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

Fire Evacuation Policy

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

FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY POLICIES

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

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

Items that are expressly forbidden in dormitories:

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

Anyone who violates Massachusetts law or MIT policy on fire safety may be subject to severe disciplinary action and/or criminal sanctions.

Smoking Policy

A City of Cambridge ordinance establishes that smoking is prohibited in all areas of MIT residence halls, including student rooms, hallways and lounges.

MIT Policy also prohibits smoking in all spaces of all MIT buildings, including in residence halls. The prohibition against smoking includes the use of electronic cigarettes, vapes, and other similar devices. Violators of this policy may be subject to serious sanctions. (For employee sanctions, see MIT Employment Policy Manual Section 3.2.3 Corrective Action. For student sanctions, see MIT's Committee on Discipline "Rules and Regulations.").

Portable Electric Appliances Policy

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

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE VISIT:

[II (9). Fire Safety – MIT Mind and Hand Book]

[Fire & Life Safety in Residence Halls - MIT Division of Student Life]

Fire Statistics

In accordance with the Clery Act, MIT provides the following fire safety statistics. All fire alarms received by the Department of Facilities Operations Center are maintained in MIT's SAP database. MIT's EHS Office Safety Program maintains the log of dormitory fires, which must be reported to the Department of Education. This log can be viewed at: **[Fire System Log - Default report]**.

Members of the MIT community should report any fire in a residence hall to the MIT EHS Office Safety Program at 617-452-3477.



2023 MIT Fire Safety Report

LOCATION	TOTAL FIRES IN EACH BUILDING	DATE & TIME	CAUSE OF FIRE	NUMBER OF INJURIES THAT REQUIRED TREATMENT AT A MEDICAL FACILITY/ NUMBER OF DEATHS	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
BAKER HOUSE, Bldg. W7 362 Memorial Drive	0				
BURTON-CONNER, Bldg. W51 410 Memorial Drive	0				
EAST CAMPUS, Bldgs. 62, 64 3 Ames Street	0				
MACGREGOR HOUSE, Bldg. W61 450 Memorial Drive	0				
MASEEH HALL, Bldg. W1 305 Memorial Drive	0				
MCCORMICK HALL, Bldg. W4 320 Memorial Drive	0				
NEW HOUSE, Bldg. W70 471-476 Memorial Drive	0				
NEXT HOUSE, Bldg. W71 500 Memorial Drive	0				
RANDOM HALL, Bldg. NW61 290 Massachusetts Avenue	0				
SIMMONS HALL, Bldg. W79 229-243 Vassar Street	0				
KAT MIT, Bldg. W5 350 Memorial Drive	0				
PBP MIT, Bldg. W51C 405 Memorial Drive	0				
KS MIT, Bldg. W51D 407 Memorial Drive	0				
99 Bay State Road	0				
ASHDOWN HOUSE, Bldg. NW35 235 Albany Street	1	9/30/2023	Oven Fire	0	0
EASTGATE APTS., Bldg. E55 60 Wadsworth Street	0				
EDGERTON HOUSE, Bldg. NW10 143 Albany Street	0				
SIDNEY-PACIFIC, Bldg. NW86 70 Pacific Street	0				
TANG HALL, Bldg. W84 550 Memorial Drive	0				
THE WAREHOUSE, Bldg. NW30 224 Albany Street"	0				
WESTGATE APTS. (highrise) WESTGATE APTS. (lowrise) Bldg. W85 A-K Bldg. W85 540 Memorial Drive	0				
ADP, 351 Mass. Avenue	0				
WILG, 355 Mass. Avenue	0				
ZP, 233 Mass. Avenue	0				
E37, 45 Hayward Street	0				
New Vassar Dormitory, Bldg W46 189 Vassar Street	0				
E2, 70 Amherst Street	0				

