ANNUAL SECURITY AND SAFETY REPORT – 2025

ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT - 2025

In compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) and the safety-related requirements of the Higher Education Opportunity Act (including the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 amendments to the Clery Act and provisions of The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act), the Wabash College Office of Campus Safety produces an Annual Security and Safety Report. The Office of Campus Safety works with many other departments and agencies, such as the Dean of Students Office, Human Resources, Campus Services and the Crawfordsville Police Department to compile the information contained in the report.

The report[1] includes policy statements and specific information regarding the College's procedures, practices, and programs concerning safety and security. It includes information about the services and programs of the Office of Campus Safety and details the process by which persons can report and prevent crimes or suspicious activity. The report provides information about programs the College provides to prevent the abuse of drugs and alcohol as well as awareness, prevention, and response to all forms of sexual misconduct. The report also includes three years' worth of statistics for particular types of crimes that occurred on campus, fire safety data, policies, procedures, and systems. We encourage members of the Wabash community to use this report as a guide for safe practices on and off campus.

Developing a safe and secure environment in an academic institution is a partnership. Within the Wabash College community, the Office of Campus Safety is tasked with the primary responsibility of identifying those programs, methods and tactics necessary to assist the entire College community in reducing risk, and achieving a safe and secure environment. In order to maintain such an environment, we encourage every member of the community to learn and demonstrate responsible personal behaviors regarding safety and security at all times and to immediately report crimes or suspicious activity.

A copy of this report will be provided to anyone upon request. An electronic copy can be viewed under the Consumer Information tab of the Wabash webpage or under the Emergency and Safety tab of the My Bash web portal.

We hope that this report helps demonstrate that Wabash College is a place where students and their families can be confident of their safety and invite any questions or comments.

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[1] This report complies with regulations from the United States Department of Education, which implement the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act ("Clery Act") 20 U.S.C. 1092 (a) and (f); 34 CFR 668.46

INTRODUCTION

The Wabash College Office of Campus Safety works in partnership with the campus community to enhance a safe living, working and learning environment; to provide quality service with an emphasis on integrity and professionalism; and, to promote individual responsibility and cooperative commitment.

For purposes of the "Clery Act," Wabash College reports security procedures and crime statistics for the following locations:

- **Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana**

THE OFFICE OF CAMPUS SAFETY – SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

Campus Safety is may be reached by calling: **765-361-6000**

The duties of the Office of Campus Safety include, but are not limited to, patrolling campus grounds and facilities, rendering assistance in case of an emergency, responding to a request for service, conducting investigations when appropriate, aiding in quelling any disturbances, providing requested safety escorts, locking and opening campus buildings, notifying authorities of possible criminal activity, and identifying areas of legal non-compliance.

Uniformed Campus Safety Specialists patrol all Wabash College buildings, parking areas and campus grounds to deter or detect criminal activity. Campus Safety student workers supplement staff members and provide support services. Employees of Campus Safety are not law enforcement officers and do not have police arresting authority. Specialists are designated representatives for the College and are authorized to ask individuals (students, employees and visitors) for identification and assistance in the course of carrying out their duties with the expectation of compliance. When necessary, Campus Safety will notify law enforcement authorities of persons unlawfully or illegally in buildings or on College grounds, being uncooperative, or involved in criminal activity.

Campus Safety also completes reports of criminal activity and other incidents occurring on campus.

By monitoring local law enforcement information as well as communications with the Montgomery County Emergency Communications Center, Campus Safety is usually aware of crimes around the campus that threaten the Wabash College community, as well as weather conditions that could produce dangerous conditions. When circumstances are appropriate, Campus Safety notifies the College community to take protective measures. Communications occur via any or all of the following mediums: Wabash College website; campus-wide e-mail, text messaging, and postings in campus buildings.

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES & HOW TO REPORT A CRIME/EMERGENCY

While Wabash prefers that members of the campus community promptly report all crimes and other emergencies to Campus Safety at 765-361-6000 and to the Crawfordsville Police Department at 765-362-3762 (or 911), we recognize that some may prefer to report to other individuals or college offices. The Clery Act recognizes certain College officials and offices as "Campus Security Authorities" (CSA). The Act defines CSA as an "official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and conduct proceedings. An official is any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution." CSAs are responsible for reporting crimes to the Campus Safety, including crimes where the victim chooses to remain anonymous. Reports filed with CSAs are counted and disclosed in the Annual Security Report.

Wabash College recognizes the following offices/positions as Campus Security Authorities:

- Campus Safety employees
- Dean of Students
- Associate Dean of Students
- Associate Dean for Student Engagement and Success/Title IX Coordinator
- Resident Assistants
- Fraternity Officers
- Athletic Coaches
- Director of Human Resources

ALL LIFE-THREATENING EMERGENCIES SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY REPORTED TO 911

Wabash College allows members of the community to report incidents via the Maxient online reporting forms found on the My Bash webpage. Members of the community **should not use online reports when an immediate or urgent response is needed**.

CONFIDENTIALITY

A complainant's privacy concerns are weighed against the needs of Wabash College to respond to certain incidents and crimes. To the greatest extent possible, all reports will remain private. However, information may be shared with appropriate individuals, departments and agencies under a need-to- know basis when it pertains to investigative needs and safety concerns of the campus community.

Information reported to Campus Safety is treated as confidential during the investigative phase, except as required by law. When major incidents occur or there may be a threat to life or property, the Crawfordsville Police Department may also respond.

Applicable Campus Safety incident reports are forwarded to appropriate campus department offices for review and potential action. Campus Safety, the Dean of Students office, or Human Resources will investigate a report when it is deemed appropriate. Additional information obtained via the investigation may also be forwarded to the appropriate campus personnel or offices.

Members of Counseling Center are considered Confidential Reporters. The Counseling Center can be contacted at 765-361-6252 or through Campus Safety after-hours.

ANONYMOUS REPORTING/INFORMATION

The Wabash College Office of Campus Safety depends on the community to report crimes promptly and support crime prevention efforts. If crimes go unreported, little can be done to prevent other members of our community from becoming victims. You can help by reporting suspicious and criminal activity immediately.

As mentioned above, members of the community may report incidents via online reporting forms found on the My Bash webpage. While recommended, these report forms do not require the reporting individual to identify themselves to report an incident or information.

You are always encouraged to provide your name and contact information with the information you submit, in case there are questions or a need for clarification about the information submitted, although this is not required.

The online form is NOT to be used where you expect a Campus Safety Specialist to immediately respond or for an emergency situation.

If you need Wabash Campus Safety to respond, call 765-361-6000.

ALL LIFE-THREATENING EMERGENCIES
SHOULD IMMEDIATELY BE REPORTED TO 911

RELATIONSHIP WITH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND LEGAL AUTHORITY

The Office of Campus Safety maintains a working relationship with the Crawfordsville Police Department, Montgomery County Sheriff's Office, and all appropriate authorities of the criminal justice system. Meetings are held as needed with these agencies, both on a formal and informal basis. Crime-related reports, statistics and crime-fighting strategies are exchanged when available. While Wabash College has no Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with any response agencies, the Crawfordsville Fire and Police Departments includes the College as part of their emergency response obligation and also aids and provides support to the Office of Campus Safety when requested. All criminal incidents and arrests made on College property are processed by the Crawfordsville Police Department. Campus Safety does not have law enforcement authority, but has the common-law authority to detain and investigate persons who commit crimes on campus. It then transfers the detained persons to local law enforcement. Though this is a legal capability of Campus Safety, Specialists are not trained to detain persons. Therefore, Specialists are not expected to physically intervene unless a situation is exigent and poses an immediate risk to life or serious injury.

CRIME REPORTS

The Office of Campus Safety maintains statistics on crimes and other incidents occurring on campus. The Director of Campus Safety & Security is available to discuss crime statistics and to answer questions about security on campus.

Campus Safety compiles these statistics and shares them in the following ways:

Incident Report - A record that documents pertinent information for a reported incident. Incident reports are not released to the general public but are distributed to offices/individuals on a need to know basis.

Daily Crime Log - A record of reported incidents is kept for a previous 12-month calendar period and current year. The log is available to the public by scheduling an appointment with the Campus Safety and Security director at 765-401-1761.

Campus Annual Security Report - A comprehensive annual report of crime-related information and statistics is compiled, published and distributed by the Office of Campus Safety to current and prospective students and employees. Campus Safety compiles the statistics from its own incident reports, from Campus Security Authorities, the Dean of Students Office, Human Resources, and from local law enforcement. This report is made available online and in paper copy. A copy can be obtained at the Office of Campus Safety.

TIMELY WARNINGS AND EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

The College will immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate or imminent threat to the health or safety of students and/or employees occurring on campus, unless the notification will compromise efforts to contain the emergency.

Information will be distributed via a Timely Warning or an Emergency Notification.

In the event of an imminent threat to the College community, an Emergency Notification will be issued. The Director of Campus Safety and Security or designee will inform the Colleges administration and initiate the activation of a Crisis Management Team (CMT). Incident specific personnel and key members of the CMT will promptly create the appropriate message(s) to alert and instruct the Campus community. In immediate life-threatening instances the Director of Campus Safety and Security may send a message directly. The content of notification messages will consider the safety of the community, unless issuing notification will, in the professional judgment of our campus authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The Montgomery County Emergency Operations Center will be the source for issuing any and all emergency notifications originating off-campus for the Crawfordsville community.

A Timely Warning will be issued to the community when incidents of criminal activity, specifically the crimes reported on our statistics page, occur on campus or within the immediate proximity of campus. Timely Warnings may also be issued when instances of criminal behavior or non-criminal incidents pose a potential on-going concern to the community. Timely Warnings differ from Emergency Notification by the degree of imminent threat.

What Type of Instances May Initiate an Emergency Notification?

Emergency Notifications will be sent to the community when an imminent threat is perceived to the community. Instances may include, but are not limited to severe weather, earthquake, gas leak,

terrorist incident, armed intruder, bomb threat, explosion, a nearby chemical or hazardous waste spill, or health emergencies.

How are Notifications Sent?

Multiple modes of communication will be utilized for Emergency Notifications via the Colleges emergency notification system, Omnilert® for the notification; which may include text messages, e-mail, and voice calls for persons with limited hearing or sight. Additionally, follow-up information will typically be provided by via the college main webpage. In the event of an approaching tornado the Montgomery County Emergency Operations Center will activate a warning siren. The Wabash College emergency notification system (Omnilert) does not automatically generate notifications to the campus upon the National Weather Service issuing severe weather warnings; therefore, students and employees are urged to use third-party weather warning apps available for smart phones, devices and computers. Since 2021, incoming students have been required to provide emergency contact information during New Student Orientation and to sign-up for the Emergency Notification System. Employees enter emergency information upon hire. Students and employees are asked to periodically update their emergency information, which is also available through MyBash web portal.

Use of the Emergency Notification system is sparing, both by intention and circumstance. Therefore, notifications are sent through all available media.

Testing of our emergency notification system is advertised and announced each semester.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – RESPONSE AND EVACUATION

The Wabash Office of Campus Safety coordinates college and community emergency response utilizing the College “All Hazards” Crisis Management Plan. Each year the College’s Safety Committee reviews emergency planning and preparedness and coordinates periodic testing of response and evacuation procedures via a tabletop exercise, functional exercise and /or a practical exercise. Campus Safety provides training and information on how to report an emergency, preparedness, response, evacuation, and recovery to College departments, employees and students. Each division or department is charged with development and implementation of response, evacuation and business continuity in conjunction with College Crisis Plans. The Office of Campus Safety conducts announced campus wide annual testing of our Emergency Notification System, and further conducts fire safety and evacuation drills each semester in residential buildings including training on how to report an emergency. All tests and drills are documented with date, times, and circumstances involved with the tests.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

A comprehensive list of Emergency Procedures including what to do in the event of imminent threat is included on the Emergency & Safety tab of the MyBash web portal. Some examples of emergencies include; Acts of Violence, Fire, Chemical Spill, Fire, Bomb Threats, Weather Emergencies, and Medical Emergencies. For more information about the College’s Emergency Procedures, contact the Office of Campus Safety at 765-361-6000 or visit our office.

