## INSTITUTION INFORMATION

**Name:** Tunxis Community College  
**Contact:** Charles Cleary  
**Reporting Office/Department:** Student Affairs  
**Report Year:** 2020

## NARRATIVE

Institution’s narrative explaining the reported sexual violence statistics and data, including:

- Brief introduction about the institution, its history, its population and its efforts to ensure a safe and comfortable learning environment with respect to sexual violence.

## POLICIES

Institution’s most recent policies regarding sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence.*

- **BOR/CSCU Sexual Misconduct Reporting, Support Services and Processes Policy** (Effective 6/16/2016)
- **BOR/CSCU Policy on Consensual Relationships** (Effective 10/20/2016)
- **BOR/CSCU Policy Regarding Reporting Suspected Abuse or Neglect of a Child** (Effective 1/10/2015)
- **BOR/CSCU Student Code of Conduct** (Effective 7/29/2020)

*Note: It is permissible to reference links to the above-listed policies in institution reports. BOR policies are listed on the following web page: [http://www.ct.edu/regents/policies](http://www.ct.edu/regents/policies).

## WRITTEN NOTIFICATION

Institution’s most recent concise written notification of the rights and options of a student or employee who reports or discloses an alleged violation of its sexual assault, stalking and intimate partner violence policy or policies.

## SEXUAL VIOLENCE STATISTICS AND DATA

Institution reports containing the following statistics and data on sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence for the preceding calendar year:  
*(See Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10a-55m(f) Reportable Statistics and Data Template)*

- Concise and informative explanation of reportable sexual violence statistics and data, including clarification of number of incidents, reports, disclosures, discipline, and final outcomes.

## PUBLIC AWARENESS, PREVENTION, AND RISK REDUCTION INFORMATION

Public awareness, prevention, and risk reduction information submitted by institution:

- Title IX Related Training Provided Spreadsheet
- Brochures
- Handbooks/Booklets/Pamphlets
- Bulletin Boards Information
- Flyers
- Online Statements of Campus Safety and Support Services (e.g., Women’s Centers, etc.)
- PowerPoint Presentations

## OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental information submitted by institution:

- Public Safety Materials
- Institution Sexual Violence Reporting Procedures
- Institution Sexual Violence Forms
- Redacted Sample of Investigation Results
- Sexual Violence Website Information
- Documentation of Training Offerings, if available, including number of participants
- Other Sexual Violence Reports
- Other Supplemental Material
SEXUAL VIOLENCE REPORTABLE STATISTICS AND DATA

CSCU INSTITUTION: Tunxis Community College
REPORTING OFFICE/DEPARTMENT: Dean of Student Affairs
INSTITUTION CONTACT: Charles C. Cleary
YEAR: 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Incident</th>
<th>Number of Incidents Reported</th>
<th>Incident Reported to Have Occurred in 2020</th>
<th>Respondent Identified as Connected to the Reporting Institution</th>
<th>Respondent Identified as Connected to CSCU Institution</th>
<th>Confidential or Anonymous Reports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Incident</th>
<th>Number of Investigations</th>
<th>Finding of No Violation or Not Responsible</th>
<th>Finding of Responsible &amp; Expulsion</th>
<th>Finding of Responsible &amp; Suspension</th>
<th>Finding of Responsible &amp; Probation/Warning</th>
<th>Number of Findings Appealed</th>
<th>Appeal Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Link to the CSCU Student Code of Conduct: [http://www.ct.edu/files/policies/5.1%20StudentCodeofConduct.pdf](http://www.ct.edu/files/policies/5.1%20StudentCodeofConduct.pdf)
Narrative Explaining the Reported Sexual Violence Statistics and Data
Tunxis Community College was chartered by the State of Connecticut in 1969 to serve the Bristol-New Britain and Farmington Valley areas. It first opened for classes in October 1970 with 494 students; today with an FTE of 1,194 full and part-time students attend the college each semester enrolled in credit and non-credit classes. Yet Tunxis is still small enough to offer students individual attentions. Since the first graduation in 1972, more than 12,000 people have received an associate’s degree or certificate from the College.