2024 MIT Fire Safety Report

LOCATION	TOTAL FIRES IN EACH BUILDING	DATE & TIME	CAUSE OF FIRE	NUMBER OF INJURIES THAT REQUIRED TREATMENT AT A MEDICAL FACILITY/ NUMBER OF DEATHS	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
BAKER HOUSE, Bldg. W7 362 Memorial Drive	0				
BURTON-CONNER, Bldg. W51 410 Memorial Drive	2	12/07/2024	Student arson	0	0
EAST CAMPUS, Bldgs. 62, 64 3 Ames Street	0				
MACGREGOR HOUSE, Bldg. W61 450 Memorial Drive	1	12/07/2024	Punctured battery	0	0
MASEEH HALL, Bldg. W1 305 Memorial Drive	0				
MCCORMICK HALL, Bldg. W4 320 Memorial Drive	0				
NEW HOUSE, Bldg. W70 471-476 Memorial Drive	0				
NEXT HOUSE, Bldg. W71 500 Memorial Drive	0				
RANDOM HALL, Bldg. NW61 290 Massachusetts Avenue	0				
SIMMONS HALL, Bldg. W79 229-243 Vassar Street	0				
KAT MIT, Bldg. W5 350 Memorial Drive	0				
PBP MIT, Bldg. W51C 405 Memorial Drive	0				
KS MIT, Bldg. W51 D 407 Memorial Drive	0				
99 Bay State Road	0				
ASHDOWN HOUSE, Bldg. NW35 235 Albany Street	0				
EDGERTON HOUSE, Bldg. NW10 143 Albany Street	0				
SIDNEY-PACIFIC, Bldg. NW86 70 Pacific Street	0				
TANG HALL, Bldg. W84 550 Memorial Drive	0				
THE WAREHOUSE, Bldg. NW30 224 Albany Street"	0				
WESTGATE APTS. (highrise) WESTGATE APTS. (lowrise) Bldg. W85 A-K Bldg. W85 540 Memorial Drive	0				
ADP, 351 Mass. Avenue	0				
WILG, 355 Mass. Avenue	1	10/07/2024	Stove fire	0	0
ZP, 233 Mass. Avenue	0				
E37, 45 Hayward Street	0				
New Vassar Dormitory, Bldg W46 189 Vassar Street	0				
E2, 70 Amherst Street	0				
W87-88, 269 Vassar Street	0				

2025 MIT Fire Safety Report

LOCATION	TOTAL FIRES IN EACH BUILDING	DATE & TIME	CAUSE OF FIRE	NUMBER OF INJURIES THAT REQUIRED TREATMENT AT A MEDICAL FACILITY/ NUMBER OF DEATHS	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
BAKER HOUSE, Bldg. W7 362 Memorial Drive	0				
BURTON-CONNER, Bldg. W51 410 Memorial Drive	0				
EAST CAMPUS, Bldgs. 62, 64 3 Ames Street	0				
MACGREGOR HOUSE, Bldg. W61 450 Memorial Drive	0				
MASEEH HALL, Bldg. W1 305 Memorial Drive	0				
MCCORMICK HALL, Bldg. W4 320 Memorial Drive	1	8/28/2025	Mulch fire	0	0
NEW HOUSE, Bldg. W70 471-476 Memorial Drive	0				
NEXT HOUSE, Bldg. W71 500 Memorial Drive	0				
RANDOM HALL, Bldg. NW61 290 Massachusetts Avenue	0				
SIMMONS HALL, Bldg. W79 229-243 Vassar Street	0				
KAT MIT, Bldg. W5 350 Memorial Drive	0				
PBP MIT, Bldg. W51C 405 Memorial Drive	0				
KS MIT, Bldg. W51 D 407 Memorial Drive	0				
ASHDOWN HOUSE, Bldg. NW35 235 Albany Street	0				
EDGERTON HOUSE, Bldg. NW10 143 Albany Street	0				
SIDNEY-PACIFIC, Bldg. NW86 70 Pacific Street	0				
TANG HALL, Bldg. W84 550 Memorial Drive	0				
THE WAREHOUSE, Bldg. NW30 224 Albany Street"	0				
WESTGATE APTS. (highrise) WESTGATE APTS. (lowrise) Bldg. W85 A-K Bldg. W85 540 Memorial Drive	0				
ADP, 351 Mass. Avenue	0				
WILG, 355 Mass. Avenue	0				
ZP, 233 Mass. Avenue	0				
E37, 45 Hayward Street	0				
New Vassar Dormitory, Bldg W46 189 Vassar Street	0				
E2, 70 Amherst Street	0				
W87-88, 269 Vassar Street	0				