All student housing rooms also have emergency procedures posted on the back of each resident's room door.

ACCESS TO AND SECURITY OF CAMPUS BUILDINGS

Wabash College is a private, liberal arts college that restricts access to all facilities, including living units, to Wabash College students, faculty, staff, and invited guests.

Exterior doors to all campus dorms and houses are designed and equipped to remain locked 24 hours a day. Campus Safety urges students to never prop exterior doors to houses or dorms. Several doors on campus have been equipped with keypad entry devices to discourage the propping of doors. A more comprehensive keyless entry system is being considered for the future.

Administrative and academic buildings are secured after their scheduled use times. After that time, access is limited to persons with authorized keys/cards or who have received permission for special use. Campus Safety patrols all facilities seven days per week with the exception of federal holidays. On these days, Campus Safety requests extra patrols from Crawfordsville Police Department.

Campus Services, in consultation with the Office of Campus Safety is the only entity that may make changes, additions, or alterations to College approved or installed access systems (mechanical or electronic). Hasps, padlocks, or other privately supplied locking devices are not allowed. These devices will be removed by Campus Services and the department/living unit or individual responsible will be charged for all costs incurred.

The Office of Campus Safety as well as Campus Services/Maintenance personnel have access to all areas of the campus with the exception of specifically identified restricted or high security areas.

In order to protect the safety and welfare of students and employees of the College and to protect the property of the College, any person(s) on Wabash College property behaving in a suspicious, disruptive or threatening manner may be asked to identify themselves by a College official.

If any person refuses or fails upon request to present evidence of his/her identification and proof of his/her authorization to be in the building or on the campus, or if it is determined that the individual has no legitimate reason to be in the building or on campus, the person will be asked to leave. If they refuse, Crawfordsville Police will be called upon and the individual issued a Trespass Warning.

Persons who behave in a suspicious or threatening manner or are involved in suspicious or threatening activities should immediately be reported to Campus Safety.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS
Proper lighting and building security are major factors in reducing crime on campus. Wabash College maintains the it's buildings and grounds with a concern for safety and security. Inspections of campus facilities are conducted regularly, and repairs are made as quickly as possible. All members of the campus community are encouraged to report safety hazards, such a broken locks and windows, to Campus Services or the Office of Campus Safety.

Campus Safety Specialists complete campus lighting checks and Campus Services is notified when there are burned out or damaged street and building lights. This inspection ensures maximum lighting for the public at night.

Key locks and electronic door (card) access devices must be secured at all times unless a building is scheduled to be open for use. It is the policy of the College that assigned keys and ID cards should remain in the care, custody and control of the assigned employee/student and not be given to other individuals. Any violations of this policy can result in disciplinary action.

CRIME PREVENTION AND SECURITY AWARENESS PROGRAMS

It is the philosophy of Campus Safety that it is better to prevent crimes rather than react to them. In order for crime to take place three ingredients must be present; desire, motivation and opportunity. Wabash College's crime prevention and personal security programs are based on the concepts of eliminating or minimizing opportunities for crime. We encourage the members of the campus community to share in the responsibility for their own security and the safety of others by eliminating opportunities for crime. The following is a list of some of the crime prevention and personal security programs provided by the Office of Campus Safety:

New Student Orientation – Information on the services offered by Campus Safety as well as general crime prevention material is made available to students during New Student Orientation.

Residential Safety and Security Awareness – Crime prevention and personal security presentations are conducted for students at the request of Residence Assistants or Fraternity leadership. Additionally, brochures and other printed materials are available describing services provided by the Office of Campus Safety as well as crime prevention and personal security strategies.

Other Crime Prevention and Personal Security Presentations – These presentations are available upon request to campus groups including international and off-campus studies, student organizations, faculty and staff members and affiliate organizations on campus. The presentations are accompanied by printed materials and include most of the same content as in the presentations mentioned above.

New Employee Orientation – Crime prevention and personal security presentations are available to new employees at the request of Human Resources or individual offices/departments. These programs include general crime prevention and personal protection strategies as well as the services offered by Campus Safety.

Safety Escorts - Safety escorts are provided to students, employees and visitors around campus 24 hours a day. Call for Campus Safety to walk with you to your destination at 765-361-6000.

Firearms and other weapons are prohibited on the Wabash College campus.

MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Definition: Any individual who is a student of Wabash College who resides in a facility owned, operated, or approved by the institution, and is reported missing from his residence.

If you believe that a student is missing, immediate referral to the Office of Campus Safety and/or Crawfordsville Police is required. Once the notification has been received, College officials will attempt to determine the last known location of the student using all resources available, including but not limited to:

1. Questioning roommates, friends, faculty and staff.
2. Notifying the Crawfordsville Police Department.
3. Calling and/or texting the student's cell phone.
4. Checking the student's most recent email sent and/or received.
5. If the student owns a vehicle, checking all parking areas on campus.
6. No later than 24 hours after determining that the student is missing, notification will be made to the student's emergency contact.
7. Once the student has been located, notification will be made to those College officials involved as well as any additional law enforcement agencies that may have been contacted.

Students have the option to provide an Emergency Contact Person and a Confidential Missing Person Contact. The Confidential Missing Person contact may be the same or different from Emergency Contact Person. The Missing Person contact is the person that will be contacted in the event the student is reported missing, within 24 hours of the report.

Students may add or update their Emergency Contact Person and/or their Missing Person contact during registration or by directly contacting the Registrar's Office. This information will be registered confidentially and the information will be accessible only to authorized campus officials and will not be disclosed except to law enforcement individuals in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

If a student is under the age of 18 and not emancipated, the institution must notify a custodial parent or guardian when the student is missing, in addition to any additional contact person designated by the student.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION: POLICIES, PROCEDURES, PROGRAMS

WABASH COLLEGE APPROACH TO ALCOHOL

As part of its single rule—that students act as gentlemen at all times—the College expects its students to maintain standards of conduct which exclude the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on College property or as part of any College activity.

Pursuant to the Gentleman's Rule, appropriate sanctions available to the College may range up to and include expulsion and referral for prosecution, depending upon the severity of the violation.

The College expects of its employee's standards of conduct excluding the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on College property or as part of any College activity. Appropriate sanctions range up to and include termination of employment and referral for prosecution, depending upon the severity of the violation.

Because Wabash College resides in the City of Crawfordsville, Indiana, all people on the Wabash campus are subject to the jurisdiction of the Crawfordsville Police Department. Thus, any violation of federal, state or local laws is subject to police involvement including arrest, criminal prosecution, and municipal adjudication. Wabash College complies with all state and local laws concerning the consumption of alcohol as well as adhering to the guidelines mandated by the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment (Public Law 101-226). In particular, the following are prohibited by law:

- Possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages at any time by individuals under the age of 21, as well as the sale/distribution of such beverages to those individuals.
- Driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated.
- Possession/use of false identification.
- Illegal possession, use or distribution of drugs.

HEALTH AND ALCOHOL USE
Significant health risks associated with the abuse of alcohol are widely acknowledged. The College provides accurate, evidence-based information related to the impacts of alcohol abuse on academic performance, health and community life to students throughout their enrollment. In addition, the College expects students to take an active role in educating their peers about alcohol use.

Students may obtain more information regarding alcohol and health from the Student Health Center as well as the following sources:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- College Drinking — Changing the Culture
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

ALCOHOL EDUCATION AND RESOURCES
The College, through the Dean of Students Office, Student Health Center, Counseling Center, and Wellness Programs, provides ongoing education beginning at New Student Orientation, whether through written material, programs, peer education or more in-depth assessment. Students in need of more personalized intervention may contact Counseling Services for confidential counseling or referral for clinical treatment, including inpatient services or other off-campus support.

INDIANA LIFELINE LAW
Whether students are on College property or not, they are urged to seek help for themselves or others. Within the State of Indiana, the Lifeline Law provides immunity for the crimes of public intoxication, minor in possession, minor in consumption, and similar laws, to persons who identify themselves to law enforcement while seeking medical assistance for a person suffering from an alcohol-related health emergency.

In order to receive immunity, the reporting individual must demonstrate that they are acting in good faith by fulfilling the following expectations:

- **Providing their full name and any other relevant information at the request of law enforcement officers.**
- **Remaining on the scene until law enforcement and emergency medical assistance arrive.**
- **Cooperating with all authorities on the scene, remain until dismissed by the officers.**

The Indiana Lifeline law will not interfere with law enforcement procedures or limit the ability to prosecute for other criminal offenses such as providing alcohol to minors, operating vehicles while intoxicated, or the possession of a controlled substance. Wabash College acknowledges this source from the State of Indiana.

OFF-CAMPUS REGULATION
The College does not seek to regulate the personal use of alcohol off campus by faculty, students of legal drinking age, and staff. However, the College does expect all community members to observe relevant laws under all circumstances, notably the proscription against serving alcohol to minors.

Leaders and participants of off-campus programs are encouraged to discuss carefully, as a group, the educational opportunities and challenges that arise when living in a culture whose prevailing attitudes, laws and expectations about alcohol use may be different from our own. Off-campus programs should develop group understandings of how best to balance the need to participate appropriately in a foreign culture, to respect the sensibilities of individual group members, and to best represent the Wabash community in other parts of the world.

Violations of the alcohol policy may result in disciplinary action by the College and/or criminal prosecution.

DRUG POLICY
The following are prohibited and are deemed to be contrary to the best interests of both the College and the community:

- Use, possession, sale, or distribution of illegal substances;
- Abuse or resale/trafficking of over-the-counter or prescription drugs; and
- Possession of drug paraphernalia, except under proper medical direction.
- The College is not a sanctuary protecting those who violate local, State and/or Federal laws concerning illegal substances, and College officials will cooperate with legal authorities whenever necessary and deemed appropriate. Violations will be referred to the judicial system.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION POLICY REQUIRED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR A DRUG-FREE SCHOOL

Faculty members at Wabash College who receive grants from agencies of the United States government for which funding is administered by the College may be covered by the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and its Final Rule published May 25, 1990. The College must certify to the

government that it will provide a drug-free workplace. This notice is given in compliance with that requirement.

Pursuant to the requirement of Public Law 101-226, Wabash College issues the following statement regarding a drug-free school:

1. Prohibited Conduct

   The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol by students and employees on College property or as part of any College activity is prohibited.

2. Applicable Legal Sanctions

   a. The Indiana Criminal Code classifies drug-related offenses (for example, manufacture or delivery of a controlled substance, engaging in a calculated criminal drug conspiracy, drug trafficking, unauthorized possession, etc.) as either Class C, B or A misdemeanors or Class D, C, B, or A felonies depending on the severity and nature of the conduct. The following criminal penalties are applicable to the identified categories of offenses:

Category of Offense	**Monetary Fines**	**Imprisonment**
Class C Misdemeanor	$500	0 to 60 days
Class B Misdemeanor	$1,000	0 to 180 days
Class A Misdemeanor	$5,000	0 to 1 year
Class D Felony	$10,000	1/2 to 3 years
Class C Felony	$10,000	2 to 8 years
Class B Felony	$10,000	6 to 20 years
Class A Felony	$10,000	20 to 50 years

   b. The applicable federal penalties and sanctions for illegal possession of a controlled substance are set forth in The Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 959 et. seq.).

3. Health Risks Associated with Substance Abuse

   The use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol may result in serious health consequences. All students should be aware of the health risks caused by the use of alcohol, and controlled substances (drugs). Consumption of more than two servings of alcohol in several hours can impair coordination and reasoning and make driving unsafe. Consumption of alcohol by a pregnant woman can damage the unborn child. Regular and heavy alcohol consumption can cause serious damage to liver, nervous and circulatory systems, mental disorders, and other health problems. Drinking large amounts of alcohol in a short time may quickly produce unconsciousness, coma, and even death. Use of controlled substances (drugs) can result in damage to health and impairment of physical condition, including: impaired short term memory or comprehension, anxiety, delusions, hallucinations, loss of appetite resulting in a general damage to the user's health over a long term, a drug-dependent newborn if the mother is a drug user during pregnancy, AIDS from "needle sharing" among drug users, and death from overdose.