As a publicly supported learning center, Tunxis provides an array of educational services designed to meet the training, occupational, intellectual, and cultural needs of the people of its region. The College seeks to serve all those who wish to develop their knowledge and skills; it does so by making its services easily accessible and supports these services through the quality of its faculty and staff. Tunxis bases its operations on the belief that learning is best accomplished through the evaluation of current skills and knowledge, the identification of educational objectives, the determination of a proper balance between study and other responsibilities, and involvement in the educational process that meets one’s objectives.

Title IX Coordinator
Angelo Simoni serves as the CSCU Title IX Coordinator. Dean of Student Affairs Charles Cleary also serves as the college’s Deputy Title IX Coordinator. The Deputy Title IX Coordinator completed the 8-hour online Annual Compliance Training (certificate attached).

Policies
5.2 Sexual Misconduct Reporting, Supportive Measures and Processes Policy
RESOLUTION (ct.edu)
4.3 Consensual Relationships Policy
4.3 Consensual Relationships Policy.pdf (ct.edu)
5.6 Reporting Suspected Abuse or Neglect of A Child
5.6 Reporting Suspected Abuse or Neglect of a Child.pdf
Student Code of Conduct
BOR/CSCU Student Code of Conduct

College Website Information
Disclosure Form Submission and Definitions
Sexual Assault, Harassment, Stalking, or Intimate Partner Violence Incident Form • Tunxis Community College
Not Anymore Program
Not Anymore is an interactive online program designed to educate students in the prevention of sexual assault, dating violence and stalking. The program also covers consent and bystander intervention. All CSCU students are required to complete the initial training, then an annual refresher. Students are emailed reminders several times throughout the course of the semester. If students are triggered by the material, they may meet with the Deputy Title IX Coordinator. Some faculty assign this in FYE or Human Services classes.

Denim Day
The college participated in Denim Day, both virtually & for the small on campus population. The Sexual Assault Awareness Month Proclamation was distributed across campus. The campus was encouraged to participate & sign the proclamation.

IMPACT OF COVID
From March 2020 until late August 2021 the college operated primarily remotely. Except for science, dental, manufacturing and non-credit allied health programs, the overwhelming number of students were taking classes remotely.

During this time enrollment suffered and despite the heroic efforts of faculty and staff, engagement with students was limited. Moreover, students struggled in the online environment, suffered job loss, illness themselves or their family members increasing mental health needs and distracting them from academic concerns.
Many of the college’s efforts in sexual violence have focused heavily on in person interactions due to the sensitive nature of the topic. The college would have in person programming, hallway displays, on campus visits from a representative from Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services. None of these things were able to happen. Although the college tried to offer non-mandatory virtual activities, student participation was abysmal. Students do not want to attend virtual events unless required for classwork.

Now that the college has approximately 40+% of its classes on ground, we look forward to reengaging with students in a meaningful way on this important topic. We will be engaging faculty & student clubs in the Red Flag campaign in October 2021 and reinstating Bringing in the Bystander training as well as revisiting having hallway displays featuring the Clothesline Project and faces of domestic violence.

CT College Consortium to End Sexual Violence
The college has been a member of the CT Alliance to End Sexual Violence’s CT College Consortium to End Sexual Violence.

STATUTORY REFERENCES AND DEFINITIONS

SEXUAL ASSAULT

Sec. 53a-70. Sexual assault in the first degree: Class B or A felony. (a) A person is guilty of sexual assault in the first degree when such person (1) compels another person to engage in sexual intercourse by the use of force against such other person or a third person, or by the threat of use of force against such other person or against a third person which reasonably causes such person to fear physical injury to such person or a third person, or (2) engages in sexual intercourse with another person and such other person is under thirteen years of age and the actor is more than two years older than such person, or (3) commits sexual assault in the second degree as provided in section 53a-71 and in the commission of such offense is aided by two or more other persons actually present, or (4) engages in sexual intercourse with another person and such other person is mentally incapacitated to the extent that such other person is unable to consent to such sexual intercourse.
(b) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, sexual assault in the first
degree is a class B felony for which two years of the sentence imposed may not be
suspended or reduced by the court or, if the victim of the offense is under ten years of
age, for which ten years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by
the court.