Fire Safety Preparedness and Equipment

LOCATION	FIRE ALARM HORNS & STROBE LIGHTS	SMOKE DETECTORS IN STUDENTS' ROOMS	SPRINKLERS IN STUDENTS' ROOMS	SPRINKLERS IN ALL OTHER AREAS	FIRE ALARM MONITORED ONSITE BY MIT'S CENTRAL STATION (FM APPROVED)	STANDPIPE	FIRE DRILLS COMPLETED PER YEAR
BAKER HOUSE, Bldg. W7 362 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
BURTON-CONNER, Bldg. W51 410 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
EAST CAMPUS, Bldgs. 62, 64 3 Ames Street	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
MACGREGOR HOUSE, Bldg. W61 450 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
MASEEH HALL, Bldg. W1 305 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
MCCORMICK HALL, Bldg. W4 320 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
NEW HOUSE, Bldg. W70 471-476 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
NEXT HOUSE, Bldg. W71 500 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
RANDOM HALL, Bldg. NW61 290 Massachusetts Avenue	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
SIMMONS HALL, Bldg. W79 229-243 Vassar Street	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
KAT MIT, Bldg. W5 350 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Fire Alarm monitored on-site by MIT's central station.	yes	2
PBP MIT, Bldg. W51C 405 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Fire Alarm monitored on-site by MIT's central station.	no	2
KS MIT, Bldg. W51 D 407 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Fire Alarm monitored on-site by MIT's central station.	yes	2
ASHDOWN HOUSE, Bldg. NW35 235 Albany Street	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
EDGERTON HOUSE, Bldg. NW10 143 Albany Street	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
SIDNEY-PACIFIC, Bldg. NW86 70 Pacific Street	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
TANG HALL, Bldg. W84 550 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
THE WAREHOUSE, Bldg. NW30 224 Albany Street"	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
WESTGATE APTS. (highrise) WESTGATE APTS. (lowrise) Bldg. W85 A-K Bldg. W85 540 Memorial Drive	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
ADP, 351 Mass. Avenue	yes	yes	yes	yes	Direct notification to Fire Dept	yes	2
WILG, 355 Mass. Avenue	yes	yes	yes	yes	Direct notification to Fire Dept	yes	2
ZP, 233 Mass. Avenue	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	2
E37, 45 Hayward Street	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	2
New Vassar Dormitory, Bldg W46 189 Vassar Street	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	2
E2, 70 Amherst Street	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system yes, room smoke detectors no.	yes	2
W87-88, 269 Vassar Street	yes	yes	yes	yes	Building system monitored by private vendor: Rapid Response Monitoring Services	yes	2

Timely Warnings + Emergency Notifications

Timely Warnings

If a Clery crime occurs, either on or off campus, which, in the judgment of the Chief of the MIT Police, constitutes a serious or continuing threat, a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued.

The warning will be issued through the MIT Alert system via email to students, faculty, and staff. The MIT Police will post a notice on its website at: [\[Crime Alerts & Timely Warnings | MIT Police \]](#). MIT will not disclose the name or other identifying information of a victim in a timely warning. While the vast majority of crimes on campus are reported directly to the MIT Police, staff from various other offices on campus, including the Institute Discrimination & Harassment Response Office, Violence Prevention and Response, the Division of Student Life, the Department of Athletics, Physical Education and Recreation, Student Support Services, Residential Life (including the FSILG Office), MIT Health, the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards, and the Office of the Vice Chancellor are instructed to immediately alert the MIT Police to any potential incidents for which a timely warning would be appropriate.