4. Counseling Services

   Students experiencing problems with drug and alcohol abuse are encouraged to seek assistance at the Counseling Center. The Counseling Center offers individual counseling and referrals to off-campus professionals, assessments, and drug and alcohol support groups for additional assistance.

5. College Sanctions and Penalties

   Wabash College employees and students found in violation of the prohibitions set forth in their respective handbooks will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination or dismissal and possible referral for prosecution. Each case will be evaluated on an individual basis. A disciplinary sanction may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program.

SEXUAL ASSAULT, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND STALKING

Sexual offense is a much broader category of behavior than the traditional concept of rape or date rape. It is when one or more persons compel another person to submit to sexual acts or intimate bodily contact without that person's consent.

Sexual offenses may include the use or threat of force; the use of intoxicants to substantially impair a person’s power to give consent; engaging in sexual acts with a person for whom there is reasonable cause to believe he or she suffers from a mental state which renders him or her incapable of

understanding the nature of the contact; or engaging in sexual acts with a minor. Unsolicited verbal assaults of a sexual nature may also be considered a sexual offense

Wabash has a succinct code of conduct called The Gentlemen's Rule:

"The student is expected to conduct himself at all times, both on and off campus, as a gentlemen and responsible citizen."

The oldest tradition at Wabash is the link students make between the enormous freedoms they enjoy with the responsibility that goes with such freedoms. Making that link — living by the Gentleman's Rule — is the guiding principle that will help them become prepared and willing to take the lead in an ever-changing and difficult world.

Sex Offenses, also referred to as Sexual Misconduct, can include non-consensual sexual intercourse, non-consensual sexual contact, sexual exploitation, intimate partner violence, stalking, and sexual harassment are prohibited; and, are considered major violations of the Gentleman's Rule. Violations of the Gentleman's Rule may range from verbal or written reprimands to possible suspension or expulsion for serious or repeated violations. These offenses can be crimes as well. Abuse of alcohol or other substances does not relieve individuals of their responsibilities to themselves or others. While Wabash College need not meet standards and definitions than the Indiana Criminal Code to constitute a violation of the Gentleman's Rule, sexual offenses/misconduct often overlaps with the crimes of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, and domestic violence. Victims of these behaviors are protected by federal laws, specifically Title IX, and the Clery Act.

Wabash College does not automatically notify local law enforcement when sexual offense/misconduct incidents are reported, unless a victim wishes or there is an imminent threat to health or safety of the victim or community. Reporting parties have the option to notify law enforcement directly, or to be assisted in doing so by campus authorities. If requested, campus officials can facilitate reporting to local law enforcement, but may also respect a victim's request not to do so.

The College is committed to the prevention of sexual misconduct of any kind. The Student Life staff, including the Office of Campus Safety, present sexual assault awareness and prevention programs at the start of each semester and throughout the year. Awareness and prevention programming may also be presented through various student or campus organizations.

PREVENTING AND RESPONDING TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT AND STALKING

Wabash College does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs and sexual harassment and sexual violence are types of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and are also prohibited whether sexually based or not and include dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. As a result, Wabash College issues this statement of policy to inform the community of our comprehensive plan addressing sexual misconduct, educational programs, and procedures that address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, whether the incident occurs on or off campus and when it is reported to a College official. In this context, Wabash College prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating

violence, sexual assault and stalking and reaffirms its commitment to maintain a campus environment emphasizing the dignity and worth of all members of the College community.

WABASH COLLEGE NONDISCRIMINATION POLICY AND TITLE IX

INTRODUCTION

As Title IX of the Higher Education Amendments of 1972 ("Title IX") permits, Wabash College admits only men as students to its education program or activity. Title IX prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in a school's education program and activity, including sexual harassment. Wabash prohibits sex discrimination and sexual harassment in its education program or activity. This policy defines sexual harassment subject to Title IX, explains how to report it and how to file a formal complaint, and details how Wabash will respond to such reports and formal complaints.

Additionally, all Wabash students must comply with the Gentleman's Rule. All Wabash employees must comply with the College's employment policies. Nothing in this policy limits Wabash's right to address, investigate and discipline under the Gentleman's Rule or any other College policy alleged misconduct that does not constitute sexual harassment subject to Title IX.

DEFINITIONS

Actual Knowledge means notice of Sexual Harassment or allegations of Sexual Harassment to the College's Title IX Coordinator or any College official who has authority to institute corrective measures on the College's behalf. In addition to the Title IX Coordinator, employees with authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the College are the Dean of Students, the Associate Dean of Students, the Director of Athletics and Campus Wellness, the Director of Human Resources, and the Director of Safety and Security. This standard is not met when the only College official with Actual Knowledge is the Respondent.
Complainant means any individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute Sexual Harassment.

Consent means, for purposes of this Title IX policy, the positive, unambiguous, and voluntary agreement to engage in a specific sexual activity throughout a sexual encounter. Consent to some acts does not constitute consent to others, nor does past consent to a given act constitute present or future consent. Consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual encounter and can be revoked at any time. Consent cannot be obtained by or through coercion or force. Consent cannot be obtained from someone who is asleep or otherwise mentally or physically incapacitated, whether due to alcohol, drugs, or some other condition. A person is mentally or physically incapacitated when the person lacks the ability to make or act on considered decisions to engage in sexual activity. A person is also incapable of giving valid consent to sexual activity if they are under the legal age of consent.

Decision Maker means the person or persons who oversee a hearing to resolve a Formal Complaint.

Wabash's education program or activity includes locations, events, or circumstances over which Wabash exercised substantial control over both the Respondent and the context in which the Sexual Harassment occurs, and also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that Wabash officially recognizes.

Formal Complaint means a document or electronic submission signed by the Complainant or the College's Title IX Coordinator alleging Sexual Harassment against a Respondent and requesting that the College investigate the allegation. At the time of filing a Formal Complaint, a Complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the College's education program or activity. Attempting to participate includes applicants for admission or a person who has withdrawn but indicates a desire to re-enroll at the College if it appropriately responds to Sexual Harassment allegations.

Investigator means an individual assigned by the Title IX Coordinator to investigate a Formal Complaint.

Respondent means an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute Sexual Harassment. Complainants and Respondents are sometimes referred to collectively as Parties and individually as a Party.

Sexual Harassment means conduct against a person in the United States on the basis of sex occurring in the College's education program or activity that satisfies one or more of the following:

A. A College employee conditioning the provision of a College aid, benefit, or service on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
B. Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the College's education program or activity; or
C. "Sexual assault" as defined in 20 U.S.C.1092(f)(6)(A)(v), "dating violence" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(10), "domestic violence" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(8), or "stalking" as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(30).

Title IX Coordinator means an individual who coordinates the College's compliance with Title IX, provides leadership for Title IX activities, offers consultation, education, and training, and helps to ensure that the College responds appropriately, effectively, and equitably to all Title IX issues.

DUTY TO REPORT

All students and College employees, except those exempted by legal privilege of confidentiality, have an obligation promptly to report circumstances that they reasonably believe may constitute Sexual Harassment to the Title IX Coordinator. Corrective action may be taken against any individual who fails to do so. Reports should be made to the Title IX Coordinator who can be reached in the following ways:

Title IX Coordinator: Heather M. Jones
In-Person: 415 Mall Dr., Rm 101E
Mail: 301 W. Wabash Avenue Crawfordsville, IN 47933
Phone: 765-361-6347
Email: jonesh@wabash.edu

When the Dean of Students, the Associate Dean of Students, the Director of Athletics and Campus Wellness, the Director of Human Resources, or the Director of Safety and Security have notice of a report, they should provide that information to the Title IX Coordinator as soon as possible.

CONFIDENTIALITY

The College will maintain the confidentiality of the identity of individuals who make reports or complaints of sex discrimination or Sexual Harassment, persons accused of such misconduct, and any witnesses except as FERPA permits, as is deemed necessary to protect the safety of the College's campus and community, as the law requires, or to carry out this policy's purposes or provisions, including conducting a grievance process.

THE TITLE IX COORDINATOR'S DISCRETION TO FILE A FORMAL COMPLAINT

A. If an incident is disclosed or reported to the College and the individual requests that the College not engage in a grievance process, the Title IX Coordinator or designee will explain that the College prohibits retaliation and explain the steps it will take to prevent and respond to retaliation if the individual participates in its grievance process. The Title IX Coordinator will evaluate the request to determine whether the College can honor the request while still providing a safe and nondiscriminatory environment.
B. A decision to proceed with a grievance process despite an individual's request will be made on a case-by-case basis after an individualized review, and the Complainant will be notified if the College makes such a decision. If the Colleges proceeds with a grievance process, the Title IX Coordinator will make the Formal Complaint and the Complainant is under no obligation to participate.

RETALIATION

Wabash College prohibits retaliation. Specifically, no one may intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX, or because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this policy.

REMEDIES WITHOUT INVESTIGATIVE RESOLUTION

A. When the College is unable to proceed with investigative resolution (e.g., due to insufficient information in the report or a request by the Complainant that an investigation not move forward which the College grants), the College may take other measures to seek to remedy the effects of the alleged Sexual Harassment or prevent its recurrence. Remedial measures may also be implemented when the College determines that inappropriate behavior occurred but did not rise to the level of a policy violation.
B. Remedial measures may include and are not limited to providing Sexual Harassment training, increasing security in a designated space, changing policy or procedure, or conducting climate checks.

RESPONSIVE ACTIONS AND THE GRIEVANCE PROCESS

A. Steps in the Process. Wabash's Title IX responsive actions upon its Actual Knowledge of Sexual Harassment may involve different steps depending on the individualized circumstances of a matter. These steps may include supportive measures with or without the filing of a Formal Complaint; the filing of a Formal Complaint followed by informal resolution; or the resolution of a Formal Complaint through investigation and a live hearing, which may be followed by an appeal.

B. Prompt and Equitable Resolution. When Wabash has Actual Knowledge of Sexual Harassment, it will provide supportive measures and a prompt and equitable resolution through the grievance process set forth in this policy. After the filing of a Formal Complaint, the College will set reasonably prompt time frames for all steps in the grievance process. Parties may seek temporary delays or limited extensions of time for good cause. For purposes of this policy, any time period defined by days shall mean business days, excluding weekends and College holidays.

C. Presumption of Non-Responsibility. Regarding any report of Sexual Harassment and a Formal Complaint pertaining to such allegations, the Respondent is presumed to be not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.

D. Initial Assessment. Upon receiving a report, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly discuss with the Complainant the availability of supportive measures, consider the Complainant's wishes with respect to supportive measures, inform the Complainant of the availability of supportive measures with or without the filing of a Formal Complaint, and explain to the Complainant the process for filing a Formal Complaint.

E. Supportive Measures. The Title IX Coordinator will coordinate the provision of supportive measures. Supportive measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to Complainant or Respondent before or after the filing of a Formal Complaint or where no Formal Complaint has been filed. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve access to the College's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the College's educational environment, or to deter Sexual Harassment. Supportive measures may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures. The College will maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the Complainant or Respondent to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair its ability to provide the supportive measures.

F. Emergency Removal. The College may remove a Respondent from its education program or activity on an emergency basis if (a) it determines based upon an individualized safety and risk analysis that the Respondent poses an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student, employee, or any other individual arising from Sexual Harassment allegations, and (b) it provides the Respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the emergency removal.

G. Administrative Leave. After a Formal Complaint is filed, the College may place an employee Respondent on administrative leave during the pendency of a grievance process.