(2) Sexual assault in the first degree is a class A felony if the offense is a violation of
subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section and the victim of the offense is under
sixteen years of age or the offense is a violation of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of this
section. Any person found guilty under said subdivision (1) or (2) shall be sentenced to a
term of imprisonment of which ten years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended
or reduced by the court if the victim is under ten years of age or of which five years of the
sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court if the victim is under
sixteen years of age.

(3) Any person found guilty under this section shall be sentenced to a term of
imprisonment of at least ten years, a portion of which may be suspended, except as
provided in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection, or a term of imprisonment and a
period of special parole pursuant to subsection (b) of section 53a-28 which together
constitute a sentence of at least ten years. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection
(a) of section 53a-29 and except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a court may
suspend a portion of a sentence imposed under this subsection and impose a period of
supervised probation pursuant to subsection (f) of section 53a-29.

Sec. 53a-71. Sexual assault in the second degree: Class C or B felony. (a) A person is guilty of
sexual assault in the second degree when such person engages in sexual intercourse with
another person and: (1) Such other person is thirteen years of age or older but under
sixteen years of age and the actor is more than three years older than such other person;
or (2) such other person is impaired because of mental disability or disease to the extent
that such other person is unable to consent to such sexual intercourse; or (3) such other
person is physically helpless; or (4) such other person is less than eighteen years old and
the actor is such person's guardian or otherwise responsible for the general supervision
of such person's welfare; or (5) such other person is in custody of law or detained in a
hospital or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over
such other person; or (6) the actor is a psychotherapist and such other person is (A) a
patient of the actor and the sexual intercourse occurs during the psychotherapy session,
(B) a patient or former patient of the actor and such patient or former patient is emotionally dependent upon the actor, or (C) a patient or former patient of the actor and the sexual intercourse occurs by means of therapeutic deception; or (7) the actor accomplishes the sexual intercourse by means of false representation that the sexual intercourse is for a bona fide medical purpose by a health care professional; or (8) the actor is a school employee and such other person is a student enrolled in a school in which the actor works or a school under the jurisdiction of the local or regional board of education which employs the actor; or (9) the actor is a coach in an athletic activity or a person who provides intensive, ongoing instruction and such other person is a recipient of coaching or instruction from the actor and (A) is a secondary school student and receives such coaching or instruction in a secondary school setting, or (B) is under eighteen years of age; or (10) the actor is twenty years of age or older and stands in a position of power, authority or supervision over such other person by virtue of the actor’s professional, legal, occupational or volunteer status and such other person’s participation in a program or activity, and such other person is under eighteen years of age; or (11) such other person is placed or receiving services under the direction of the Commissioner of Developmental Services in any public or private facility or program and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person.

(b) Sexual assault in the second degree is a class C felony or, if the victim of the offense is under sixteen years of age, a class B felony, and any person found guilty under this section shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which nine months of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court.

Sec. 53a-72a. Sexual assault in the third degree: Class D or C felony. (a) A person is guilty of sexual assault in the third degree when such person (1) compels another person to submit to sexual contact (A) by the use of force against such other person or a third person, or (B) by the threat of use of force against such other person or against a third person, which reasonably causes such other person to fear physical injury to himself or herself or a third person, or (2) engages in sexual intercourse with another person whom the actor knows to be related to him or her within any of the degrees of kindred specified in section 46b-21.
(b) Sexual assault in the third degree is a class D felony or, if the victim of the offense is under sixteen years of age, a class C felony.