Emergency Notifications

MIT Alert is the Institute’s official emergency notification system, designed to quickly inform the MIT community of appropriate actions to take when a major emergency or disruption to operations impacts MIT. When activated, MIT Alert delivers messages through multiple channels, including text messages, emails, phone calls, social media, digital signage, and the MIT emergency information website [\[MIT Emergency Information \]](#). These alerts provide timely details about the nature and location of the emergency, along with recommended safety actions. The system is governed by the Emergency Notification Protocol, maintained by MIT Emergency Management, which outlines the procedures and criteria for issuing alerts. Depending on the situation, notifications may be authorized by MIT Police or the Emergency Notification Team (ENT), ensuring a rapid, coordinated response to protect the MIT community.

The process for issuing an MIT Alert notification involves a series of rapid steps: (1) confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation, which may come from MIT Police or other first responders, multiple calls to MIT dispatch reporting the emergency, and/or warnings from local, state, or federal partners (e.g. Cambridge alerts, National Weather Service warnings); (2) activation of the (ENT) by MIT Police through utilization of a conference bridge system that requires team members to join a conference call; (3) assessment of the situation by the ENT, including determining appropriate actions involving activating the MIT Alert system. For threats that necessitate more immediate life safety actions, such as an active shooter, the on-duty MIT Police Sergeant has the authority to issue an MIT Alert immediately using a touchscreen interface linked to the MIT Alert cloud-based platform. All staff members of MIT Emergency Management are trained in operating the MIT Alert system and have authority to send MIT Alert messages once the emergency situation is verified.

MIT Alert messages are delivered to the Institute community through multiple communication channels, depending on the nature and urgency of the situation. These channels include text messages, emails, phone calls/voicemails, social media platforms, MIT emergency information website [**MIT Emergency Information**], and electronic message boards located in public buildings across campus. Initial alerts provide a summary of the emergency, its location, and recommended safety actions. When appropriate, messages may direct recipients to the MIT emergency information website [**MIT Emergency Information**] for real-time updates and more detailed information.

Due to MIT's large, open campus and the frequent movements of individuals within it, most alerts are sent to the entire community to ensure broad awareness.

The notification process follows these key principles:

1. Immediate dissemination of alerts upon confirmation of a verified emergency that poses an imminent threat to health or safety or major disruption to campus operations. If the situation is determined not to be credible or significant, the ENT may decide not to issue an alert.
2. Consistency of message format, so the MIT community can quickly recognize alerts as official and trustworthy.
3. Situational discretion, allowing the ENT to assess whether sending a notification could compromise safety or hinder emergency response efforts, and to adjust communications accordingly.

MIT Emergency Management is responsible for developing and maintaining the MIT Alert system, including its associated processes, protocols, and procedures. This work is done in close collaboration with MIT Police and Information Systems & Technology (IS&T) to ensure the systems function effectively and reliably. MIT Emergency Management also provides regular training on the MIT Alert process to MIT Police and members of the ENT. The ENT comprises representatives from MIT Emergency Management, MIT Police, MIT Office of Communications, Environment, Health & Safety (EHS), IS&T, and Facilities, ensuring a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to emergency communication.

MIT Emergency Management and MIT Police will use emergency communication channels to alert the appropriate Cambridge emergency responders of a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may affect the broader Cambridge community. Additionally, the public is allowed to sign up for MIT Alerts. Similarly, Cambridge emergency responders will communicate with MIT Police and MIT Emergency Management using normal emergency communication channels in the event of an emergency in the greater community that may affect the MIT community. Relationships have been established between MIT and the City of Cambridge to ensure an effective, efficient, and coordinated response to emergencies as well as associated communications and notification tasks during emergency situations.

Emergency Drills, Testing, and Evacuation Procedures

The MIT Alert process is tested regularly to ensure its effectiveness and reliability. Technology platforms that support the system are tested daily, while the conference call system and ENT notification procedures are tested weekly. On a more frequent basis, MIT conducts a full drill of the MIT Alert process, which includes activating the ENT and disseminating simulated MIT Alert messages. These exercises are coordinated by MIT Emergency Management, which also prepares After Action Reports (AARs) when appropriate to evaluate performance and identify areas for improvement.