H. Formal Complaint. At the time of filing a Formal Complaint, the Complainant must be participating or attempting to participate in the College's education program or activity. Attempting to participate includes applicants for admission or a person who has withdrawn but indicates a desire to re-enroll at the College if it appropriately responds to Sexual

Harassment allegations. Sexual misconduct allegations against Wabash students by persons not participating or attempting to participate in its education program or activity will be processed under the Gentleman's Rule. If the Complainant or the College's Title IX Coordinator elects to file a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will provide written notice to the parties who are known within ten (10) days including:

i. Notice of the College's grievance process including its informal resolution process;
ii. The allegations of facts that potentially constitute Sexual Harassment with sufficient details known at the time and with sufficient time to prepare a response before any initial interview, including the identities of the parties involved in the incident and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known;
iii. That the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a responsibility determination is made at the conclusion of the grievance process;
iv. That all parties are entitled to an advisor of their choice who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney (the College is not required to compensate any individual for serving as an advisor);
v. That all parties can inspect and review evidence; and,
vi. That the College prohibits false statements made in bad faith.

The College may consolidate Formal Complaints where the allegations of Sexual Harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances.

I. Dismissal of Formal Complaint.
   i. In the event that prior to, or in the course of, an investigation, the College determines that the allegations fail to meet the definition of Sexual Harassment even if proved, or did not occur against a person in the United States, or did not occur in the College's education program or activity, the College must dismiss the Formal Complaint. If dismissed, the allegations and events underlying the Formal Complaint may still be resolved through an informal resolution process as outlined below or under the Gentleman's Rule or any other applicable College policy.
   ii. The College may dismiss the Formal Complaint or any of its allegations if at any time during the investigation or hearing (a) the Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that he or she wishes to withdraw the Formal Complaint or any of its allegations; (b) the Respondent is no longer enrolled in or employed by the College; or (c) specific circumstances prevent the College from gathering sufficient evidence to reach a determination as to the Formal Complaint or its allegations (e.g., lack of participation in the investigative process by parties or witnesses).
   iii. If the College dismisses the Formal Complaint for any reason, the College must promptly send to the parties written notice of the dismissal and the reasons for the dismissal simultaneously. Either party may appeal the dismissal as outlined in this policy's appeals process.

J. Informal Resolution. The College may offer informal resolution if a Formal Complaint is filed and the Respondent is a student; informal resolution is not available if the Respondent is an employee. At any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility, the College may facilitate an informal resolution process that does not involve a full investigation and adjudication as follows:
   i. The College provides a written notice disclosing (a) the allegations and the requirements of the informal resolution process, including the circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a Formal Complaint arising from the

same allegations; (b) at any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the grievance process with respect to the Formal Complaint; and (c) any consequences resulting from the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared and obtained.

ii. The College obtains the parties' voluntary written consent to the informal resolution process.

iii. The College will provide a facilitator who is free from conflicts of interest and bias for or against any party.

iv. Informal resolution can take any form that the parties agree upon. The Title IX Coordinator will work with the parties to develop a form of resolution that adequately resolves the needs of the parties. This may include, among other forms, (a) a facilitating dialogue involving the Complainant and the Respondent and (b) mediation.

v. Through informal resolution, the parties and the College may agree to additional measures (including educational programming, training, regular meetings with an appropriate College individual or resource, extensions of no contact orders, or counseling sessions).

INVESTIGATION AND HEARINGS

A. Investigation

i. The College will investigate any Formal Complaint that has not been dismissed. An Investigator will be assigned to the case by the Title IX Coordinator. During the investigation, the Investigator will seek to meet separately with the Complainant, the Respondent, and any reasonably available witnesses who may have information regarding the alleged incident. The Investigator may also gather or request other information or evidence regarding the alleged incident when available and appropriate. Both the Complainant and Respondent will be asked to identify witnesses and provide other information regarding the alleged incident in a timely manner to facilitate prompt resolution of the Formal Complaint.

ii. Although the College advises both the Complainant and Respondent to participate in the investigation to facilitate a fair and equitable resolution, neither is required to do so.

iii. During the investigation process, the parties have an equal opportunity to:

   a. A process with reasonably prompt timeframes, with extensions for good cause;
   b. Present relevant information to the Investigator, including inculpatory and exculpatory evidence and fact and expert witnesses;
   c. Have the opportunity to be accompanied to any meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney; and
   d. An investigator who is adequately trained to investigate cases of alleged Sexual Harassment, is familiar with applicable policies and procedures, and who does not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against any party.

iv. During the investigation, the advisor may advise his or her party but does not have a speaking role.

v. The College must provide a written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all investigative interviews, or other meetings to all parties whose participation is invited or expected with sufficient time for the party to prepare to

participate.

vi. The College will not restrict the ability of a Complainant or Respondent to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence.

vii. Credibility determinations may not be based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness.

viii. The College will provide both parties an equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained in the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in a Formal Complaint. This includes the evidence upon which the College does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source. The purpose of this disclosure is to permit each party to respond to the evidence prior to the investigation's conclusion. Before the report is finalized, the Investigator will send to all parties and their advisors a draft of the investigative report and the evidence subject to inspection and review in an electronic format or a hard copy. The parties will have at least ten (10) days to submit a written response, which the Investigator will consider before finalizing the investigative report. The Investigator will finalize an investigative report that summarizes relevant evidence. At least ten (10) days prior to a hearing or other determination regarding responsibility, the Investigator will send to each party and the party's advisor the investigative report in an electronic format or a hard copy, for their review and written response.

B. Hearings

For all live hearings conducted under the grievance process:

i. The Title IX Coordinator will assign one or more Decision Makers (hereinafter the "Decision Maker") who have received training to oversee the hearing. The Decision Maker will be impartial, avoid any bias, and objectively analyze all of the relevant evidence, including inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. A person who serves as Title IX Coordinator or Investigator or who attempted to facilitate an informal resolution in a matter cannot also serve as the Decision Maker in that matter.

ii. The Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct until the Decision Maker makes a determination regarding responsibility after the hearing.

iii. The Decision Maker will not require, allow, rely upon, or otherwise use questions or evidence that constitute, or seek disclosure of, information protected under a legally recognized privilege, unless the person holding the privilege has waived it.

iv. Credibility determinations may not be based upon a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness.

v. The College will make available at the hearing any evidence obtained in the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in a Formal Complaint. This includes the evidence upon which the College does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source. The purpose of this disclosure is to give each party equal opportunity to refer to such evidence during the hearing, including for cross-examination.

vi. Hearings are not legal proceedings and do not follow courtroom procedure or the formal rules of evidence. During any hearings, each party must have an advisor present to cross-examine the other party. This advisor does not need to be licensed to practice law and may be a person of the party's choice. If the party does not have an advisor present at the hearing, the College will provide one free of charge; an

advisor may be, but is not required to be, an attorney. During the hearing, the advisor may advise his or her party but does not have a speaking role other than cross-examination as explained below.

vii. Questioning and Cross-Examination
   a. A Decision Maker may question parties and witnesses.
   b. The Decision Maker must permit each party's advisor to ask the other party and all witnesses all relevant questions, including those challenging credibility. Such cross examination at the live hearing must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time. A party may not personally cross-examine another party or a witness. At either party's request, the College will permit the live hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the Decision Maker and parties simultaneously to see and hear the witnesses answer questions. Before a Complainant, Respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the Decision Maker must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. A witness is not required to answer any question the Decision Maker determines to be irrelevant.
   c. Questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant unless they are offered to prove that someone other than Complainant committed the conduct Complainant alleges or they concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to Respondent and are offered to prove consent.
   d. If a party or witness does not submit to cross-examination at the live hearing, the Decision Maker may not rely on any statement of that party or witness in reaching a determination of responsibility. However, the Decision Maker may not draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions.

viii. Hearings may be conducted with all parties physically present in the same geographic location or, at the College's discretion, any or all parties, witnesses, and other participants may appear at the live hearing virtually, with technology enabling participants to see and hear each other.

ix. The College will create an audio or audiovisual record or transcript of the live hearing and make it available for parties to inspect and review.

C. Determination Regarding Responsibility, Sanctions, and Remedies

i. The Decision Maker will issue a written determination regarding responsibility by applying a preponderance of the evidence standard to all evidence from the investigation and the hearing; this standard will apply to all Respondents including students, faculty, and staff members and to all Formal Complaints at Wabash. Applying that standard, if the Decision Maker determines that it is more likely than not that Respondent committed alleged acts constituting Sexual Harassment, he or she will find the Respondent responsible for violating this policy.

ii. The Decision Maker's written decision will include the following information:
   a. Identification of the allegations potentially constituting Sexual Harassment;
   b. A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the Formal Complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other

evidence, and hearing held;
c. Findings of fact supporting the determination;
d. Conclusions regarding the application of this Title IX policy and/or the Gentleman's Rule to the facts;
e. A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanction imposed upon the Respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the College's education program or activity will be provided by the College to the Complainant; and
f. The procedures and permissible bases for the Complainant and Respondent to appeal.

iii. The College will provide the written determination to the parties simultaneously. The determination becomes final either on the date the College provides the parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal, if an appeal is filed, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely.
iv. If the Respondent is a student and found responsible for violating this policy, and if the Decision Maker is not the Dean of Students, the Decision Maker will consult with the Dean of Students to determine the corrective actions or sanctions to resolve the case. The Decision Maker will outline any such corrective actions or sanctions in the written determination.
v. When the Respondent is a student, potential sanctions include formal reprimand, disciplinary probation, suspension, expulsion, and other appropriate educational sanctions. When the Respondent is an employee, corrective actions may include coaching, development plans, reduction in supervisory duties and leadership responsibilities, changes in salary, suspension, termination, and other appropriate corrective actions.
vi. If the Respondent is an employee and found responsible for violating this policy, the Decision Maker shall consult with the Director of Human Resources to determine the corrective actions or sanctions to resolve the case consistent with any other policy or document applicable to the Respondent's employment at the College.
vii. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of any remedies under this policy. Corrective actions or sanctions will not take effect until after any appeals have been completed.

APPEALS

A. Within ten (10) days of receiving the decision, any party may file a written appeal with the Title IX Coordinator from a dismissal of a Formal Complaint or from a determination regarding responsibility.
B. Appeals may be filed due to:
   i. A procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
   ii. New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination of responsibility or dismissal was made and that could affect the outcome of the matter; and
   iii. The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or Decision Maker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.
C. The Title IX Coordinator will notify the other parties in writing when an appeal is filed and implement an appeal process equally for both parties. The College will give the parties a

reasonable and equal opportunity to submit a written statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome. The Title IX Coordinator will appoint a College appeals officer who will decide the appeal; the College appeals officer cannot be the Title IX Coordinator, investigator, Decision Maker, or any person who attempted to facilitate an informal resolution in the matter and may not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or an individual Complainant or Respondent. The College official deciding the appeal will issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result and provide the written decision simultaneously to both parties.

RECORDKEEPING

A. The College will maintain for seven (7) years records of:
    i. Each Sexual Harassment investigation, including any responsibility determination and any hearing recording or transcript, any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the Respondent, and any remedies provided to the Complainant;
    ii. Any appeal and its result;
    iii. Any informal resolution and its result; and
    iv. All materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision makers, and persons facilitating informal resolutions, which must also be posted on the College website.
B. The College will maintain for seven (7) years records of any actions, including any supportive measures, taken in response to a report or Formal Complaint of Sexual Harassment, including the basis for its conclusion that its response was not deliberately indifferent and documenting that it has taken measures to restore or preserve equal access to its education program or activity. If the College does not provide supportive measures, it will document why that response was not clearly unreasonable under the known circumstances.

TRAINING

A. The College will provide appropriate training to individuals serving as the Title IX Coordinator, informal resolution facilitators, investigators, Decision Makers, and College appeals officers.
B. Title IX training will be offered to faculty and staff annually; to students during new student orientation; and on other appropriate occasions.