**Sec. 53a-73a. Sexual assault in the fourth degree: Class A misdemeanor or class D felony.** (a) A person is guilty of sexual assault in the fourth degree when: (1) Such person subjects another person to sexual contact who is (A) under thirteen years of age and the actor is more than two years older than such other person, or (B) thirteen years of age or older but under fifteen years of age and the actor is more than three years older than such other person, or (C) mentally incapacitated or impaired because of mental disability or disease to the extent that such other person is unable to consent to such sexual contact, or (D) physically helpless, or (E) less than eighteen years old and the actor is such other person’s guardian or otherwise responsible for the general supervision of such other person’s welfare, or (F) in custody of law or detained in a hospital or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person; or (2) such person subjects another person to sexual contact without such other person’s consent; or (3) such person engages in sexual contact with an animal or dead body; or (4) such person is a psychotherapist and subjects another person to sexual contact who is (A) a patient of the actor and the sexual contact occurs during the psychotherapy session, or (B) a patient or former patient of the actor and such patient or former patient is emotionally dependent upon the actor, or (C) a patient or former patient of the actor and the sexual contact occurs by means of therapeutic deception; or (5) such person subjects another person to sexual contact and accomplishes the sexual contact by means of false representation that the sexual contact is for a bona fide medical purpose by a health care professional; or (6) such person is a school employee and subjects another person to sexual contact who is a student enrolled in a school in which the actor works or a school under the jurisdiction of the local or regional board of education which employs the actor; or (7) such person is a coach in an athletic activity or a person who provides intensive, ongoing instruction and subjects another person to sexual contact who is a recipient of coaching or instruction from the actor and (A) is a secondary school student and receives such coaching or instruction in a secondary school setting, or (B) is under eighteen years of age; or (8) such person subjects another person to sexual contact and (A) the actor is twenty years of age or older and stands in a position of power, authority or supervision over such other person by virtue of the actor’s professional, legal, occupational or volunteer status and such other person’s participation in a program or activity, and (B) such other person is under eighteen years of age; or (9) such person subjects another person to sexual contact
who is placed or receiving services under the direction of the Commissioner of Developmental Services in any public or private facility or program and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person.

(b) Sexual assault in the fourth degree is a class A misdemeanor or, if the victim of the offense is under sixteen years of age, a class D felony.

**SEXUAL ASSAULT/INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE**

**Sec. 10a-55m. (a) (1) “Affirmative Consent”** means an active, clear and voluntary agreement by a person to engage in sexual activity with another person.

**Sec. 10a-55m. (a) (5) “Intimate partner violence”** means any physical or sexual harm against an individual by a current or former spouse of or person in a dating relationship with such individual that results from any action by such spouse or such person that may be classified as a sexual assault under section 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-70b, 53a-71, 53a-72a, 53a-72b or 53a-73a, stalking under section 53a-181c, 53a-181d or 53a-181e, or family violence as designated under section 46b-38h.

**Sec. 53a-70b. Sexual assault in spousal or cohabiting relationship: Class B felony.** (a) For the purposes of this section:

(1) “Sexual intercourse” means vaginal intercourse, anal intercourse, fellatio or cunnilingus between persons regardless of sex. Penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete vaginal intercourse, anal intercourse or fellatio and does not require emission of semen. Penetration may be committed by an object manipulated by the actor into the genital or anal opening of the victim's body; and

(2) “Use of force” means: (A) Use of a dangerous instrument; or (B) use of actual physical force or violence or superior physical strength against the victim.

(b) No spouse or cohabitor shall compel the other spouse or cohabitor to engage in sexual intercourse by the use of force against such other spouse or cohabitor, or by the threat of the use of force against such other spouse or cohabitor which reasonably causes such other spouse or cohabitor to fear physical injury.

(c) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a class B felony for which two years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court.
STALKING

Sec. 53a-181c. Stalking in the first degree: Class D felony. (a) A person is guilty of stalking in the first degree when such person commits stalking in the second degree as provided in section 53a-181d and (1) such person has previously been convicted of a violation of section 53a-181d, or (2) such conduct violates a court order in effect at the time of the offense, or (3) the other person is under sixteen years of age.