MIT tests its emergency response organizational structure at least once per year by activating the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the EOC team for Commencement. This provides an opportunity for the team to practice emergency procedures in the context of a live, pre-planned event. In addition, MIT Emergency Management holds tabletop exercises, functional exercises, and drills on a regular basis to test EOC procedures. For each exercise, MIT documents the process, key details, and outcomes, along with objectives for future exercises. All exercises and real incidents are reviewed to determine whether a formal After Action Review (AAR) is warranted. When necessary, identified areas for improvement are tracked and assigned to the appropriate personnel to ensure timely resolution. The EOC team includes representatives from across the Institute, including operational, academic, administrative, and student-facing units, ensuring a coordinated, Institute-wide approach to emergency management.

Emergency response and evacuation procedures are tested twice annually in residence halls and once per quarter at MIT Health. MIT Emergency Management works with departments, labs, centers, and Institutes to prepare unit-level emergency preparedness plans (EPPs), which document basic emergency response, evacuation, and shelter-in-place procedures. To promote a culture of preparedness, all community members are encouraged to complete the Emergency Preparedness training module, available in the Atlas Learning Center. This self-paced course offers essential safety, security, and emergency response guidance. Additionally, MIT Emergency Management offers custom training sessions and plan maintenance support for DLCIs across the Institute.



Transportation/Shuttle Service

A variety of shuttle services are available to safely transport members of the MIT community to, from, and around the MIT campus. View the options at [\[MIT Facilities - Commuter Connections \]](#).

View shuttle schedules in real time

Can you catch the bus in time? Find out — wherever you are — with up-to-the minute schedules and route maps for each of the MIT daytime and nighttime (SafeRide) shuttles. iPhone tip: When you're viewing a shuttle route, rotate your iPhone to the horizontal (landscape) orientation to see the schedule and route map side-by-side. Visit [\[MIT Transit \]](#).

Tech Shuttle

The MIT Parking and Transportation Office (Atlas Service Center, E17-106, 617-258-6510) provides daytime safety shuttle service between the East Campus near the Kendall Square MBTA stop and West Campus at Tang and Westgate, with six intermediate stops. The Tech Shuttle runs every 20 minutes from 6:15 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. weekdays only (not on holidays). For the full schedule and stops visit [\[MIT Facilities - Commuter Connections \]](#).

EZRide Shuttle

MIT participates in the EZRide shuttle program, operated by Charles River TMA, offering morning and evening routes between Cambridgeport and North Station via Kendall Square, including a stop at the MIT Museum, as well as midday routes on the Cambridge campus. View the complete EZRide schedule at [\[https://charlesrivertma.org/route-and-stops \]](https://charlesrivertma.org/route-and-stops) or call 617-8EZ-INFO (839-4636) for more information.

“Saferide” Shuttle

The campus safety shuttle service, known as “SafeRide,” operates year-round after normal working hours from 6:00 p.m. until 2:30 a.m. from Sunday through Wednesday, and 6:00 p.m. until 3:30 a.m. from Thursday through Saturday. The SafeRide shuttle operates in two modes — a fixed-route mode from 6:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., and an OnDemand mode from 11:00 p.m. to end of service each night.

The fixed-route shuttles travel on set routes established on the main Cambridge campus as well as routes that services the Boston- and Brookline-based living groups, and neighborhoods in Somerville. During the OnDemand mode, instead of waiting at a shuttle stop, members of the MIT community who need a safe ride use the TransLoc Rider mobile app or online service to request a pickup and drop-off at locations within the designated SafeRide zone. In OnDemand mode, 14-passenger vans provide door-to-door transportation similar to Uber or Lyft. The SafeRide service provides all members of the community with a safe means of transportation to destinations around the campus and to recognized independent living groups in Boston. Schedules of operation for SafeRide are available from the MIT Police Crime Prevention Unit, x3-9755. Schedules also are available from the Parking and Transportation Office online. Visit: [\[MIT Facilities - Commuter Connections \]](#). The SafeRide manager can be reached at 617-253-1440.