The Wabash College Employment Guide provides the following:

PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT POLICY AND PROHIBITION AGAINST HARASSMENT

Wabash College is proud of its professional and congenial work environment, and will take all necessary steps to ensure that the work environment remains pleasant for all that work here. All employees must treat each other with courtesy, consideration, and professionalism. The College will not tolerate harassment of any employee by any other employee or supervisor for any reasons. In addition, harassment for any discriminatory reason, such as race, color, sex, national origin, disability, sexual orientation, gender identification, age, religion, military status, genetic information, or citizenship status, is prohibited by state and federal laws, which may subject the College and/or the individual harasser to liability for any such unlawful conduct. With this policy, the College prohibits not only unlawful harassment, but also other unprofessional and discourteous actions. Accordingly, derogatory racial, ethnic, religious, age, sexual orientation, sexual or other inappropriate remarks, slurs, or jokes will not be tolerated.

Sexual harassment includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or any other visual, verbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

1. Submission to the conduct is made either implicitly or explicitly a condition of the individual's employment;

2. Submission to or rejection of the conduct is used as the basis for an employment decision affecting the harassed employee; or

3. The harassment has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with the employee's work performance or creating an environment, which is intimidating, hostile, or offensive to the employee.

Each employee must exercise his or her own good judgment to avoid engaging in conduct that may be perceived by others as harassment. Forms of harassment or inappropriate conduct include, but are not limited to:

1. Verbal: repeated sexual innuendoes, racial or sexual epithets, derogatory slurs, off-color jokes, propositions, threats, or suggestive or insulting sounds;

2. Visual/Non-Verbal: derogatory posters, cartoons, or drawings; suggestive objects or pictures; graphic commentaries; leering; or obscene gestures;

3. Physical: unwanted physical contact including touching; interference with an individual's normal work movement; or assault; and

4. Other: making or threatening reprisals as a result of a negative response to harassment.

Any employee who believes that he/she is or may be subjected to objectionable conduct must report it immediately to the Director of Human Resources or the Chief Financial Officer. Do not allow an inappropriate situation to continue by not reporting it, regardless of who is creating that situation. No employee in this organization is exempt from this policy. In response to every complaint, the College will take prompt investigatory actions and corrective and preventative actions when necessary. An employee who brings such a complaint to the attention of the College in good faith will not be adversely affected as a result of reporting the harassment.

Any employee who engages in objectionable conduct is subject to discipline up to and including termination.

Any complaints or inquiries regarding sexual harassment of a student or employee by an employee or contract worker of the college should be brought to the immediate attention of Campus Safety (765-361-6000), the Title IX Coordinator, Heather Thrush (765-361-6347) or the Director of Human Resources, Cathy Metz (765-361-6418).

Any complaints or inquiries regarding sexual harassment of a student by another student should be brought to the immediate attention of Campus Safety, the Title IX Coordinator or the Dean of Students Office (765-361-6310). The College will investigate such claims promptly and thoroughly. If, for any reason, a student wishes to complain or inquire regarding sexual harassment, but feels it

would not be appropriate to raise such issues with any of the positions named above, the student may inquire or complain to any administrator of the College at the Senior Staff level, and such inquiries or complaints will receive a prompt and thorough investigation. If harassment is established, the College will discipline the offender. Disciplinary action for violations of this policy can range from verbal or written warnings, up to and including immediate termination from employment or dismissal from the College for serious or repeated violations.

PREVENTION EFFORTS

Wabash College expects its several living units to sponsor, organize and encourage attendance at programs that promote the awareness and understanding of rape, acquaintance rape, and other forcible and non-forcible sex offenses. Wabash incorporates such educational programs into its New Student Orientation program that is required of all new students. In addition, Wabash, through its Student Life staff, makes available to all living units and campus organizations programs to increase awareness of these offenses.

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

Bystander engagement is encouraged through safe and positive intervention techniques and by empowering third-party intervention and prevention such as calling for help, using intervention-based apps, identifying allies, and/or creating distractions. Bystander empowerment training highlights the need for those who intervene to ensure their own safety in the intervention techniques they choose, and motivates them to intervene as stakeholders in the safety of the community when others might choose to be bystanders.

How to be an Active Bystander *(Bystander intervention strategies adapted from Stanford University)*

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it. We want to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. We may not always know what to do even if we want to help. Below is a list of some ways to be an active bystander. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 911. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.

- Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok.
- Confront people who seclude, hit on, try to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
- Speak up when someone discusses plans to take advantage of another person.
- Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.
- Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.

Risk Reduction Tips *(taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org)*
With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only rapists are responsible for rape, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment:

- Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
- Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- Walk with purpose. Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
- Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.
- Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and that you have cab money.
- Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
- Trust your instincts. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).
- Don't leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, get a new one.
- Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
- Watch out for your friends, and vice versa. If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.
- If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.). Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).

If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you may try:

- Remember that being in this situation is not your fault. You did not do anything wrong, it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.
- Be true to yourself. Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
- Have a code word with your friends or family so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
- Lie. If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
- Try to think of an escape route. How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?

If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

WHAT TO DO IF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT, GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, OR THE CRIMES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, STALKING, DATING VIOLENCE OR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DOES OCCUR

In the event that sexual misconduct, gender-based violence, or the crimes of sexual assault, stalking, dating violence or domestic violence does occur, the College takes the matter very seriously. The College employs interim protection measures such as interim suspensions and/or no contact orders in any case where a student's behavior represents a risk of violence, threat, pattern, or predation. If a student is accused of sexual misconduct, other gender-based violence, or the crimes of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence, he is subject to action under the Gentleman's Rule.

A student or other party wishing to officially report such an incident may do so by contacting the Office of Campus Safety, the Dean of Students' Office, or the Title IX Coordinator. Reporting may also be done through the online reporting form found. Anyone with knowledge about sexual misconduct, gender-based violence, or the crimes of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence is encouraged to report it immediately. Protective measures for victims are available from the campus whether a survivor chooses to report to local law enforcement or not, and irrespective of whether a victim pursues a formal complaint through the College resolution process.

If you are the victim of sexual misconduct, gender-based violence, or the crimes of rape, acquaintance rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence, some or all of these safety suggestions may guide you after an incident has occurred:

1. Go to a safe place and speak with someone you trust. Tell this person what happened. If there is any immediate danger, contact 911 for immediate medical and/or police assistance and then notify Wabash Campus Safety (765-361-6000).

2. Consider securing immediate professional support (e.g., counseling, victim advocacy, medical services, etc.) to assist you in the crisis.

3. Students may contact Wabash Counseling Center for support and guidance. This is a confidential resource. After regular business hours this service may be reached through the Campus Safety office.

4. For your safety and well-being, immediate medical attention is encouraged. Further, being examined as soon as possible, ideally within 120 hours, is important in the case of rape or sexual assault. The hospital will arrange for a specific medical examination.

    - To preserve evidence, it is recommended that you do not bathe, shower, douche, eat, drink, smoke, brush your teeth, urinate, defecate, or change clothes before receiving medical attention. Even if you have already taken any of these actions, you are still encouraged to have prompt medical care, and evidence may still be recoverable.

    - Typically, if police are involved or will be involved, they will obtain evidence from the scene, and it is best to leave things undisturbed until their arrival. They will gather

bedding, linens or unlaundered clothing, and any other pertinent articles that may be used for evidence. It is best to allow police to secure items in evidence containers, but if you are involved in transmission of items of evidence, such as to the hospital, secure them in a clean **paper** bag or clean sheet to avoid contamination.

- If you have physical injuries, photograph or have them photographed, with a date stamp on the photo.
- Record the names of any witnesses and their contact information. This information may be helpful as proof of a crime, to obtain an order of protection, or to offer proof of a campus policy violation.
- Try to memorize details (e.g., physical description, names, license plate number, car description, etc.), or even better, write notes to remind you of details, if you have time and the ability to do so.
- If you obtain external orders of protection (e.g., restraining orders, injunctions, protection from abuse), please notify Campus Safety, the Dean of Students office or the Title IX Coordinator so that those orders can be observed on campus.

5. Even after the immediate crisis has passed, consider seeking support from Counseling Services and/or a local rape crisis center.

6. Contact the Title IX Coordinator, Heather Jones, Associate Dean for Student Engagement and Success, located in the Armory, 415 Mall Dr., Rm 101E, or at 765-361-6347, or by emailing jonesh@wabash.edu if you need assistance with College-related concerns, such as no-contact orders or other protective measures. The College is able to offer reasonable academic supports, changes to living arrangements, transportation resources or modifications, escorts, no contact orders, counseling services, access, and other support and resources as needed by a victim. The College is able to offer information about legal assistance, visa/immigration assistance, and student financial aid considerations for victims.

RESOURCES

Should you be the survivor of sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence, there are many resources from which you may choose at the College and in the greater Crawfordsville area. Below is a list of agencies and resources with sensitive and well-trained staff who are willing to work with you throughout your healing process, with the legal system, or, if you are a Wabash student, with any academic concerns you may have as a result of this trauma.

Important numbers

EMERGENCY (fire/police/ambulance):	**911**
Wabash Campus Safety:	765-361-6000 (24-hours)
Campus Safety Director	765-401-1761*
Franciscan Health:	765-362-2800**
Wabash Health Service:	765-361-6265*
Wabash Counseling Services:	765-361-6252 *
Dean of Students Office:	765-361-6310*
Wabash Title IX Coordinator:	765-361-6347*

** After-hour contact may be reached through Campus Safety*

*** Off-campus resource*

Law Enforcement

Emergency	911
Crawfordsville Police Department:	765-362-3762
Montgomery County Sheriff:	765-362-3740
Indiana State Police:	765-567-2125

Other Help-lines

Federal Hate Crimes Reporting Line:	1-800-2-JUSTICE
Child Abuse Hotline:	1-800-252-2873

DEFINITIONS

Rape is generally defined by states as forced sexual intercourse. It may also include situations where the victim is incapable of giving consent due to incapacitation by means of disability or alcohol or other drugs. Many rapes are committed by someone the victim knows, such as a date or friend.

For the purposes of Wabash College's conduct process under the Gentleman's Rule, sexual assault or misconduct may include 1) Non-Consensual Sexual Contact, that being any intentional sexual touching, however slight, with any object, by a person upon another person, that is without consent and/or by force; 2) Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse, that being any sexual intercourse however slight, with any object, by a person upon another person, that is without consent and/or by force; or 3) Sexual Exploitation, being when one person takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for his/her own advantage or benefit, or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the one being exploited, and that behavior does not otherwise constitute one of other sexual misconduct offenses.

Reporting of statistics under the Clery Act uses federal offenses definitions that allow comparability across campuses, regardless of the state in which the campus is located. These definitions are listed under the Crime Statistics section of this report.

APPLICABLE INDIANA LAW

The following information on recently revised Indiana laws regarding sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking is provided in accordance with the VaWA Amendments to the Clery Act.

IC 35-42-4-1 Rape (effective July 1, 2014)
Sec. 1.
(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a person who knowingly or intentionally has sexual intercourse with another person or knowingly or intentionally causes another person to perform or submit to other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5) when:

(1) the other person is compelled by force or imminent threat of force;
(2) the other person is unaware that the sexual intercourse or other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5) is occurring; or
(3) the other person is so mentally disabled or deficient that consent to sexual intercourse or other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221. 5) cannot be given; commits rape, a Level 3 felony.

(b) An offense described in subsection (a) is a Level 1 felony if:

(1) it is committed by using or threatening the use of deadly force;
(2) it is committed while armed with a deadly weapon;

(3) it results in serious bodily injury to a person other than a defendant; or
(4) the commission of the offense is facilitated by furnishing the victim, without the victim's knowledge, with a drug (as defined in IC 16-42-19-2(1)) or a controlled substance (as defined in IC 35-48-1-9) or knowing that the victim was furnished with the drug or controlled substance without the victim's knowledge.

* Indiana legal code does not define or elaborate on the meaning of "consent."
IC 35-31.5-2-221.5 "Other sexual conduct" (effective July 1, 2014)
Sec. 221.5. "Other sexual conduct" means an act involving:
(1) a sex organ of one (1) person and the mouth or anus of another person; or
(2) the penetration of the sex organ or anus of a person by an object.