(b) Stalking in the first degree is a class D felony.

Sec. 53a-181d. Stalking in the second degree: Class A misdemeanor. (a) For the purposes of this section, "course of conduct" means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which a person directly, indirectly or through a third party, by any action, method, device or means, (1) follows, lies in wait for, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, harasses, communicates with or sends unwanted gifts to, a person, or (2) interferes with a person's property.

(b) A person is guilty of stalking in the second degree when:

(1) Such person knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for such person's physical safety or the physical safety of a third person; or

(2) Such person intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose, engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear that such person's employment, business or career is threatened, where (A) such conduct consists of the actor telephoning to, appearing at or initiating communication or contact at such other person's place of employment or business, provided the actor was previously and clearly informed to cease such conduct, and (B) such conduct does not consist of constitutionally protected activity.

(c) Stalking in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor.

Sec. 53a-181e. Stalking in the third degree: Class B misdemeanor. (a) A person is guilty of stalking in the third degree when he recklessly causes another person to reasonably fear for his physical safety by willfully and repeatedly following or lying in wait for such other person.

(b) Stalking in the third degree is a class B misdemeanor.
PROGRAMMING:

Sec. 10a-55m. (a) (2) “Awareness programming” means institutional action designed to inform the campus community of the affirmative consent standard used pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of this section, and communicate the prevalence of sexual assaults, stalking and intimate partner violence, including the nature and number of cases of sexual assault, stalking and intimate partner violence reported at or disclosed to each institution of higher education in the preceding three calendar years, including, but not limited to, poster and flyer campaigns, electronic communications, films, guest speakers, symposia, conferences, seminars or panel discussions;

Sec. 10a-55m. (a) (6) “Primary prevention programming” means institutional action and strategies intended to prevent sexual assault, stalking and intimate partner violence before it occurs by means of changing social norms and other approaches, including, but not limited to, poster and flyer campaigns, electronic communications, films, guest speakers, symposia, conferences, seminars or panel discussions;

“Risk Reduction”

“Risk Reduction” is not statutorily defined. However, the Federal regulations for the Violence Against Women Act amendments to the Clery Act (VAWA), provides the following definition:

- Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

While VAWA’s definition is criticized as implying that victims can prevent sexual violence by participating in risk reduction programs, it is still helpful in categorizing institution’s sexual violence programs and initiatives for reporting purposes. Examples of risk reduction programs related to sexual violence include, but are not limited to, the following: blue safety lights on campus, self-defense classes, safety tips, bystander intervention techniques, the buddy system, rape whistles, and related educational programing.
Discussion of Statistical Data
Due to the overwhelming numbers of students being remote, numbers are very low. There were no reports and three disclosures during the reporting period.

Student Rights
A link to the Student Code of Conduct RESOLUTION (ct.edu) is posted on the Consumer Information page on the college’s webpage Consumer Information • Tunxis Community College. Part E on page 11 details Hearing Procedures for Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Intimate Partner, Domestic Violence & Stalking Reports.