Daytime Boston Shuttle

The Daytime Boston Shuttle runs from 7:30 a.m. to 5:45 p.m. weekdays during the school year, traveling from Massachusetts Avenue on the Cambridge campus to Commonwealth Avenue in Boston. This shuttle is operated by the Parking and Transportation Office and is free with MIT ID. View schedule and route information at [\[MIT Facilities - Commuter Connections\]](#).

After Scheduled Service Hours

After scheduled service hours, the MIT Police will accommodate requests for safety rides in MIT Police cruisers (call 617-253-1212).

Emergency Ride Home (ERH) program

Sponsored by MIT and run by the Charles River Transportation Management Association (TMA), the ERH program provides eligible employees, who forego commuting alone in a car, with cab or rideshare service home in case of personal or family emergencies. Any MIT employee who uses public transportation, carpools, vanpools, bikes, or walks to work at least three days per week may use the program. Participants register in advance and may obtain a ride one time per month up to four times per year to hail a ride in the event of an emergency with full reimbursement. Learn more at [\[MIT Facilities - Commuter Connections\]](#).



Appendix A MIT Crime Report

The Clery Act mandates the reporting of the following statistics concerning Clery Act crimes reported to the MIT Police, other campus security authorities, or local police agencies for the three most recent calendar years.

	2023					2024					2025				
	Campus	Residence ¹	Non Campus	Public ²	TOTAL ³	Campus	Residence ¹	Non Campus	Public ²	TOTAL ³	Campus	Residence ¹	Non Campus	Public ²	TOTAL ³
CRIMINAL OFFENSES															
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	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	0	0	0
Rape	4	3	2	0	6	3	1	1	0	4	3	3	0	0	3
Fondling	1	1	4	0	5	8	2	1	0	9	4	3	0	3	7
Incest	0	0	0	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	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	3	2	2	1	6	3	0	4	0	7	2	0	0	2	4
Burglary	1	1	4	0	5	3	3	6	0	9	7	2	3	0	10
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	3
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Unfounded Crimes					0					1					0
HAZING OFFENSES															
Hazing											0	0	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES															
Domestic Violence	5	3	0	0	5	4	4	0	0	4	2	2	1	0	3
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	5	5	5	1	0	6
Stalking	12	7	0	0	12	14	6	2	0	16	12	7	1	0	13
ARRESTS AND DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS															
Arrests: Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	1
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	43	43	4	0	47	13	13	2	0	15	14	14	0	0	14
HATE CRIMES															
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Identity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Race	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
National Origin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2
Sexual Orientation	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

¹ Residence: residence halls only.

² Public: crime occurring on public property, contiguous to campus property.

³ Total: Campus + Non Campus + Public. Crimes reported in the Residence column are already included in the Campus column.

Appendix B

CLERY ACT CRIME DEFINITIONS

The following crime definitions are from the Clery Act and its implementing regulations.

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

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

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

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

Criminal Homicide - Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter: The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. (i) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. (ii) For the purposes of this definition (A) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. (B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence: (i) A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed (A) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; (B) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; (C) By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; (D) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or (E) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Drug Abuse Violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

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

Hate Crime: A crime reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For the purposes of this section, the categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

Hazing: Intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including: (1) whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity; (2) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity; (3) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts; any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct; (5) any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

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

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

Larceny-Theft*: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of State or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned--including joyriding.)

Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

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

Sex Offenses: Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Sexual Assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's UCR program and included in Appendix A of [the regulations].