IC 35-42-4-8 Sexual Battery (effective July 1, 2014)
Sec. 8.
(a) A person who, with intent to arouse or satisfy the persons own sexual desires or the sexual desires of another person:
(1) touches another person when that person is:
(A) compelled to submit to the touching by force or the imminent threat of force; or
(B) so mentally disabled or deficient that consent to the touching cannot be given; or
(2) touches another person's genitals, pubic area, buttocks, or female breast when that person is unaware that the touching is occurring; commits sexual battery, a Level 6 felony.
(b) An offense described in subsection (a) is a Level 4 felony if:
(1) it is committed by using or threatening the use of deadly force;
(2) it is committed while armed with a deadly weapon; or
(3) the commission of the offense is facilitated by furnishing the victim, without the victim's knowledge, with a drug (as defined in IC 16-42-19-2(1)) or a controlled substance (as defined in IC 35-48-1-9) or knowing that the victim was furnished with the drug or controlled substance without the victim's knowledge.

IC 35-45-10-1 "Stalk" defined
Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "stalk" means a knowing or an intentional course of conduct involving repeated or continuing harassment of another person that would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, or threatened and that actually causes the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, or threatened. The term does not include statutorily or constitutionally protected activity.

IC 35-45-10-5 Criminal stalking (effective July 1, 2014)
Sec. 5.
(a) A person who stalks another person commits stalking, a Level 6 felony.
(b) The offense is a Level 5 felony if at least one (1) of the following applies:
(1) A person:
(A) stalks a victim; and
(B) makes an explicit or an implicit threat with the intent to place the victim in reasonable fear of:
(i) sexual battery (as defined in IC 35-42-4-8);
(ii) serious bodily injury; or
(iii) death.
(2) A protective order to prevent domestic or family violence, a no contact order, or other judicial order under any of the following statutes has been issued by the court to protect the

same victim or victims from the person and the person has been given actual notice of the order:

(A) IC 31-15 and IC 34-26-5 or IC 31-1-11.5 before its repeal (dissolution of marriage and legal separation).

(B) IC 31-34, IC 31-37, or IC 31-6-4 before its repeal (delinquent children and children in need of services).

(C) IC 31-32 or IC 31-6-7 before its repeal (procedure in juvenile court).

(D) IC 34-26-5 or IC 34-26-2 and IC 34-4-5.1 before their repeal (protective order to prevent abuse).

(E) IC 34-26-6 (workplace violence restraining orders).

(3) The person's stalking of another person violates an order issued as a condition of pretrial release, including release on bail or personal recognizance, or pretrial diversion if the person has been given actual notice of the order.

(4) The person's stalking of another person violates a no contact order issued as a condition of probation if the person has been given actual notice of the order.

(5) The person's stalking of another person violates a protective order issued under IC 31-14-16-1 and IC 34-26-5 in a paternity action if the person has been given actual notice of the order.

(6) The person's stalking of another person violates an order issued in another state that is substantially similar to an order described in subdivisions (2) through (5) if the person has been given actual notice of the order.

(7) The person's stalking of another person violates an order that is substantially similar to an order described in subdivisions (2) through (5) and is issued by an Indian:

(A) tribe;

(B) band;

(C) pueblo;

(D) nation; or

(E) organized group or community, including an Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.); that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their special status as Indians if the person has been given actual notice of the order.

(8) A criminal complaint of stalking that concerns an act by the person against the same victim or victims is pending in a court and the person has been given actual notice of the complaint.

(c) The offense is a Level 4 felony if:

(1) the act or acts were committed while the person was armed with a deadly weapon; or

(2) the person has an unrelated conviction for an offense under this section against the same victim or victims.

IC 35-42-2-1.3 Domestic Battery (effective July 1, 2014)

Sec. 1.3.

(a) A person who knowingly or intentionally touches an individual who:

(1) is or was a spouse of the other person;

(2) is or was living as if a spouse of the other person as provided in subsection (c); or

(3) has a child in common with the other person; in a rude, insolent, or angry manner that results in bodily injury to the person described in subdivision (1), (2), or (3) commits domestic battery, a Class A misdemeanor.

(b) However, the offense under subsection (a) is a Level 6 felony if the person who committed the

offense:

(1) has a previous, unrelated conviction:

(A) under this section (or IC 35-42-2-1(a)(2)(E) before that provision was removed by P.L.188-1999, SECTION 5); or

(B) in any other jurisdiction, including a military court, in which the elements of the crime for which the conviction was entered are substantially similar to the elements described in this section; or

(2) committed the offense in the physical presence of a child less than sixteen (16) years of age, knowing that the child was present and might be able to see or hear the offense.

(c) In considering whether a person is or was living as a spouse of another individual for purposes of subsection (a)(2), the court shall review:

(1) the duration of the relationship;

(2) the frequency of contact;

(3) the financial interdependence;

(4) whether the two (2) individuals are raising children together;

(5) whether the two (2) individuals have engaged in tasks directed toward maintaining a common household; and

(6) other factors the court considers relevant.

IC 35-42-2-1 Battery (effective July 1, 2014)

Sec. 1.

(a) As used in this section, “Safety and Security official” means:

(1) a law enforcement officer, including an alcoholic beverage enforcement officer;

(2) an employee of a penal facility or a juvenile detention facility (as defined in IC 31-9-2-71);

(3) an employee of the department of correction;

(4) a probation officer;

(5) a parole officer;

(6) a community corrections worker;

(7) a home detention officer;

(8) a department of child services employee;

(9) a firefighter; or

(10) an emergency medical services provider.

(b) Except as provided in subsections (c) through (j), a person who knowingly or intentionally:

(1) touches another person in a rude, insolent, or angry manner; or

(2) in a rude, insolent, or angry manner places any bodily fluid or waste on another person; commits battery, a Class B misdemeanor.

(c) The offense described in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) is a Class A misdemeanor if it results in bodily injury to any other person.

(d) The offense described in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) is a Level 6 felony if one (1) or more of the following apply:

(1) The offense results in moderate bodily injury to any other person.

(2) The offense is committed against a Safety and Security official while the official is engaged in the official’s official duty.

(3) The offense is committed against a person less than fourteen (14) years of age and is committed by a person at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(4) The offense is committed against a person of any age who has a mental or physical disability and is committed by a person having the care of the person with the mental or physical disability, whether the care is assumed voluntarily or because of a legal obligation.

(5) The offense is committed against an endangered adult (as defined in IC 12-10-3-2).

(6) The offense is committed against a family or household member (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-128) if the person who committed the offense:

(A) is at least eighteen (18) years of age; and

(B) committed the offense in the physical presence of a child less than sixteen (16) years of age, knowing that the child was present and might be able to see or hear the offense.

(e) The offense described in subsection (b)(2) is a Level 6 felony if the person knew or recklessly failed to know that the bodily fluid or waste placed on another person was infected with hepatitis, tuberculosis, or human immunodeficiency virus.

(f) The offense described in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) is a Level 5 felony if one (1) or more of the following apply:

(1) The offense results in serious bodily injury to another person.

(2) The offense is committed with a deadly weapon.

(3) The offense results in bodily injury to a pregnant woman if the person knew of the pregnancy.

(4) The person has a previous conviction for battery against the same victim.

(5) The offense results in bodily injury to one (1) or more of the following:

(A) A Safety and Security official while the official is engaged in the official's official duties.

(B) A person less than fourteen (14) years of age if the offense is committed by a person at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(C) A person who has a mental or physical disability if the offense is committed by an individual having care of the person with the disability, regardless of whether the care is assumed voluntarily or because of a legal obligation.

(D) An endangered adult (as defined in IC 12-10-3-2).

(g) The offense described in subsection (b)(2) is a Level 5 felony if:

(1) the person knew or recklessly failed to know that the bodily fluid or waste placed on another person was infected with hepatitis, tuberculosis, or human immunodeficiency virus; and

(2) the person placed the bodily fluid or waste on a Safety and Security official.

(h) The offense described in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) is a Level 4 felony if it results in serious bodily injury to an endangered adult (as defined in IC 12-10-3-2).

(i) The offense described in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) is a Level 3 felony if it results in serious bodily injury to a person less than fourteen (14) years of age if the offense is committed by a person at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(j) The offense described in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) is a Level 2 felony if it results in the death of one (1) or more of the following:

(1) A person less than fourteen (14) years of age if the offense is committed by a person at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(2) An endangered adult (as defined in IC 12-10-3-2).

IC 35-45-2-1 Intimidation (effective July 1, 2014)

Sec. 1.

(a) A person who communicates a threat to another person, with the intent:

(1) that the other person engages in conduct against the other person's will;

(2) that the other person be placed in fear of retaliation for a prior lawful act; or

(3) of:

(A) causing:

(i) a dwelling, building, or another other structure; or

(ii) a vehicle; to be evacuated; or
(B) interfering with the occupancy of:
(i) a dwelling, building, or other structure; or
(ii) a vehicle; commits intimidation, a Class A misdemeanor.
(b) However, the offense is a:
(1) Level 6 felony if:
(A) the threat is to commit a forcible felony;
(B) the person to whom the threat is communicated:
(i) is a law enforcement officer;
(ii) is a witness (or the spouse or child of a witness) in any pending criminal proceeding against the person making the threat;
(iii) is an employee of a school or school corporation;
(iv) is a community policing volunteer;
(v) is an employee of a court;
(vi) is an employee of a probation department;
(vii) is an employee of a community corrections program;
(viii) is an employee of a hospital, church, or religious organization; or
(ix) is a person that owns a building or structure that is open to the public or is an employee of the person; and, except as provided in item (ii), the threat is communicated to the person because of the occupation, profession, employment status, or ownership status of the person as described in items (i) through (ix) or based on an act taken by the person within the scope of the occupation, profession, employment status, or ownership status of the person;
(C) the person has a prior unrelated conviction for an offense under this section concerning the same victim; or
(D) the threat is communicated using property, including electronic equipment or systems, of a school corporation or other governmental entity; and
(2) Level 5 felony if:
(A) while committing it, the person draws or uses a deadly weapon; or
(B) the person to whom the threat is communicated:
(i) is a judge or bailiff of any court; or
(ii) is a prosecuting attorney or a deputy prosecuting attorney.
(c) “Communicates” includes posting a message electronically, including on a social networking web site (as defined in IC 35-42-4-12(d)).
(d) “Threat” means an expression, by words or action, of an intention to:
(1) unlawfully injure the person threatened or another person, or damage property;
(2) unlawfully subject a person to physical confinement or restraint;
(3) commit a crime;
(4) unlawfully withhold official action, or cause such withholding;
(5) unlawfully withhold testimony or information with respect to another person’s legal claim or defense, except for a reasonable claim for witness fees or expenses;
(6) expose the person threatened to hatred, contempt, disgrace, or ridicule;
(7) falsely harm the credit or business reputation of the person threatened; or
(8) cause the evacuation of a dwelling, a building, another structure, or a vehicle.

IC-35-45-10-2 “Harassment” defined
Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, “harassment” means conduct directed toward a victim that includes but is not limited to repeated or continuing impermissible contact that would cause a reasonable person to suffer emotional distress and that actually causes the victim to suffer emotional distress.

Harassment does not include statutorily or constitutionally protected activity, such as lawful picketing pursuant to labor disputes or lawful employer-related activities pursuant to labor disputes.

IC 35-45-2-2 Harassment; "obscene message"
Sec. 2.
(a) A person who, with intent to harass, annoy, or alarm another person but with no intent of legitimate communication:

(1) makes a telephone call, whether or not a conversation ensues;
(2) communicates with a person by telegraph, mail, or other form of written communication;
(3) transmits an obscene message, or indecent or profane words, on a Citizens Radio Service channel; or
(4) uses a computer network (as defined in IC 35-43-2-3(a)) or other form of electronic communication to:

(A) communicate with a person; or
(B) transmit an obscene message or indecent or profane words to a person; commits harassment, a Class B misdemeanor.

(b) A message is obscene if:

(1) the average person, applying contemporary community standards, finds that the dominant theme of the message, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest in sex;
(2) the message refers to sexual conduct in a patently offensive way; and
(3) the message, taken as a whole, lacks serious artistic, literary, political, or scientific value.