Campus Resource Team
The college has a Campus Resource Team, membership below. Due to the impact of COVID described above, coupled with changes in team membership, the team did not meet during this period. The team’s first meeting of the fall 2021 semester will happen on September 28th. The members of the team are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bailey, Sean</td>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>Farmington Police Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleary, Charles*</td>
<td>Dean of Student Affairs, Deputy Title IX Coordinator</td>
<td>Tunxis Community College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craven, Vivian</td>
<td>Counselor</td>
<td>Tunxis Community College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jakubczyk, Jazzmyn</td>
<td>Prevention Coordinator</td>
<td>Prudence Crandall Center, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountassir, Mohamed</td>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>TCC, Health &amp; Safety Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaRue, Luke</td>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>CT State Police Sex Offender Registry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodovico, John</td>
<td>Director of Facilities</td>
<td>Tunxis Community College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanson, Paul</td>
<td>Chief of Police</td>
<td>Farmington Police Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacancy</td>
<td>Student Advocate</td>
<td>Tunxis Community College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacancy</td>
<td>Campus Advocate</td>
<td>YWCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhouse, Jessica</td>
<td>Professor, Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Tunxis Community College</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Chair, Campus Resource Team
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEPARTMENT</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>NAME OF PROGRAM</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>PRESENTER</th>
<th>AUDIENCE</th>
<th>NUMBER IN AUDIENCE</th>
<th>TITLE IX RELATED</th>
<th>WHICH PROHIBITED BEHAVIOR WAS COVERED?</th>
<th>PRIMARY** OR ONGOING?***</th>
<th>STUDENTS OR EMPLOYEES</th>
<th>LEARNING OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>DOCUMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entire College</td>
<td>Year-Round</td>
<td>Not Anymore</td>
<td>Virtual</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Student &amp; Employees</td>
<td>Entire College</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Prevention/Response/Education</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entire College</td>
<td>April 28, 2021</td>
<td>Denim Day</td>
<td>Virtual &amp; On Ground</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Student &amp; Employees</td>
<td>Entire College</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Students</td>
<td>Students</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Bringing in the Bystander</td>
<td>Virtual</td>
<td>J. Waterhouse</td>
<td>Students</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>DaV SA</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Students</td>
<td>Awareness/Prevention/Response</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Services</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Sexual Assault Awareness</td>
<td>Virtual</td>
<td>C. Richard</td>
<td>Students</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>DaV SA</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Students</td>
<td>Awareness/Prevention/Response</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Services</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Sexual Assault Awareness</td>
<td>Virtual</td>
<td>M. Clucas</td>
<td>Students</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>DaV SA</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Students</td>
<td>Awareness/Prevention/Response</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Domestic Violence (DoV), Dating Violence (DaV), Sexual Assault (SA), Stalking (S)  ** Primary= new employees/students  ***Ongoing= throughout the year
06/13/2021

THIS ACKNOWLEDGES THAT

Charles Cleary

HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THE

STUDENT CONDUCT INSTITUTE TRAINING
Annual Compliance 2020-2021

Joseph C. Storch
Associate Counsel, The State University of New York

Gemma Rineferd, Ed.D.,
Director of the Student Conduct Institute
Sexual Assault

Compelling by force or by threat of force the following: sexual penetration of the vagina or anus, including by an object; oral sex; or contact with a person’s genital area, groin, anus, inner thighs, buttocks or breasts for the purpose of sexual gratification of the actor or for the purpose of degrading or humiliating the victim. Sexual assault is also intentionally subjecting another to such contact without consent.

Relationship Violence

This may be present in dating and domestic violence, sometimes also called intimate partner violence, is a pattern of behavior in which one partner uses fear and intimidation to establish power and control over the other partner, often including the threat or use of violence. This abuse happens when one person believes they are entitled to control another, and it may or may not include sexual assault.

Sexual Harassment

A form of unlawful gender-based discrimination. It may involve harassment of women by men, harassment of men by women, and harassment between persons of the same sex. Sexual harassment is defined as unwelcome gender-based verbal or physical conduct that is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive that it unreasonably interferes with, limits, or deprives someone of the ability to participate in or benefit from the college’s educational program or activities or employment benefits or opportunities.

Stalking

Any behaviors or activities occurring on more than one (1) occasion that collectively instill fear in the victim and/or threaten his/her safety, mental health and/or physical health. Such behaviors or activities may include, but are not limited to, whether on or off campus, non-consensual communications face-to-face, telephone, email, etc., threatening or obscene gestures, surveillance or being present outside the victim’s classroom or workplace.

Affirmative Consent Law

An active, clear and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity with another person.
You have the right to...