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

Stalking: (i) Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (A) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or (B) Suffer substantial emotional distress. (ii) For the purposes of this definition (A) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property. (B) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. (C) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. **Vandalism of Property*:** To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

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

**Only reportable if a classified as a hate crime.*

Appendix C

RELEVANT DEFINITIONS OF CRIMES UNDER MASSACHUSETTS LAW

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts does not have crimes defined as "dating violence" or "domestic violence" but Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 209A § 1 prohibits the crime of "abuse."

Abuse is defined as "the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between family or household members: (a) attempting to cause or causing physical harm; (b) placing another in fear of imminent serious physical harm; (c) causing another to engage involuntarily in sexual relations by force, threat or duress."

Family or household members are defined as "persons who: (a) are or were married to one another; (b) are or were residing together in the same household; (c) are or were related by blood or marriage; (d) having a child in common regardless of whether they have ever married or lived together; or (e) are or have been in a substantive dating or engagement relationship, which shall be adjudged by district, probate or Boston municipal courts consideration of the following factors: (1) the length of time of the relationship; (2) the type of relationship; (3) the frequency of interaction between the parties; and (4) if the relationship has been terminated by either person, the length of time elapsed since the termination of the relationship.

Massachusetts does not have a crime of "sexual assault" but Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 265 § 22 prohibits the crime of rape.

Rape is defined as having “sexual intercourse or unnatural sexual intercourse with a person, and copel[ling] such person to submit by force and against his will, or compel[ling] such person to submit by threat of bodily injury.”

Under Massachusetts law, both men and women may be the survivors of rape and both may be the perpetrators of rape. Massachusetts has several separate crimes related to rape and abuse of a child (see M.G.L. c. 265 § 22A – 23B). Assault with intent to commit rape is a crime under Massachusetts law (see M.G.L. c. 265 § 24) and drugging a person for sexual intercourse is prohibited by Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 272 § 3.

Indecent Assault and Battery is also a crime under Massachusetts law. In particular, the statute prohibits indecent assault and battery against a child under age fourteen (see M.G.L. c. 265 § 13B, § 13B1/2, § 13B3/4), against a person with an intellectual disability (see M.G.L. c. 265 § 13F), and against a person aged fourteen or older (see M.G.L. c. 265 § 13H).

Stalking is a crime under Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 265 § 43(A). Stalking is defined as: “Whoever (1) willfully and maliciously engages in a knowing pattern of conduct or series of acts over a period of time directed at a specific person which seriously alarms or annoys that person and would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress, and (2) makes a threat with the intent to place the person in imminent fear of death or bodily injury, shall be guilty of the crime of stalking and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 5 years or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than 2 ½ years or by both such fine and imprisonment. The conduct, acts or threats described in this subsection shall include, but not be limited to, conduct, acts or threats conducted by mail or by use of a telephonic or telecommunication device or electronic communication device including, but not limited to, any device that transfers signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photo-electronic or photo-optical system, including, but not limited to, electronic mail, internet communications, instant messages or facsimile communications.

For the purposes of obtaining a **harassment** prevention order under Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 258E, harassment is defined as (i) 3 or more acts of willful and malicious conduct aimed at a specific person committed with the intent to cause fear, intimidation, abuse or damage to property and that does in fact cause fear, intimidation, abuse or damage to property; or (ii) an act that: (A) by force, threat or duress causes another to involuntarily engage in sexual relations; or (B) constitutes a violation of section 13B, 13F, 13H, 22, 22A, 23, 24, 24B, 26C, 43 or 43A of chapter 265 or section 3 of chapter 272.

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

Student organization is defined as an organization at an institution of higher education (such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution.