OTHER SEXUAL OFFENSES
Other sexual offenses include the following: sodomy (forced anal intercourse); oral copulation (forced oral-genital contact); rape by a foreign object (forced penetration by a foreign object, including a finger); and sexual battery (the unwanted touching of an intimate part of another person for the purpose of sexual arousal).

CONSENT
Indiana legal code does not define or elaborate on the meaning of, "consent."

For the purpose of the Wabash NONDESCRIMINATION POLICY AND TITLE IX, consent is defined as, "The positive, unambiguous, and voluntary agreement to engage in a specific sexual activity throughout a sexual encounter. Consent to some acts does not constitute consent to others, nor does past consent to a given act constitute present or future consent. Consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual encounter and can be revoked at any time. Consent cannot be obtained by or through coercion or force. Consent cannot be obtained from someone who is asleep or otherwise mentally or physically incapacitated, whether due to alcohol, drugs, or some other condition. A person is mentally or physically incapacitated when the person lacks the ability to make or act on considered decisions to engage in sexual activity. A person is also incapable of giving valid consent to sexual activity if they are under the legal age of consent."

SEX CRIMES PREVENTION ACT/SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION
In accordance to the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSCPA) of 2000, which amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Act, the Jeanne Clery Act and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, Wabash College is providing a link to the Indiana Sex and Violent Offender Registry. This act requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement information provided by

the State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice, as required under state law, to each institution of higher education in that State which that person is enrolled, employed or carrying on a vocation at the institution.

A list of all registered sex offenders in Indiana is available from The Indiana Sex and Violent Offender Registry. (Wabash College is located in Montgomery County, IN.)

PROTECTION ORDERS

Victims of Sexual Assault, Stalking, Dating or Domestic Violence may also seek assistance through the Wayne County (IN) Court system by obtaining a Protection Order, which can be enforced by the police.

The Indiana Civil Protection Order Act, or ICPOA, is a set of laws passed by the Indiana General Assembly in 2002 that overhauled Indiana's response to domestic and family violence. The ICPOA is based largely on the Model Code on Domestic and Family Violence, which was developed by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, on existing Indiana law, and on the Uniform Interstate Enforcement of Domestic Violence Protection Orders Act. Under the ICPOA, Courts can issue Orders to protect people from domestic or family violence, stalking, or a sex offense. These Court Orders are called "Protection Orders" or "Orders for Protection," and the terms are used interchangeably. There are two (2) kinds of Protection Orders—an Ex Parte Protection Order, which is issued without a hearing, and a Protection Order Issued after a Hearing. Protection Orders last for two (2) years, unless the Judge decides on a different duration.

The person asking for the Order is called the "Petitioner." The Petitioner needs to file a Petition in a Court of record, against the other person, called the "Respondent." There are two (2) different kinds of Petitions a person can file: one kind allows a person to seek protection for himself or herself, and another kind allows a Petitioner to ask for protection on behalf of a child. IMPORTANT NOTICE: In order to file a case, a Petitioner must have the Respondent's:

- Correct name;
- Correct date of birth or Social Security number; and,
- Correct, current address.

The petition for a protection Order must contain "specific allegations."
Flash v. Holtzclaw, 789 N.E.2d 955 (Ind. Ct. App. 2003).

The ICPOA was passed to promote the protection and safety of all victims of domestic or family violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and to prevent future violence against such victims. In order to apply for protection under this law, a **Petitioner** needs to have been a victim of:

- **Domestic or family violence**;
- **Stalking**; or,
- **A sex offense**.

"Domestic or family violence" means, except for an act of self-defense, the occurrence of at least one (1) of the following acts committed by a **family or household member**:
(1) Attempting to cause, threatening to cause, or causing physical harm to another family or household member.
(2) Placing a family or household member in fear of physical harm.

(3) Causing a family or household member to involuntarily engage in sexual activity by force, threat of force, or duress.

For purposes of Indiana Code (IC) § 34-26-5, domestic and family violence also includes **stalking** (as defined in IC § 35-45-10-1) or a **sex offense** under IC § 35-42-4, whether or not the stalking or sex offense is committed by a family or household member. Indiana Code § 34-6-2-44.8 and Parkhurst v. Van Winkle, 786N.E.2d 1159 (Ind. Ct. App. 2003).

The **Respondent** must be either a:

- **Family or household member** of the Petitioner; or,
- Person who has committed stalking or a sex offense against the Petitioner.

"Family or household member" means:
(1) a person who is a current or former spouse;
(2) a person who is dating or has dated;
(3) a person who is engaged or was engaged in a sexual relationship;
(4) a person who is related by blood or adoption;
(5) a person who is related or was related by marriage;
(6) a person who has an established legal relationship or previously established a legal relationship:
(A) as a guardian;
(B) as a ward;
(C) as a custodian;
(D) as a foster parent; or
(E) in a capacity similar to those listed in clauses (A) through (D);
(7) a person who has a child in common; and
(8) a minor child of a person in a relationship described in subdivisions (1) through (7). IC § 34-6-2-44.8.

In order for a person to ask for an Order for Protection because he or she was a victim of Stalking or a sex offense, it is not necessary for criminal charges to be filed. However, a victim of one of these kinds of crimes should always seek help from the police or sheriff and the prosecutor.

Information on obtaining a Protection Order can be directed to the Montgomery County Prosecutor's Office at 765-364-6470. Information is also available online, including utilizing an advocate to assist in seeking a Protection Order.

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CRIME STATISTICS

Crime statistics are compiled pursuant to the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, designated by calendar year, January 1 through December 31.

Statistics are gathered from crimes reported to the Office of Campus Safety, Dean of Students office, and other campus officials with significant student advising responsibility, and local law enforcement agencies.

Additionally, reported are statistics for violations of Weapons, Drug Abuse and Liquor Law Violations occurring within the Wabash Clery Act geography and result in arrest/s or person/s being referred for disciplinary action.

Counseling Services are encouraged to refer persons they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary confidential basis for inclusion in the annual crime statistics.

DEFINITIONS
The included crime categories are defined as:

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 or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed.

Arrest
Persons processed by arrest, citation or summons.

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, 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 a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

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 and the existence of such relationship shall be 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.

Disciplinary Action
The referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

Domestic 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, 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 Violations
Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

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

Motor Vehicle Theft
The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter
The willful (non- negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter
The killing of another person through gross negligence.

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 are defined as any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

- **Rape** is the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This definition includes any gender of victim or perpetrator.
- **Fondling** is 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.
- **Incest** is sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory rape** is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

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 to suffer substantial emotional distress.

Weapons Violations
The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

STATISTICS
The following is a compilation of **reportable crime** statistics broken down by the locations where they occurred at or near Wabash College for the noted calendar years.

The categories of locations are the following:

On-campus – Any College-owned or controlled property or building within the contiguous geographical area of the campus;

Student Housing – A Subset of reported On-Campus Crimes. These crimes will be reported for both On-Campus and Residential Facilities locations. For example, if a crime is reported for Student Housing, it will also be reported for that On-Campus location. For this reason, the total number reported below may not match the total number reported above.

Non-campus building or property – Those owned or controlled by Wabash College, used in relation to the College's educational purposes and frequented by students but that are not contiguous to the geographic area of a College campus; and

Public property – Streets, sidewalks and thoroughfares within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

2023	On Campus	Student Housing	Non-Campus	Public Property
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Criminal Homicide	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (forcible)	-	-	-	-
Rape	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (non-forcible)	-	-	-	-
Incest	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses	-	-	-	-
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0
Arrests	-	-	-	-
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	1	1	0	0
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Action	-	-	-	-
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2	2	0	0
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	-	-	-	-
Murder	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0

2024	On Campus	Student Housing	Non-Campus	Public Property
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Criminal Homicide	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (forcible)	-	-	-	-
Rape	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (non-forcible)	-	-	-	-
Incest	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses	-	-	-	-
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0
Arrests	-	-	-	-
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	1	0	1	1
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Action	-	-	-	-
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	-	-	-	-
Murder	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0

2025	On Campus	Student Housing	Non-Campus	Public Property
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Criminal Homicide	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (forcible)	-	-	-	-
Rape	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (non-forcible)	-	-	-	-
Incest	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses	-	-	-	-
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0
Arrests	-	-	-	-
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	1	1
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Action	-	-	-	-
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	2	2
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	-	-	-	-
Murder	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES

A second category of statistics required to be disclosed is Hate Crimes; that being a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim (34 CFR 668.46(c)(4)).

Offense definitions relating to hate/bias-related crime

Although there are many possible categories of bias, under the Clery Act, only the categories of the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and/or disability are reported.

The following crime categories are defined in the Hate Crime statistics:

- Murder and Non-negligent manslaughter
- Sex offenses
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault
- Burglary
- Motor vehicle theft
- Arson
- Larceny-theft
- Simple assault
- Intimidation
- Destruction/damage/vandalism of property

The first seven offenses are defined and discussed in the aforementioned Criminal Offenses section. In addition to those offenses, Larceny/Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, and Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property are included in Clery Act statistics only if they are Hate Crimes.

Larceny/Theft (Except Motor Vehicle 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.

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.

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.

Destruction/Damage/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.

Wabash College has not received a report of a *Hate Crime* during the reporting period(s).

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FIRE SAFETY

INTRODUCTION

The Higher Education Opportunity Act requires all institutions of higher education that maintain on-campus housing to publish an annual Fire Safety Report. This report contains the information required by the HEOA for Wabash College including fire safety practices and a fire log with statistics regarding residential facility fires.

FIRE SAFETY INFORMATION/POLICIES

Wabash College is required to comply with all State of Indiana and City of Crawfordsville codes related to fire protection. Thus, the College has set forth policies relating to fire safety and protection including, but not limited to, misuse of fire equipment, room decorations, disregard of fire alarm signals, and tampering with fire alarm and smoke detection equipment.

Compliance with the directives of both college and local emergency response personnel is expected. In accordance with the Gentleman's Rule, students are responsible for familiarizing themselves with and abiding with these policies. Violations of fire safety policies may result in fine and/or other disciplinary action by set forth through the Dean of Student's Office or College Administration. Some violations may also result in criminal charges being filed by local authorities.

Tampering with Fire Safety Equipment

Tampering with – to include removing or covering, misuse or abuse / damage of fire safety equipment is prohibited. Fire safety equipment includes smoke detectors, alarm sounders (annunciators), alarm covers, exit signs, alarm pull stations, sprinkler systems, extinguishers and their cabinets. Anyone found causing an intentional fire alarm, tampering with (to include covering or removing) fire safety equipment, or not properly evacuating during a fire alarm, face a fine and possible criminal charge.

Fire and Emergency Evacuation Drills

Each occupied residential building schedules at least one fire drill per semester to provide practice for a real evacuation emergency. Drills may be announced and college staff or housing leaders may enter random student rooms to verify that alarms are working properly and that residents have evacuated. Failing to evacuate during any fire alarm, real or drill, will result in a fine and referral to the Dean of Students Office.

Fire Safety Inspections

The Crawfordsville Fire Department inspects each residential dorm and house on an annual basis, typically prior to the start of each school year. In addition, college staff may conduct inspections focusing on fire safety and prevention and contract fire equipment vendors may conduct inspections or service calls, primarily relating to fire alarm systems, smoke detector servicing, and damaged sprinkler heads.

Evacuation Routes

Means of egress in campus buildings include hallways, stairwells, and doors over which an exit sign is placed. Emergency evacuation route signs should be prominently displayed in all living units to direct residents to exits in case of an emergency. Obstructing egress routes and exits is not permitted. **Bicycles, trash, furniture, boxes, or other items may not be placed or stored in hallways or stairwells (including under stairwells) at any time**.

Room Decoration/Contents
We encourage students to make their rooms comfortable and to personalize their home away from home; however, to protect the resident and the community, there are a number of regulations to be followed. Several of these policies and procedures are listed below.