- Be treated with respect and dignity
- Privacy. This means you can refuse to answer any questions about the sexual assault, your sexual orientation, your sexual history (including HIV status), and your medical history
- Be notified of existing campus and community based medical, counseling, mental health and victims of sexual assault resources whether or not the crime is formally reported to campus or civil authorities
- A timely disposition if reporting an incident to the College
- Be notified of the outcome of the College’s sexual assault conduct proceedings against the accused
- Have conversations with one of the licensed counselors in the Tunxis Academic Advising Office
- Have access to a local sexual assault crisis service center
- Have access to a local domestic violence agency
- Have a counselor/advocate to accompany you to medical and legal proceedings
- Decide whether or not you want the police to investigate the assault
- Request that someone your are comfortable with stay with you in the medical examination room
- Ask questions and get answers regarding any tests, exams, medications, treatments or police reports
- Not be judged on your race, age, class, marital status, gender or sexual orientation
- Be considered a victim/survivor of sexual assault, regardless of the offender’s relationship to you.

Additional information regarding sexual misconduct and campus policies is available at tunxis.edu and on postings throughout the campus.

1. Seek Safety
2. Get Medical Attention
3. Seek Support
4. Report Promptly

If you experienced sexual assault (or aren’t sure) there is support available for you at Tunxis.
April is Sexual Assault Awareness Month – a time to draw attention to the prevalence of sexual assault and educate individuals and communities about how to prevent it. Sexual harassment, abuse, and assault are widespread problems. We know that, in the United States alone, nearly one in five women and one in 67 men have been raped at some time in their lives (Smith et al., 2017), and that one in six boys and one in four girls is sexually abused before the age of 18 (Dube et al., 2005).

Sexual harassment, assault, and abuse happen in all communities – and that includes online spaces. We are spending more and more of our lives online – whether that’s for work, school, or entertainment. Unfortunately, with this increase in virtual connection comes an increase in online abuse and harassment. Consent and boundaries can be violated online in a number of ways, and the trauma of online abuse is all too real for many survivors.

But each of us has the power to change that. We can all make a difference to ensure that our online communities are safe and respectful for everyone.

2021 marks the twentieth anniversary of SAAM, and the theme of this year’s campaign is “We Can Build Safe Online Spaces.” The campaign calls on us to create online spaces that are built on the foundational values of practicing consent, keeping kids safe, and supporting survivors.

I join advocates and communities across the country in preventing online abuse. Together, we can build safe online spaces now and into the future.


On May 6th, the US Department of Education announced, after a prolonged and controversial review process, the final Title IX rules which were published to the federal register giving them the force of law. Title IX protects people from discrimination based on sex in education programs or activities that receive Federal financial assistance as part of the federal civil rights law passed as part of the Education Amendments of 1972.

The rule changes outlined below, create less safe environments for survivors of sexual harassment and assault in our institutions of higher education.

- **A new definition of sexual harassment.** This definition requires harassment to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that a student must be denied access to their education before they can proceed with a Title IX complaint. Not only is it a much higher standard to meet but it requires the loss of survivor’s wellbeing while altering their education irrevocably and at the same time the respondent has no boundaries placed on them. Affirmative consent is the measure by which Connecticut’s laws define sexual conduct on campuses.

- **A new standard for an institution’s “actual knowledge”.** The rules change the standard for colleges and universities for reporting and responsibility for a claim of sexual harassment. Current rules trigger colleges and universities Title IX responsibilities are based on inferences about what the school should reasonably know of an incident. With this new rule, only the school’s Title IX coordinator or an official with authority to institute corrective measures on a recipient’s behalf triggers action by the school. Residential hall staff, coaches, teachers, or administrators are no longer responsible for reporting sexual harassment to their institutions, creating a barrier to holding their communities accountable and protecting students and staff.