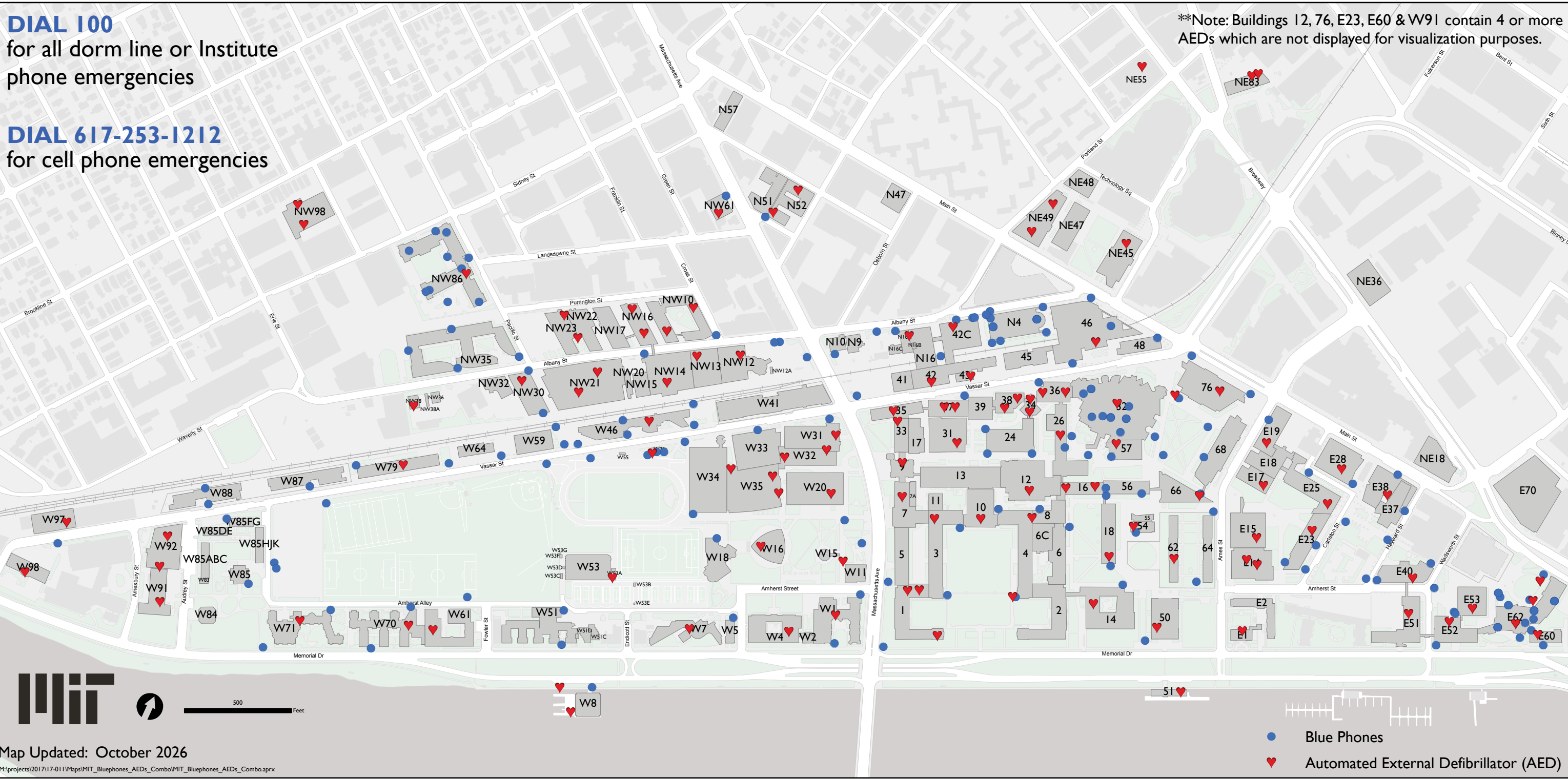
MIT Police Emergency Phone + Automated External Defibrillator (AED) Locations

DIAL 100 for all dorm line or institute phone emergencies
DIAL 617-253-1212 for cell phone emergencies

DIAL 100
for all dorm line or Institute
phone emergencies

DIAL 617-253-1212
for cell phone emergencies

**Note: Buildings 12, 76, E23, E60 & W91 contain 4 or more AEDs which are not displayed for visualization purposes.



Map Updated: October 2026

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MIT POLICE DEPARTMENT
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
565 Memorial Drive, Building W91
Cambridge, MA 02139

police.mit.edu