Appliances
Electric or open-burner stoves, griddle or grills (George Foreman-type), Halogen lamps, toaster ovens, toasters, air conditioners, space heaters, hot plates, and other open-coiled appliances **are not permitted** in residential rooms. Each room may have one small microwave and one refrigerator (per room resident) that does not exceed 4.5 cubic feet in capacity, with an electrical rating of 120 volts and no more than 2.0 amps when in operation. Small appliances with fully enclosed heating elements that are UL approved, such as coffee makers, irons, and small microwaves (1,000 watts or less) are permitted.

Curtains and Wall Decorations
In student rooms, no materials of any kind may be hung from ceilings.

Only 10 percent of wall space may be covered with combustible decorative materials (posters, pictures, papers, textiles, etc.). No combustible decorative materials may be placed on a wall within 2 cinderblocks of the ceiling or 10 inches in buildings with drywall/stucco walls.

There is no limit to the amount of non-combustible materials permitted on a wall; however, situations deemed to be unsafe may require removal at the discretion of the college. Proof of flame resistance may be requested during a fire inspection.

Flags and tapestries have to be hung flush on the wall. If the residents have bunk beds, flags can also be hung on the bedframe. They cannot be used for curtains.

Curtains, draperies, wall hangings, blankets, banners, and other decorative materials suspended from walls, closets, or other vertical surfaces must be flame resistant or noncombustible. Curtains may not be over the closet, unless the curtain material is fire retardant and has a label on it that it meets NFPA 701 (National Fire Protection Association). The flame-resistant/non-combustible rating must be documented on an attached manufacturer tag or label.

Doors
Combustible materials such as paper or plastics may not be placed on the surface of doors facing hallways, stairwells, or other exits (resident room doors, bathroom doors, stairwell doors, exterior doors, etc.).

Message boards or paper nametags not exceeding 200 square inches (approximately 11 in. x 17 in.) may be placed on the outside of a resident room door. Room numbers should be visible on or next to each student room.

No other posting of combustible materials by residents on the hallway walls, exit doors, or in stairwells is permitted. Posting of flyers and other combustible materials is permitted only on general purpose bulletin boards.

Electrical Cords and Multi-Plug Strips
Alterations of any kind to the electrical system are strictly prohibited. Power outlet strips must be UL listed, have a maximum ampere rating of 15, and have an integral circuit breaker or fuse (a reset switch or button). Power outlet strips must have an integral circuit breaker. Each power strip or multi-plug device shall be plugged directly into a wall outlet and only two per student are permitted. Extension cords are not permitted as a permanent form of power.

Flammable Items
Flammable items such as fuel (propane, lamp oil, solvents, gasoline, etc.) shall not be stored or used inside any residential building. Items that require an open flame, operate on fuel, or produce heat are prohibited in residential rooms. Candles, incense, and other items producing an open flame shall not be burned in any residential unit except as part of a regulated religious ceremony approved by the Dean of Students Office. Grills shall be used outdoors when at least 10 feet away from any building, including building overhangs, porches, and balconies.

Lithium Ion Bicycles or Scooters
Electric bicycles or scooters shall not be stored inside residence halls or fraternities due to the potential fire hazard from the batteries. All E bikes or scooters shall be stored and charged outside of residence halls and fraternities.

Decorative Lights
Only "cool" mini-lights are authorized for use in student rooms and must be strung together according to manufacturer's recommendation (usually 2-3 strings). No light strips shall be adhered to the wall. Care must be taken to ensure that lights do not come in contact with combustible material and the first or "lead" string must be plugged directly into the wall or power strip with over-current/breaker protection. The lights may be on only when the room is occupied.

Halogen lamps of any type are not permitted in the residence halls.

Sprinkler Heads
A ceiling clearance of 18 inches for sprinkled-buildings and 24 inches for non-sprinkled buildings is required at all times. Posters, pictures, and other decorations must not be placed around or on side-mounted sprinkler heads or smoke detectors.

Alteration of Rooms and Houses
Alteration of student rooms and living units by students is prohibited, including creating holes in walls or ceilings, wallpapering, installing lighting, painting rooms, removing doors, removing window screens, moving ceiling tiles, and installing wall to wall carpeting.

Building of any structure, platform, stage or other item within a living unit must be approved through the Dean of Students office prior to construction and the Crawfordsville fire department.

Lofting of Beds
College supplied bed frames may be lofted to best utilize student room space provided the lofted bed is supported safely with support rails, 18 inches remain from any sprinkler head, 36 inches remain between the mattress and ceiling, and the bed is no more than 48 inches in width.

Beds shall not be placed directly side by side. Construction of student-made lofts is strictly prohibited.

Fire Prevention Tips
It's easier to prevent a fire than it is to extinguish or escape from one:

- Know the location of fire extinguishers and alarm systems in your area and how to use them.
- Have an exit plan; know and become familiar with two ways to exit your building. Your nearest exit may not be the one you typically use.
- Keep hallways and stairwells clear and accessible. Don't block doorways.
- Never prop fire doors open.
- Keep equipment such as fire extinguishers, electrical panels, detectors, pull stations and automatic fire sprinklers clear at all times. Sprinklers require at least 18 inches of clearance and electrical panels require at least 36 inches of clearance.
- Never tamper with (including covering or removing) life safety devices such as sprinklers, detectors, and fire extinguishers. It is a violation of campus policy and state law to do so.
- Avoid the use of extension cords. Use only surge protected, UL-listed power strips and plug them directly into wall outlets.
- Plug major appliances directly into wall outlets.
- Check electrical cords frequently for damage and replace if worn or damaged. Extension cords may not be used for permanent wiring.
- Store combustibles away from all heat sources such as heaters, stoves, ovens, etc.
- Store flammable liquids in designated, approved flammable cabinets. Flammable liquids or gasses may not be stored in student rooms.
- Avoid the use of space heaters. When allowed on campus by facilities, space heaters must be electrical only, with no open flame, and must have an automatic shut-off feature when tipped over.
- Keep grills at least 10 feet away from all buildings, including building overhangs, porches, and balconies.
- Any camp/bonfire on campus must be in approved locations and requires a permit from Public Safety.

A fire may include visible flames, smoke and strong odors of burning; or, it may be hidden and hard to detect.

The appropriate emergency action for a fire or fire alarm is for persons to evacuate the building quickly.

Call 911 IMMEDIATELY and then Wabash Campus Safety at 765-361-6000 if there are signs of smoke or flame.

IMMEDIATE ACTION:

- If you are the person who has discovered the fire, extinguish it ONLY if you can do so safely and quickly.
- Use an appropriate fire extinguisher to control the fire only if you have had fire extinguisher training; and the fire is containable; and your personal safety is not placed in jeopardy.
- When attempting to extinguish a fire, assure you have a clear path to an exit when doing so (keep your exit route to your back) in case you're are unsuccessful in putting the fire out.
- If the fire is extinguished be alert for it reigniting and notify Wabash Public Safety.

IF THE FIRE CANNOT BE EXTINGUISHED:

- Confine the fire by closing the door/s.

- Pull the nearest FIRE ALARM while leaving the building (if the alarm is not already sounding)
- Alert others (while proceeding to evacuate the building).
- Exit the building through your nearest safe exit, assisting anyone who needs help in the evacuation.
- CALL 911
- Call Wabash Public Safety at 765-361-6000.
- Advise the Fire Department when they arrive of the fire location.

EVACUATING A BUILDING:

- Close the doors to your immediate area.
- Prior to opening closed doors, feel the door from top to bottom before opening. If it is hot, DO NOT proceed; go back.
- If the door is cool, crouch low and open the door slowly. If smoke is present, quickly close the door to prevent inhalation.
- If smoke is not present, exit the building via the nearest exit. Assist others in exiting the building (if your exit is not impeded). DO NOT USE ELEVATORS.
- Avoid smoke filled areas.
- If you must exit a smoke-filled area, stay low to the ground and crawl to the nearest exit. Feel where the wall meets the floor to help guide you.
- If your clothing catches fire; do not run. Remember – STOP, DROP AND ROLL.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING INFORMATION

Campus Safety provides presentations to students in Fire Safety at the start of each school year. Information related to policies, procedures, and evacuation is discussed. Programing may also be conducted in coordination with Resident Assistants or Fraternity Officers upon request during the school year.

Fire drills are conducted by Campus Safety in all residential buildings once per semester.

FIRE SAFETY DATA

RESIDENTIAL FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS

LOCATION	PULL ALARMS	ALARMS MONTORED	SPRINKLERS	SMOKE DETECTION	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	EVACUATION PLANS POSTED	# OF DRILLS (ACAD. YR)
214 Jefferson		X		X	X	X	2
307 Jennison		X		X	X	X	2
Beta Theta Pi	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
Butler House	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
Delta Tau Delta	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
College Hall	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
Kappa Sigma	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
Lambda Chi Alpha	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
Martindale Hall	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
Morris Hall	X	X		X	X	X	2
Phi Delta Theta	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
Phi Gamma Delta	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
Phi Kappa Psi	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
Rogge Hall	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
Seymour House	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
Sigma Chi	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
Tau Kappa Epsilon	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
Wolcott Hall	X	X		X	X	X	2
Williams Hall	X	X	X	X	X	X	2

REPORTED RESIDENTIAL FIRES 2023

LOCATION	NUMBER OF FIRES	CAUSE OF FIRE	NUMBER OF INJURIES	NUMBER OF DEATHS	VALUE OF PROPORTY DAMAGED
214 Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0
307 Jennison	0	0	0	0	0
Beta Theta Pi	0	0	0	0	0
Butler House	0	0	0	0	0
Delta Tau Delta	0	0	0	0	0
College Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Kappa Sigma	0	0	0	0	0
Lambda Chi Alpha	0	0	0	0	0
Martindale Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Morris Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Phi Delta Theta	0	0	0	0	0
Phi Gamma Delta	0	0	0	0	0
Phi Kappa Psi	0	0	0	0	0
Rogge Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Seymour House	0	0	0	0	0
Sigma Chi	0	0	0	0	0
Tau Kappa Epsilon	0	0	0	0	0
Wolcott Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Williams Hall	0	0	0	0	0

REPORTED RESIDENTIAL FIRES 2024

LOCATION	NUMBER OF FIRES	CAUSE OF FIRE	NUMBER OF INJURIES	NUMBER OF DEATHS	VALUE OF PROPORTY DAMAGED
214 Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0
307 Jennison	0	0	0	0	0
Beta Theta Pi	0	0	0	0	0
Butler House	0	0	0	0	0
Delta Tau Delta	0	0	0	0	0
College Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Kappa Sigma	0	0	0	0	0
Lambda Chi Alpha	0	0	0	0	0
Martindale Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Morris Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Phi Delta Theta	0	0	0	0	0
Phi Gamma Delta	0	0	0	0	0
Phi Kappa Psi	0	0	0	0	0
Rogge Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Seymour House	0	0	0	0	0
Sigma Chi	0	0	0	0	0
Tau Kappa Epsilon	0	0	0	0	0
Wolcott Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Williams Hall	0	0	0	0	0

REPORTED RESIDENTIAL FIRES 2025

LOCATION	NUMBER OF FIRES	CAUSE OF FIRE	NUMBER OF INJURIES	NUMBER OF DEATHS	VALUE OF PROPORTY DAMAGED
214 Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0
307 Jennison	0	0	0	0	0
Beta Theta Pi	0	0	0	0	0
Butler House	0	0	0	0	0
Delta Tau Delta	0	0	0	0	0
College Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Kappa Sigma	0	0	0	0	0
Lambda Chi Alpha	1	0	0	0	0
Martindale Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Morris Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Phi Delta Theta	0	0	0	0	0
Phi Gamma Delta	0	0	0	0	0
Phi Kappa Psi	0	0	0	0	0
Rogge Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Seymour House	0	0	0	0	0
Sigma Chi	0	0	0	0	0
Tau Kappa Epsilon	0	0	0	0	0
Wolcott Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Williams Hall	0	0	0	0	0

For the purposes of these statistics, a fire is defined as: *Any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.*