- **Redefining geography.** The new rules focus on where an assault takes place and higher education institutions would be mandated to dismiss formal complaints that did not take place within their program or activity, or where the institution did not have “substantial control”. Prior guidance focused on the impact of the harassment on the school’s students or employees and not location. Student survivors would potentially lose the ability to pursue recourse against a respondent who they see every day on campus, only because the incident occurred online, off-campus, or at a school-sponsored study abroad program.

- **Implementing a standard of “deliberate indifference”.** While current recommendations admonish institutions unless they act “reasonably” (most people would find the complained action offensive) in a
case of sexual violence, the new rules would initiate the lower standard of “deliberately indifferent” or “clearly unreasonable” (the sexual harassment or assault needs to be pervasive or cause the complainant to be “subject to” harassment, regardless of past actions of the respondent). This standard reduces the accountability of these institutions and reduces the rights of student survivors by not looking at the consequences or the entirety of the event.

- **Provision of a presumption of innocence.** These rules would mandate that all grievance procedures are established with *a presumption that the perpetrator is not responsible and the violence did not occur, rather than establishing a procedure with neutrality toward both parties*. This presumption grossly ignores the realities of the prevalence of sexual violence and sends the message that survivors are not to be believed.

- **Requiring live cross-examinations.** In a considerable deviation from current recommendations, these rules *require* formal grievance procedures to include a *live cross-examination* at a hearing, putting survivors and their witnesses in a situation where they will be confronted and cross-examined by an advisor chosen by the perpetrator. If a survivor or witness does not agree to cross-examination at the live hearing, the decision-maker(s) must disregard that person’s statement in reaching a determination regarding responsibility. This rule would inhibit student reporting, and it would effectively punish survivors who do report by needlessly re-traumatizing them.

- **Change to the standard of proof.** Many institutions will be required to adopt the “clear and convincing” standard of evidence for grievance procedures, rather than the less demanding, more reasonable, and more equitable “preponderance of the evidence” standard. Survivors and their advocates will have a greater burden than the offender and their representation as they attempt to achieve safety and justice in these procedures. Connecticut’s statutes define that the “preponderance of the evidence” standard is used for campus sexual harassment and assault cases.

- **Implementation of “informal resolutions”.** “Informal resolution” without a full investigation can be employed at any time prior to reaching a determination in the case. Based on the other rules listed and encouragement from other students, survivors may feel pressured into selecting this option. A mediation such as this has the propensity to further traumatize or harm survivors, while further reducing the accountability of perpetrators and institutions.

- **Limiting appeal options.** Student survivors would not be entitled to an appeal; the institution would have to choose to offer one to both parties in order to initiate any appeals process. Furthermore, if an appeal is offered, survivors cannot argue for a specific sanction.

- **Relaxing standards for religious exemptions.** Institutions may be exempt from Title IX regulations due to religious tenets. With no timeline, specified institutions that are already being investigated by the Department can suddenly invoke the religious exemption reducing the accountability of institutions and reducing the rights students have to be protected by their institutions and the Department.
In 2019 the Connecticut Legislature passed a bill to convene a task force that would assess Connecticut’s laws with the new regulations. Though the task force will formally address the impact of these rules on Connecticut, based on our understanding of these rules, we anticipate the following to remain the same in Connecticut as a result of our formerly established state legislation:

- Utilizing the “affirmative consent” standard in prevention programming and investigations;
- Provision of resources and information to students and employees who report sexual violence (such as available services, law enforcement options, and accommodations);
- The necessity of Campus Resource Teams;
- Establishing MOU’s with community-based sexual violence and domestic violence programs to ensure that students continue to have support and advocacy; and
- Trauma-informed response training and other awareness/prevention programming provided to the Title IX coordinator and campus police.

# # #

The Connecticut Alliance to End Sexual Violence (formerly CONNSACS) is the statewide coalition of Connecticut’s nine community-based sexual assault crisis services programs whose mission is to create communities free of sexual violence and to provide culturally affirming, trauma-informed advocacy, prevention, and intervention services centered on the voices of survivors

Contact Bridget Kostner, Campus Services Coordinator at bridget@endsexualviolencect.org